

A SHORT NOTE ON AIR CONTAMINATION

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INTRODUCTION

Air contamination caused by the presence of compounds in the atmosphere are hazardous to human and other living beings' health, as well as to the environment and materials. Air contamination can cause diseases, allergies, and even death in humans; it can also hurt other living species like animals and food crops, as well as impair the natural environment (for example, climate change, ozone depletion, and habitat destruction) and the built environment (for example, acid rain). Both human activity and natural processes have the potential to cause pollution. A multitude of pollution-related disorders, including as respiratory infections, heart disease, COPD, stroke, and lung cancer, are all linked to air pollution. Air pollution may be linked to lower IQ scores, decreased cognition, an increased risk of psychiatric illnesses including depression, and poor prenatal health, according to growing data. Poor air quality has a wide range of health consequences for humans, although it mostly affects the respiratory and cardiovascular systems. Individual responses to air pollutants are influenced by the type of pollutant, the degree of exposure, as well as the person's health and heredity. Outdoor air pollution alone is responsible for 2.1 to 4.21 million fatalities each year, making it one of the leading causes of death. The world's largest single environmental health concern, air pollution, kills roughly 7 million people each year, resulting in a global mean Loss of Life Expectancy (LLE) of 2.9 years. In the 2008 Blacksmith Institute World's Worst Polluted Places report, indoor air pollution and poor urban air quality are mentioned as two of the world's worst hazardous pollution problems. The scale of the air pollution situation is massive: 90% of the world's population breaths polluted air to some extent. Despite the serious health repercussions, the problem is frequently treated in a haphazard manner. Air pollution is estimated to cost the global economy \$5 trillion a year in productivity losses and reduced quality of life, but it is an externality to the contemporary economic system and most human activity, despite being moderately regulated and monitored at times. To reduce air pollution, a variety of pollution control technologies and tactics are available. Both international and national legislation and regulation have been developed to limit the

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negative effects of air pollution. At the international level, some of these initiatives have been successful, such as the Montreal Protocol, which decreased the discharge of dangerous ozone-depleting chemicals, and the Helsinki Accords of 1985, which reduced sulphur emissions, while others, such as international action on climate change, have been less successful. Air pollutant emission factors are reported representative values that aim to link the quantity of a pollutant released into the ambient air to an activity connected with that pollutant's release. An air contamination is a substance in the atmosphere that can harm humans and the environment. The substance might be made up of solid particles, liquid droplets, or gases. Pollutants can be either natural or man-made. There are two types of pollutants: primary and secondary. Primary pollutants are usually produced by natural processes, such as volcanic ash.