CE 326 Principles of Environmental Engineering

Spring 2008 – Lecture Notes \_

### ACID RAIN

## What is acid rain?

- More accurate term may be acid d
- Occurs in two forms
  - < w\_\_\_\_\_ deposition (acidic rain, fog, and snow)
  - < d\_\_\_\_\_ deposition (acidic gases and particles)
- $\begin{array}{ccc} Principal c \_ & are SO_X and NO_X \\ About \_ & of SO_X and \_ & of NO_X comes from power \end{array}$ plants (most are coal burning)

### How do we measure?

- pH of "natural" rain water is \_\_\_\_\_  $(pK_{a1} H_2CO_3 \text{ is } 6.35)$
- m by two networks, both supported by EPA
  - < The National Atmospheric Deposition Program measures w deposition, and its Web site (http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/) features maps of pH
  - < The Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) measures d deposition (http://www.epa.gov/castnet/)

## Effects of acid rain:

damage to forests and soils, fish and other living things, materials, and human health.

< acidification of l and s

In a National Surface Water Survey (NSWS)

- effects of acidic deposition in over 1,000 lakes larger than 10 acres and in thousands of miles of streams believed to be sensitive to а

acid rain caused acidity in \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the acidic lakes
acid rain caused acidity in about \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the acidic streams

- U.S. regions containing many of the s \_\_\_\_\_w\_\_\_\_\_ sensitive to acidification include:

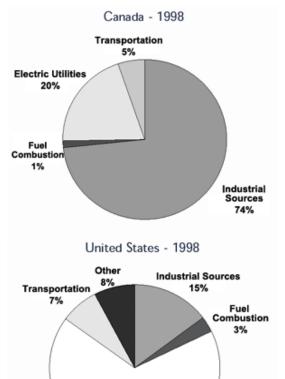
- the Adirondacks and Catskill Mountains in New York state,
- the mid-Appalachian highlands along the e c
- the upper M\_\_\_\_\_, and mountainous areas of the Western United States.

- In areas like the Northeastern United States, where s buffering capacity is poor, some lakes now have a pH value of less than

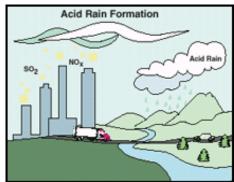
- One of the most acidic is Little Echo Pond in Franklin, NY with a pH of

- also a problem in lakes smaller than 10 acres that were not included in the NSWS (may increase the number up to f - fold).

- < approximately percent of sensitive lakes in the Adirondacks are at risk of e acidification (brief periods of low pH)
- low b\_\_\_\_\_\_ streams: \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the streams in the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain are < acidic, in the New Jersey Pine Barrens, over \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the streams are acidic (highest rate of acidic streams in the nation), and over of the streams in the Mid-Atlantic Highlands (mid-Appalachia) are acidic, primarily due to acidic deposition.
- < Canadian government has estimated that lakes in eastern Canada are acidic.







#### Affects Fish and Aquatic Species

- < acid rain causes a c\_\_\_\_\_ of effects that harm or k\_\_\_\_\_ individual fish, reduce fish p\_\_\_\_\_ numbers, e\_\_\_\_\_ fish species, and decrease b
- < increased a \_\_\_\_\_ levels cause chronic stress that may not kill individual fish, but leads to lower body weight and smaller size and makes fish less able to compete for food and habitat.
- < generally, the y\_\_\_\_\_ of most species are more sensitive to environmental conditions than adults. At pH 5, most fish e\_\_\_\_\_ cannot hatch. At lower pH levels, some adult fish die.

	PH 6.5	<b>eH 6</b> .0	PH 5.5	PH 5.0	PH 4.5	PH 4.0
TROUT						
BASS						
PERCH						
FROGS						
SALAMANDERS						
CLAMS						
CRAYFISH						
SNAILS						
MAYFLY						

#### **Tree and Forest Damage**

< damage of trees at high e\_\_\_\_\_ (for example, red spruce trees above 2,000 feet) and many sensitive forest soils.

# Water Quality Impacts

< n\_\_\_\_\_ impacts on water quality due to eutrophication (o\_\_\_\_\_ depletion, a\_\_\_\_\_ blooms, d\_\_\_\_\_ in the health of fish and shellfish, loss of s\_\_\_\_\_ beds and c\_\_\_\_\_ reefs, and ecological changes in food webs): 10-45 percent of the nitrogen produced by various human activities that reaches e\_\_\_\_\_\_ and coastal e\_\_\_\_\_\_ is transported and deposited via the atmosphere. \_\_\_\_\_% of nitrogen in the Chesapeake Bay comes from atmospheric deposition.</p>

# Materials and Building Decay

- < a\_\_\_\_\_\_ the decay of building materials and paints, including irreplaceable buildings, statues, and sculptures that are part of our nation's cultural heritage.
- < acid rain can s\_\_\_\_\_ automotive coatings
- < Acid rain and the dry deposition of acidic particles contribute to the
  - c\_\_\_\_\_ of metals (such as bronze) and the deterioration of paint and
    - s\_\_\_\_\_ (such as marble and limestone).
- < some car manufacturers use acid-resistant paints, at an average cost of
  - \$\_\_\_\_\_ for each new vehicle (\$61 m total/y)

# Affects visibility (as in photochemical smog from NO<sub>X</sub>)

< Sulfate particles account for \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the visibility reduction in the eastern part of the United States

#### **Acid Rain Reductions**

- < EPA's Acid Rain Program caps SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from power plants at \_\_\_\_\_\_million tons/yr
- < 1990 Acid Rain Program under the Clean Air Act set goal to achieve reductions of \_\_\_\_\_ million tons of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and \_\_\_\_\_ million tons of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).
- When fully implemented by the year 2010, the public health benefits of the Acid Rain Program are estimated to be valued at \$\_\_\_\_\_ billion annually, due to decreased m\_\_\_\_\_, h\_\_\_\_ admissions, and emergency room visits. (for more details see: http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/arpreport/acidrainprogress.pdf)

Air Quality Concentrations 1981–00 50% decrease 1991–00 37% decrease 1999–00 4% decrease Emissions 1981–00 27% decrease 1991–00 21% increase 1999–00 6% increase

Worth Noting: SO2 concentrations have been reduced by over 50% over the past 20 years (1982-2001) and approximately 35% over the more recent 10-year period (1992-2001) nationwide. Reductions in SO2 concentrations since 1990 are due, in large part, to controls implemented under EPA's Acid Rain Program beginning in 1995.