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MARIANA MOHAMED OSMAN
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CHAPTER 8

AIRBORNE PARTICULATES MATTER IN MUSEUMS AT PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN AND KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

Shamzani Affendy Mohd Din[1] and Norsyamimi Hanapi[2]

INTRODUCTION

Airborne contaminants vary from country to country, depending on a range of factors including population, industry, climate, and the types of fuels burned. Pollutants in the air are caused by natural events (bushfires and windstorms), and human activities (industrial processes or driving motor vehicles). According to Acson International in their Healthy Air Booklet, the main sources of air pollution in Malaysia are motor vehicles, power stations, industrial fuel burning and processes, domestic fuel burning, burning of municipal and industrial waste. The main pollutants include Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Ozone (O_3), Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), and Particulates (dust, microorganism, pollen, etc.). Airborne particulates are harmful to human health that may cause lung disease, asthma, strokes, respiratory tract disorders, numerous forms of cancer, eyes or skin irritations and allergic (Senthamizhvanan, 2010). This research is focusing on the different sources of airborne particulates such as transportation, construction works and emission of gas at coal-fired plant. The scopes of this research are airborne particulates and historical heritage materials. The relationship of these two erratic matters will be discussed by studying the effects of air pollutions towards different types of historical heritage at the selected site study in Manjung District, which is near to the industrial activity; Manjung Coal-Fired Power Plant and Lumut Power Plant, Perak Darul Ridzuan and also at National Museum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

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