## Ⅲ 他誌掲載論文抄録

# 1 HIGH SULFATE AND NITRATE CONCENTRATIONS IN PRECIPITATION AT NAGASAKI IMPACTED BY LONG-DISTANT AND LOCAL SOURCES

YURIKO ISHIKAWA,\* KENICHIRO YOSHIMURA,\*\* ATSUKO MORI,\*\* HIROSHI HARA\*\*\*: Atmospheric Environment Vol. 32, No. 17, pp2939-2945, 1998

\*Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Ochanomizu University. Otsuka 2-1-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 1 12, Japan; \*\*Nagasaki Prefectural Institute of Public Health and Environmental Sciences, Nameshi 1-9-5, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki 852. Japan; and \*\*\*National Institute of Public Health, Shirokanedai 4-6-1, Minato-ku. Tokyo 108, Japan (First received 5 June 1997 and in final form 15 December 1997. Published June 1998)

Abstract Wet-only event-basis precipitation data at Nagasaki, the border area between the Asian Continent and Japan, with high non-sea-salt (nss-)  $SO_4^{2-}$  and  $NO_3^{-}$  concentrations from November 1983 through March 1988 were analyzed in terms of wind conditions at upper and surface levels to assess both long-distant and local sources. In order to investigate the high nss-S0<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> concentration events occurring with similar transport patterns, the wind conditions were grouped into the following three types: type 1, the upper air flow from the Asian Continent and the surface wind from the sea; type 2, the stagnant upper air and the surface wind from the land at and around Nagasaki; and type 3, the upper air flow from the Continent and the surface wind from the land. In the case of high  $NO_3^-$  concentration events, their wind-condition types were similar to those for high nss-  $SO_4^{2-}$  concentration events. These three types for both ions were discussed to estimate their sources as follows: type 1, long-distant sources in the Asian Continent; type 2, local sources at and around Nagasaki; and type 3, both long-distant and local sources. From the viewpoint of precipitation chemistry, the ratios of  $\mathrm{H}^{+}/\ (\mathrm{nss-SO_4^{2-}+NO_3^{-}})$  were evaluated for the high concentration events so as to examine the degree of neutralization of acidic input. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and HNO<sub>3</sub>. High ratios events corresponded to wind-condition type 2 whereas low ratios were associated with types 1. This suggested that the acidic input from local sources were little neutralized to cause much higher acidity in precipitation than those from long-distant sources.

### 2 地球にやさしい汚水処理技術の研究・開発

#### ー植物栽培による生活排水のリサイクルー

山内康生, 竹野大志, 石崎修造:全国公害研会誌 Vol.23 No.3 11~16 (1998) 概要紹介

本研究は、汚水中に豊富に含まれる窒素やリンを植物の栄養源として簡易で安価に回収し、植物かん水として利用することを目的とした。ここでは、温室栽培による汚水中の窒素,リン及び温室効果ガス (CO₂)を除去吸収し、付加価値の高い植物を栽培する等,処理水や汚泥を外部に出さない完全循環型(回収・再利用)の汚水処理新技術の可能性を探るべく、検討を行った。

今回は、加圧浮上処理方式により1次処理を行った生活排水を植物栽培かん水として使用することにより、それの植物栽培への適用可能性を明らかにした。

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長崎県衛生公害研究所

(〒852-8061) 長崎市滑石1丁目9番5号

TEL 095-856-8613

FAX 095-857-3421

NAGASAKI - KEN EISEI KOGAI KENKYUSHO 9 - 5, NAMESI 1 - CHOME , NAGASAKI, JAPAN(PC852-8061)