

# Brief Note on Different Forms of Pollution

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## Introduction

The following are the primary types of pollution and their specific contaminants:

Air pollution is defined as the contamination of air caused by the presence of pollutants in the atmosphere that are damaging to human and other living species' health, or cause climatic or material damage. Carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and nitrogen oxides are common gaseous pollutants created by industry and motor vehicles. When nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons combine with sunlight, photochemical ozone and smog are produced. Particulate matter, often known as fine dust, is measured in micrometers. Electromagnetic pollution is the overabundance of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation, such as radio waves, to which humans are continually exposed, particularly in major cities. However, it is still uncertain if such forms of radiation have any impact on human health. Light pollution is defined as the presence of artificial illumination that is undesirable, improper, or excessive. The phrase "light pollution" refers to the impacts of any badly installed lighting, day or night, in a descriptive sense.

## Description

Littering is defined as the intentional dumping of unsuitable man-made things onto public and private property. Noise pollution is the spread of noise that has a variety of effects on human or animal activities, the most of which are damaging to some degree. Machines, transportation, propagation systems, traffic noise, aeroplane noise, industrial noise, and high-intensity sonar are the principal sources of outdoor noise across the world. Plastic pollution occurs when plastic items and micro plastics accumulate in the environment, causing harm to animals, wildlife habitat, and people. Chemicals are discharged into the soil as a result of a spill or an underground leak. Hydrocarbons, heavy metals, MTBE, herbicides, pesticides, and chlorinated hydrocarbons are among the most important soil pollutants. Radioactive pollution causes as a result of efforts in atomic physics in the twentieth century, such as nuclear power generation and nuclear weapons research, development, and deployment [1-3].

## Conclusion

A temperature shift in natural water bodies induced by human activity, such as the use of water as a coolant in a power plant, is known as thermal pollution. Overhead power lines, highway billboards, scarred landforms, open garbage storage, municipal solid waste, or space debris is examples of visual pollution. Water pollution from the discharge of industrial wastewater from commercial and industrial waste into surface waters; discharges of untreated sewage and chemical contaminants, such as chlorine, from treated sewage; release of waste and contaminants into surface runoff flowing to surface waters; groundwater pollution from waste disposal and leaching into the ground, including pit latrines and septic tanks; eutrophication and littering. This includes urban and agricultural runoff, which may include chemical fertilizers and pesticides; it also includes human excrement from open defecation, which is still a serious problem in many underdeveloped nations [4-5].

## Conflict of Interest

None.

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