

Ammonia Gas Leak in Kota

Why in News?

Ammonia gas leaked from a Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) plant near Gadepan village in Kota district of Rajasthan. This leak caused students of a government school to fall sick, with the children complaining of nausea and fainting after inhaling the gas's sharp, suffocating odor.

Key Points

- Impact of the Gas Leak:
 - The gas leak affected students who went to the school grounds to fetch water, with some **complaining of breathlessness and abdominal pain.**
 - The **school and the CFCL factory share boundaries,** likely contributing to the exposure.
 - School staff immediately transported the students to the hospital in their own vehicles as their condition worsened.
- Precautionary Measures:
 - As a precautionary measure, the school was closed, and children were sent home after the incident, which caused panic in the village.
 - Lok Sabha Speaker and local officials visited the hospital to check on the affected students.



Ammonia Gas (NH₃)

- About:
 - It is a compound of Nitrogen and Hydrogen.
 - It is a colorless gas with a pungent, penetrating odor.
 - Ammonia is highly reactive and a soluble alkaline gas.
- Mode of Production:
 - Natural:
 - Produced in soil through bacterial processes.

- Generated during the decomposition of organic matter, including plants, animals, and animal waste.
- Bacteria in the intestines also produce ammonia, and a small amount is generated by lightning strikes.

Commercial:

• Produced through steam reforming of natural gas and coal gasification.

Uses:

- Used to produce nitrogen compounds like urea, the most commonly used source of nitrogen in fertilizers.
- Applied directly to soil for crops, lawns, and plants.
- Utilized in various cleaning products.
- Forms compounds like **ammonium nitrate**, **ammonium sulfate**, **and various ammonium phosphates**.
- Used in the manufacture of explosives.
- Used in refrigeration and cooling systems.

Impact:

- Plants:
 - Causes direct toxic damage to leaves.
 - Alters plant susceptibility to **frost, drought, and pathogens**, including insect pests and invasive species.

Health Risks:

- Long-term exposure to low concentrations or short-term exposure to high concentrations can cause **adverse health effects from inhalation**.
- Symptoms may include burning sensations in the nose, throat, and respiratory tract irritation.

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