

Overview of NW near-road pollution impacts



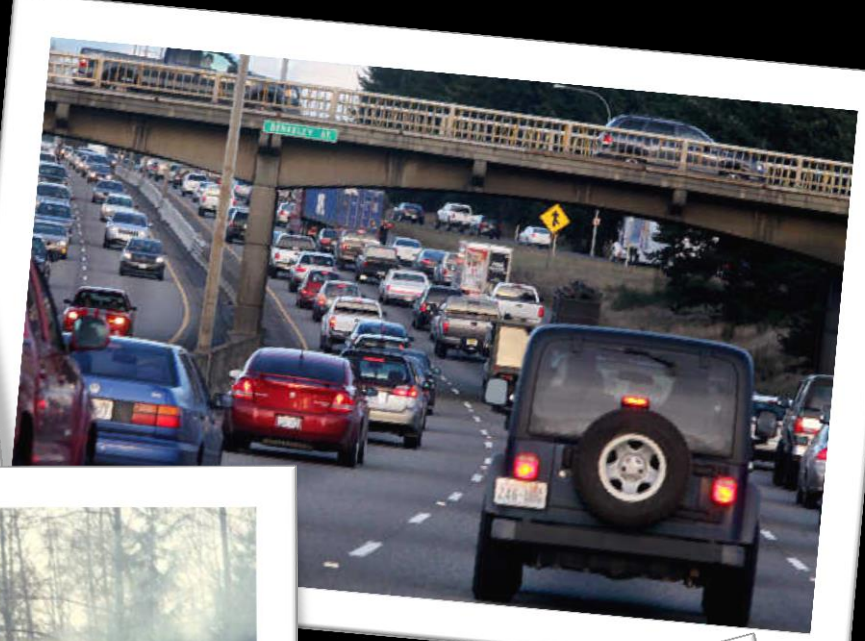
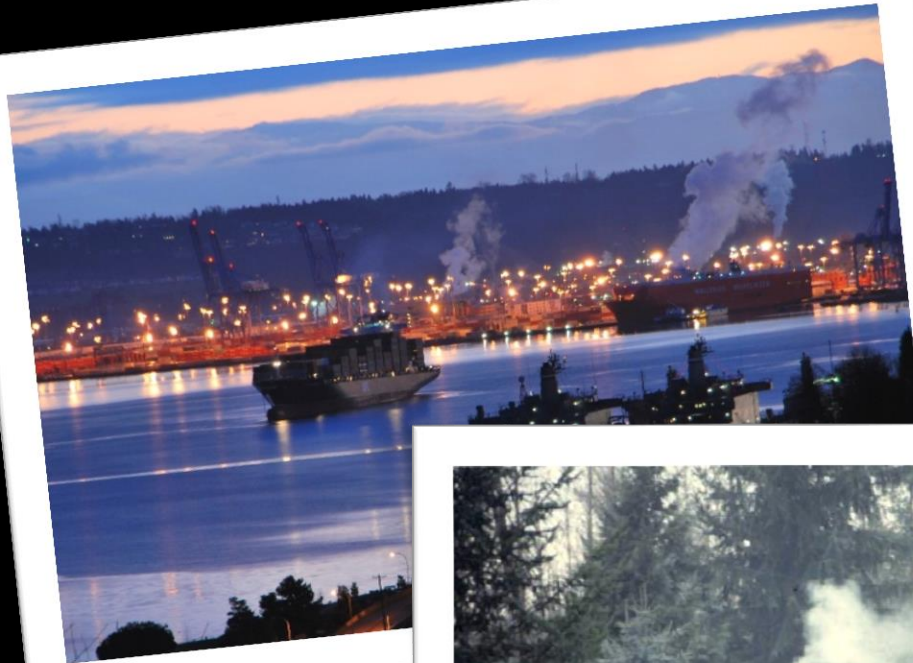
Puget Sound Clean Air

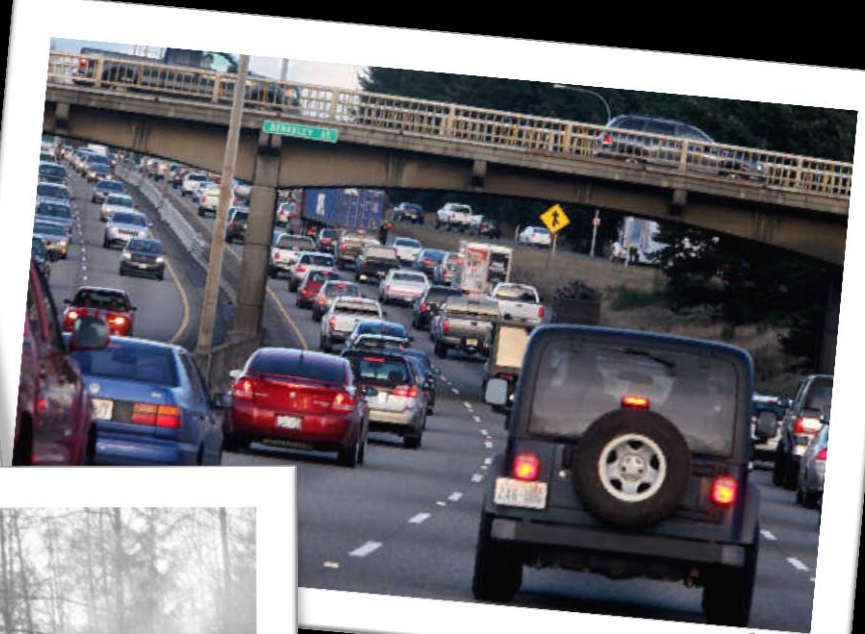
Erik Saganic

Feb 2015

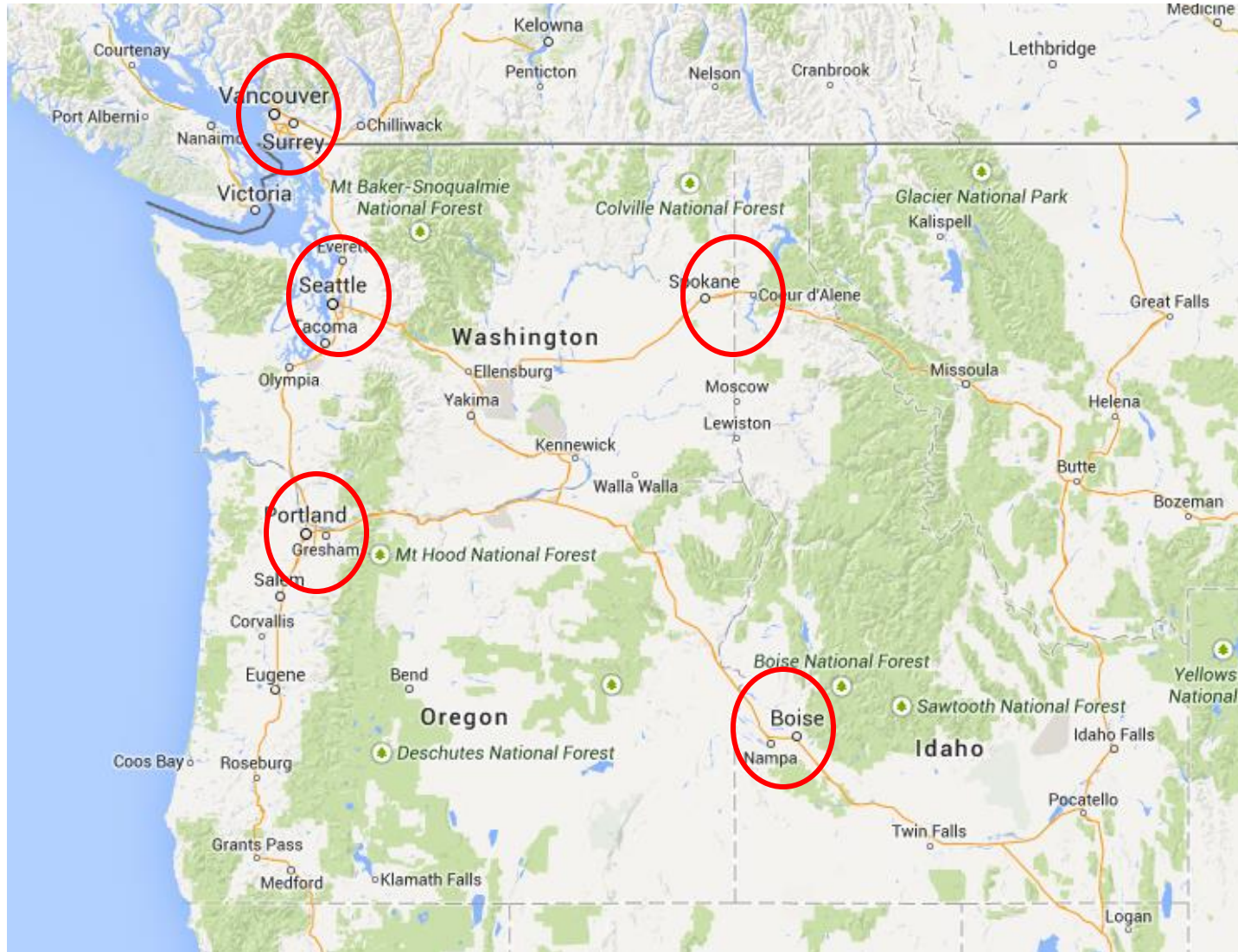


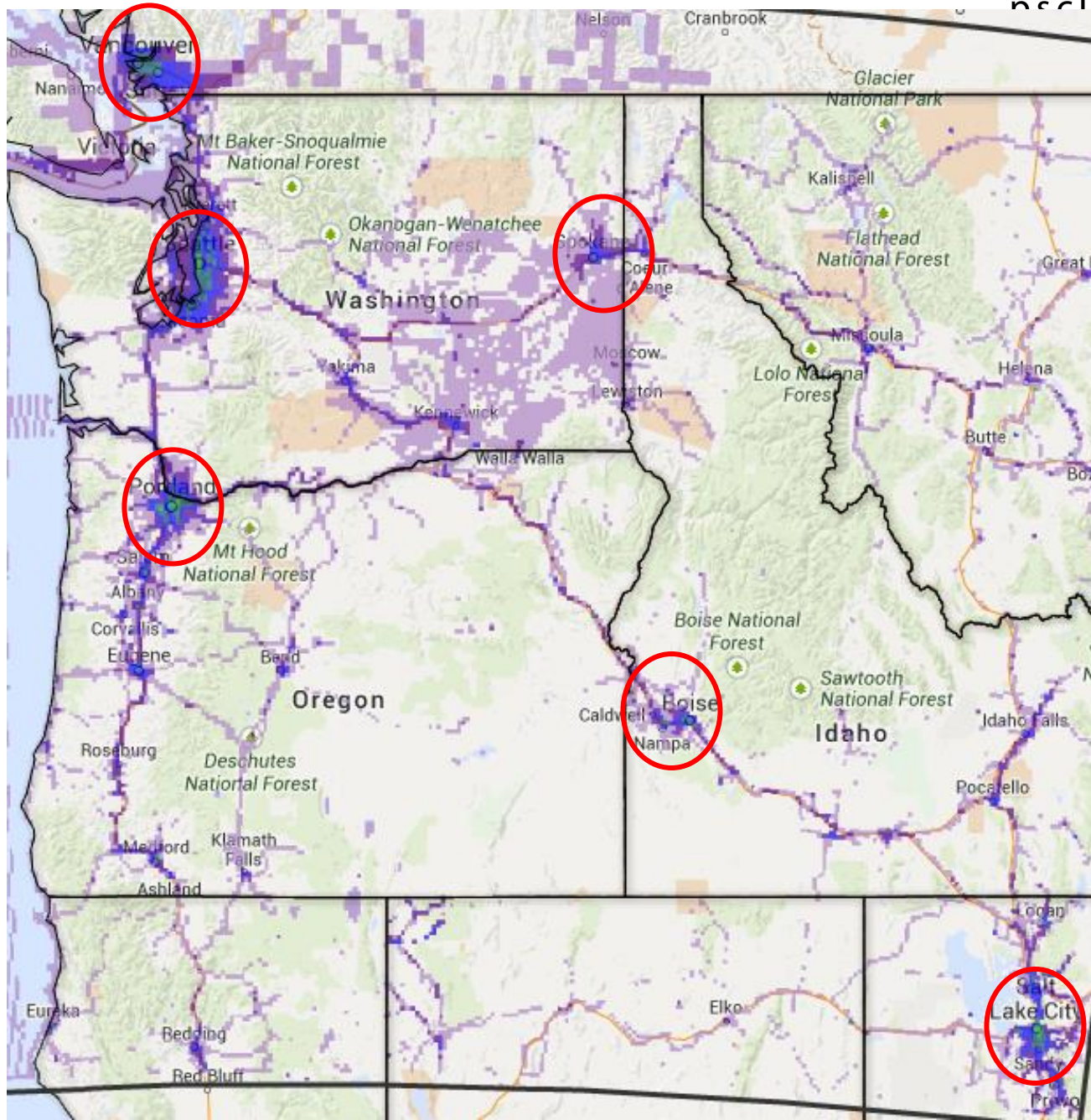






Traffic through major cities





Many Different Types of Pollutants

- Fine Particles
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Ozone (Smog)
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Carbon Monoxide
- Lead
- Air Toxics (like benzene)



**Has Federal Limits in
the Clean Air Act**

Many Different Types of Pollutants

- **Fine Particles**
- **Nitrogen Dioxide**
- **Ozone (Smog)**
- **Sulfur Dioxide**
- **Carbon Monoxide**
- **Lead**
- **Air Toxics (like benzene)**

**Has Federal Limits in
the Clean Air Act**

The sources: trucks vs cars

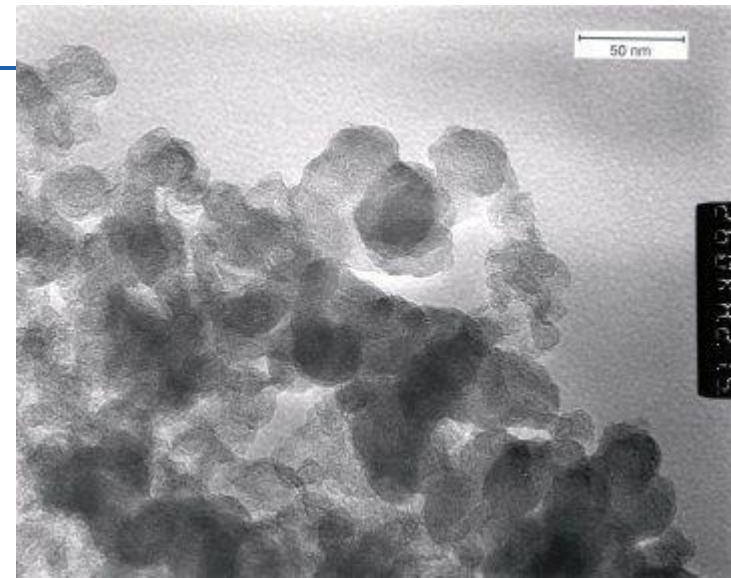


- Diesel particulate
- Nitrogen dioxide
- Air toxics
- PAHs

- Nitrogen dioxide
- Air toxics
- Tire, brake wear
- Oil in badly tuned cars

Are all fine particles the same?

- **No**
- **Diesel particles are a smaller percentage of the total, but more toxic**
- **No federal standard specifically for diesel exhaust**



Who is affected?



- **Expectant mothers**
- **Children**
- **People living with heart or lung disease**
- **Undiagnosed older adults**

Many Health Effects



- **Reduced lung function**
- **Heart attacks**
- **Strokes**
- **Premature death**
- **Cancer**

Health Effects in Children



- **Pre-term birth**
- **Low birth weights**
- **Early pneumonia and bronchitis**
- **Possibly fetal/infant mortality**

- **Reduced lung function**
- **Asthma attacks**

Recent studies showing associations in children, but not well studied



- **Diabetes**
- **Obesity**
- **Autism**
- **Reaction time**

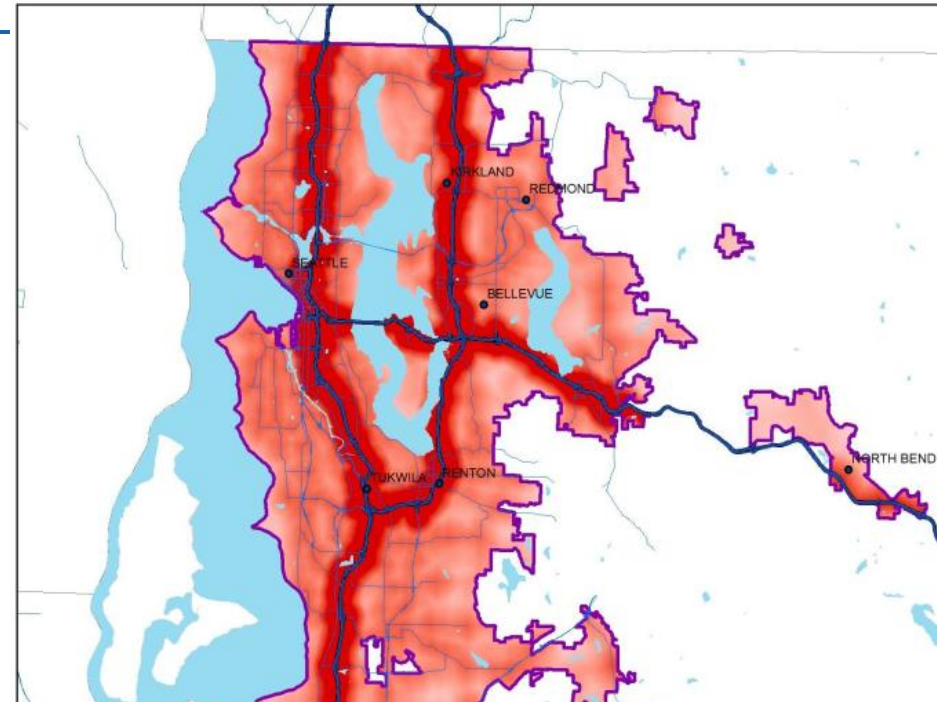
No “one size fits all” answers

- **Too many issues to count comparing studies**
- **Examples:**
 - Health response lags (1 day, 1 week, 1 month)
 - Defining length of “long-term exposures”
 - Different fleet ages or engine types (new trucks, European vs Canadian vs US trucks, etc)
 - Multi-pollutant corrections

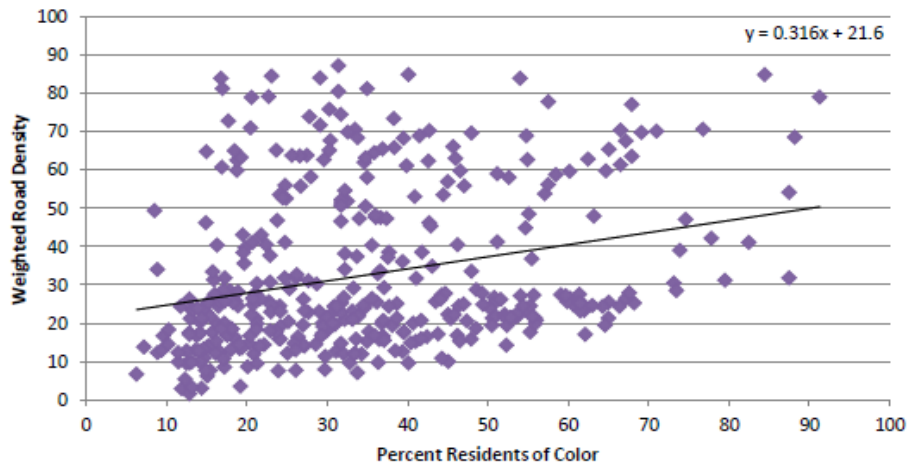
Obvious confounders

Low-income and minorities generally closer to traffic volume

Weighted Road Density, Urban King County



Weighted Road Density and Percent Residents of Color by Census Tract
Urban King County, 2010 Census



Weighted Road Density and Median Household Income by Census Tract
Urban King County, 2010 Census

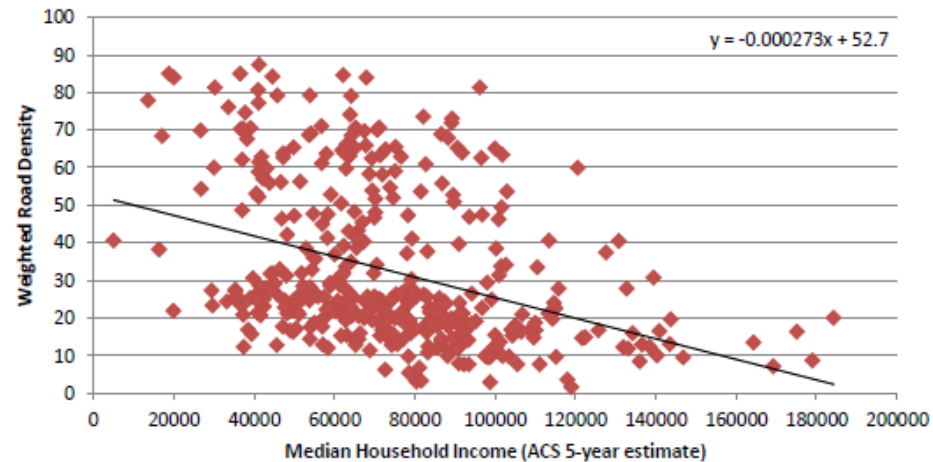
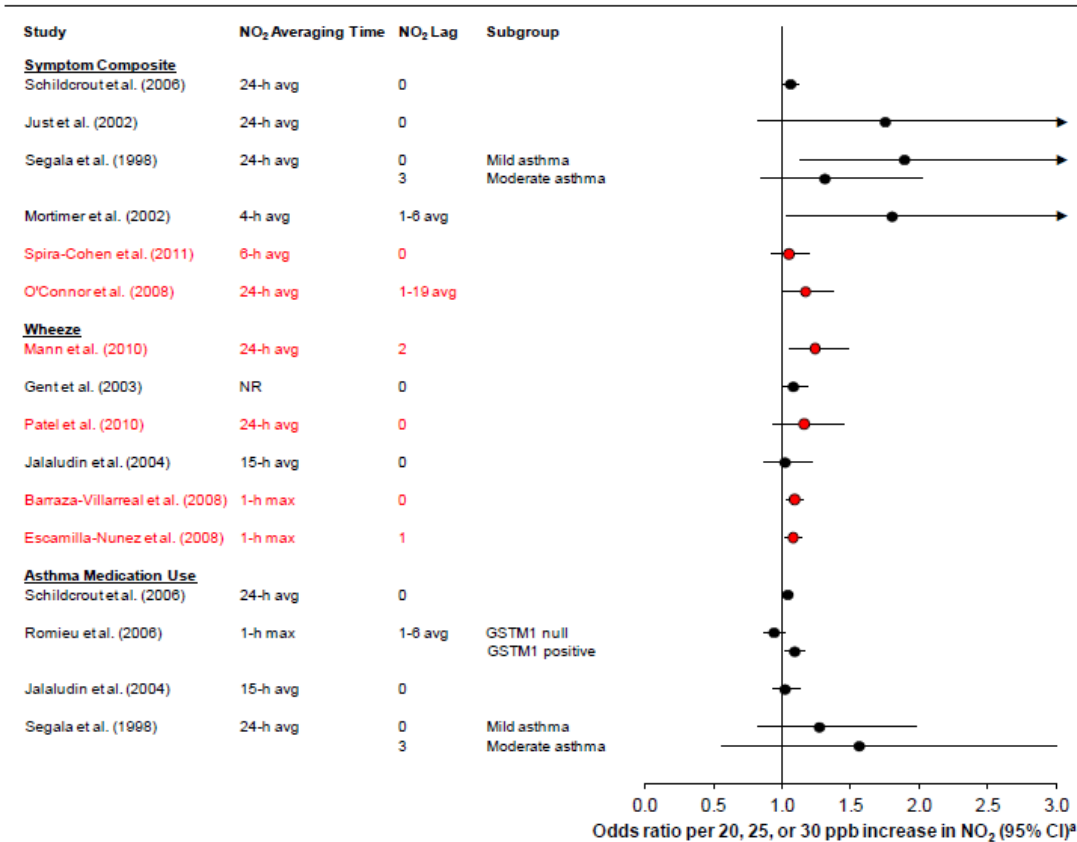


Figure 7. Weighted road density and percent residents of color by census tract, urban King County, 2010 census

Figure 5. Weighted road density and median household income by census tract, urban King County, 2010 census.

Magnitude of risks

● Example, asthma symptoms in children:



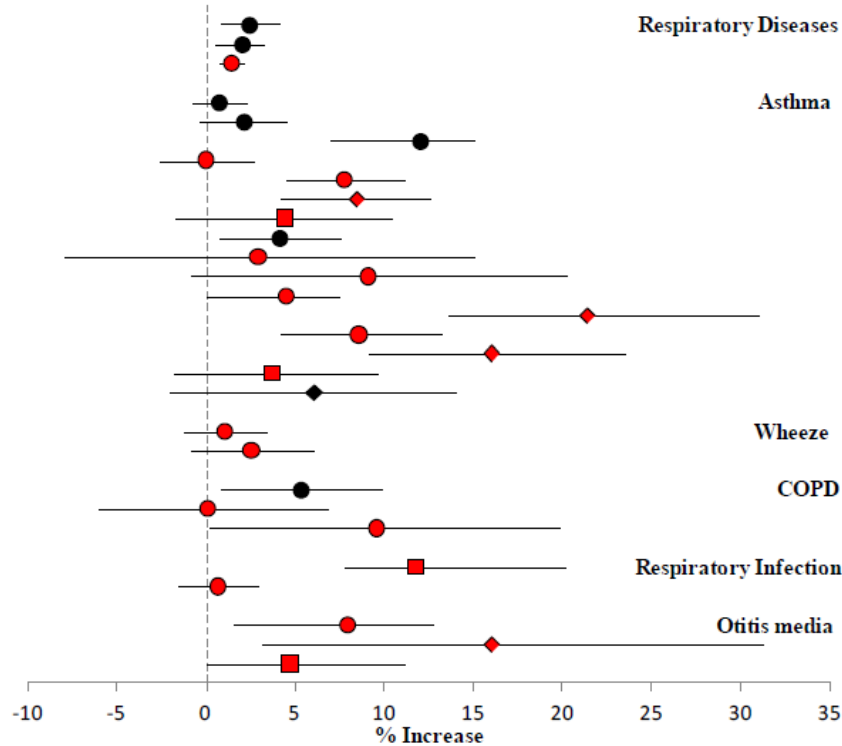
Note: Studies are presented in order of decreasing study strength (e.g., exposure assessment method, potential confounding considered). Red=recent studies, Black=previous studies. Study details and quantitative results are reported in [Table 4-18](#).

^aEffect estimates are standardized to a 20-ppb increase for 24-h avg or 15-h avg NO₂, 25 ppb for 4-h avg, 6-h avg or 8-h max NO₂, and 30 ppb for 1-h max NO₂.

Figure 4-3 Associations of ambient NO₂ concentrations with respiratory symptoms and asthma medication use in children with asthma.

Respiratory emergency visits

Study	Location	Age	Lag
Peel et al. (2005)	Atlanta, GA	All	0-2
Tolbert et al. (2007)	Atlanta, GA	All	0-2
Darrow et al. (2009)	Atlanta, GA	All	1
Tolbert et al. (2000)	Atlanta, GA	All	1
Peel et al. (2005)	Atlanta, GA	All	0-2
Ito et al. (2007)	New York, NY	All	0-1
Stieb et al. (2009)	7 Canadian cities	All	2
Jalaludin et al. (2008)	Sydney, Australia	1-14	0-1
Peel et al. (2005)	Atlanta, GA	2-18	0
Li et al. (2011)	Detroit, MI	2-18	0-4 ^a
Villeneuve et al. (2007)	Edmonton, Canada	2+	0-4 ^b
Strickland et al. (2010)	Atlanta, GA	5-17	0-2
Jaffe et al. (2003)	2 Ohio cities	5-34	1
Orazio et al. (2009)	6 Italian cities	0-2	0-1 0-6
Peel et al. (2005)	Atlanta, GA	All	0-2
Stieb et al. (2009)	7 Canadian cities	All	0
Arbex et al. (2009)	Sao Paulo, Brazil	65+	0-5 DL
Segala et al. (2008)	Paris, France	<3	0-4
Stieb et al. (2009)	7 Canadian cities	All	2
Zemek et al. (2010)	Edmonton, Canada	1-3	2



Note: Black = U.S. and Canadian studies from the 2008 ISA for Oxides of Nitrogen, Red = recent studies. Circles = all-year, Diamonds = summer/warm, and Squares = winter/cold. a = time-series analysis results; and b = case-crossover analysis results.

Figure 4-9 Percent increase in respiratory-related ED visits for a 20-ppb increase in 24-h avg or 30-ppb increase in 1-h max NO₂ concentrations from U.S. and Canadian studies evaluated in the 2008 ISA for Oxides of Nitrogen and recent studies in all-year and seasonal analyses.

How close is too close?

- **“Depends”, but ranges from 200 to 500 meters depending on studied health outcome and pollutant**

Karner et al 2010

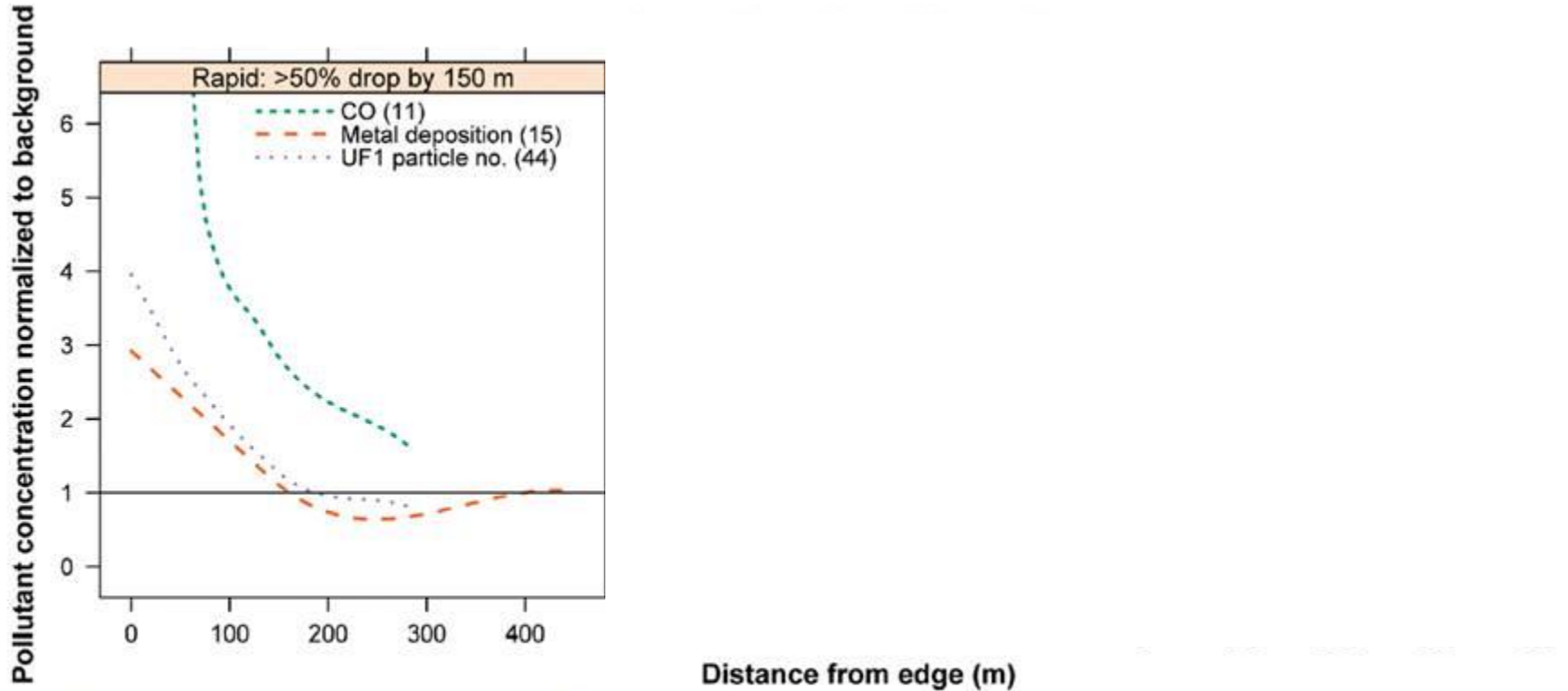


FIGURE 2. Local regression of background normalized concentrations on distance. The horizontal line indicates background concentration. A loess smoother ($\alpha = 0.75$, degree = 1) is fitted to each pollutant which is placed into one of three groups. The regression sample size, n , is given in parentheses after each pollutant.

Karner et al 2010

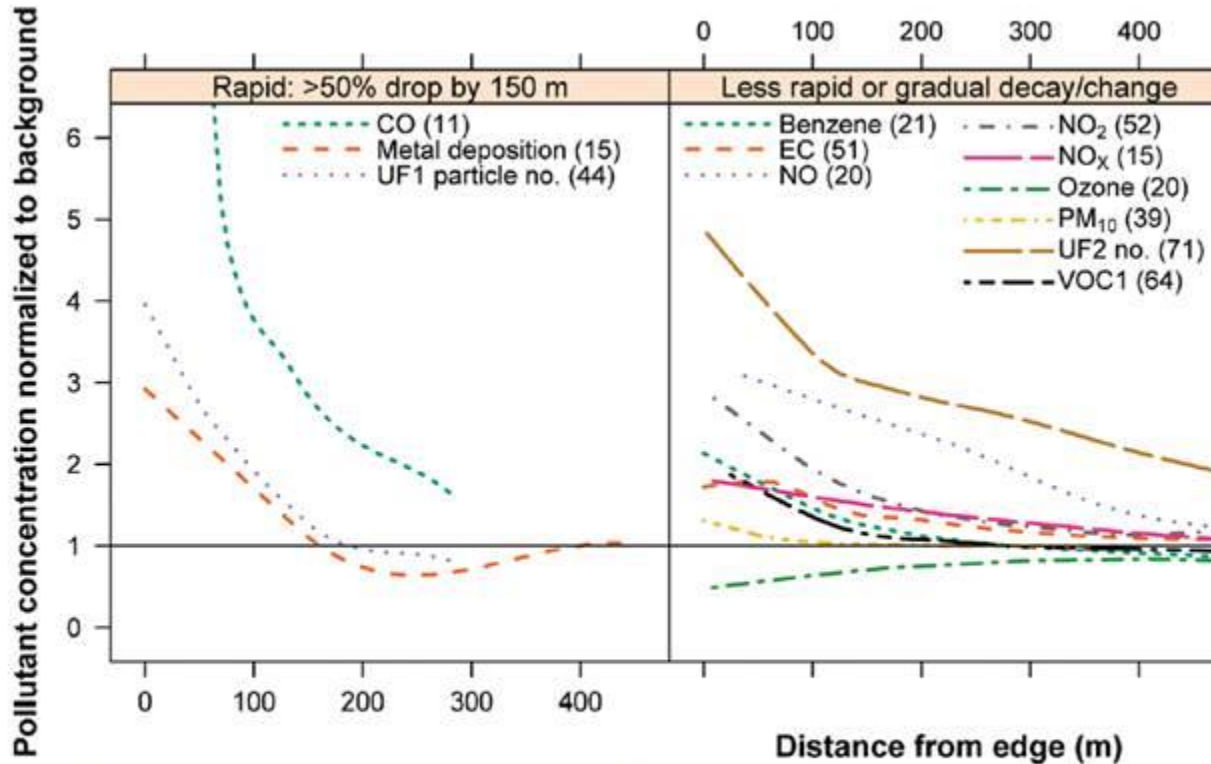


FIGURE 2. Local regression of background normalized concentrations on distance. The horizontal line indicates background concentration. A loess smoother ($\alpha = 0.75$, degree = 1) is fitted to each pollutant which is placed into one of three groups. The regression sample size, n , is given in parentheses after each pollutant.

Karner et al 2010

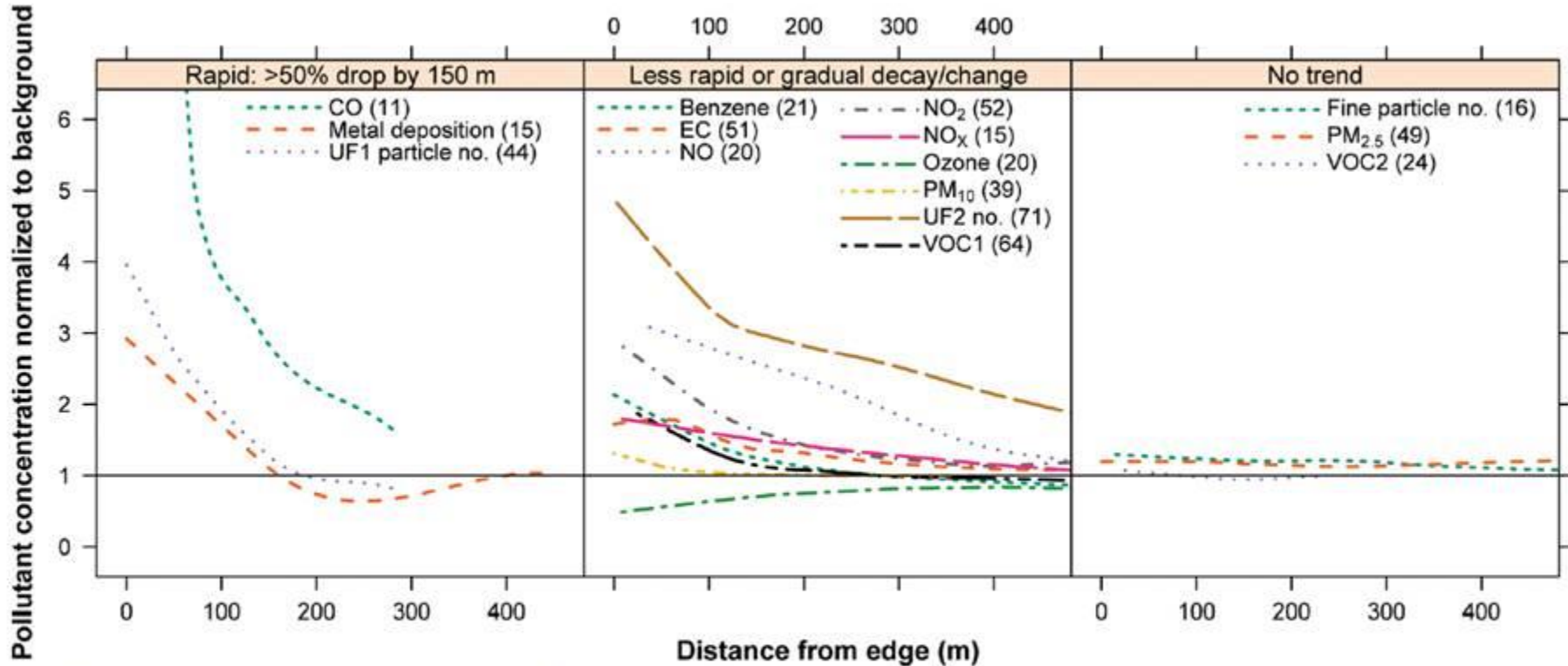
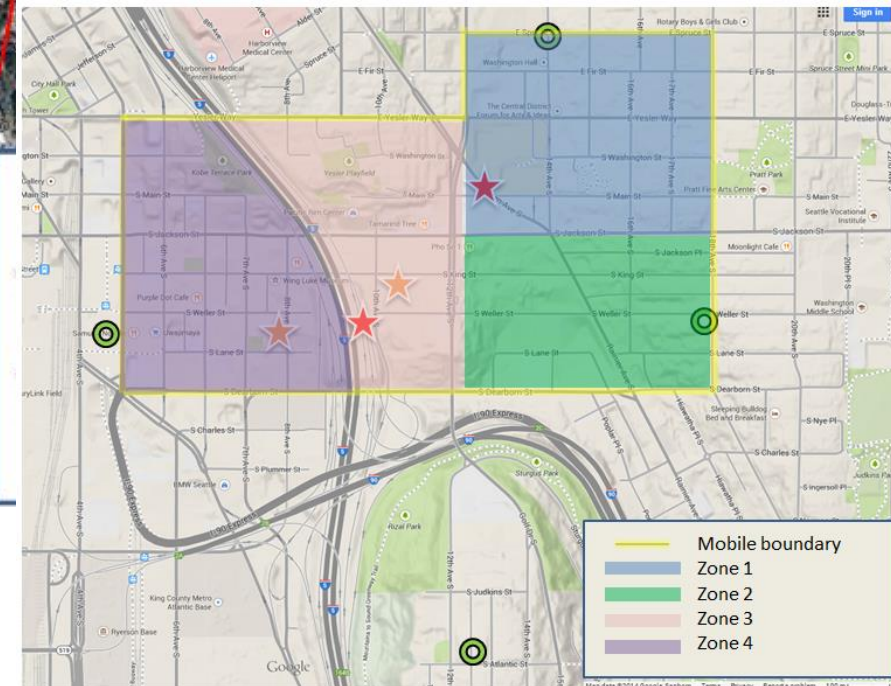
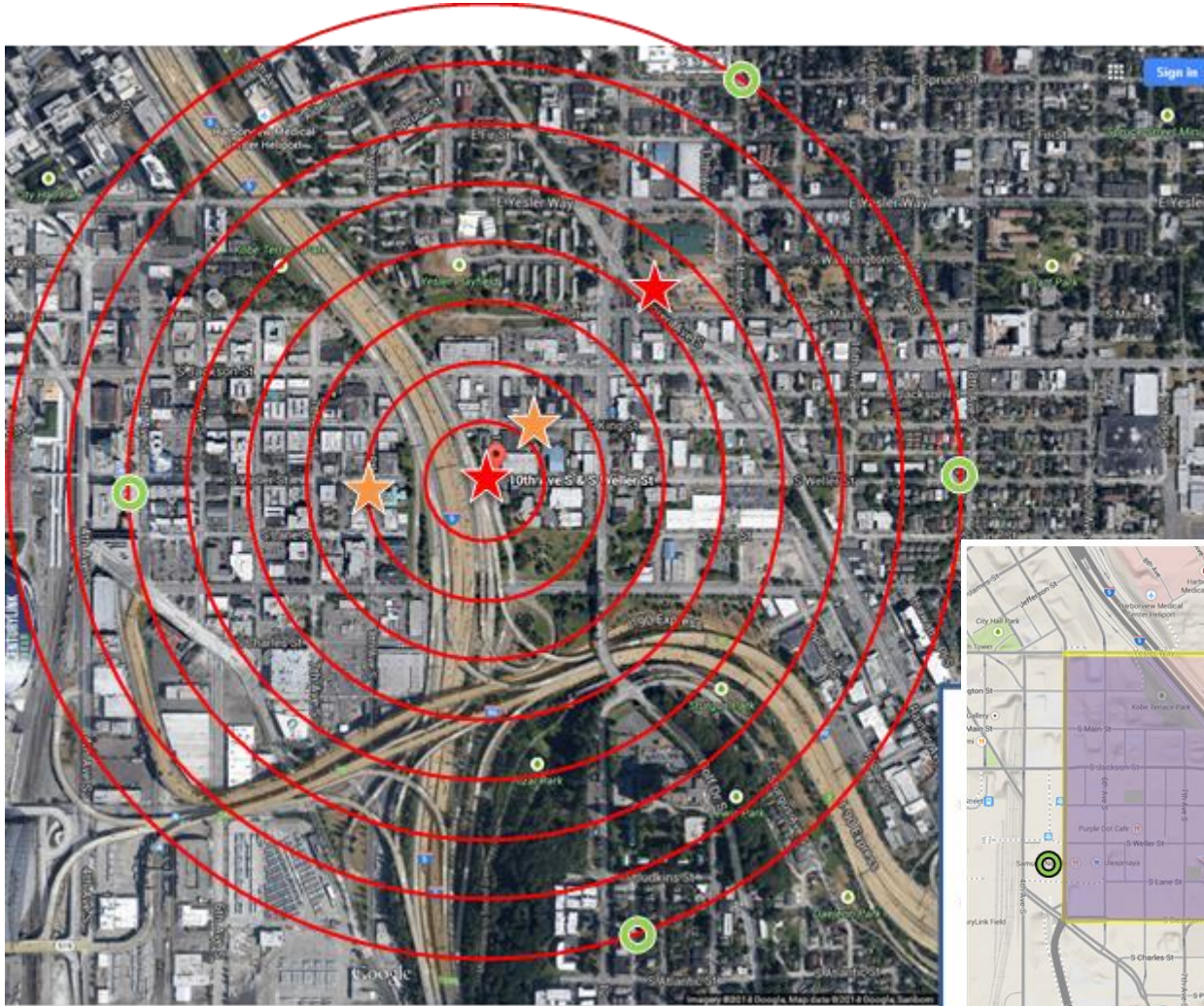
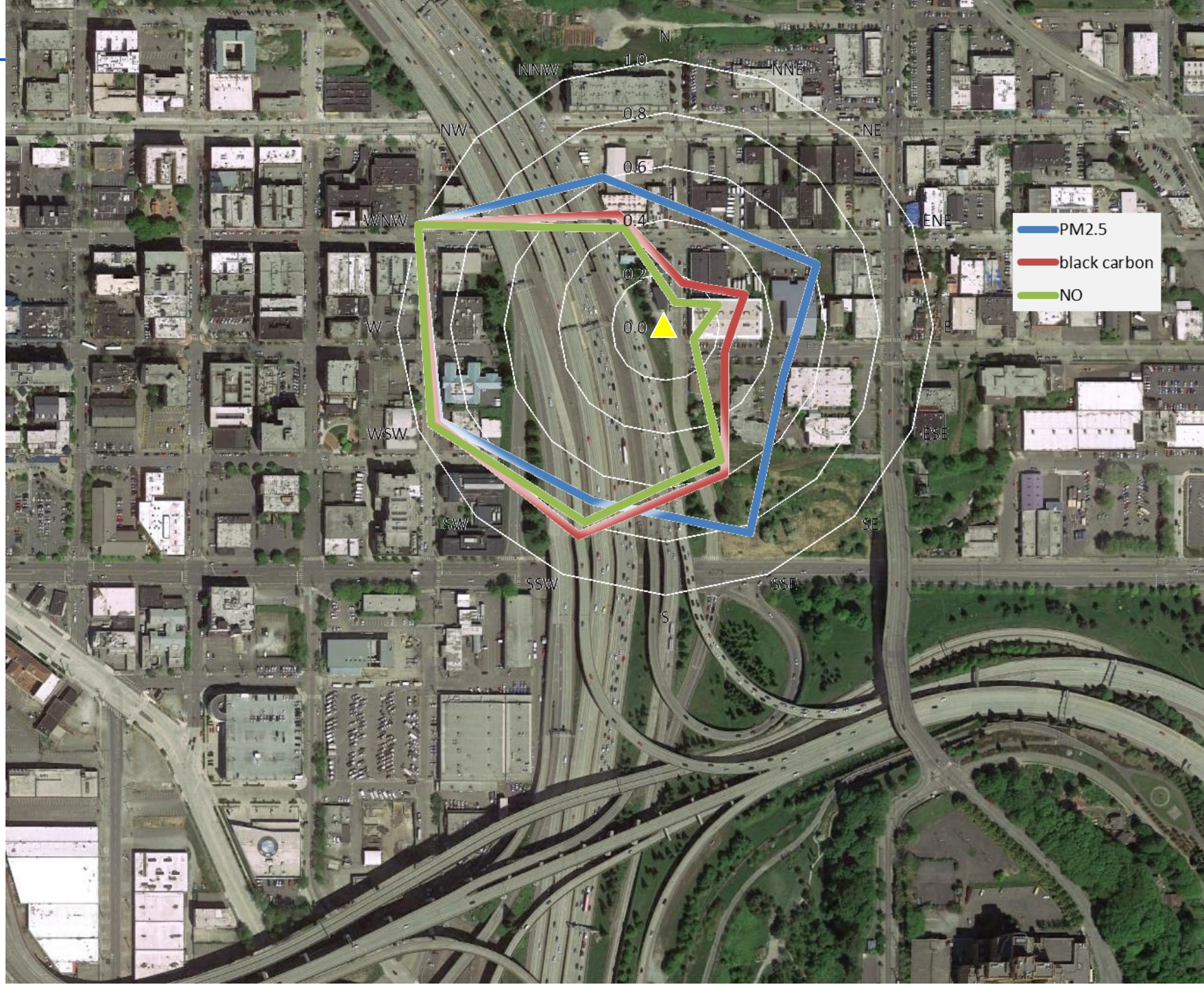


FIGURE 2. Local regression of background normalized concentrations on distance. The horizontal line indicates background concentration. A loess smoother ($\alpha = 0.75$, degree = 1) is fitted to each pollutant which is placed into one of three groups. The regression sample size, n , is given in parentheses after each pollutant.

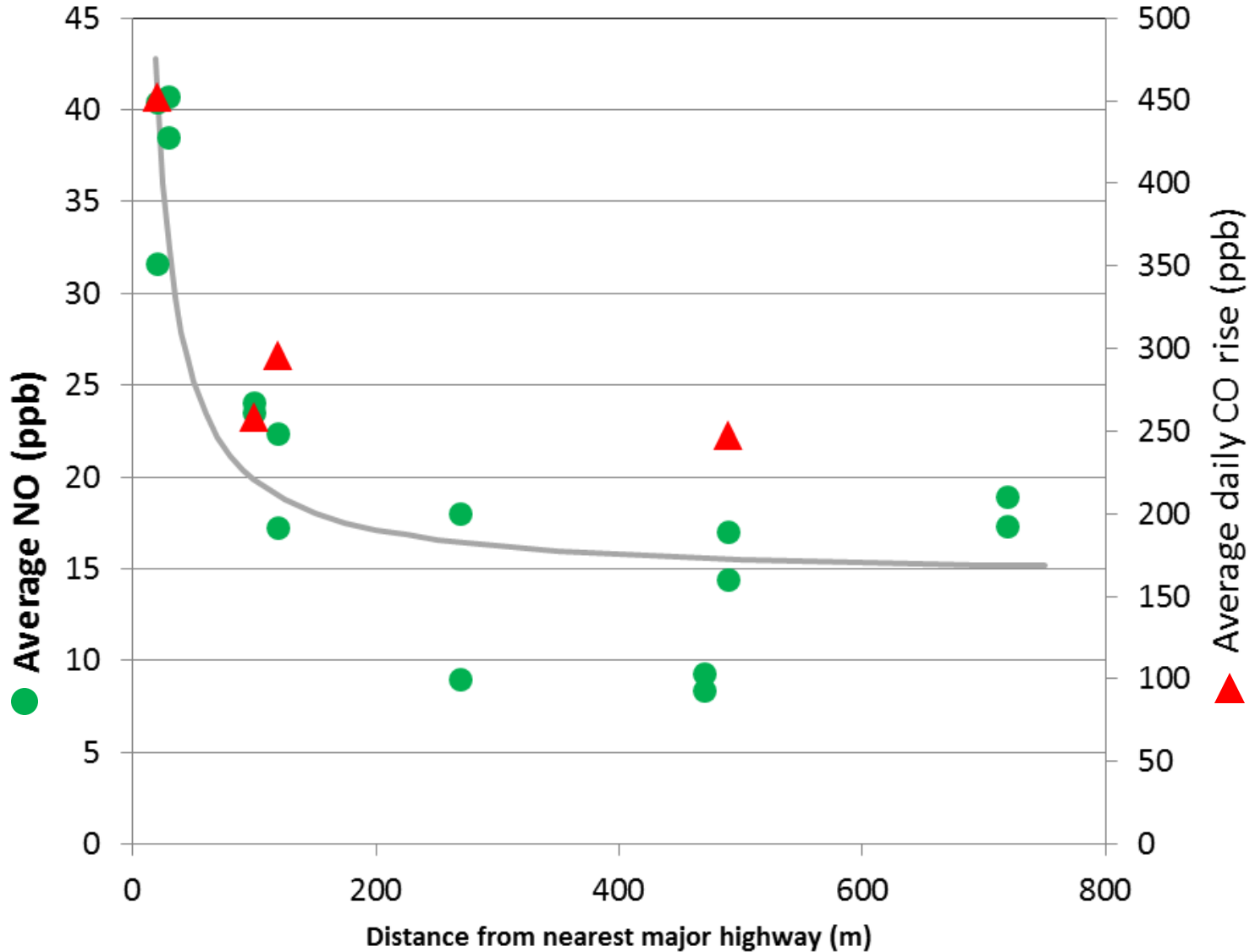
Our pilot study last fall





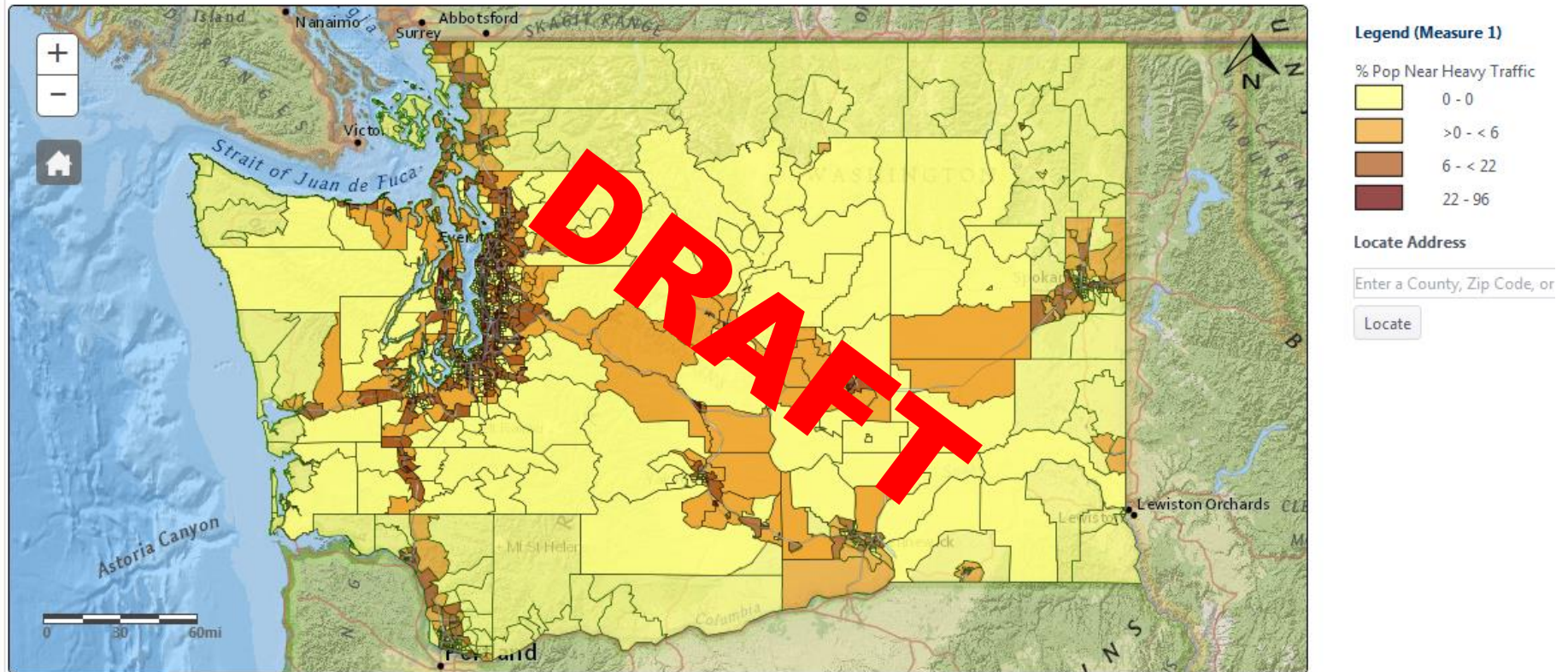
- PM2.5
- black carbon
- NO

Pollution vs Distance to major traffic



New map coming soon! Washington Tracking Network (DOH)

Populations Near Heavy Traffic Roadways - Census Tract



Adjust Transparency

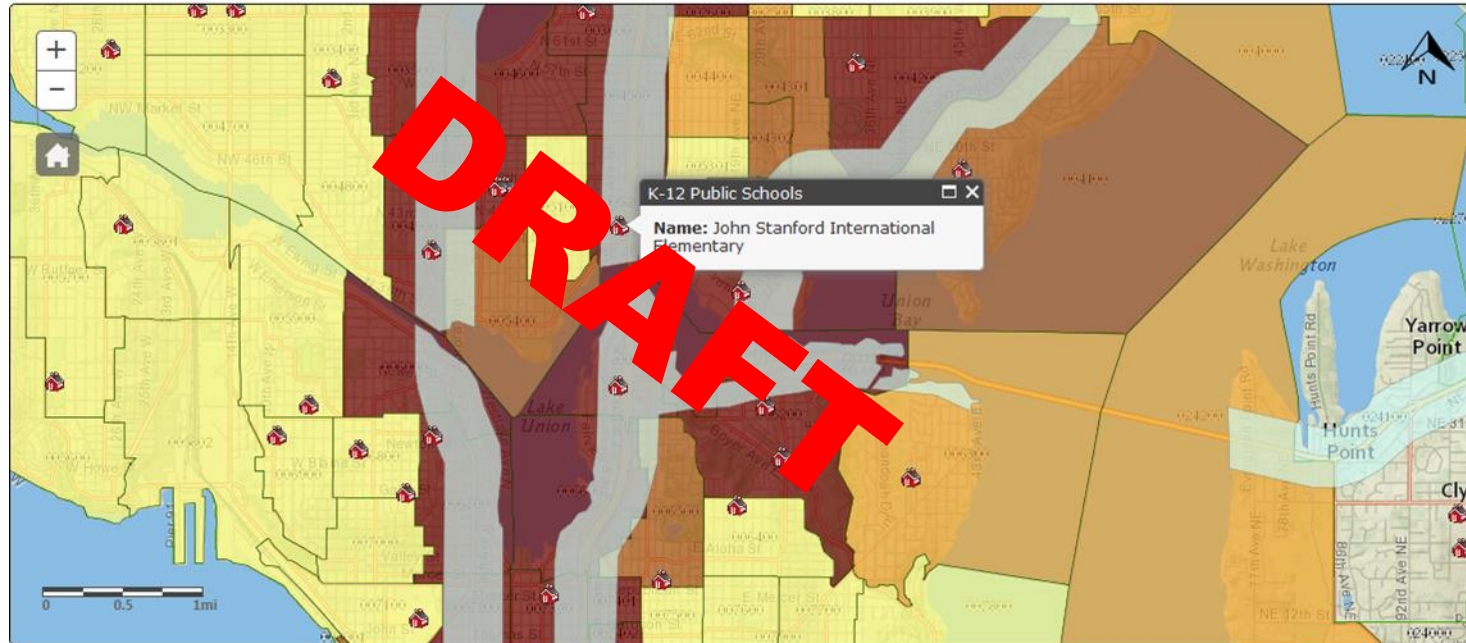


Select Layers to Display

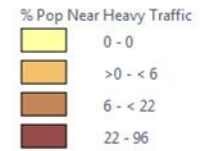
- Traffic Pollution Exposure Zones
- Care Facilities - Adult Family Homes
- Care Facilities - Assisted Living
- Care Facilities - Nursing Homes
- Child Care Centers
- K-12 Public Schools

Measure 1

Populations Near Heavy Traffic Roadways - Census Tract



Legend (Measure 1)



Locate Address

Enter a County, Zip Code, or Address

Locate

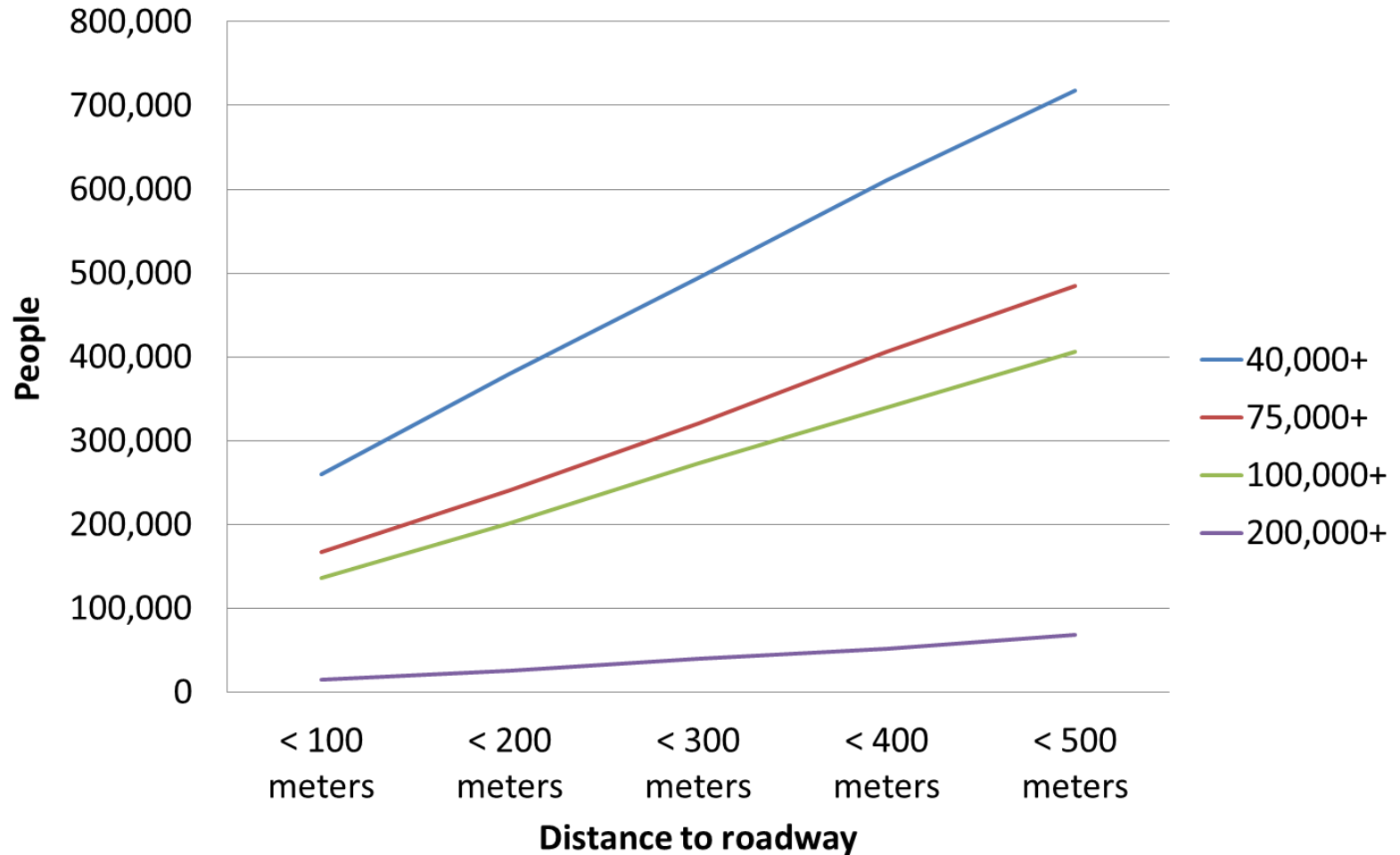
Adjust Transparency



Select Layers to Display

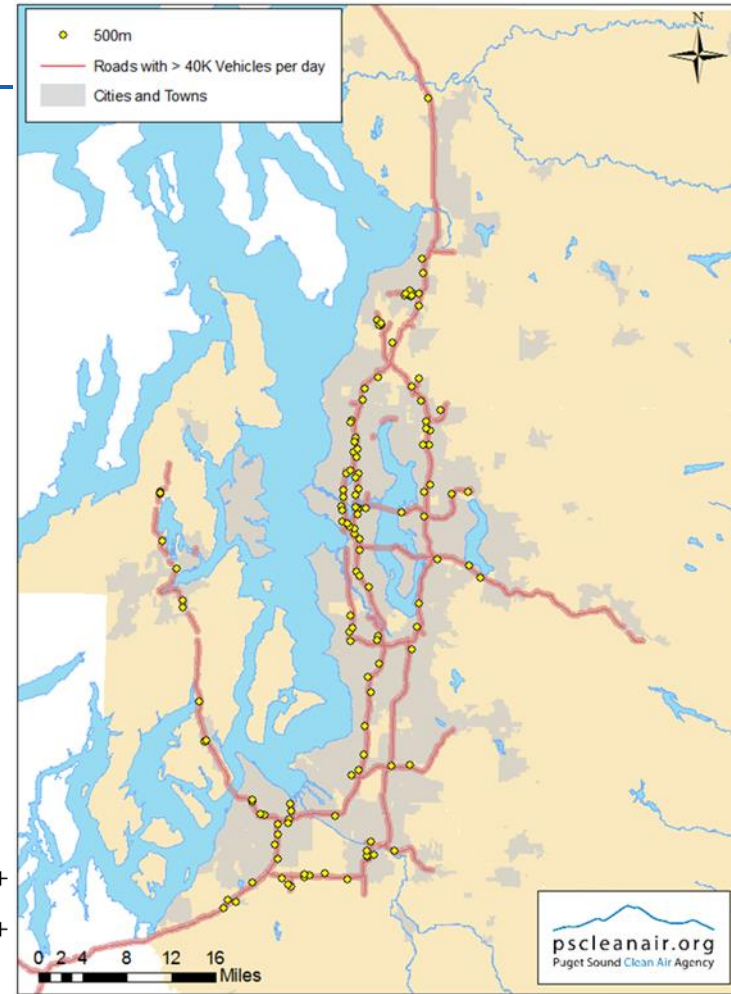
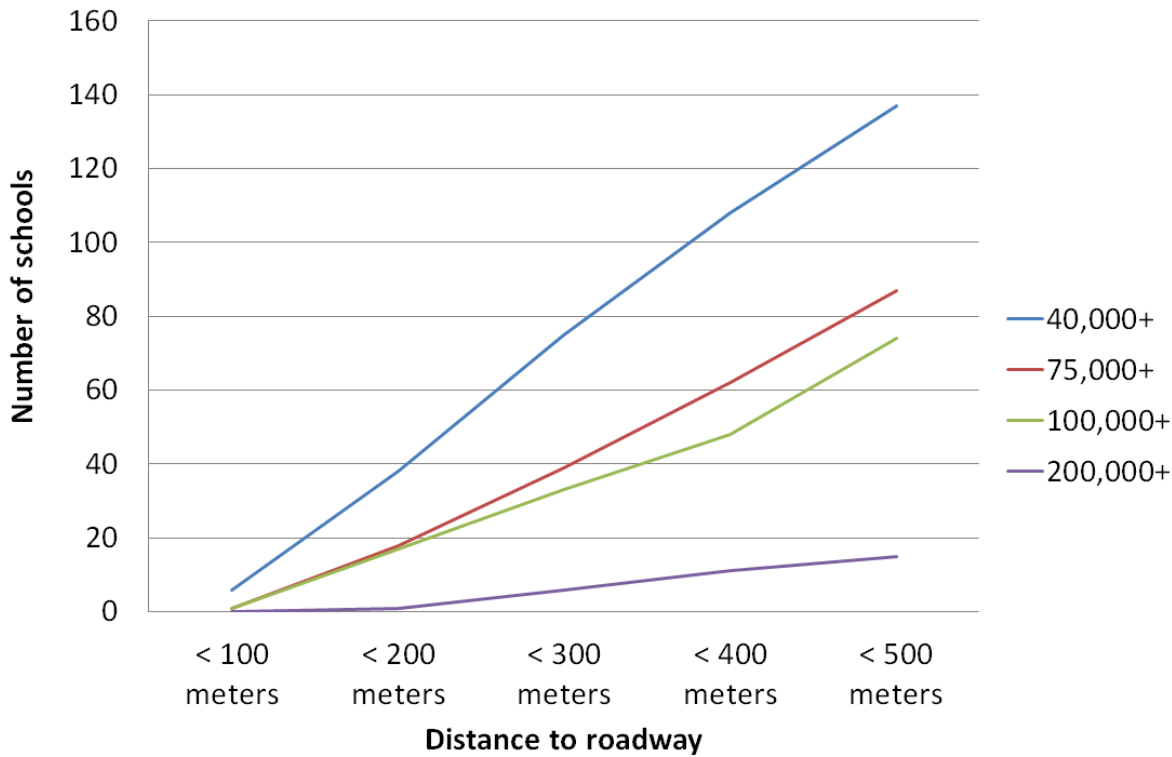
- Traffic Pollution Exposure Zones
- Care Facilities - Adult Family Homes
- Care Facilities - Assisted Living
- Care Facilities - Nursing Homes
- Child Care Centers
- K-12 Public Schools

Roadway distance to people with various traffic volumes in Puget Sound



Schools and daycares

Roadway distance to schools with various traffic volumes in Puget Sound



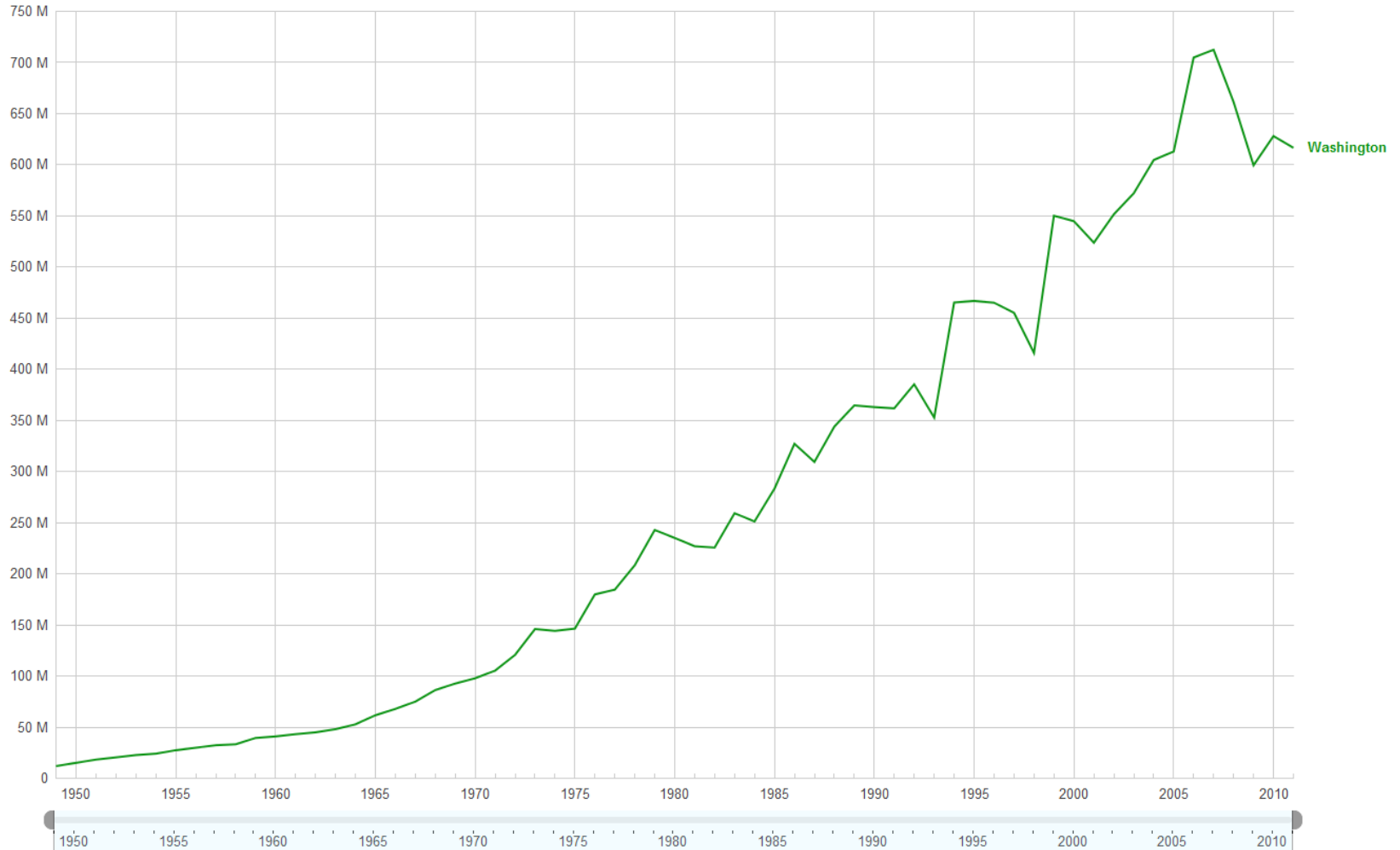
Press attention to schools near roads

- <http://www.invw.org/article/exhaust-diesel-fumes-foul-1379>
- <http://www.invw.org/project/exhausted-at-school>
- <http://www.invw.org/article/king-5-investigators-cali-1400>
- <http://www.invw.org/article/officials-in-olympia-dc-d-1392>

Future Trends

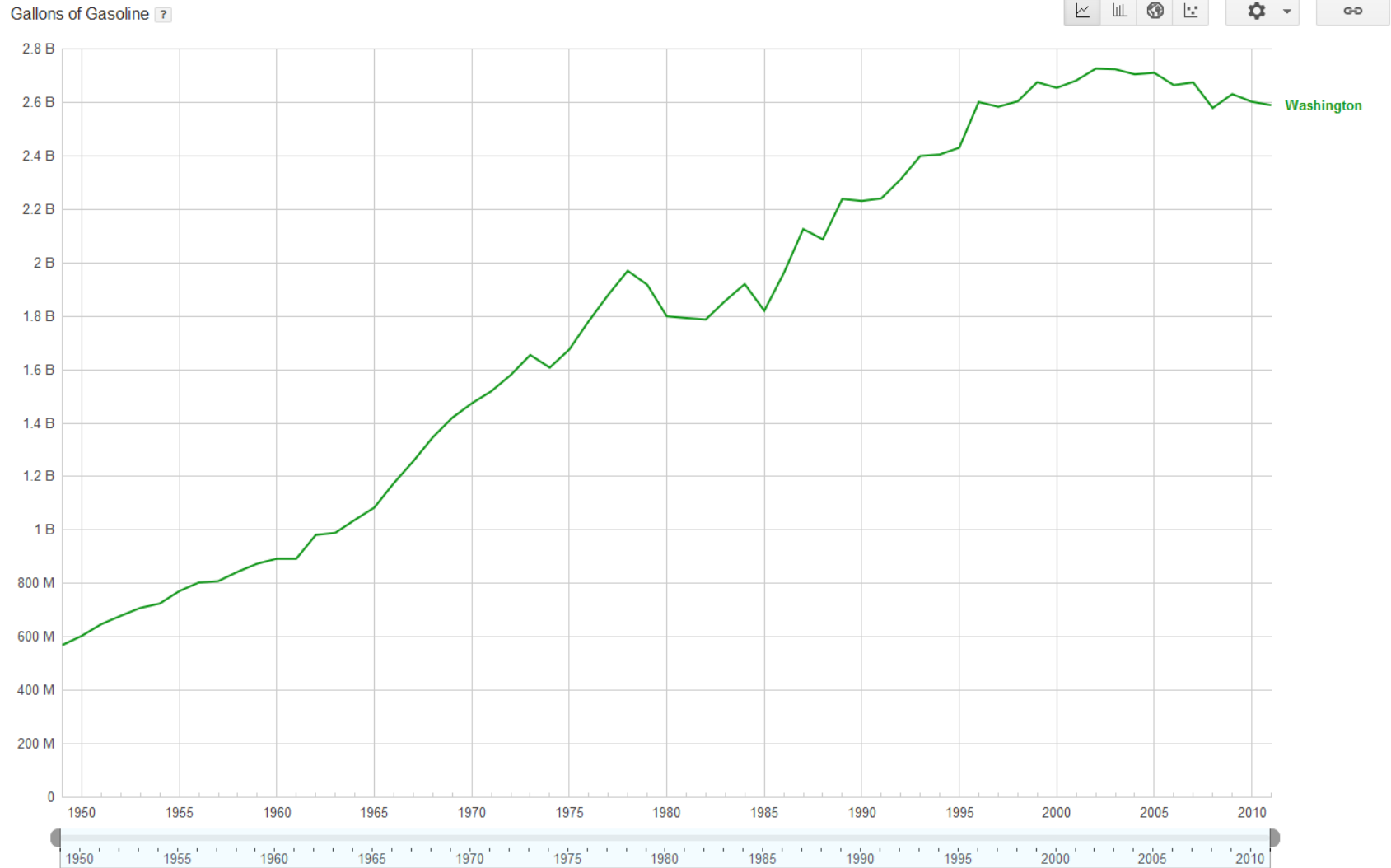
Gallons of Truck Diesel Burned in WA

Gallons of Diesel ?



Data from [Office of Highway Policy Information, FHWA](#) Last updated: Oct 25, 2013

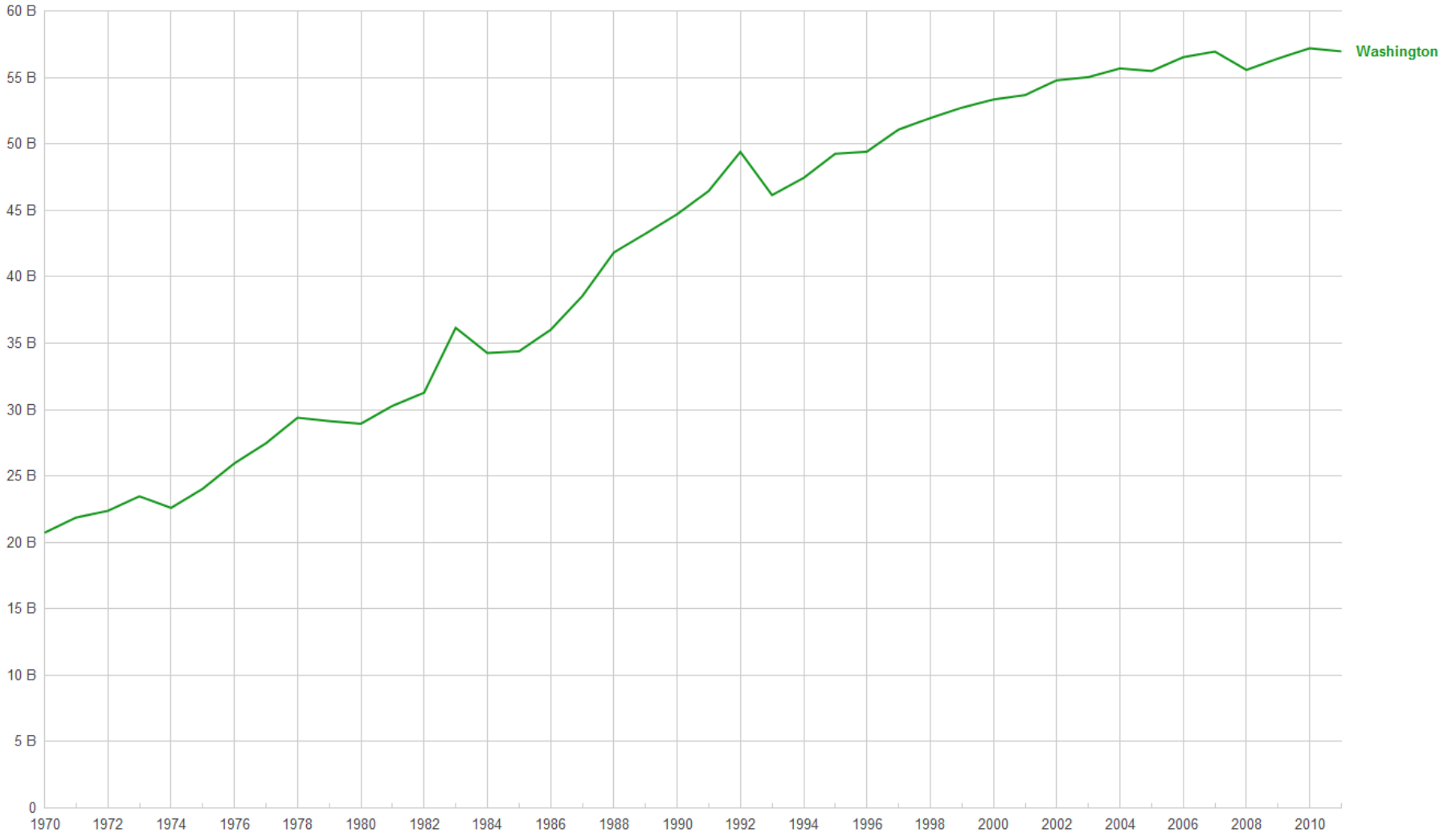
Gallons of gas attributed to highway use



Data from Office of Highway Policy Information, FHWA Last updated: Oct 25, 2013

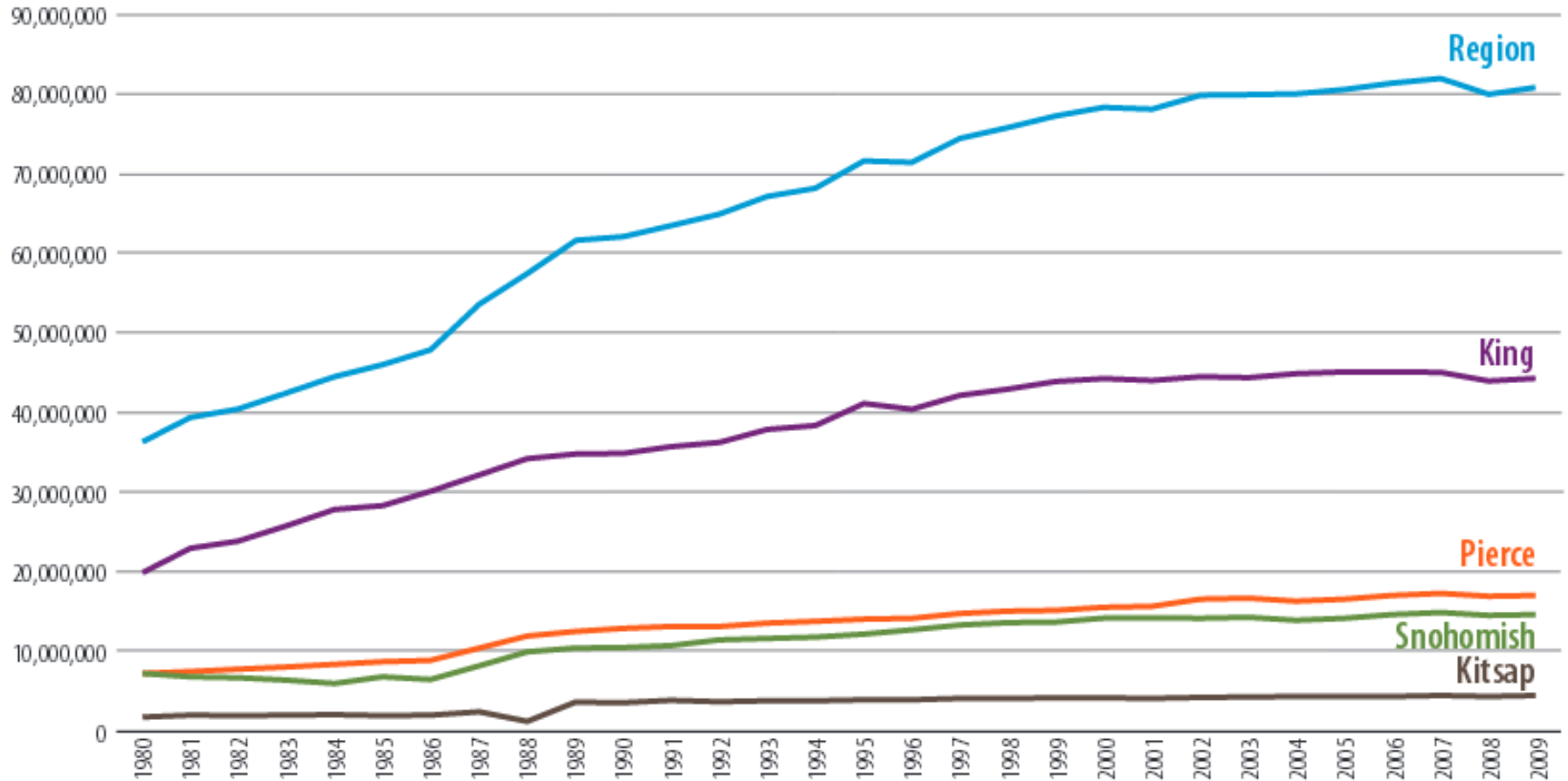
WA Vehicle Miles Traveled

Vehicle Miles Traveled ?



Puget Sound vehicle miles flat

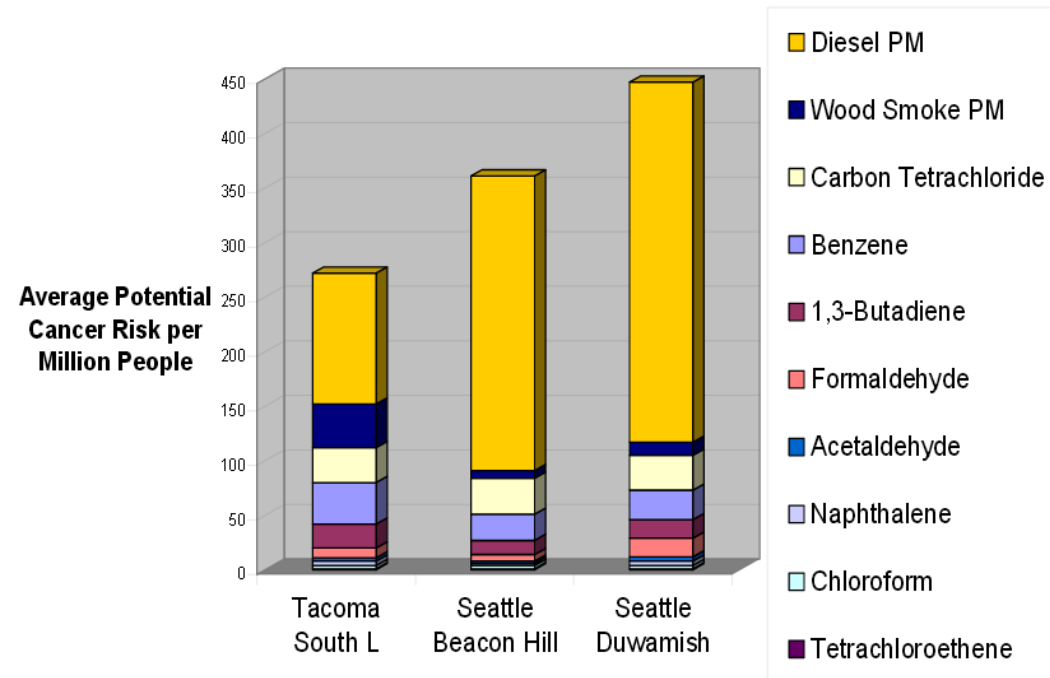
Figure 1. Daily VMT by County



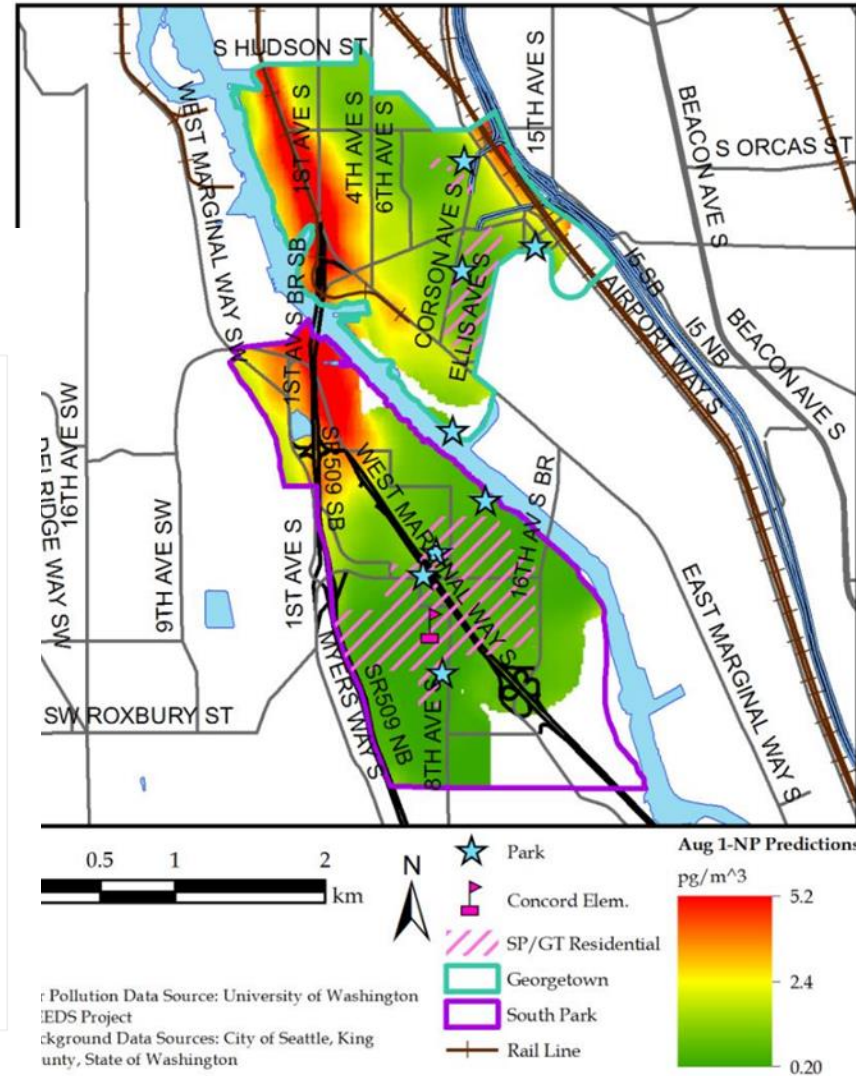
Diesel – cancer risk

- UW DEEDS (2013)
- PSCAA/UW (2010)

Figure B: Potential Cancer Risks with Diesel and Wood Smoke



August 1-NP Predictions



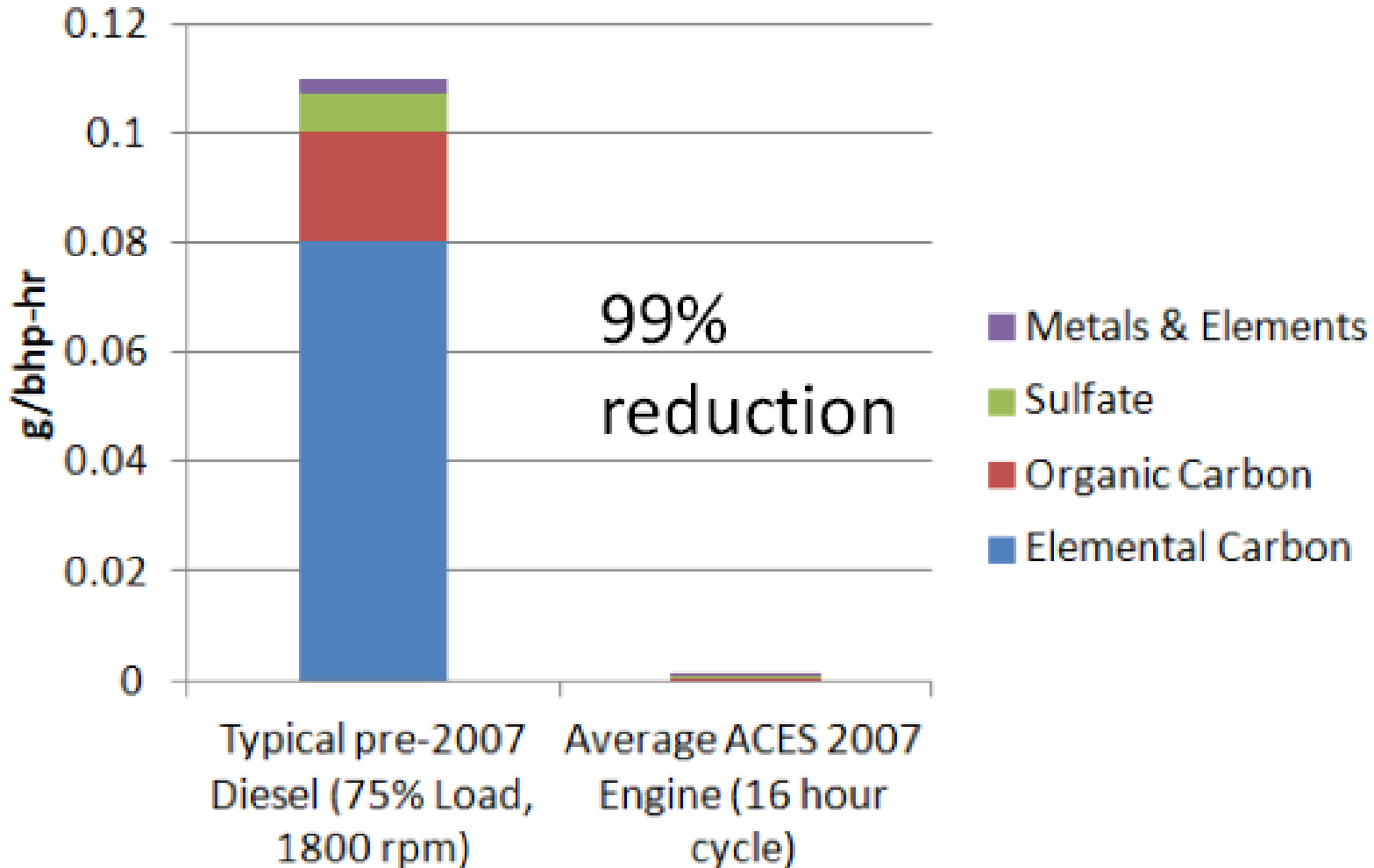
Diesel and wood smoke particulate matter results are based on recent estimates from other studies.^{2, 3}

Reducing Diesel Exhaust

- **Northwest Ports Clean Air Strategy**

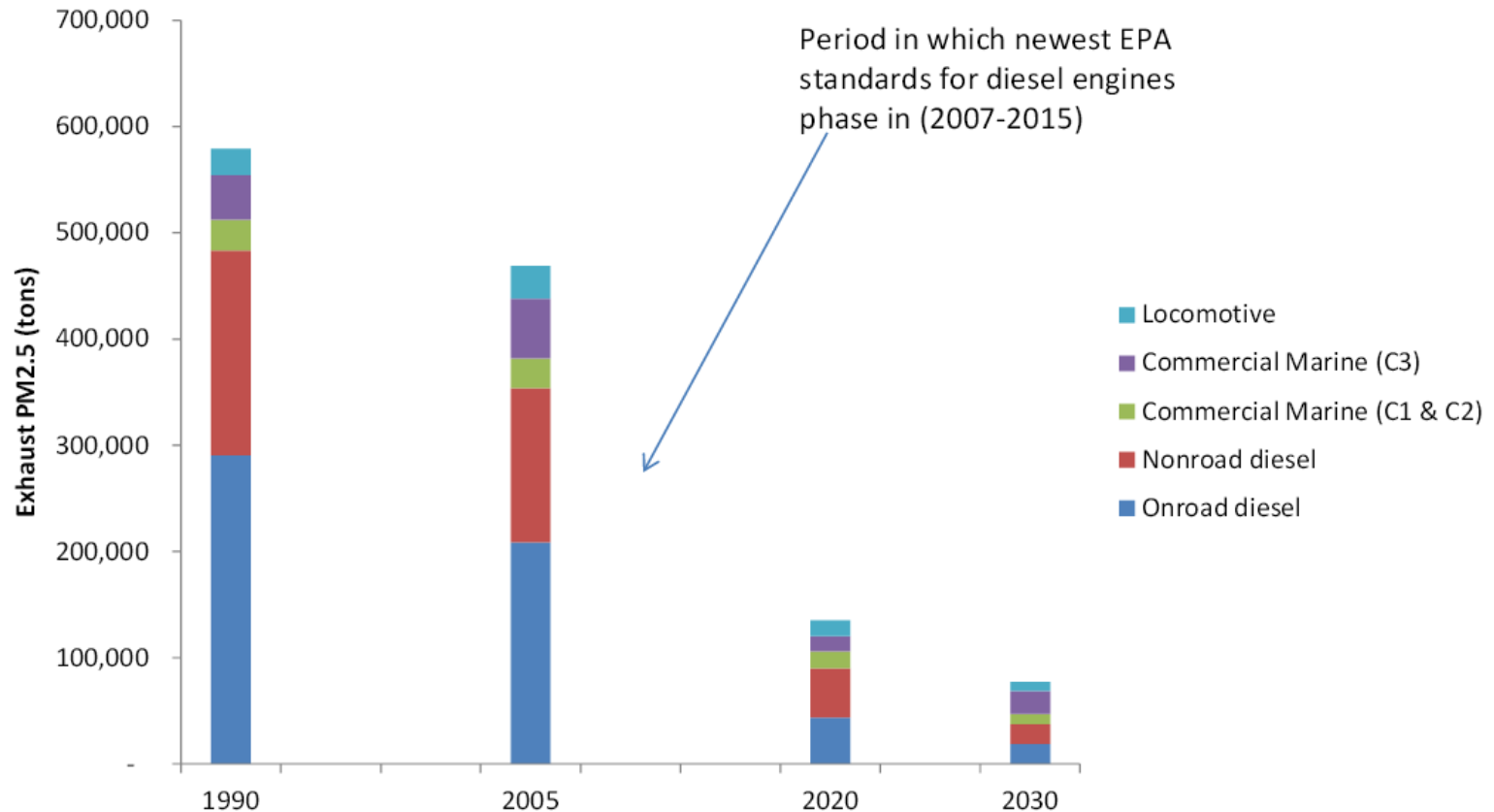
- **Diesel Solutions**
 - **ABC fuel program**
 - **ScRAPS**
 - **Retrofits**

New technology improvements



New technology improvements

Diesel PM_{2.5} Emission Trends



Latest HEI publication

- **Newest diesel trucks show no lung cancer in mice**



Health Effects Institute

101 Federal Street
Suite 500
Boston MA 02110-1817 USA
+1-617-488-2300
FAX+1-617-488-2335
www.healtheffects.org

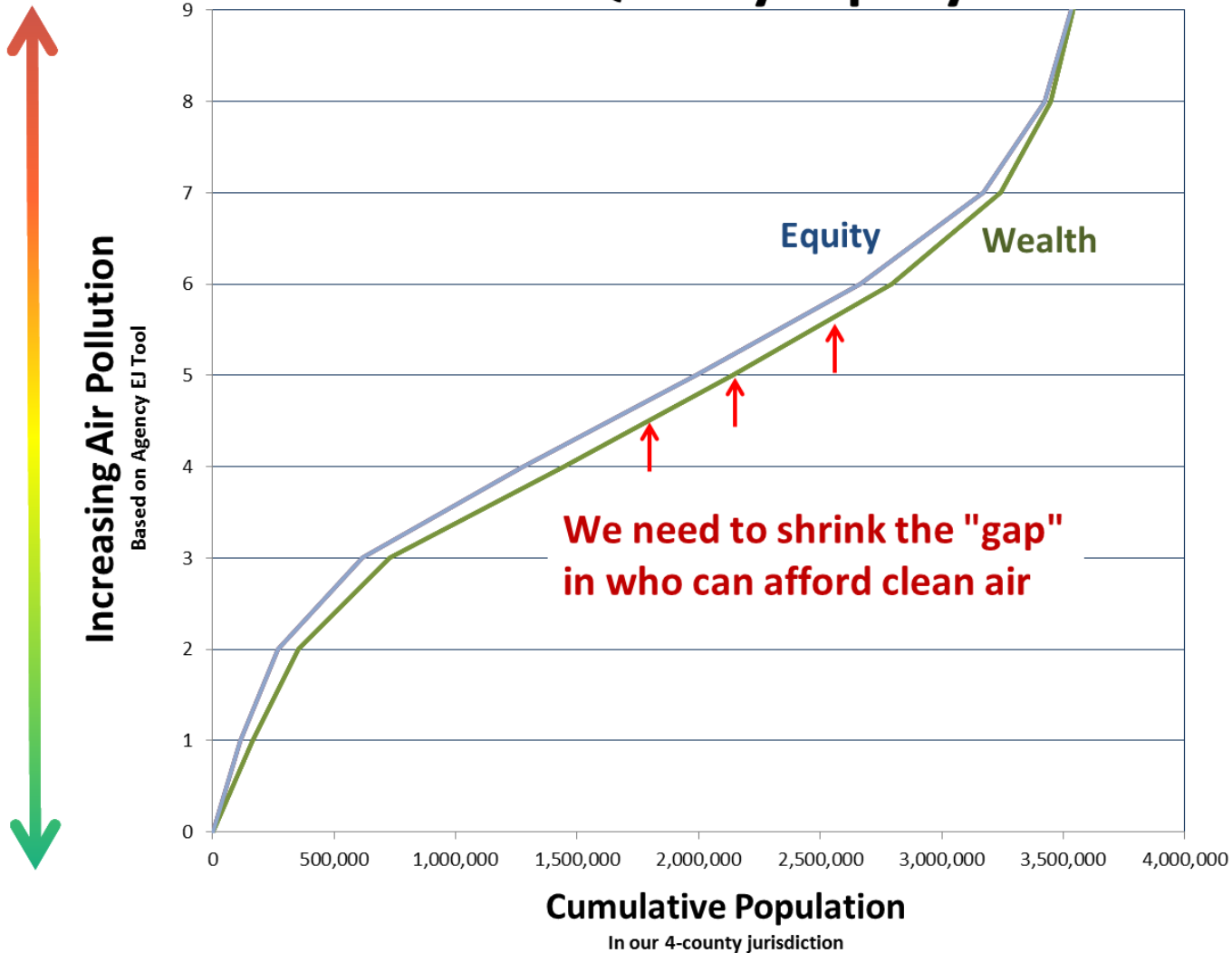
FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 2015

For More Information: Dan Greenbaum dgreenbaum@healtheffects.org; +1 617 488 2331

STUDY OF LIFETIME ANIMAL EXPOSURE TO NEW TECHNOLOGY DIESEL ENGINE EXHAUST FINDS NO LUNG CANCER

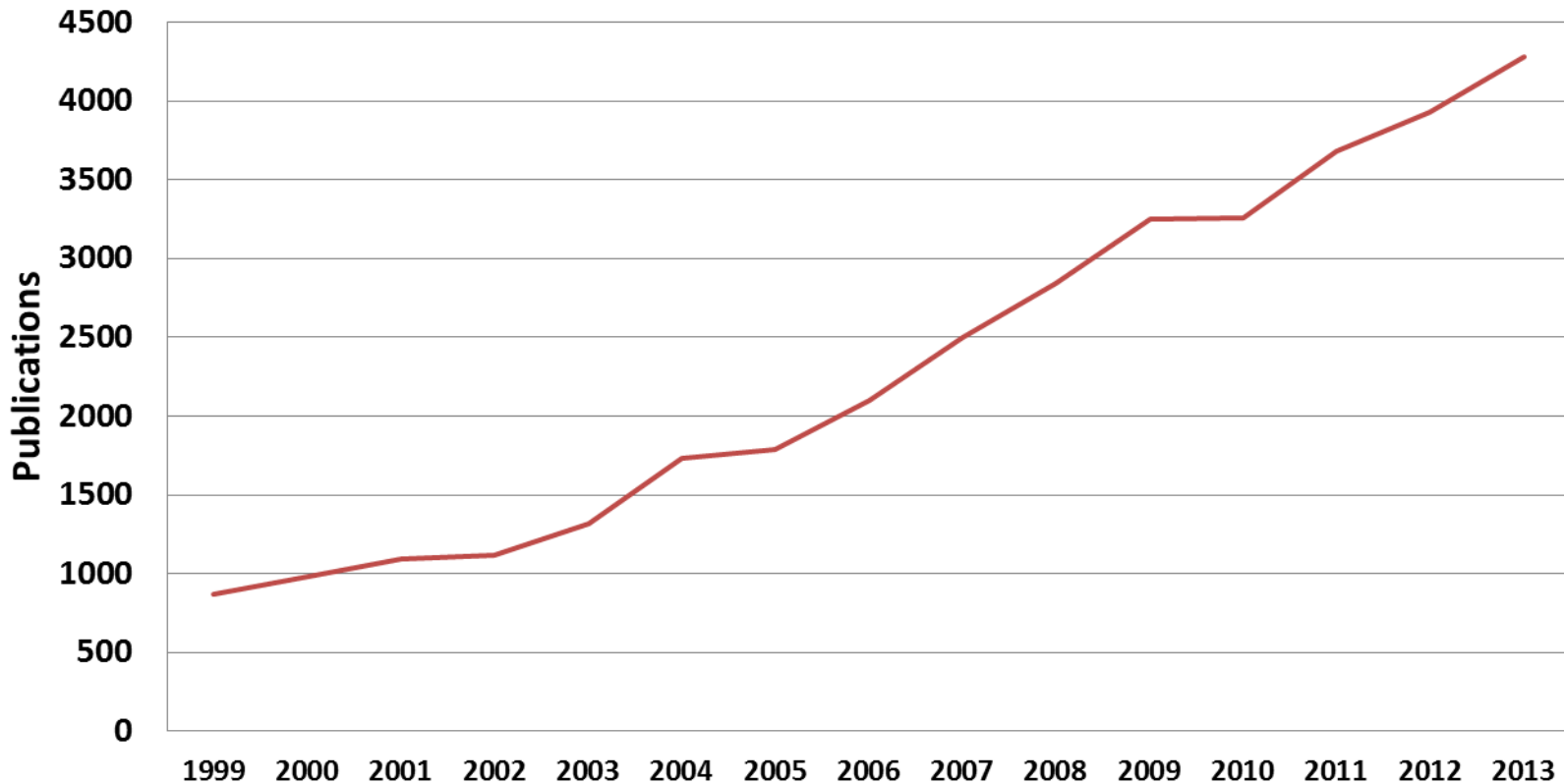
(Boston, January 27, 2015) The first study to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of lifetime exposure to new technology diesel exhaust (NTDE) has found no evidence of carcinogenic lung tumors. The Advanced Collaborative Emissions Study (ACES), issued today by the Health Effects Institute (HEI)¹ also confirmed that the concentrations of particulate matter and toxic air pollutants emitted from NTDE are more than 90% lower than emissions from traditional older diesel engines (TDE).

Air Quality Equity



UFPs are also not well understood

Number of publications containing "ultrafine particles" by year
(via Google Scholar Searches)



More to learn

“Relatively few studies have directly compared UFPs with other particle size fractions. These factors constrain our ability to draw definitive conclusions about the specific consequences of exposure to UFPs.”



HEI Perspectives 3

January 2013

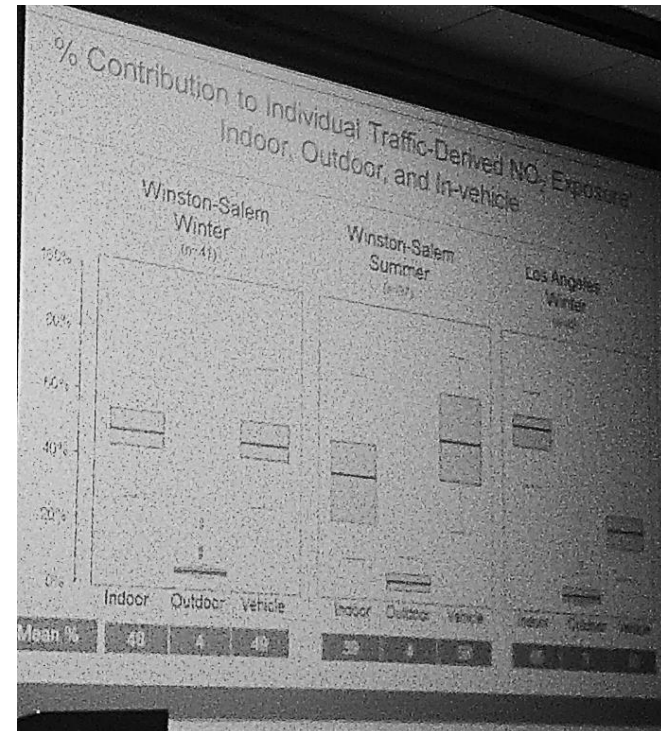
Insights from HEI's research

Understanding the Health Effects of Ambient Ultrafine Particles

HEI Review Panel on Ultrafine Particles

Exposure – where do people breathe?

- Studies show time in vehicle is large part
- Generally less exposure from time spent outdoors



How to reduce exposure

Mitigation

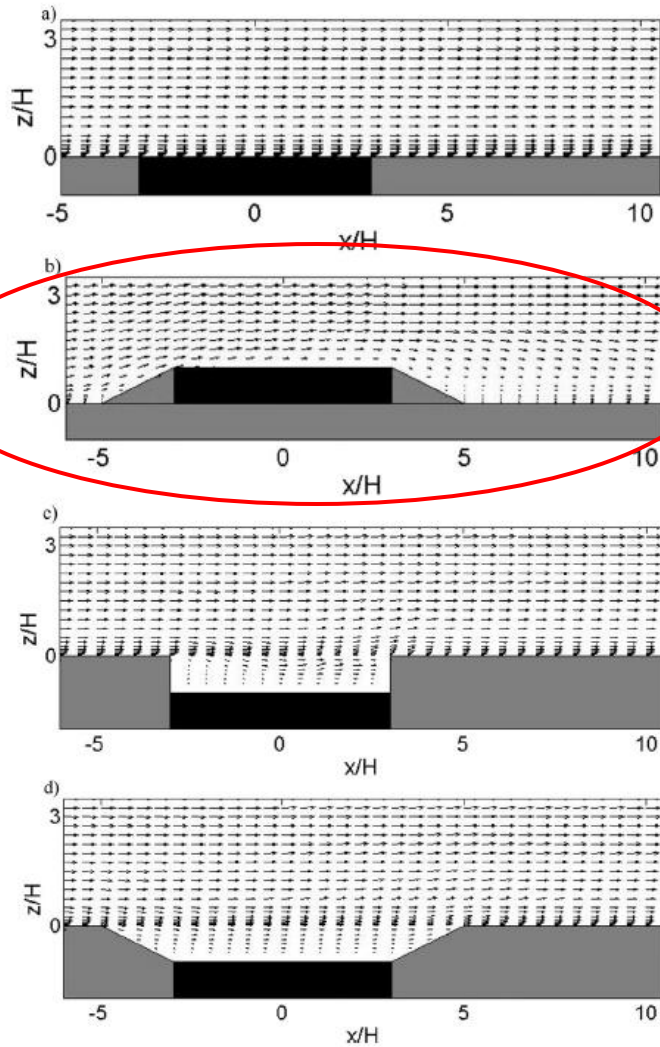


Fig. 3. Velocity vectors for a) Case A (level), b) Case B (elevated), c) Case C (depressed with straight edges), and d) Case E (depressed with angled edges). Origin is found in the center of the roadway at ground level, with the roadway extending from $x/H = -3$ to $+3$.

How to reduce air pollution risk

- **Limit time spent near idling cars and trucks**
- **Review air quality forecasts before strenuous activities**
- **Continue to exercise outdoors, especially around midday**
- **Limit strenuous activities when air pollution is high**
- **Recycle the air in your car when on busy roads**
- **Continue to open windows in your home freely**
- **Consider purchasing a portable HEPA filtration unit for your home and replace your filters every three months**

Questions?

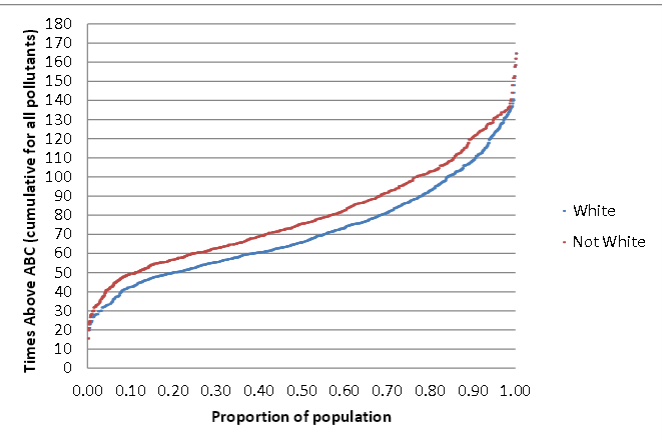
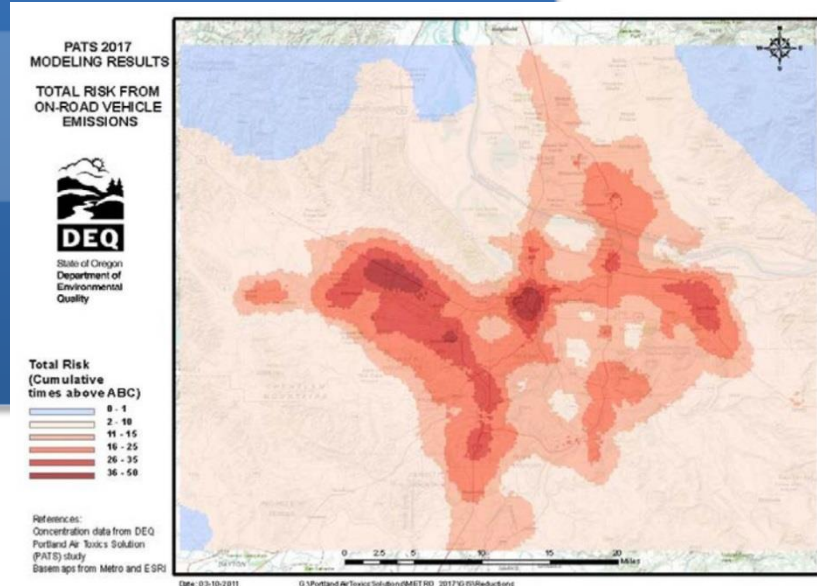
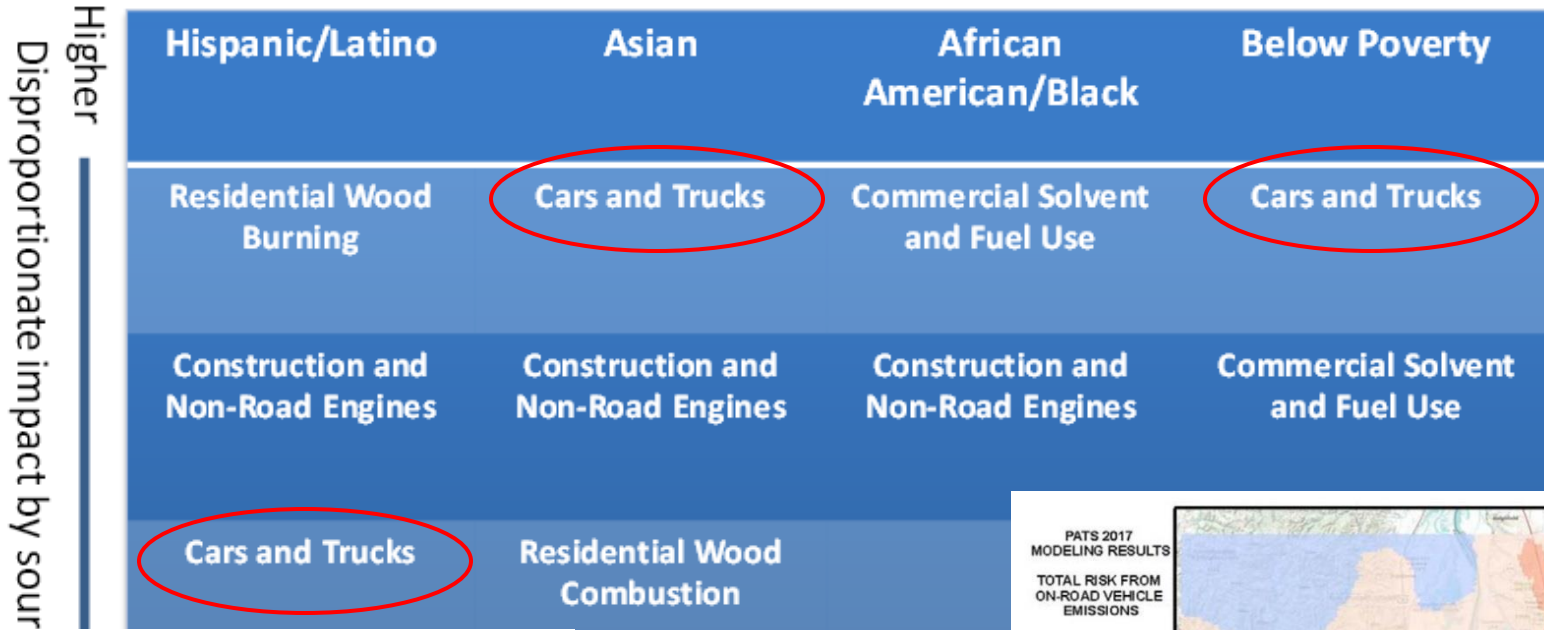
Erik Saganic

eriks@pscleanair.org, 206-689-4003

Portland

Disproportionate impact from all sources:

Higher
→
 Lower



low income air toxics