METR/ENVS 113 Lecture 5: Ambient Air Pollution (Part 2)

SJSU Fall Semester 2020 Module 2: Outdoor Air Pollution Frank R. Freedman (Course Instructor)

Previous Lecture

• Air Pollution: Definitions

- Formal Definition
- Ambient Air Pollution

• Air Pollution: Concentration, Duration and Health Effects

- Acute versus Chronic Health Effects & Exposure
- Long-term versus short-term exposure
- Levels of Concern for Health Effects
- Air Pollution: Regulation

This Lecture

• Air Pollution: Definitions

- Formal Definition
- Ambient Air Pollution

• Air Pollution: Concentration, Duration and Health Effects

- Acute versus Chronic Health Effects & Exposure
- Long-term versus short-term exposure
- Levels of Concern for Health Effects
- Air Pollution: Regulation

Outline

• Air Pollution: Regulation

- Historical Context
- Clean Air Act 1970
- Ambient Air Standards & Criteria Air Pollutants
- Implementation & Air Quality Agencies
- Successes & Current Challenges

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Donora, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1948



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Donora, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1948 ... Noontime!



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Donora, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1948 ... Noontime!



About the incident ...

- Major air pollution episode over five days (27-31Oct)
- <u>Emission sources</u>: Major industrial sources (steel and iron mills and smelters, coal fired power plants, boilers and furnaces)
- Meteorological Conditions: Strong high pressure, prolonged stagnant air conditions, temperature inversions
- <u>Air Pollutants</u>: Smoke, SO₂ gas, others
- <u>Health Effects</u>: 20 deaths, estimated 40% of town experiences serious respiratory problems. 50 more deaths occurred within a month after event.
- <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Donora_smog</u>

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Los Angeles (1950s, 1960s)





Key Points

- Increasingly bad air pollution in Los Angeles area
- Major air pollution sources (motor vehicles & industry)
- High sunlight and summer-time inversions ("photochemical smog")
- Photochemical smog ground-level ozone (O3) and related species
- Motivated regulations

Hollywood Citizens News Collection, Los Angeles Public Library

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Clean Air Act & National Ambient Air Quality Standards

- Clean Air Act 1970
 - First major nationwide air quality regulation
 - Established creation of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
 - Thresholds for ambient air concentrations for "criteria air pollutants".
 - Air concentrations must be less than NAAQS to comply with Clean Air Act.
- NAAQS values are established ...
 - based on health effects research.
 - to be protective for sensitive populations with adequate margin.
- California has independent standards, alongside NAAQS.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Ambient_Air_Quality_Standards

Clean Air Act 1970: Criteria Air Pollutants

- NAAQS are set for seven "criteria" air pollutants
 - \succ Ozone (O₃)
 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)
 - ➢ Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)
 - Carbon Monoxide (CO)
 - \geq Particulate Matter less than 10 μ m (PM₁₀)
 - \succ Particulate Matter less than 2.5 μ m (PM_{2.5})
 - ➤ Lead (Pb)

Ambient Air Quality Standards: Gaseous

Pollutants	California	NAAQS
Ozone		
1-hour average	90 ppbv	
8-hour average	70 ppbv	70 ppbv
CO		
1-hour average	20 ppmv	35 ppmv
8-hour average	9 ppmv	9 ppmv
NO ₂		
1-hour average	180 ppbv	100 ppbv
annual average	30 ppbv	53 ppbv
SO ₂		
1-hour average	250 ppbv	75 ppbv
24-hour average	40 ppby	

Ambient Air Quality Standards: Particulate Pollutants

PM_{2.5}: (particles smaller than 2.5 μm) NAAQS (annual): 12 μg/m³ NAAQS (24-hour): 35 μg/m³

 PM₁₀: (particles smaller than 10 μm)

 California (annual):
 20 μg/m³

 California (24-hour):
 50 μg/m³

 NAAQS (24-hour):
 150 μg/m³

Applying ambient air quality standards (Example 1: CA 1-hr ozone standard = 90 ppb)

"The concentration of ozone measured at air quality monitoring stations across an air district averaged over 1 hour cannot exceed 90 ppb."

- If ozone concentration <u>does not exceed</u> standard <u>at all</u> monitoring stations, air district is in "<u>attainment</u>" of the 1-hour ozone standard.
- If ozone concentration <u>exceeds at any</u> monitoring station, air district is in "<u>non-attainment</u>" of the 1-hour ozone standard.

Applying ambient air quality standards (Example 2: NAAQS 24-hr PM2.5 Standard = $35 \mu g/m^3$)

"The concentration of PM2.5 measured at air quality monitoring stations across an air district averaged over 24 hours cannot exceed 35 μ g/m³."

- If PM2.5 concentration <u>does not exceed</u> standard <u>at all</u> monitoring stations, air district is in "<u>attainment</u>" of the 24-hour PM2.5 standard.
- If PM2.5 concentration <u>exceeds at any</u> monitoring station, air district is in "<u>non-attainment</u>" of the 24-hour PM2.5 standard.

Applying ambient air quality standards (Example 3: CA annual NO2 standard = 30 ppb)

"The concentration of nitrogen dioxide measured at air quality monitoring stations across an air district averaged over one year cannot exceed 30 ppb."

- If NO2 concentration <u>does not exceed</u> standard <u>at all</u> monitoring stations, air district is in "<u>attainment</u>" of the annual NO2 standard.
- If NO2 concentration <u>exceeds at any</u> monitoring station, air district is in "<u>non-attainment</u>" of the annual NO2 standard.

Interpreting the standards: SO2

	California	NAAQS
Ozone		
1-hour average	90 ppbv	
8-hour average	70 ppbv	70 ppbv
СО		
1-hour average	20 ppmv	35 ppmv
8-hour average	9 ppmv	9 ppmv
NO ₂		
1-hour average	180 ppbv	100 ppbv
annual average	30 ppbv	53 ppbv
SO ₂		
1-hour average	250 ppbv	75 ppbv
24-hour average	40 ppbv	

Natural Background Concentrations in Air

(Current-Day, remote areas ... away from major air pollution sources)

Pollutant	Natural Background Concentrations	Source
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	410 ppm	Mauna Loa (Hawaii) https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	50 – 120 ppb	http://www.euro.who.int/ data/assets/pdf_file/0020/1 23059/AQG2ndEd_5_5carbonmonoxide.PDF
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	0.2 – 5 ppb	http://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0017/1 23083/AQG2ndEd_7_1nitrogendioxide.pdf
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	< 1 ppb	http://www.temis.nl/products/so2.html

Illustration: Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)



Note: 1 ppm = 1000 ppb

Illustration: Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) 1-hour NAAQS plotted.



Illustration: Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)



Note: 1 ppm = 1000 ppb

Interpreting the standards: CO

	California	NAAQS
Ozone		
1-hour average	90 ppbv	
8-hour average	70 ppbv	70 ppbv
со 🛑		
1-hour average	20 ppmv	35 ppmv
8-hour average	9 ppmv	9 ppmv
NO ₂		
- 1-hour average	180 ppbv	100 ppbv
annual average	30 ppbv	53 ppbv
SO ₂		
1-hour average	250 ppbv	75 ppbv
24-hour average	40 ppbv	140 ppbv

Natural Background Concentrations in Air

(Current-Day, remote areas ... away from major air pollution sources)

Pollutant	Natural Background Concentrations	Source
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	410 ppm	Mauna Loa (Hawaii) https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	50 – 120 ppb	http://www.euro.who.int/ data/assets/pdf_file/0020/1 23059/AQG2ndEd_5_5carbonmonoxide.PDF
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	0.2 – 5 ppb	http://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0017/1 23083/AQG2ndEd_7_1nitrogendioxide.pdf
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	< 1 ppb	http://www.temis.nl/products/so2.html

Illustration: Carbon Monoxide (CO), NAAQS standards plotted.



Note: 1 ppm = 1000 ppb

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Air Pollution Control Agencies Hierarchy (California)



(http://www.arb.ca.gov/capcoa/roster.htm)

10 EPA Regions



California's 35 local Air Districts





Bay Area Air Quality Management (BAAQMD) District



Bay Area Air Quality Management District Air Pollution Monitoring Sites ...

(https://www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/air-quality-measurement/ambient-air-monitoring-network)



Compliance in the Bay Area with NAAQS and California state ambient air pollution standards are checked at these sites.

San Jose: 4th and Jackson St. (BAAQMD Air Pollution Monitoring Site)



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Improvements in U.S. Air Quality since EPA Clean Air Act Regulations

(Example: 8-Hour Average Carbon Monoxide Concentration)



Improvements in U.S. Air Quality since EPA Clean Air Act Regulations

(Example: Annual Average Nitrogen Dioxide Concentration, Los Angeles Basin)



Catalytic Converter

- Technology in response to Clean Air Act regulations
- Standard equipment on all gasoline powered automobiles since mid-1970s
- Reduces CO, NOx and hydrocarbon air pollutants





Counties Designated "Nonattainment"

for Clean Air Act's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) *



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Ambient_Air_Quality_Standards





Current non-attainment areas for ozone (O3) and annual PM2.5 in California

Air Quality Index (AQI)

(Common Way Air Quality Communicated to Public) (Value of 100 set to divide "unhealthy" from "clean" air)

Air Quality Index Levels of Health Concern	Numerical Value	Meaning
Good	0 to 50	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk
Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Unhealthy	151 to 200	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects
Hazardous	301 to 500	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.