### RUTGERS School of Public Health

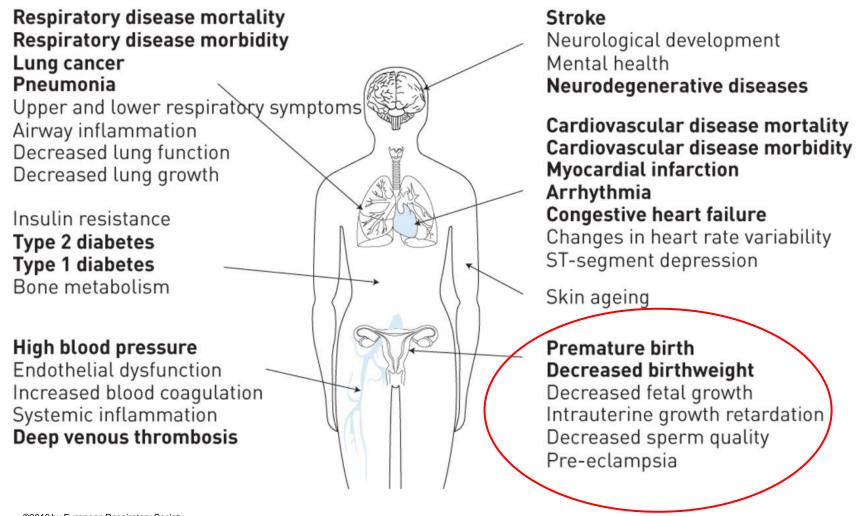
School of Public Health

### What Else is in the Air? Breathing for Two: The Near- and Far-Reaching Health Impacts of Tiny Air Pollution Particles

Robert Laumbach MD, MPH, CIH, DABT Associate Professor Environmental and Occupational Health and Justice Rutgers School of Public Health Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences Institute

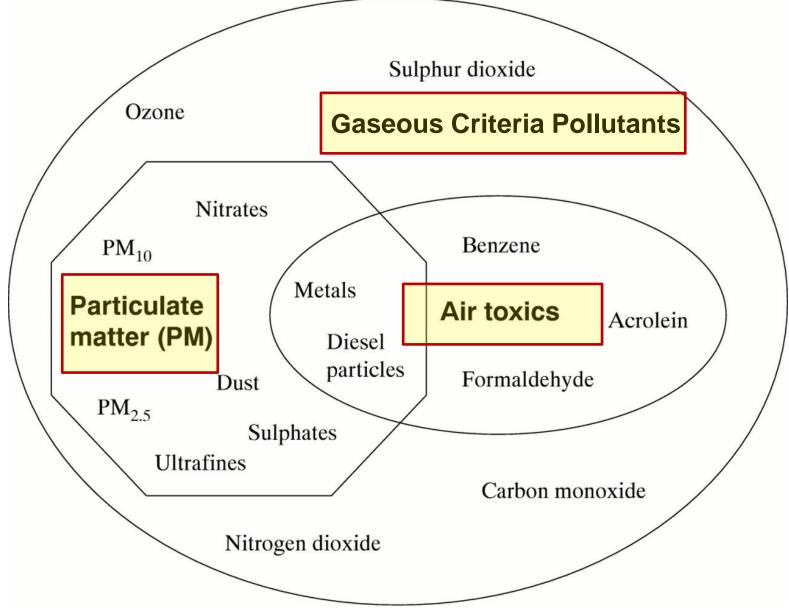
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

### Overview of health effects of air pollution



George D. Thurston et al. Eur Respir J doi:10.1183/13993003.00419-2016

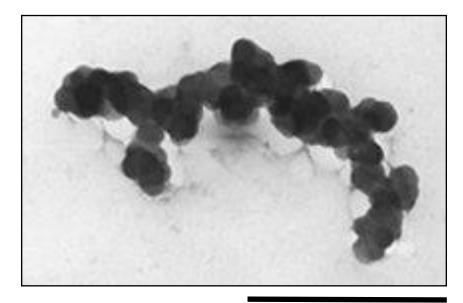
#### **The Air Pollution Mixture**

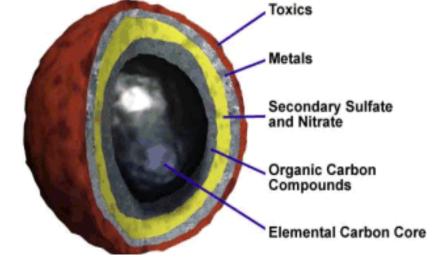


## Focus on Diesel Exhaust: a major source of air pollution in New Jersey

- A complex mixture of gases and particles
- Particles less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5)
- Mostly less than 0.1 micron (ultrafine PM)
- More than 40 known toxic chemicals
- It's an established cause of lung cancer, asthma exacerbation, and linked all of the health effects of PM2.5

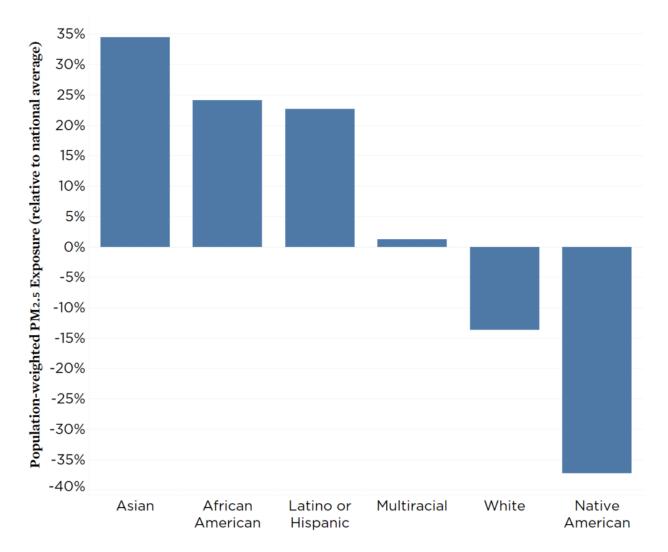


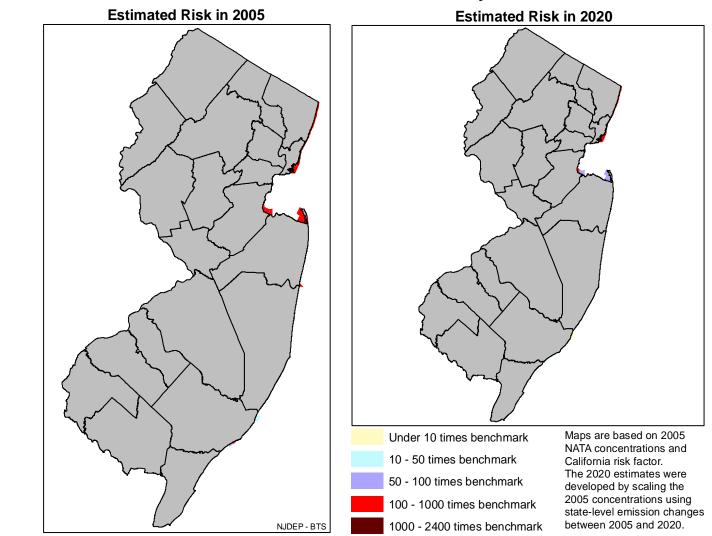




0.1 micron

# Diesel PM exposure disparities with race and income in US Union of Concerned Scientists, 2021





Estimated Diesel Particulate Risk in New Jersey from Mobile Sources

NJDEP, November 2012

Estimated

Cancer Risk

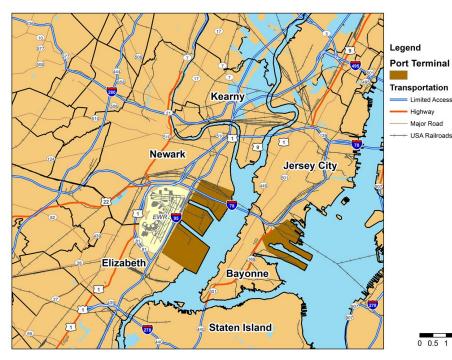
from Diesel

Exhaust in NJ

## Local sources of Diesel Air Pollution

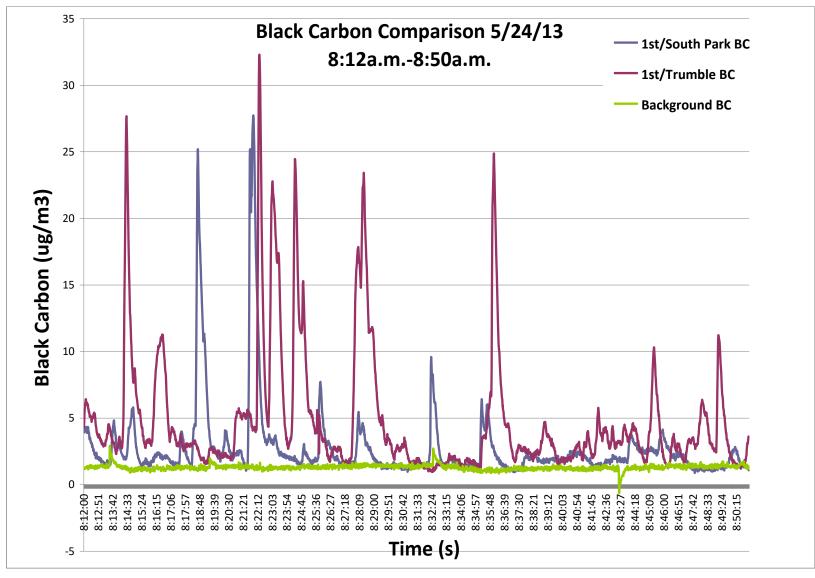
- Port of Newark and Elizabeth
  - Ocean-going vessels and harbor craft, port equipment, rail, drayage trucks
- Transportation nexus: NJ TpK, Route 1&9, 278, 280, GSP
- Liberty Airport, Warehouses

Newark / Elizabeth port and surrounding areas





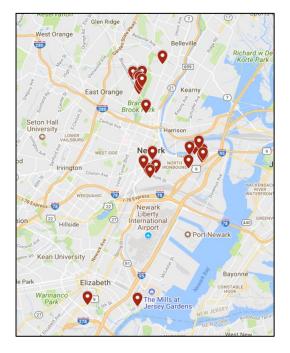
#### Diesel particles on First Street, Elizabeth, in 2013



# Rutgers study of impacts of diesel emissions on kids with asthma in port-adjacent communities

- 34 children with asthma aged
  9-14 wore personal monitors
  for black carbon (diesel exhaust
  particles) for up to 30 days
- Measured nitric oxide, an indicator of worse asthma, in exhaled breath every weekday.
- RESULTS: With increased exposure to black carbon in the previous 24 hours, exhaled nitric oxide increased.

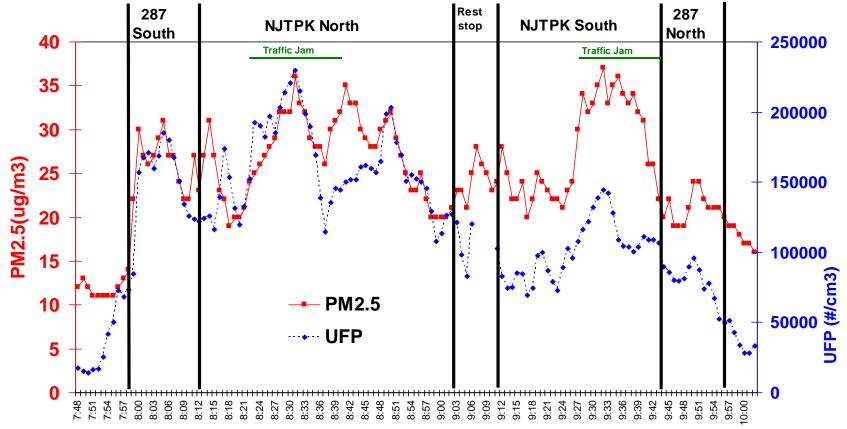




... and, we are all exposed.

Rutgers study of commuter exposure to PM in the truck lanes of the NJ TPK during morning rush hour:





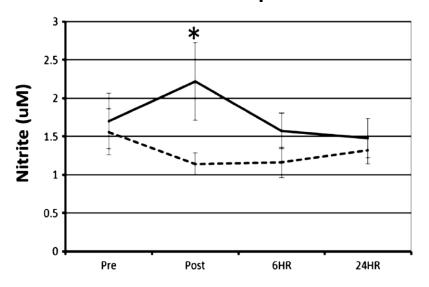
Respiratory health effects of single rides on the NJ Turnpike during morning rush hour

- 20 healthy young adults, two 1.5-hour rides
- With and without HEPA filtration



Study technician demonstrating participation

Nitrite levels in exhaled breath condensate before and after diesel vs. cleaned air exposure



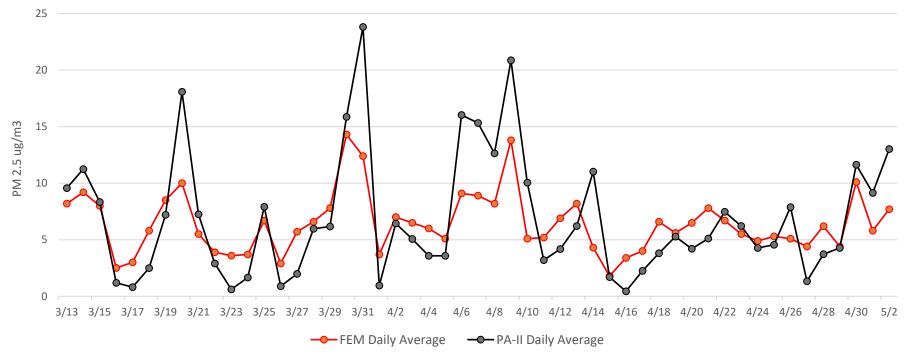
Solid line: no filtration Dashed line: with filtration

Laumbach RJ et al. (2014) Particle and Fiber Toxicology, 1;11(1):45

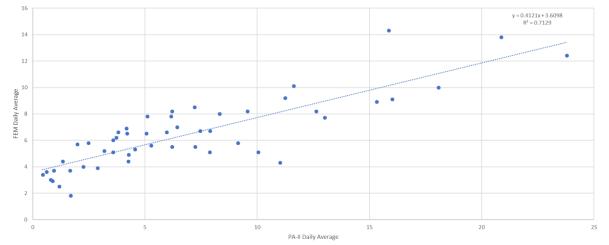
## Elizabeth Low-Cost Monitor Project



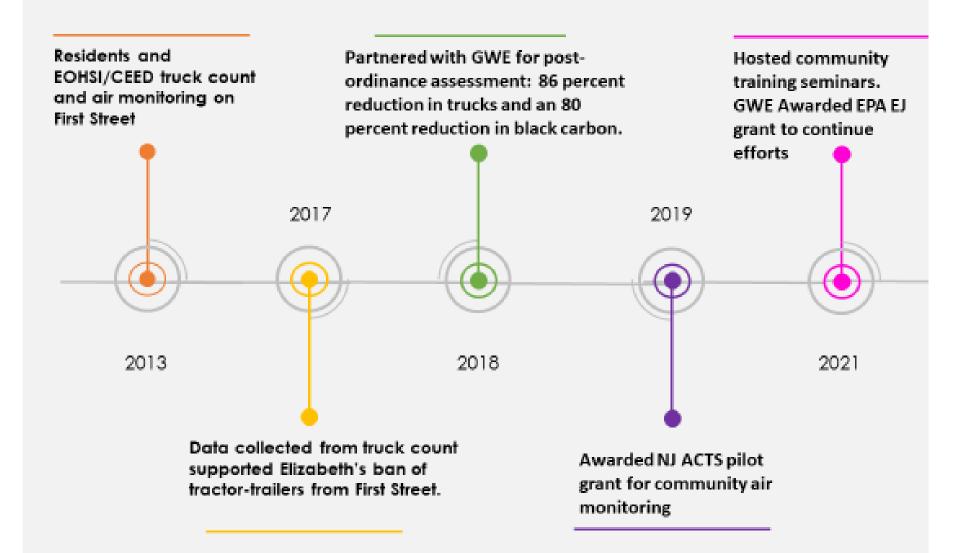
#### Co-Location of low-cost PM2.5 Monitor (Black) with NJDEP monitor (Red) over 50 days







#### Time line of partnerships between Elizabeth and CEED/EOHSI on local air quality



## Some Solutions

- More rail: fewer trucks
- Re-Routing: fewer trucks in neighborhoods
- Clean, zero-emission trucks and equipment
  - Advanced Clean Truck Program
  - Port pilot programs 10 new electric trucks at Red Hook
  - Still a large proportion of pre-2008 diesel engines on the road
- Biodiesel and Renewable Diesel?
  - ~50% reduction in diesel particulate matter
  - Lower net lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions
  - A "drop-in" fuel that can be used in most current vehicles