

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	33091
<b>Name</b>	Environmental pollution evaluation
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2023 - 2024

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1104 - Degree in Environmental Sciences	Faculty of Biological Sciences	2	Second term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1104 - Degree in Environmental Sciences	144 - Evaluation of environmental pollution	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
BOLUDA HERNANDEZ, RAFAEL	25 - Plant Biology
ESTELLES LEAL, VICTOR	345 - Earth Physics and Thermodynamics
RICO ARTERO, ANDREU	275 - Microbiology and Ecology

**SUMMARY**

Pollution is one of the most important problems affecting our environment. In this area, provide the basics to meet air pollutants, water and soil and their main forms of assessment and examines the legal framework that limits their levels in the environment.

It introduces the main pollution problems affecting each of the matrices, atmosphere, soil, water and biota, and provides an overview of the mechanisms for assessing environmental pollution.

In relation to air pollution are studied pollutant dispersion models, analyzes the characteristics of noise as a pollutant, the major indices of noise built into the legislation and gives a glimpse of light pollution as a form of contamination of the atmosphere that is waking up today.



With regard to water, as for the other matrices, anthropogenic impacts result in the alteration of natural features, leading to processes of eutrophication, acidification, or in general, increased concentrations of pollutants, processes which are studied in an introductory unit. Subsequently, the main biological methods and physical-chemical evaluation of water pollution are analyzed, with emphasis on biological quality elements designated in the Water Framework Directive, as well as common technical analytical indicators, both microbiological and physical-chemical.

On the other hand, the soil is one of the receiving of pollution more sensitive and vulnerable. Its proper functioning is essential for the maintenance of environmental quality. We will focus on the mechanisms of chemical degradation of the soil associated with polluting human activities and highlight the importance of maintaining soil quality in order to preserve their basic ecological functions.

## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

It is essential to have basic knowledge of the matters proposed by the first year in particular those that are integrated in the subjects Physics, Chemistry and Biology. It is also desirable to know a spreadsheet program such as Excel or statistical analyzer.

## OUTCOMES

### 1104 - Degree in Environmental Sciences

- Capacidad de valorar la calidad del aire.
- Manejo de modelos de dispersión y redes de control de contaminantes
- Capacidad de analizar la contaminación lumínica y acústica.
- Conocer las técnicas de análisis y cuantificación de la contaminación.
- Capacidad de valorar la contaminación de suelos.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Knowledge of the origins and sources of pollutants.
- Knowledge of the main problems of environmental pollution.
- Knowledge of basic principles associated with the movement of contaminants in the environment.
- Ability to perform practical tasks involving problem solving, data analysis and critical interpretation.
- Ability to solve problems involving data collection in qualitative and quantitative laboratory analysis of these data and their interpretation in a theoretical context.
- Know how to evaluate the degree of contamination in air, water and soil, showing ability to evaluate clearly the orders of magnitude of different pollutants.



- Ability to perform experiments on the determination of physical, chemical and biological agents in air, water and soil.
- The scientific domain associated with dispersion models in air pollution and its application to case studies, using computer applications.
- Evaluation of light pollution and noise.
- Know how to access public information related to air quality, water and soil and to interpret correctly.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. INTRODUCTION TO ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Theme 1.- Assessment of Environmental Pollution

Course presentation. Concept of contamination. Environmental pollution. Units

### 2. Assessment of air pollution

Theme 2.- Classification of air pollutants and their sources

Classification of pollutants. The sources of air pollution.

Theme 3.- Air pollutants

Particulate matter. Sulfur Compounds. Carbon compounds. Nitrogen compounds. CFCs. Ozone. Metals and other pollutants. Reference measurement techniques. Legal framework.

Theme 4.- Atmospheric dispersion models

Dispersion models. Influence of meteorological processes in atmospheric pollution. Atmospheric stability. The Pasquill atmospheric stability classes. Box models. Gaussian air pollutant dispersion model for nonreactive pollutants. Plume rise equations. Practical examples.

Theme 5.- Physical and chemical processes in the atmosphere

Acid rain. Oxidation processes in the atmosphere. Photochemical smog. The loss of stratospheric ozone.

Theme 6.- Acoustic pollution: noise

Introduction: physical acoustics. Noise as a pollutant. Noise indices. Control of noise at workplace. Legal framework.

Theme 7 - . Light pollution

Light as a contaminant. Consequences of light pollution. Legal framework.

### 3. Assessment of water pollution

Theme 8.- Water pollution assessment. Overview

Polluting processes and their effects on aquatic ecosystems. Synopsis. Water quality evaluation in the Spanish and European legislation - the Water Framework Directive and its development; other legislation. Types of quality elements. Types of metrics. Types of analytical methods. Reference condition and guide values. EQR . Monitoring. control networks.

Theme 9.- Assessment of water pollution by using biological methods and integrated indices

Evaluation by biological methods. Phytoplankton: Other aquatic flora. Benthic invertebrates. Fish fauna. Microbial Indicators. Other biological quality elements. Integrated indices.

Theme 10 - Assessment of water pollution by physical- chemical and hydromorphological methods



Physical-chemical parameters measured in situ. Organoleptic properties. Mineralization. Inorganic nutrients. Aggregated estimators of organic pollution. Specific organic contaminants. Metals. Hydromorphological assessment.

#### **4. Assessment of soil pollution**

Theme 11.- Soil contamination

Soil and pollution. Origin, fonts and types of soil contamination. Main soil contaminants. Contaminant processes. Contaminants distribution in the soil. Mechanisms of contamination and soil-contaminant interactions. Inorganic contaminants. Organic contaminants. Biological contaminants. Effects of soil contamination.

Theme 12.- Methods for contaminated soil characterization

Analytical methods and techniques for soil contaminants determination. Calculation of reference values. Sampling and sample treatment. National and international experiences. Techniques for analysis of soil contaminants. Sampling Experiences at national and international level.

Theme 13.- Assessment of soil contamination. Legal framework

Regulations. Definitions. Criteria for consideration of a contaminated soil. Exploratory research of the soil quality. Detailed characterization of the soil. Risks identification and quantification.

#### **5. Laboratory**

The following practical exercises are performed:

Practice 1.- Acoustic measurement. Calculation of noise indices.

Practice 2.- Pollution control network at the Valencian Community. Analysis of inmission levels of various pollutants

Practice 3 .- Comparative evaluation of contamination of various water samples.

Practice 4 .- Determining fixing capacity of heavy metals in soil: influence of soil properties.

#### **6. Computer lab**

Activity where exercises are performed related to pollutant dispersion models using spreadsheet software to solve them.

#### **7. Tutorials**

Resolve questions about issues or problems proposed to students related to the subject.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	36,00	100
Laboratory practices	15,00	100
Computer classroom practice	6,00	100
Tutorials	3,00	100
Development of group work	15,00	0
Development of individual work	10,00	0
Study and independent work	16,00	0
Readings supplementary material	6,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	8,00	0
Preparing lectures	16,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	8,00	0
Resolution of case studies	11,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

The course consists of several activities:

- Theory (Classroom lectures)
- Laboratory
- Tutorials
- Computer Classroom

For each follow a different development methodology, as described below:

**Theory**

Blackboard classes of theory and practical exercises on the topics that require it, in which the teacher introduces students to the fundamentals of the topics covered by the program area. In the lectures, the teacher teaches content based on materials (presentations, notes, pictures and diagrams) to be provided to students in the virtual classroom. For practical exercises, when themes require it, the student will be provided with a bulletin with the statements and the professor will explain some of them as examples in detail. The rest of the exercises of the bulletin will be solved autonomously by the students.



**Laboratory**

In the laboratory sessions, mandatory, the groups are approximately 16 students and they work in pairs. Practical work, associated with the themes developed in the theory sessions, will be done supervised by a teacher. Students will present a report for each of the practices done that reflects the activity and will be evaluated by the teacher.

**Computer Classroom**

The computer classroom, mandatory, will be taught in groups of 32 students approximately and they work in pairs. In these sessions students, supervised by a teacher, do exercises in data processing of air pollution related to the use of atmospheric dispersion models using software for the processing of data (spreadsheets). A report will be presented, which will be assessed by the teacher, with the collection of data and treatment used (errors, graphic settings), and the conclusions reached.

**Tutorials**

Tutorials, mandatory, are performed in subgroups of 16 students approximately. In them, the teacher monitors the work and progress of students and resolves the doubts raised. The teacher will review, correct and evaluate the exercises proposed in the lectures. Each student must submit the exercises, solved autonomously, for personalized assessment. The students will also show and discuss the previously assigned work.

**EVALUATION**

Evaluation of the matter will take into account the weight on hours of the various items:

**A) Theory: 60%**

The evaluation will be based on a written exam. The examination may consist of theoretical questions, in any possible formats, and numerical exercises, for those topics that require it, similar to those developed in classes. The final exam score will be obtained with a weighted average with weights given by 60% for atmospheric pollution, 20% for water pollution and 20% for soils pollution.



Each of the three parts needs a minimum score of 3 points on 10 points. The final score of the exam, must be higher than 4 points on 10 points to be further considered.

**B) Laboratory: 25%**

The practice work reports presented by the student will be evaluated. These work reports are mandatory, and they must be also submitted on due time. The minimum score of the laboratory part must be 4 on 10 points to be further considered.

**C) Computer Classroom: 10%**

The exercises submitted by the student will be evaluated. The exercises are mandatory and they must be also submitted on due time.

**D) Tutorials: 5%**

The problems made by the students during the course will be evaluated by the teacher (online questionnaires, exercises, assignments). These will be made autonomously, by pairs or by small groups, depending on the kind of assignment.

The final grade is determined by accounting the scores for sections A, B, C and D, provided that the student complies with criteria about submission deadlines and minimum scores in the different parts.

In case the student does not pass the subject in the current course, the scores obtained in laboratory, computer classroom and tutorials will be kept for a maximum of two courses.

To apply for an advance exam convocation the student should be aware that mandatory activities listed in this guide should be made.



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