

RUTGERS

Center for Environmenta Exposures and Disease

Defining the Problem

Define the problem in term of:

- People's quality of life
 - Effects on health and well-being
 - Disparate impact on vulnerable and underserved populations
- Impact beyond the community adjacent communities, roadways, the region



Our Panel

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Deacon of Mt. Calvary United Church of the Deliverance, Elizabeth NJ

- Howard Kipen, MD, MPH Professor, Rutgers School of Public Health/EOHSI, New Brunswick NJ
 - Panos Georgopoulos, PhD Professor, Rutgers School of Public Health/EOHSI, New Brunswick NJ

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Traffic Pollution and Your Health

Studies from NJ and The World

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Exposure to Traffic and the Onset of Myocardial Infarction

Annette Peters, Ph.D., Stephanie von Klot, M.P.H., Margit Heier, M.D., Ines Trentinaglia, B.S., Allmut Hörmann, M.S., H. Erich Wichmann, M.D., Ph.D., and Hannelore Löwel, M.D., for the Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg Study Group

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

An association between exposure to vehicular traffic in urban areas and the exacerbation of cardiovascular disease has been suggested in previous studies. This study was designed to assess whether exposure to traffic can trigger myocardial infarction.

METHODS

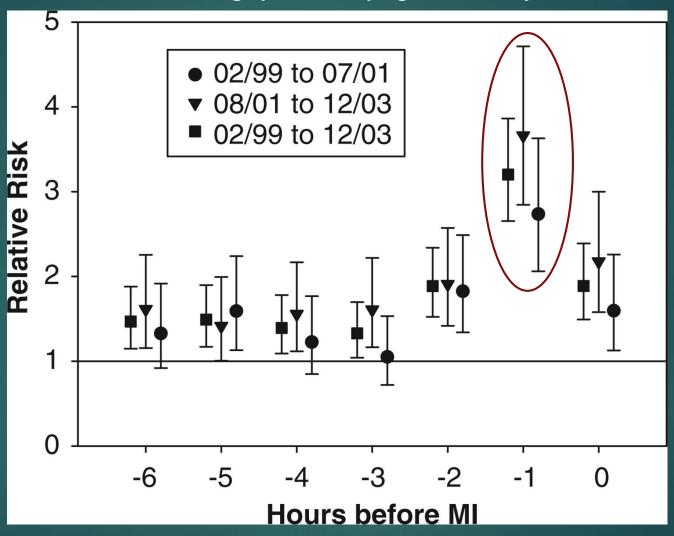
We conducted a case–crossover study in which cases of myocardial infarction were identified with the use of data from the Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg Myocardial Infarction Registry in Augsburg, in southern Germany, for the period from February 1999 to July 2001. There were 691 subjects for whom the date and time of the myocardial infarction were known who had survived for at least 24 hours after the event, completed the registry's standardized interview, and provided information on factors that may have triggered the myocardial infarction. Data on subjects' activities during the four days preceding the onset of symptoms were collected

From the Institute of Epidemiology (A.P., S.K., M.H., I.T., H.E.W., H.L.) and the Institute for Health Economics (A.H.), GSF-National Research Center for Environment and Health, Neuherberg; and the Department of Epidemiology, Medical Faculty, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich (H.E.W.) — all in Germany. Address reprint requests to Dr. Peters at the Institute of Epidemiology, GSF-National Research Center for Environment and Health, Ingolstädter Landstr. 1, 87564 Neuherberg, Germany, or at peters@gsf.de.

N Engl J Med 2004;351:1721-30.

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Figure 2. Relative risk for experiencing an acute myocardial infarction after times spent in traffic adjusted for time of day, strenuous exertion, being outdoors and standing up after sleeping concurrently.



Peters A et al. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology 2012;20:750-758

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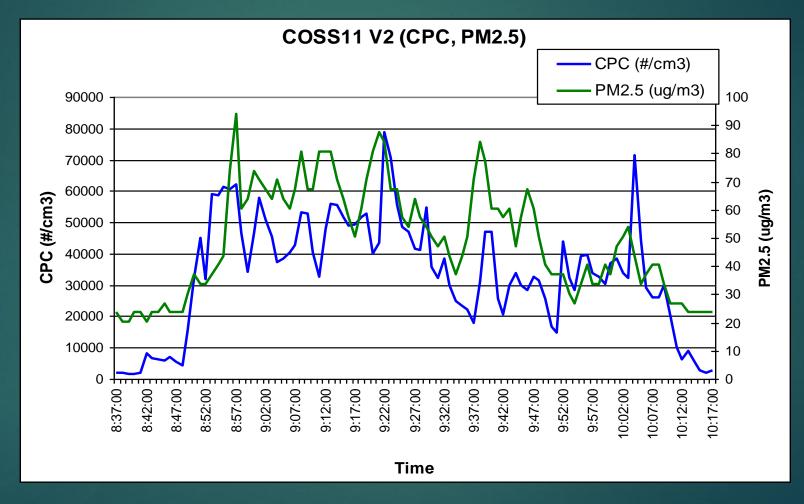


Traffic



http://blog.nj.com/ledgerupdates_impact/2007/11/large_traffic.jpg

Exposure: Traffic-related air pollution (TRAP)



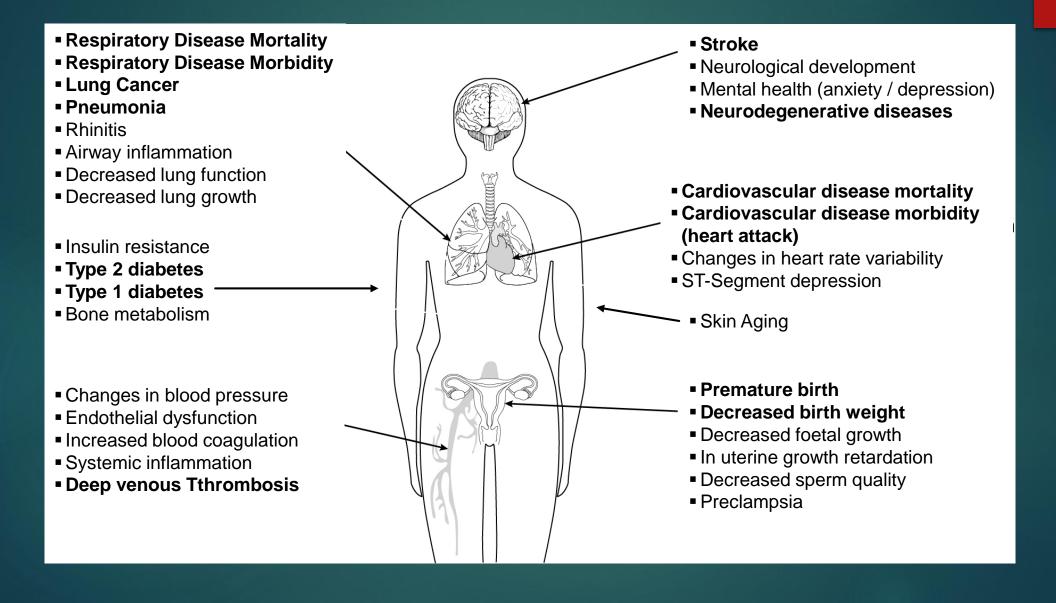
Inside mask mean PN=43,921 +/- 3602

Mean $PM_{2.5} = 21.8 + /-2.4$

Changes in Inflammation after a Turnpike Ride

- ▶ 30% increase in a measure of lung inflammation
- Blood vessels of healthy controls behave like blood vessels from diabetics
- ▶ These human studies are consistent with the findings of the traffic and MI epidemiology studies.
- These biological results contribute to evidence that (diesel and other) traffic pollution rapidly increases risk for heart attacks
- Long term effects blood vessels are also seen
- Other studies have shown that these effects may be reversible with lowering of pollution

EMERGING TARGETS FOR AIR POLLUTION

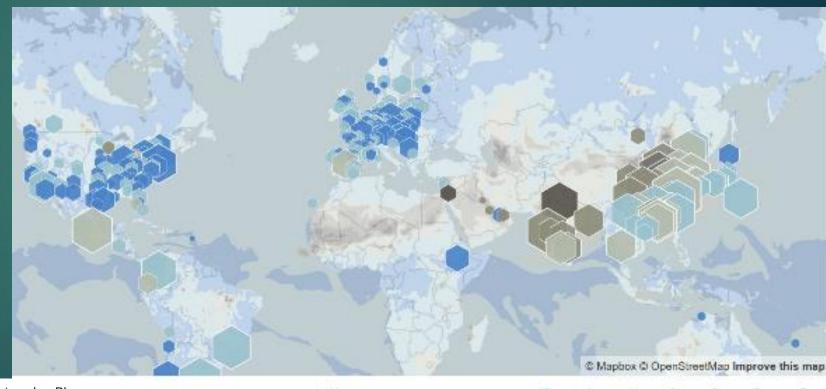


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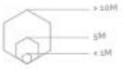
Comments on: Air Pollution and Our Cities with focus on Newark/Elizabeth and surrounding areas

Public Health and Our Ports October 26, 2108 Newark, NJ



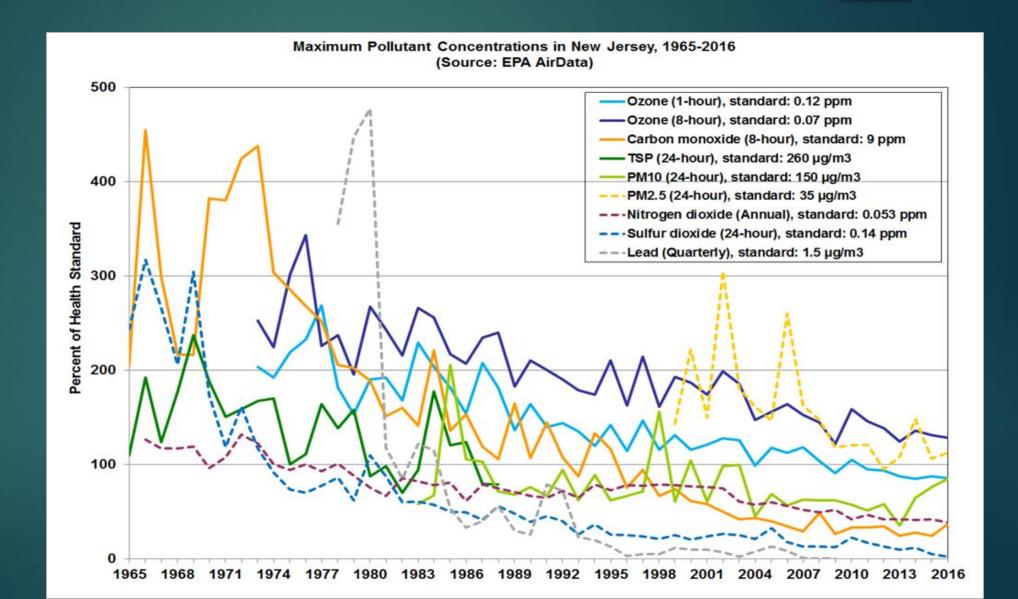
World Air Pollution Map by Plume Labs 2018-10-25, 11 AM EST

Population size of the city



City pollution
Background
pollution
Plant | lodge | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20

First, the good news: air pollution in New Jersey has been steadily improving over the years

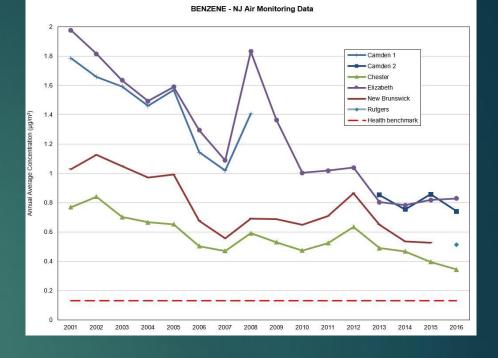


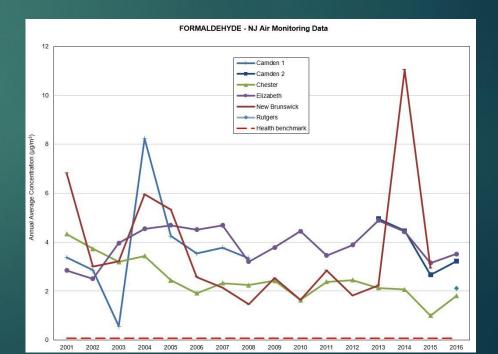
Trends of Criteria Pollutant levels in New Jersey

However, levels of air toxics (HAPs) remain **among the highest** in the US

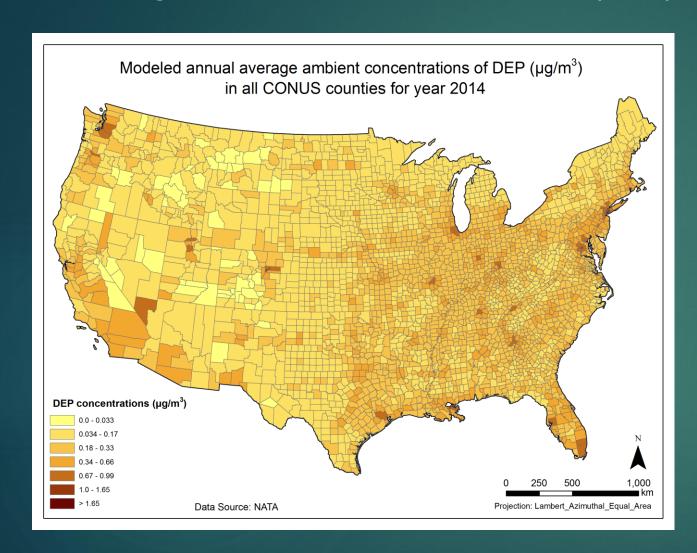
2014 Percentile Rank for Airborne Concentrations of			
COUNTY	DEP	Benzene	Formaldehyde
Atlantic	83.4	85.3	41.2
Bergen	99.1	99.3	56.2
Burlington	96	96.9	54.3
Camden	98	98.1	55.9
Cape May	77.6	78.3	28.4
Cumberland	82.7	85.9	45.9
Essex	98.9	99.2	57.4
Gloucester	94.4	96.1	51
Hudson	99.9	99.6	66.8
Hunterdon	91.5	96.3	45
Mercer	97.5	97.8	52.2
Middlesex	98.5	98.1	54.7
Monmouth	97.2	95.1	45.5
Morris	93.6	95	45.1
Ocean	94	93	42.5
Passaic	98.4	98.8	52.9
Salem	92.1	91.5	47
Somerset	96.5	97.2	50.2
Sussex	72.6	91.4	38
Union	99.1	98.8	57.3
Warren	88.1	95.9	43.7

HAPs: Hazardous Air Pollutants; DEP: Diesel Exhaust Particles Data Sources: USEPA (NATA, 2018 release) and NJDEP

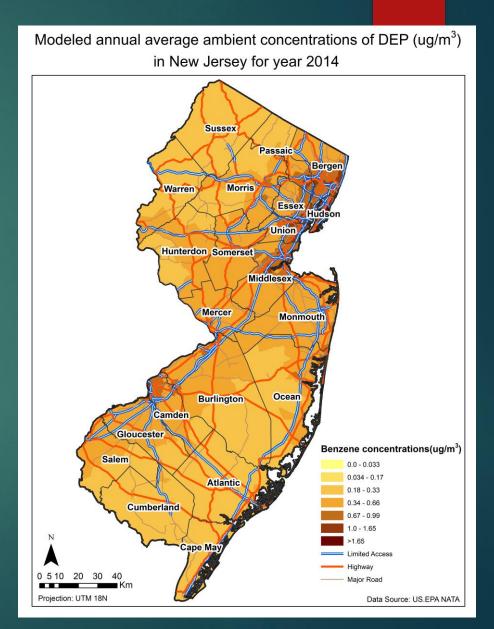




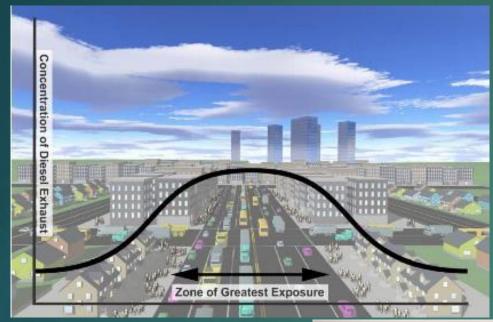
New Jersey, and in particular the Newark/Elizabeth area, have some of the highest Diesel Exhaust Particle (DEP) air levels in the US



Note: map colors are based on multiples of the "California cancer health benchmark" for DEP, $0.0033\mu g/m^3$; so $0.34-0.66 \mu g/m^3$ is 100-200 times, 0.67-0.99 is 200-300 times, and 1.0-1.65 is 300-500 times the benchmark

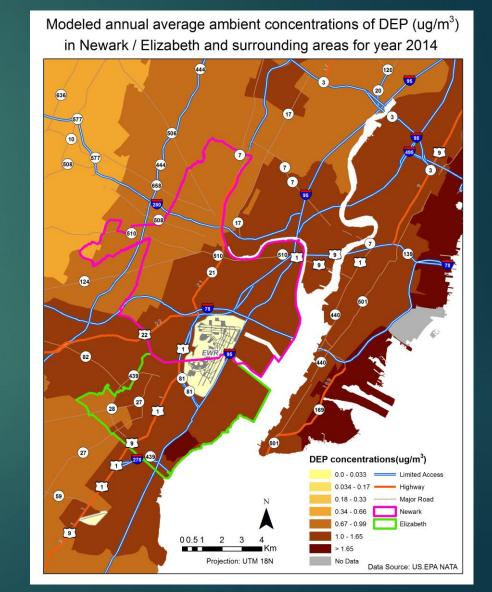


Annual average concentrations across census tracts do not capture the high levels caused by proximity of urban populations to sources

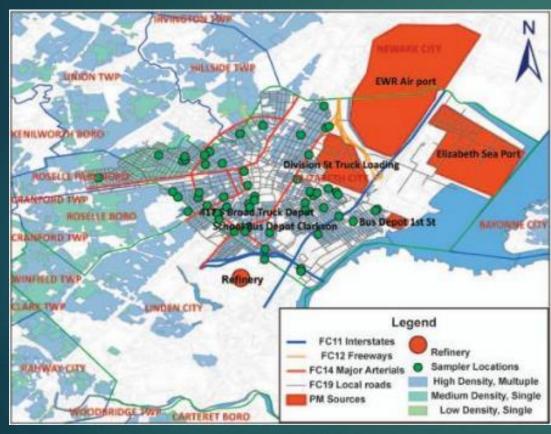




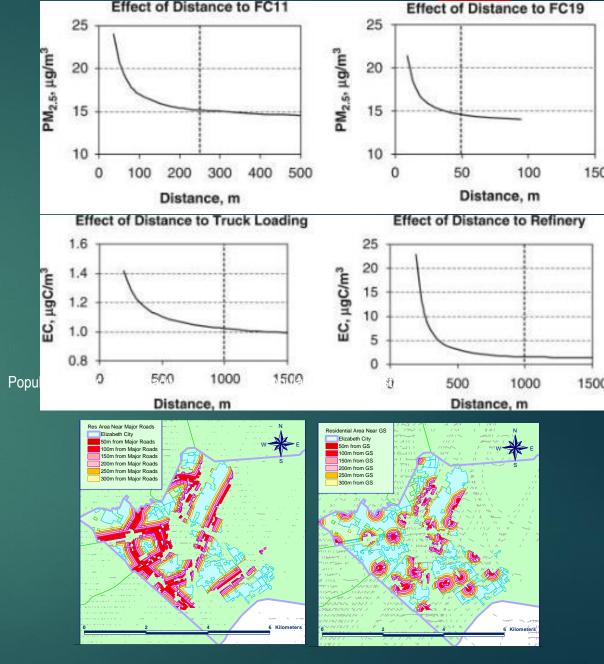




An EOHSI field study in Elizabeth demonstrated the importance of **proximity** to sources of pollutants



- Study results published in JESEE (2010) 20, 457-468
- FC11: interstate roadways; FC19: local roadways
- EC: elemental carbon (representative of DEP)



 \sim 7% of the population of Elizabeth lives within 50m from sources of toxic air pollutants; air concentrations there are 50-500% higher than urban backgrounds.

Melissa Miles Environmental Justice Manager, Ironbound Community Corporation, Newark NJ

VISIONARY COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS to Environmental Racism

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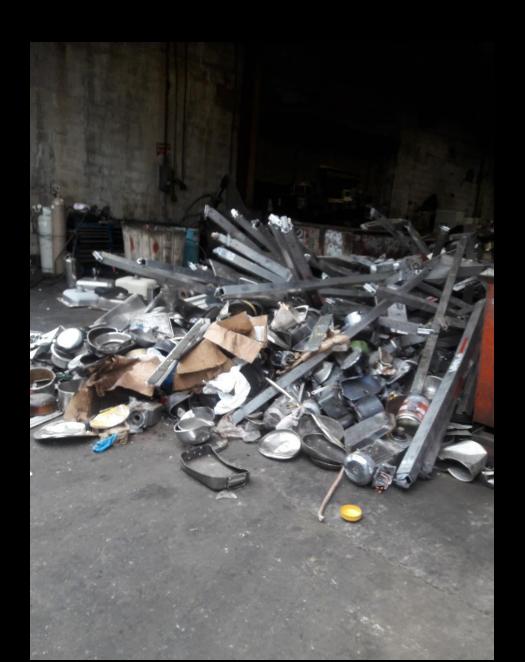








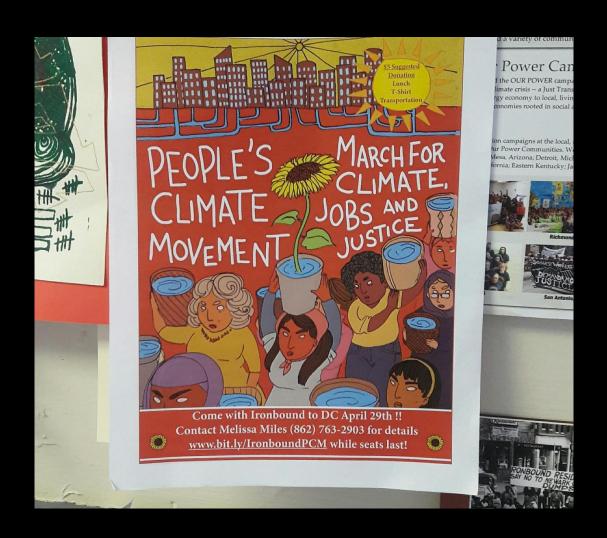








Visionary Solutions





Coalitions and Partnerships





Greening our community





Intersectionality and solidarity





Empowering Youth





Local sustainable businesses



Growing our own food





Education in Action





Working together









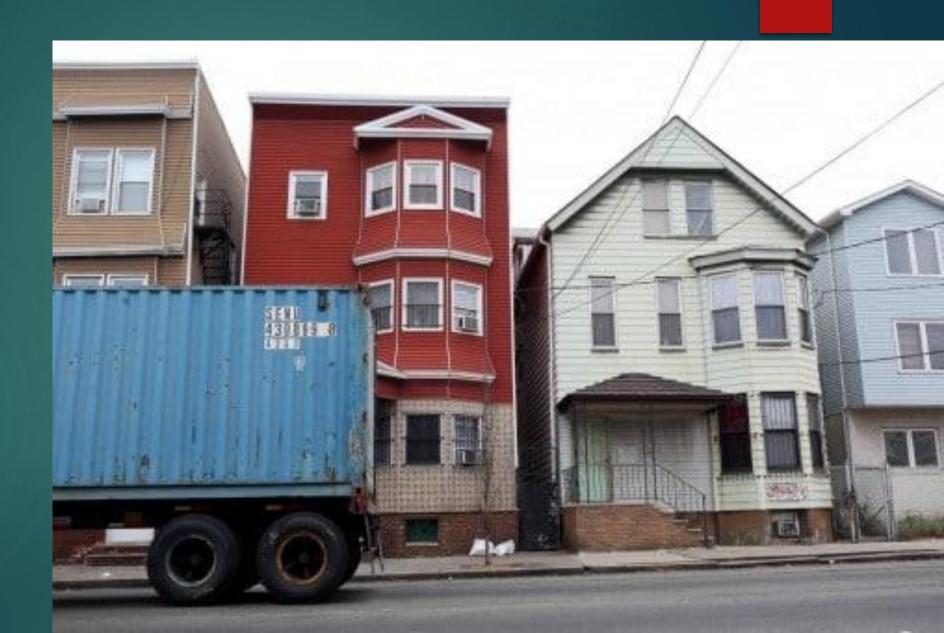
Cooking and eating together in community







Discussion



Summary: A Call to Action