Air Pollution & Public Health



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Phase 2 lecture, 2020 - 2021 academic year, spring semester 03rd June 2021, Ankara - TURKIYE Air pollution is caused by a combination of gaseous and particulate pollutants such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrogen dioxide emitted from point sources such as factories and motor vehicles that burn fuel.

Some gaseous emissions are visible to the eye and sometimes may even diffuse into the atmosphere and become invisible.

Particulate pollution, on the other hand, such as soot and black carbon, is always visible.

AIR POLLUTION

 Climate change is projected to harm human health by increasing ground-level ozone and/or particulate matter air pollution in some locations. Ground-level ozone (a key component of smog) is associated with many health problems, such as diminished lung function, increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits for asthma, and increases in premature deaths.

https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/effects/air_pollution.htm 03.06.2021

AIR POLLUTION

 Factors that affect ozone formation include heat, concentrations of precursor chemicals, and methane emissions. Particulate matter concentrations are affected by wildfire emissions and air stagnation episodes, among other factors. By increasing these different factors, climate change is projected to lead to increased concentrations of ozone and particulate matter in some regions. Increases in global temperatures could cause associated increases in premature deaths related to worsened ozone and particle pollution.

https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/effects/air_pollution.htm 03.06.2021

AIR POLLUTION

 Estimates that assume no change in regulatory controls or population characteristics have ranged from 1,000 to 4,300 additional premature deaths nationally per year by 2050 from combined ozone and particle health effects. Less certainty exists about the responses of airborne particles to climate change than the response of ozone. Health-related costs of the current effects of ozone air pollution exceeding national standards have been estimated at \$6.5 billion (in 2008 U.S. dollars) nationwide, based on a U.S. assessment of health impacts from ozone levels during 2000–2002.

https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/effects/air_pollution.htm 03.06.2021

BACKGROUND

When we burn fossil fuels, such as coal and gas, we release carbon dioxide (CO₂). CO₂ builds up in the atmosphere and causes Earth's temperature to rise, much like a blanket traps in heat. This extra trapped heat disrupts many of the interconnected systems in our environment.

Climate change might also affect human health by making our air less healthy to breathe. Higher temperatures

https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/pubs/AIR-QUALITY-Final_508.pdf 03.06.2021

THE CLIMATE-HEALTH CONNECTION

Decreased air quality introduces a number of health risks and concerns:

- According to the National Climate Assessment, climate change will
 affect human health by increasing ground-level ozone and/or particulate
 matter air pollution in some locations. Ground-level ozone (a key component of smog) is associated with
 many health problems, including diminished lung function, increased hospital admissions and
 emergency department visits for asthma, and increases in premature deaths.
- More and larger wildfires linked to climate change could also significantly reduce air quality and affect people's health in a number of ways. Smoke exposure increases acute (or sudden onset) respiratory illness, respiratory and cardiovascular hospitalizations, and medical visits for lung illnesses. The frequency of wildfires is expected to increase as drought conditions become more prevalent.
- Exposure to allergens causes health problems for many people. When sensitive individuals are simultaneously exposed to allergens and air pollutants, allergic reactions often become more severe. The increase in air pollutants makes the effects of increased allergens associated with climate change even worse. People with existing pollen allergies may have increased risk for acute respiratory effects.

https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/pubs/AIR-QUALITY-Final 508.pdf 03.06.2021

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THE CLIMATE-HEALTH CONNECTION



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First WHO Global Conference on Air Pollution and Health, 30 October – 1 November 2018

Improving air quality, combatting climate change – saving lives

Conference summary report: *CLEAN AIR FOR HEALTH*: *Geneva Action Agenda*

Air pollution kills 7 million people each year. Around the world, 9 out of 10 people breathe air that has been polluted by traffic emissions, industry, agriculture and waste incineration. About 3 billion people continue to use smoky, polluting stoves and fuels inside their homes for cooking and heating. This week, government leaders, intergovernmental organizations, scientists and advocates gathered at WHO's headquarters in Geneva for the first Global Conference on Air Pollution and Health. The conference aims to raise awareness of this growing public health challenge and exchange information and tools on the health risks of air pollution and solutions to tackle this problem.

Air pollution causes 1 in 9 deaths. It is the biggest environmental health crisis we face.

BREATHELIFE

Clean air. Healthy future.







AIR POLLUTION - THE SILENT KILLER

7 MILLION DEATHS

are due to exposure from both outdoor and household air pollution. Air pollution is a major environmental risk to health. By reducing air pollution levels, countries can reduce:



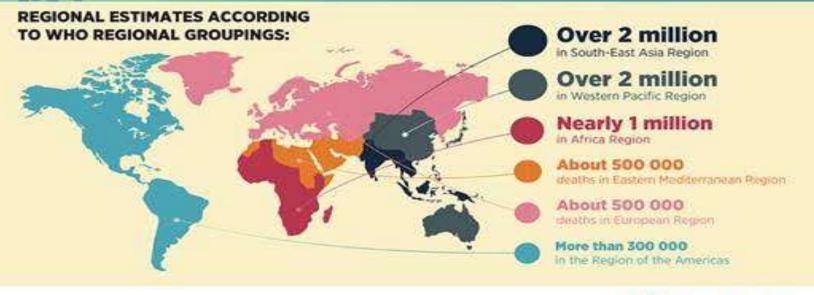
Stroke



Heart disease



Lung cancer, and both chronic and acute respiratory diseases, including asthma



CLEAN AIR FOR HEALTH

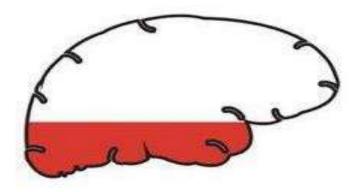
#AirPollution





THE INVISIBLE KILLER

Air pollution may not always be visible, but it can be deadly.



34% OF DEATHS FROM STROKE

BREATHELIFE.
Clean Air. Healthy Future.



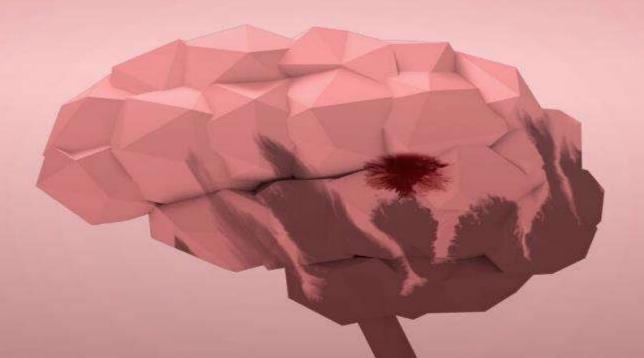


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AIR POLLUTION'S YEARLY HIT LIST:

2.2 million deaths due to stroke. Let's stop this invisible killer.



BREATHELIFE

Clean air. Healthy future.

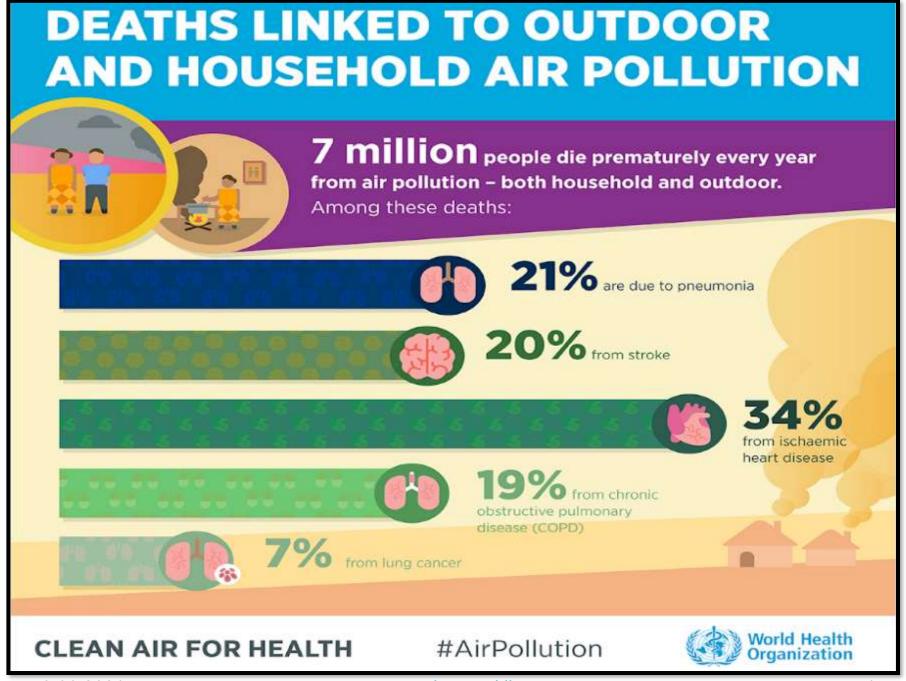






AIR POLLUTION AFFECTS NEARLY ALL OF US

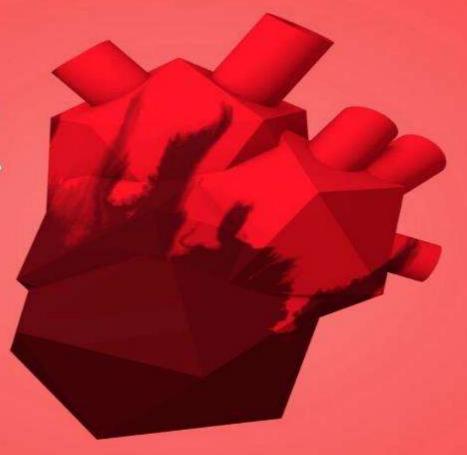
An estimated 6.5 million deaths were associated with air pollution in 2012. This is 11.6% of all global deaths.



AIR POLLUTION'S YEARLY HIT LIST:

2 million deaths due to heart disease.

Let's stop this invisible killer.



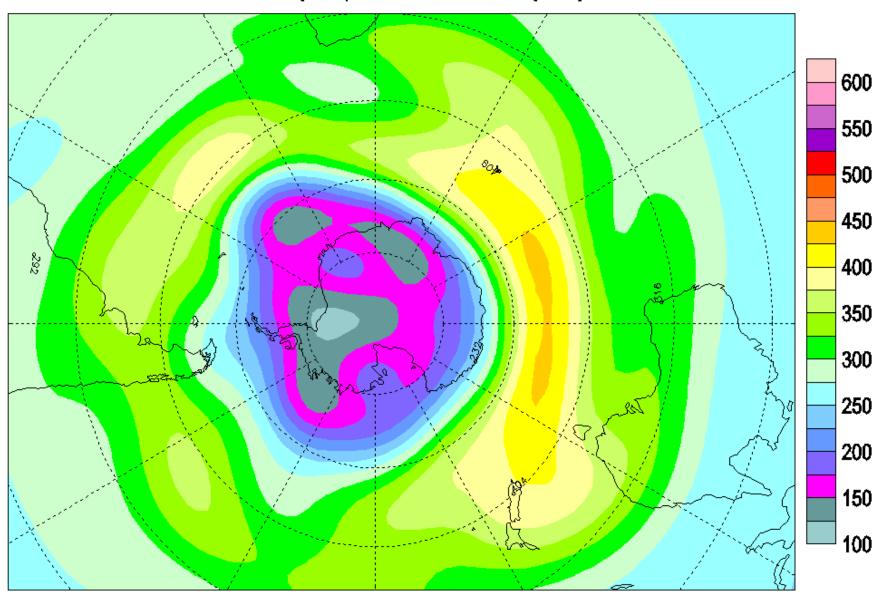
BREATHELIFE
Clean air. Healthy future.



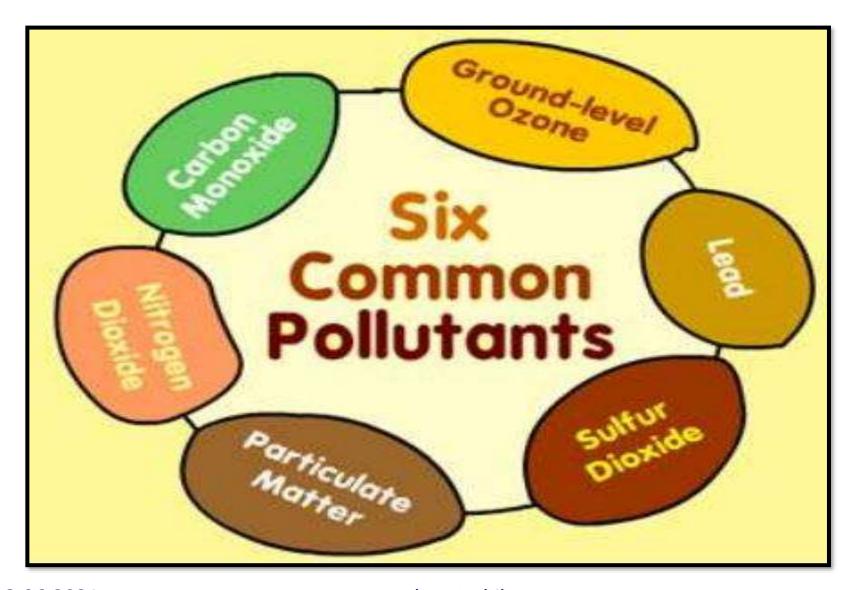




Total ozone (DU) / Ozone total (UD), 2003/09/16



Sources of pollution



No chance to survive!



AIR POLLUTION ISSUE GLOBALLY

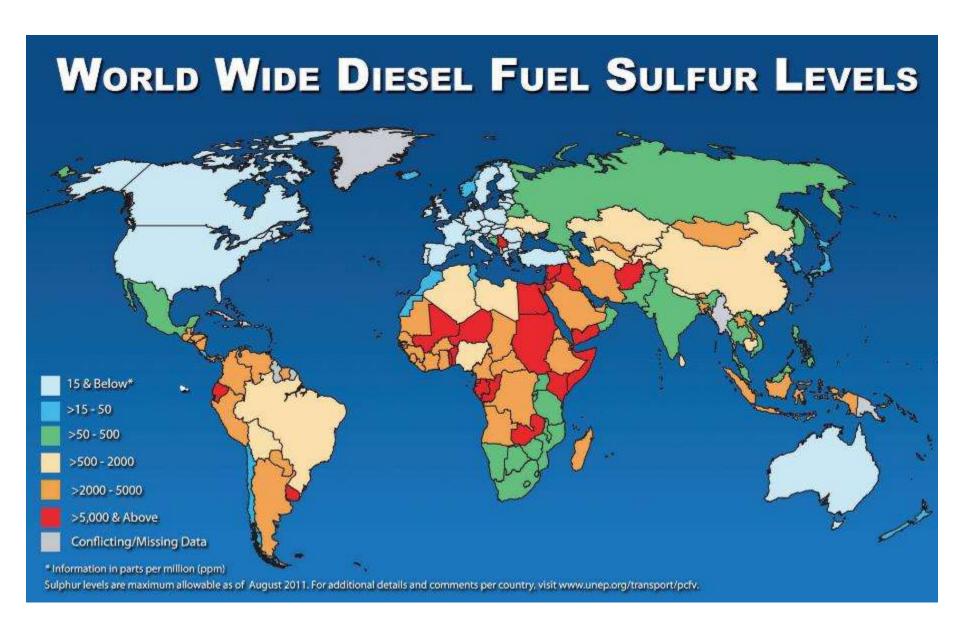
Over 80% of the world's cities have air pollution levels over the WHO guideline for safe air



SEE YOUR OWN CITY'S LEVEL AT: BREATHELIFE2030.COM







Kdz. Ereğli, Iron – Steel Complex

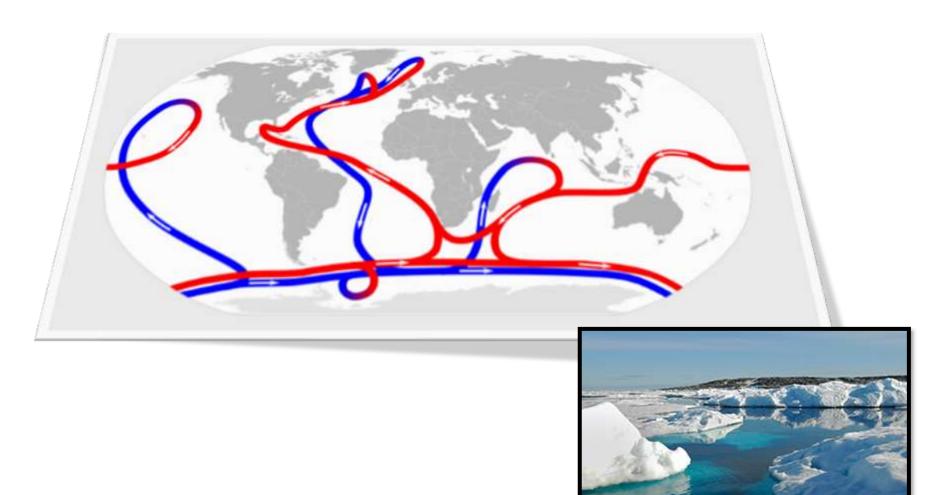






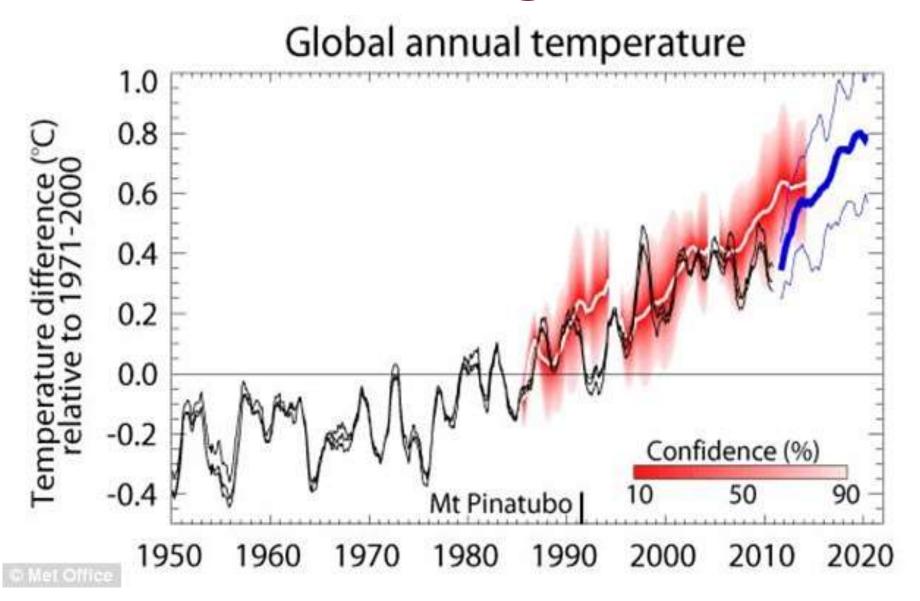
Classification of Air Pollutants Air Pollutants Air Toxics Criteria Pollutants Mobile Polistants Ozone Depleters NESHAPS, HAPs Acid Rain Precursors NOx. Sox. PM, CO. CO. VOCs. NOx CFCs. HCFCs. Sox NOx TAPs Ozone, Lead Sox Lead Halogenated VOCs 112r Substances Health Effects --Health Effects Emission Cap and Trade Toxics, Mutagens, Irritant, Edema, Emphysema Program Carcinogens Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakan Standards -Yrd. Prof. M. Emin Birpınar: Permits - Title V. NSPS. Threshold Emission Limits "Biz emisyonları çok hızlı artan Permits bir ülkeyiz. Şu anda Major Source = Standards - NAAQS 10/25 tons Title V 400 milyon ton/yıl dolayında emisyon var ama 2030 yılında Control -Control hedefimiz 1 milyar 200 milyon Attainment, SIPs. MACT, RMPs ton. Çünkü hızlı kalkınan bir ülkeyiz." Source control LAER (Enerji Portalı, 20.3.2019) BACT

Global warming continues

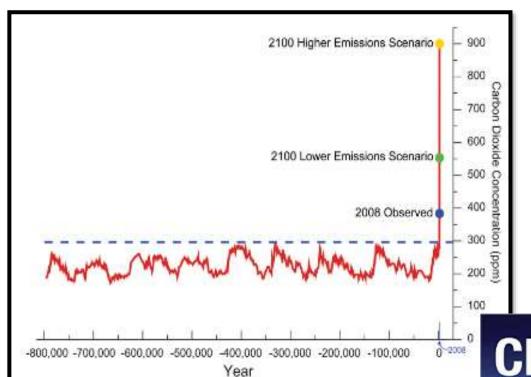


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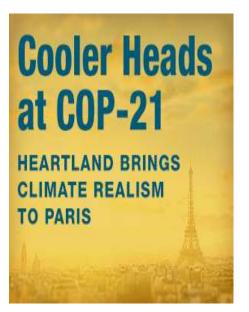
Global warming continues



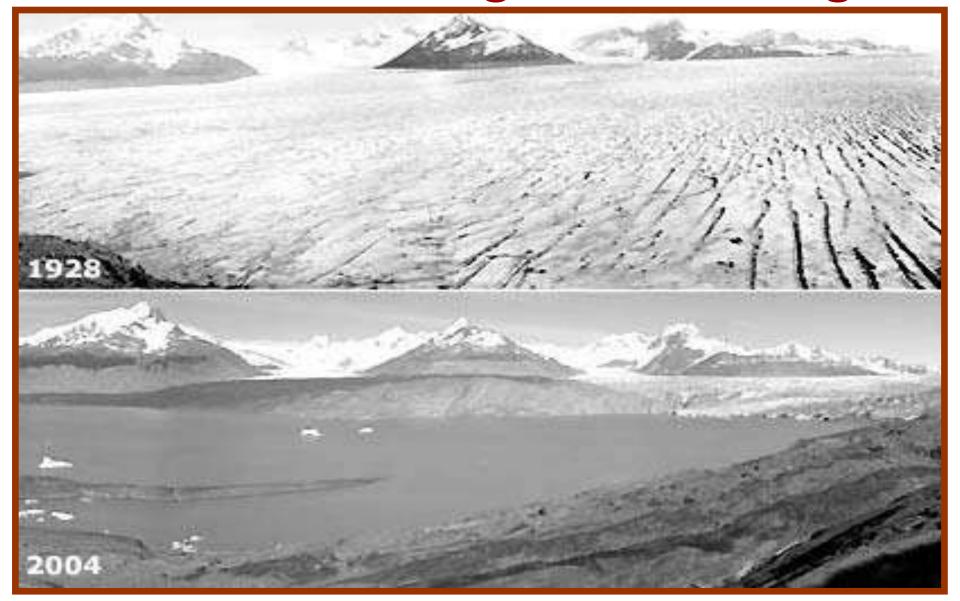
Global Emission is lasting



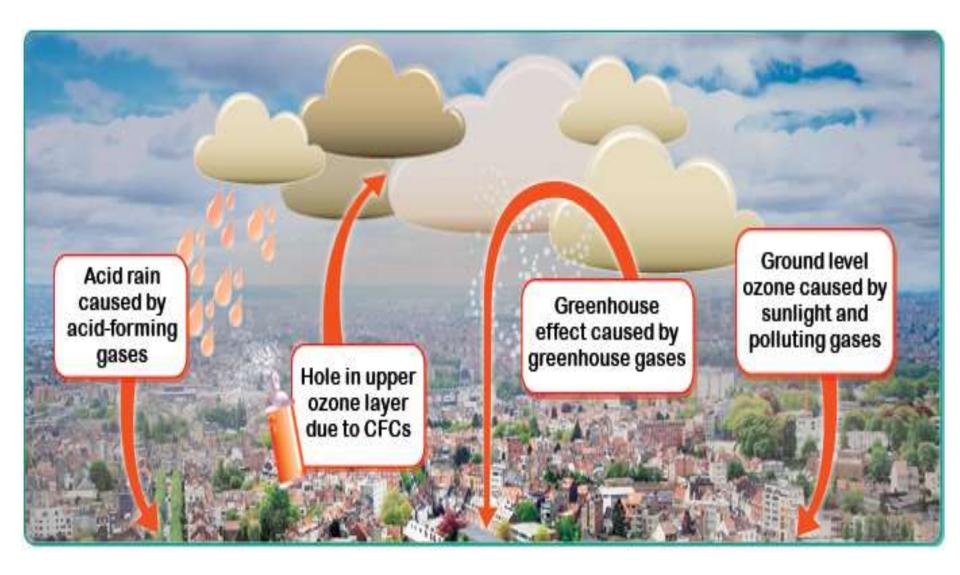
CLIMATE
GHARDE
G



Global warming, ice melting..

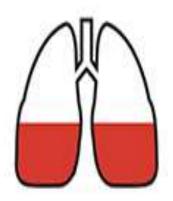


The Green house effect



THE INVISIBLE KILLER

Air pollution may not always be visible, but it can be deadly.



36% OF DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER



34% OF DEATHS FROM STROKE



27% OF DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE

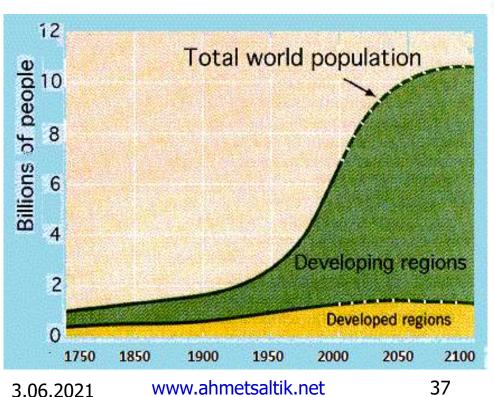
Combined natural gas transforming



Pope: Don't reproduce like habbits!

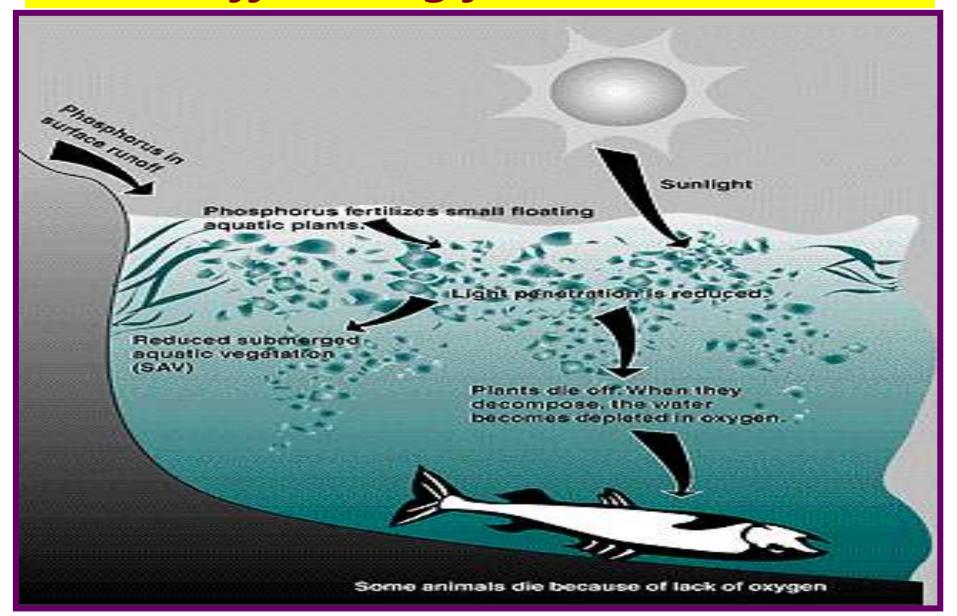


1 child for 1 family!

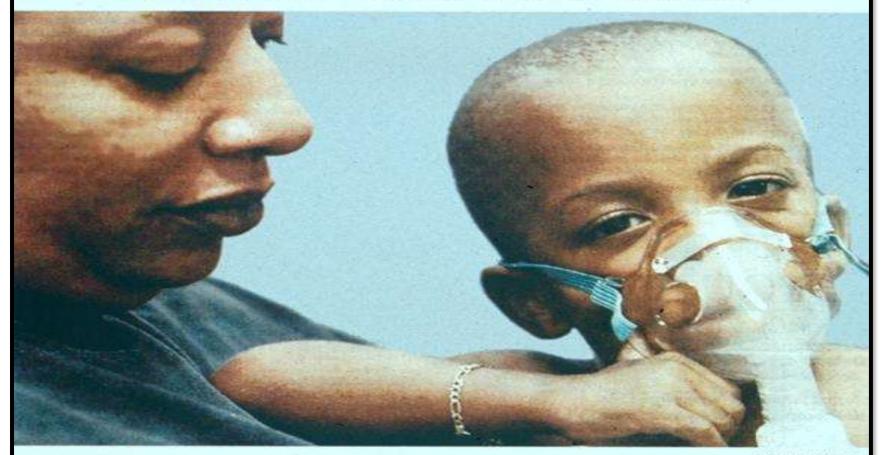




We're suffocating fishes in the water!



Asthma outbreak hits kids RISKS OF THE 'RED ZONE'



Asthma sufferer Tyrone Johnson, 2, breathes fresh air Friday as his aunt Susan Thomas tends him at Atlanta's Hughes Spalding Chilfren's Hospital. Sky-high smog readings in metro Atlanta have produced a flare-up of asthma cases, especially among children.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 2000

Renewable energy.. WET (Wind Energy Tribunes)

Türkiye has substantisal possibilities



Solar collectors are extreemly fruitfull



Principles of Stockholm Declaration

Stockholm Declaration:

- Human rights must be asserted, apartheid and colonialism condemned.
- Natural resources must be safeguarded.
- The Earth's capacity to produce renewable resources must be maintained.
- Wildlife must be safeguarded.
- Non-renewable resources must be shared and not exhausted.
- Pollution must not exceed the environment's capacity to clean itself.
- Damaging oceanic pollution must be prevented.
- Development is needed to improve the environment.
- Developing countries therefore need assistance.
- Developing countries need reasonable prices for exports to carry out environmental management.
- Environment policy must not hamper development.
- Developing countries need money to develop environmental safeguards.
- Integrated development planning is needed.



25th anniversary of Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster



FIRST WHO GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON AIR POLLUTION AND HEALTH

IMPROVING AIR QUALITY, COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE - SAVING LIVES

30 October – 1 November 2018
WHO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland

save the date





LET'S ACT TOGETHER

BECAUSE THE COST IS FAR TOO HIGH

Air pollution claims 6.5 million lives a year
Air pollution is a major driver of the non-communicable disease epidemic
Air pollution accelerates climate change

AND WE HAVE SOLUTIONS

Affordable and clean urban, transport, waste & household energy strategies Health, environment & development sectors can lead the way to change

Organized in collaboration with











State of Global Air-2019; UN, EU Report on global hunger

https://currentaffairs.sellonlinetricks.com/current-affairs-in-english/state-of-global-air-2019-un-eu-report-on-global-hunger/

Low carbon society



Facilitating a transition towards low carbon societies EA (b) Mitigation technology - EXAMPLE



Green Buildings Initiative:

- In partnership with the private sector UNEP promotes the worldwide adoption of sustainable building and construction practices.
- The current main focus of SBCI is to enable the building sector to respond to the climate change challenge. The building sector has the largest contribution to GHG emissions through energy use during construction and in particular during the use of buildings.

http://www.unep.org/documents.multilingual/default.asp?DocumentID=469&ArticleID=5204&I=en



Watch a short video about <u>air quality</u> changes, and learn what communities can do to prepare.

