

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

If you care about your health, and the health of your neighbors and loved ones, you should also care about the health of the environment. What you do every day can have a major impact on the air.

- Avoid overfilling, or “topping off” your car’s gas tank.
- Keep your car's engine tuned up and maintain proper tire pressure.
- Carpool and trip-chain to reduce total miles traveled.
- Avoid high speeds - fuel efficiency decreases significantly at speeds over 55 mph.
- Avoid lengthy idling and revving your engine.
- Minimize heavy tow loads, and even driving with the windows open, which can create “drag” that reduces fuel efficiency.
- Keep tires properly inflated - underinflated tires decrease gas mileage and shorten tire life. Check the tire pressure in all four tires every two weeks.
- Use alternative forms of transportation whenever possible, such as carpooling, biking, mass transit, or walking.
- Conserve energy by installing a programmable thermostat, or simply turning off lights and appliances when not in use.
- Wash clothes and dishes in full loads.
- Choose Energy Star appliances whenever possible.
- Recycle and choose products with less packaging.
- Report air pollution violations when you become aware of them.
- Learn about local air quality efforts and issues and consider becoming involved in a group that addresses these issues.
- Let your government representatives know that you care about the quality of our city’s air.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

www.phila.gov/health/AirManagement

or

215-685-7572

EPA's Benefits and Costs of the CAAA:

<http://www.epa.gov/oar/sect812/prospective2.html>



AIR MANAGEMENT SERVICES: PROTECTING PHILADELPHIA’S AIR QUALITY



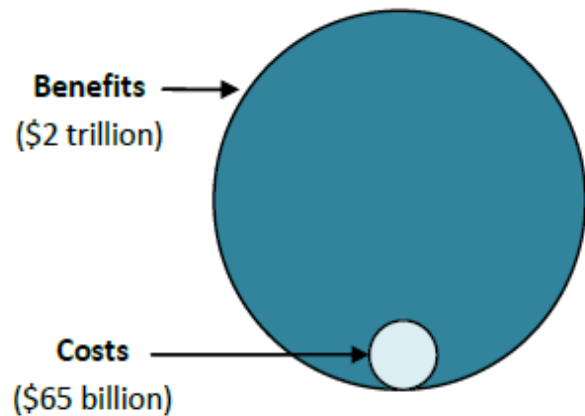
Air Management Services (AMS) is a division of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health that serves as the local air pollution control agency for Philadelphia. AMS implements and enforces federal, state and local regulations and standards, including the **1970 Clean Air Act**.

The **1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA)** enhanced the air quality protections of the Clean Air Act and its 1977 amendments. CAAA increased the stringency of some federal requirements, revamped the hazardous air pollutant regulatory program, refined and streamlined permitting requirements, and provided for new programs for the control of acid rain and stratospheric ozone depletion.

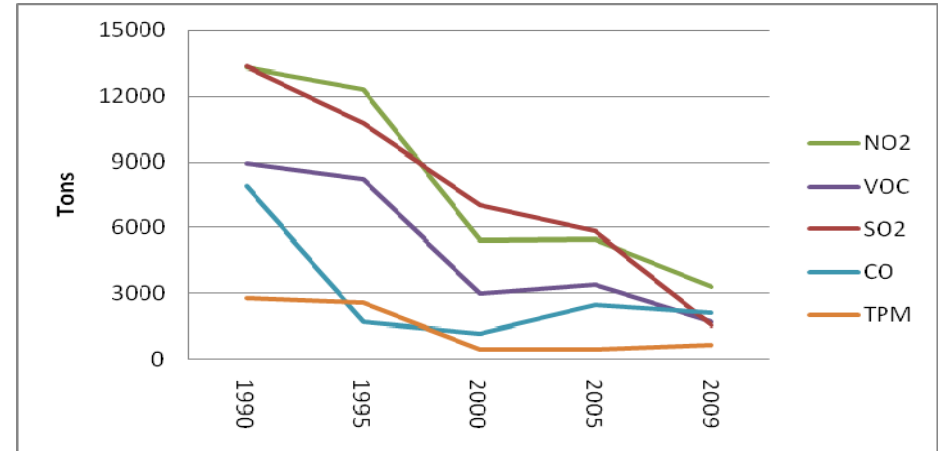
THE 1990 CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE ADVERSE HEALTH OUTCOMES FROM AIR POLLUTION

Cases Prevented (in USA)	2010	2020*
Adult Deaths from Particles	160,000	230,000
Infant Deaths from Particles	230	280
Deaths from Ozone	4,300	7,100
Chronic Bronchitis	54,000	75,000
Heart Attacks	130,000	200,000
Asthma Attacks/Episodes	1,700,000	2,400,000
Emergency Room Visits	86,000	120,000
Lost School Days	3,200,000	5,400,000
Lost Work Days	13,000,000	17,000,000
		*estimate

BY REDUCING PARTICULATES (SOOT) AND OZONE-FORMING COMPOUNDS, THE BENEFITS OF THE CAAA FAR EXCEED THE COSTS



EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FOR PHILADELPHIA FROM THE 1990 CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS



NO₂, or Nitrogen Dioxide, and VOCs, or Volatile Organic Compounds, are substances that react in the presence of heat and sunlight to form Ozone. SO₂, or Sulfur Dioxide, causes acid rain. CO, or Carbon Monoxide, forms when carbon in fuels is not burned completely. TPM, or Total Particulate Matter, is a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets and come in sizes of less than 10 and 2.5 microns.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA'S ECONOMY, HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND AIR QUALITY:

- The economy as a whole is stronger as cleaner air leads to better health and productivity, and less money is spent on health care to treat air pollution-related health problems (e.g. lung and heart disease, cancer).
- Risks of early death associated with exposure to ambient fine particle pollution and ozone are reduced.
- There are fewer missed work and school days due to asthma attacks and other disorders.
- The health of ecosystems is protected, preserving local biodiversity.
- Agricultural yields and better visibility conditions are improved.
- Philadelphia works better towards meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for fine particles and ozone.
- Energy efficiency improvements simultaneously improve air quality while reducing costs to consumers.