

11.3

Why Do Industries Face Pollution Challenges?



11.3

Acid deposition The accumulation of acids on Earth's surface.

Acid precipitation Conversion of sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides to acids that return to Earth as rain, snow, or fog.

Air pollution Concentration of trace substances, such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and solid particulates, at a greater level than occurs in average air.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BCD) The amount of oxygen required by aquatic bacteria to decompose a given load of organic waste; a measure of water pollution.

Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) A gas used as a solvent, a propellant in aerosols, a refrigerant, and in plastic foams and fire extinguishers.

Consumptive water usage The use of water that evaporates rather than being returned to nature as a liquid.

Nonconsumptive water usage The use of water that is returned to nature as a liquid.

Nonpoint-source pollution Pollution that originates from a large, diffuse area.

Ozone A gas that absorbs ultraviolet solar radiation and is found in the stratosphere, a zone 15 to 50 kilometers (9 to 30 miles) above Earth's surface.

Photochemical smog An atmospheric condition formed through a combination of weather conditions and pollution, especially from motor vehicle emissions.

Point-source pollution Pollution that enters a body of water from a specific source.

Pollution Concentration of waste added to air, water, or land at a greater level than occurs in average air, water, or land.

Recycling The separation, collection, processing, marketing, and reuse of unwanted material.

Remanufacturing The rebuilding of a product to specifications of the original manufactured product using a combination of reused, repaired and new parts.

Sanitary landfill A place to deposit solid waste, where a layer of earth is bulldozed over garbage each day to reduce emissions of gases and odors from the decaying trash, to minimize fires, and to discourage vermin.

Key Issue#: 11.3.1	Name _____Period_____
Learning Outcome Describe causes and effects of air pollution at local, regional and global scales	
Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Air pollution	
Local	Carbon monoxide Hydrocarbons Photochemical smog Particulates
Regional	Acid deposition Acid precipitation
Global	Greenhouse effect
Ozone Damage	Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

Pause and Reflect	What gas is not most commonly used as a coolant instead of CFC?
Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

Key Issue#: 11.3.2	Name _____Period_____
Learning outcome Compare and contract point and nonpoint sources of water pollution	
Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Demand for Water	 Nonconsumptive water usage Consumptive water usage
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	
Point Source Pollution	
Non-Point source pollution	
Pause and reflect	How might a change in the sources of energy used in factories help improve water quality?
Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

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Name _____ Period _____

Learning outcome Describe principal strategies for reducing solid waste pollution

[illegible]

Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

Key Issue#: 11.3.4	Name _____Period_____
Learning Outcome Explain the concepts of recycling and remanufacturing	
Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Recycling	Curbside programs

	Drop-off centers Buy-Back centers Deposit Programs
Remanufacturing	Paper Plastic Glass Aluminum
Pause and reflect	When you have takeout or fast-food, are the containers for food and beverages recyclable?
Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

