Pollution

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Any substance or process caused by any substance or process that causes physical, chemical or biological degradation in any receiving environment (air, water, and soil, etc.), have adverse effects on the environment and human health, restricts or completely blocks the use of that resource the situation is defined as **pollution**. Any process or compound that causes this process is called contaminant.

Many different types of pollution or environmental.
Pollution can be named as;

Air Pollution
Solid Pollution
Water Pollution
Noise pollution
Visual Pollution
Light Pollution
Radioactive Pollution

Water Pollution

Water pollution is the name given to the situation in which the amount of undesirable substances in water increases excessively or exceeds acceptable limits, measurable changes in the physical, chemical and biological properties of water are observed. Water is the most easily polluted substance from source to use stage. Because water is a good solvent, it can transport and transfer all kinds of compounds, whether they dissolve or not.Since lakes, rivers, and seas act as the ultimate buyer pool for all kinds of pollutants that leak into the environment, water pollution is often an indirect result.

CAUSES of WATER POLLUTION

1. **Industrial contamination**

The discharge of byproducts or wastes produced by various industrial companies into the environment without being subjected to any treatment process or sufficiently treated leads to environmental problems.

When these pollutants are discharged into groundwater or directly into streams, lakes, etc., they cause hard-to-recycle events. Wastes buried underground or dumped in deep-sea pits will inevitably leak into the environment one way or another.

Analysis of milk samples in a village in Ukraine (Rivnesca) found that the isotope level of Caesium-137 was 5 times higher than that of nature in 93% of milk samples.

Greenpeace Research Laboratories at the University of Exeter and the Ukrainian Institute of Agricultural Radiology, headlining "Ukrainian Cow Milk Has 'Five Times Safe Level of Radioactivity' (8 June 2018).

Although some of these industrial wastes are microbiologically decomposable in nature, some of them are resistant to decomposition. For example, pet bottles can remain intact for up to **500 years** in nature.

Pollution caused by industrial activities can be collected in itself under 2 headings;

Chemical; pollution caused by all kinds of chemical compounds. While concentrations of some of these substances may have a toxic effect on certain values, some, such as non-essential heavy metals, may have a toxic effect even at very low doses. Others, such as detergent and oil, can also show indirect effects; it prevents water from coming into contact with air, reduces light passing, etc.

Physical; pollution occurring in the physical properties of water (turbidity, temperature, light permeability, etc.) For example, thermal pollution occurs as a result of the cooling water discharge of thermal power plants. Or distortions in the smell and taste of water.

Chemical pollution can also be treated as inorganic or organic pollution according to the components it contains. Organic pollution occurs as a result of domestic waste or sewage leaks and is rich in protein, carbohydrates, etc. Disease-causing agents (such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites) are also treated as organic pollution elements.

Inorganic pollution occurs when inorganic substances such as heavy metals, acidic or basic compounds, and some pesticides are intentionally or unintentionally discharged into aquatic environments. In general, inorganic substances are substances that living organisms cannot produce using metabolic pathways.