Air pollution: Sources, Deforestation, Renewable Energy

Garland Susan

Lagos state Parks and Gardens agency, Nigeria

Air pollution is one of the greatest environmental issue we face in the world today, it has caused adverse effect such as cancer, cardio vascular diseases and high mortality rate. High population density is a high huge contributory factor of air pollution in cities and urbanized area.

Due to the current growth of the World's population income and energy consumption and an increase in population in some areas of the world, there is need to monitor the quality of air in area in the State.

In monitoring the quality of Air in the state, three sample areas were used in Lagos state of Nigeria, which are Omole, Ikeja and Oshodi, and the percentage of CO, NO, and PM were obtained in the sample areas twice in a week, for three consecutive weeks, both at the rush and unrushed hour of the day, with the gases detectors, and the result was analyzed. From the analysis, there was little or no significant differences between the rush hour and the unrushed hour of the gases, the gases at the sampled areas are very high when analyzed, and they are more than the normal standard of the suppose concentration of gases that are supposed to be at the atmosphere. Due to the polluted air in the environment in the sample area, people who live at the area are highly at risk.

Air contamination hazard is a component of the risk of the toxin and the presentation to that poison. Air contamination presentation can be communicated for a person, for specific gatherings (for example neighborhoods or kids living in a nation), or for whole populaces. For instance, one might need to compute the introduction to a perilous air toxin for a geographic territory, which incorporates the different microenvironments and age gatherings. This can be determined as an inward breath introduction. This would represent day by day presentation in different settings (for example distinctive indoor miniature conditions and outside areas). The introduction needs to incorporate diverse age and other segment gatherings, particularly babies, youngsters, pregnant ladies and other touchy subpopulations. The presentation to an air toxin should coordinate the groupings of the air poison as for the time spent in each setting and the individual inward breath rates for every subgroup for every particular time that the subgroup is in the setting and occupied with specific exercises (playing, cooking, perusing, working, investing energy in rush hour gridlock, and so forth) For instance, a little kid's inward breath rate will be not as much as that of

a grown-up. A kid occupied with overwhelming activity will have a higher breath rate than a similar youngster in an inactive movement. The every day presentation, at that point, necessities to mirror the time spent in each miniature natural setting and the sort of exercises in these settings. The air poison fixation in every microactivity/microenvironmental setting is added to show the introduction. For certain toxins, for example, dark carbon, traffic related presentations may overwhelm absolute introduction regardless of short presentation times since high fixations concur with vicinity to significant streets or interest to (mechanized) traffic. An enormous segment of complete every day introduction happens as short pinnacles of high focuses, however it stays indistinct how to characterize tops and decide their recurrence and wellbeing sway.