

Diesel Engine Exhaust

Health Effects and Impacts

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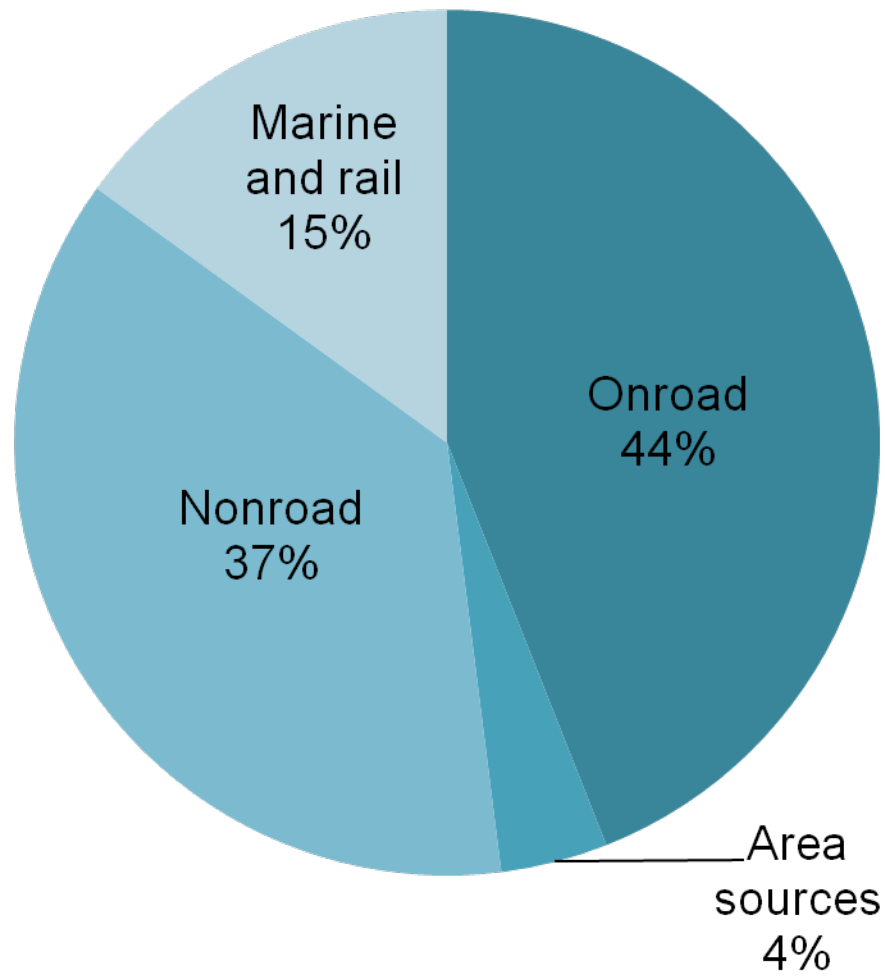
Diesel // Small Particles, Big Problems, Easy Solutions



Nuisance or toxic?



Diesel // Sources



Source: DEQ Emissions Inventory



Diesel // Composition



Diesel // Composition

Chromium **Chlorine** **Biphenyl**
Toluene **Cobalt** **CO₂** **Cadmium** **1,3-butadiene**
Ethylbenzene **Dioxins** **Benzene** **Chlorobenzene**
Phosphorus **Nitric Acid** **Nickel** **CO** **Aniline** **Arsenic**
SO₂ **Trimethylbenzene** **Beryllium** **NO₂** **Phthalates**
Acetaldehyde **Styrene** **Lead** **Formaldehyde** **Acrolein**
Cyanide **PAHs**



Diesel // Layers of Toxics

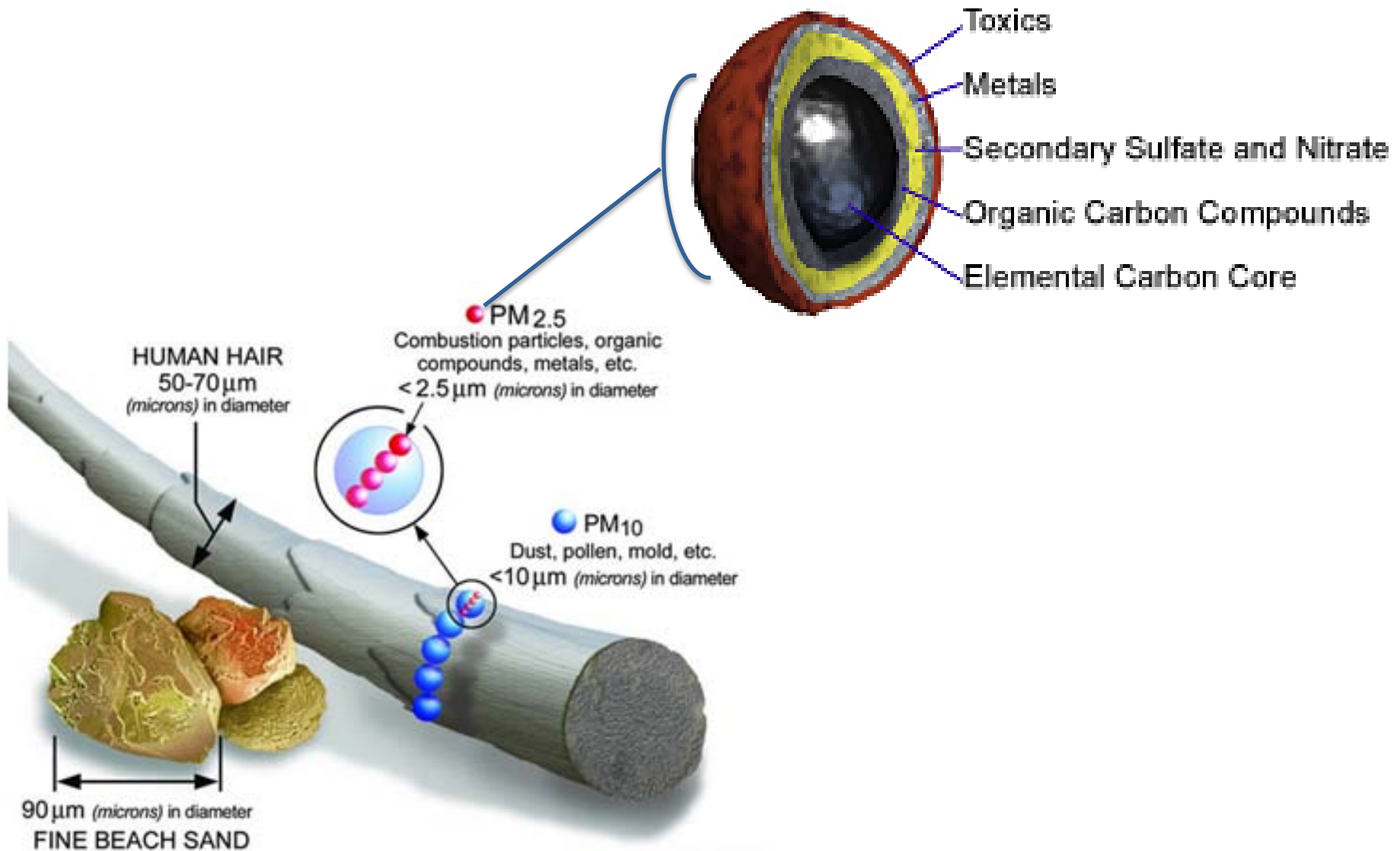
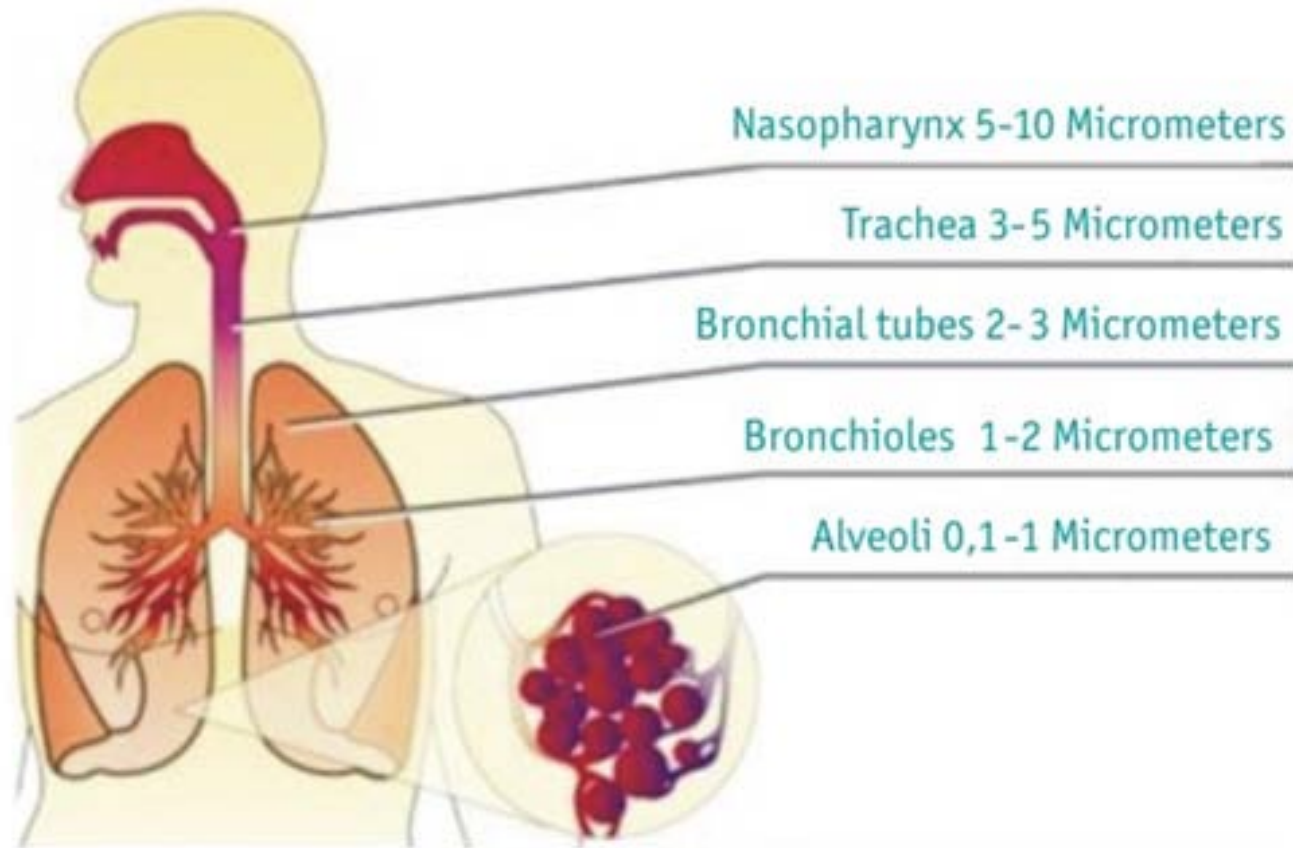


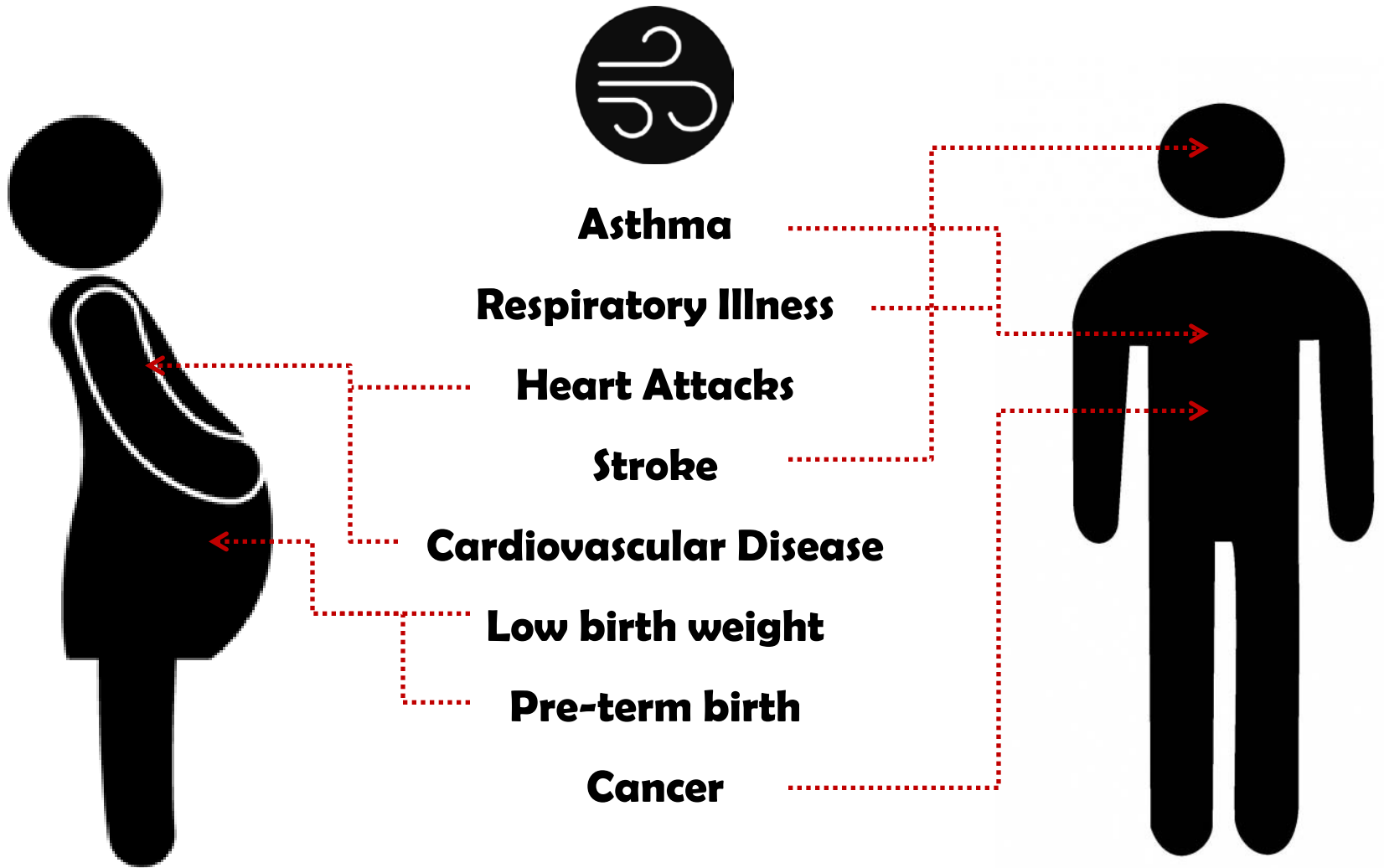
Image courtesy of the U.S. EPA



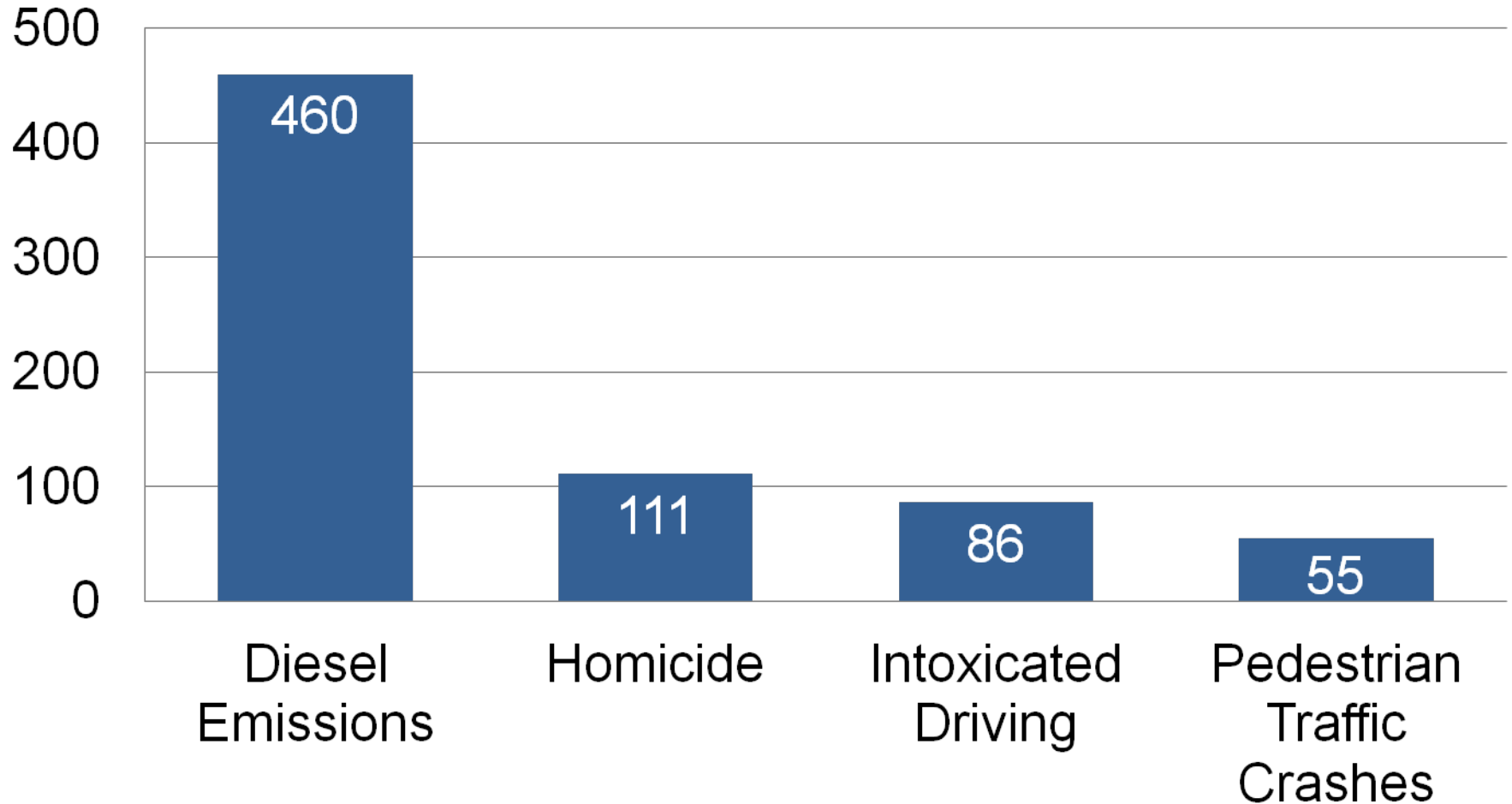
Diesel // Small Particles = Big Problems



Diesel // Health Effects



Select Causes of Premature Death (Oregon 2012)



Diesel // Health Impacts

Adults

- 145 non-fatal heart attacks
- 25,910 Work Loss Days
- 151,000 Minor Restricted Activity Days

Children

- 119 Asthma ED visits
- 250 Acute Bronchitis
- 3,200 lower respiratory symptoms
- 5,300 Asthma Exacerbations

Annual Impact: \$ 3,500,000,000



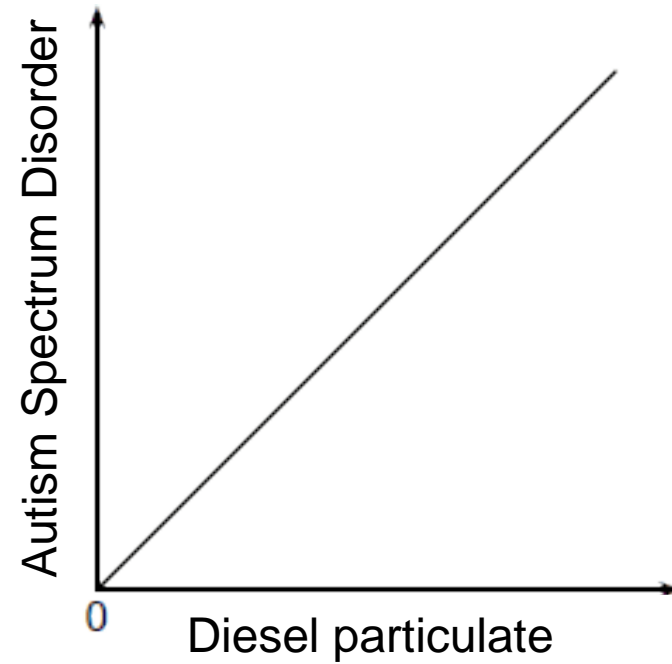
Diesel // Neurodevelopmental Effects



Diesel // Neurodevelopmental Effects

Table 2. Odds ratios of ASD by quintile of pollutant exposure, children of the Nurses' Health Study II, born 1987-2002.*

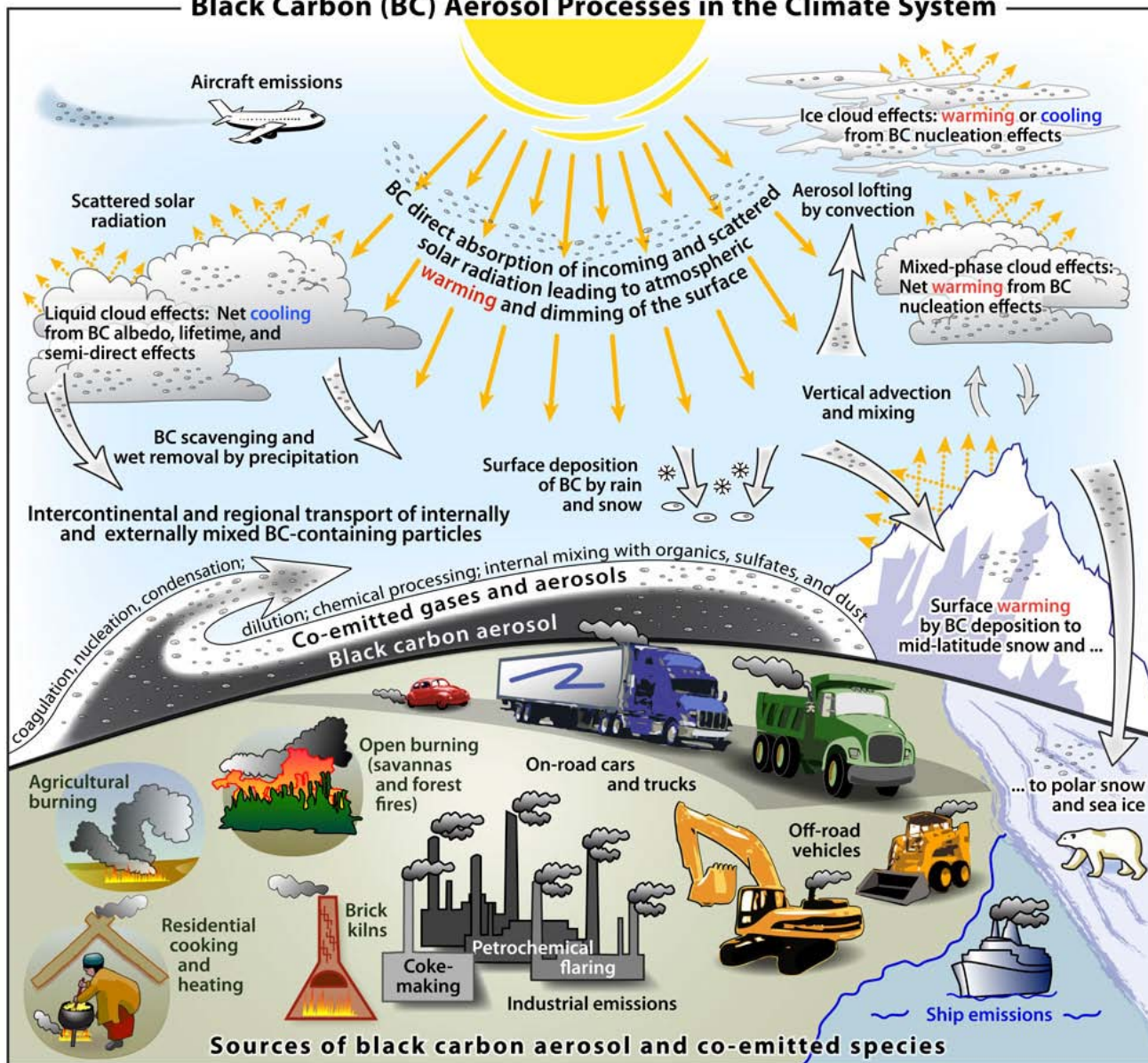
	Quintile 1		Quintile 2		Quintile 3		Quintile 4		Quintile 5		Wald χ^2 tests, p-values					
	Cases/ controls (n)	OR (95% CI)	Cases/ controls (n)	OR (95% CI)	Cases/ controls (n)	OR (95% CI)	Cases/ controls (n)	OR (95% CI)	Cases/ controls (n)	OR (95% CI)	Trend	Q5 versus Q1	Sex-by- pollutant interaction			
Pooled metals^a		1.0 (Ref)														
Both sexes			1.2 (1.1, 1.4)		1.3 (1.1, 1.5)		1.3 (1.2, 1.5)		1.4 (1.3, 1.6)		<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001			
Boys			1.2 (1.1, 1.4)		1.4 (1.2, 1.6)		1.4 (1.2, 1.7)		1.6 (1.4, 1.8)		<0.0001	<0.0001				
Girls			1.3 (1.0, 1.8)		1.0 (0.7, 1.4)		1.0 (0.7, 1.4)		0.9 (0.6, 1.3)		0.22	0.74				
Overall metal			1.2 (1.1, 1.4)		1.3 (1.1, 1.5)		1.3 (1.2, 1.5)		1.4 (1.3, 1.6)		<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001			
Diesel particulate mean (grams/m³)						0.60		1.06		1.48		2.00	4.40			
Both sexes					18/953	1.0 (Ref)	21/948	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	24/947	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	21/947	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	33/931	2.0 (1.0, 4.0)	0.05	0.04
Boys					13/451		16/451	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	19/493	1.4 (0.6, 2.9)	21/468	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	28/462	2.3 (1.1, 4.9)	0.02	0.04
Girls					5/502		5/497	1.2 (0.3, 4.3)	5/454	1.4 (0.4, 5.3)	0/479	Not estimable ^b	5/469	1.5 (0.3, 7.0)	0.98	0.58



Ref. reference.
^aQuintiles of pollutant exposure are based on the entire sample. Models adjusted for maternal age at birth, year of birth, maternal parents' education, Census tract median income, Census tract % college educated, and HAP model year. Models not stratified by sex are adjusted for sex. Antimony was not available in the 1996 model year, chromium was not available in the 1999 model year, and diesel was not available in the 1990 model year. Not estimable due to sparseness of cases in this cell. The distribution of quinoline did not permit creation of quintiles. Therefore, we present tertiles.
^bEstimates for the association of pooled metals with ASD were calculated using a random-effects meta-analysis with the SAS Mixed procedure.



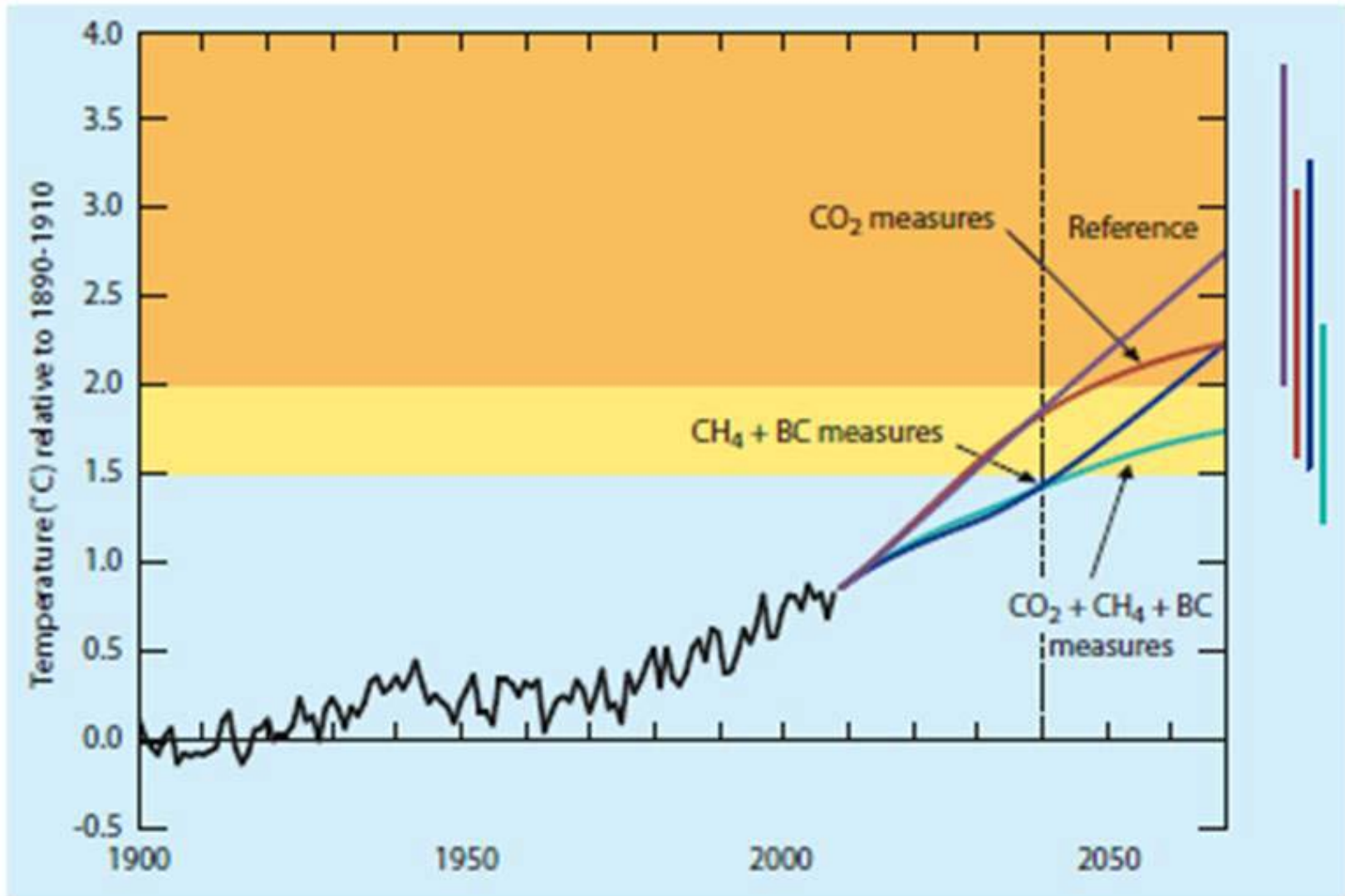
Black Carbon (BC) Aerosol Processes in the Climate System



Source: Bounding the role of black carbon in the climate system: A Scientific Assessment. Bond et al.



Diesel // Climate Change



Source: Black carbon: Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone, World Meteorological Organization

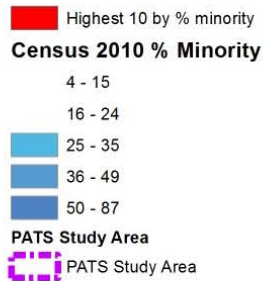


Diesel // Environmental Justice

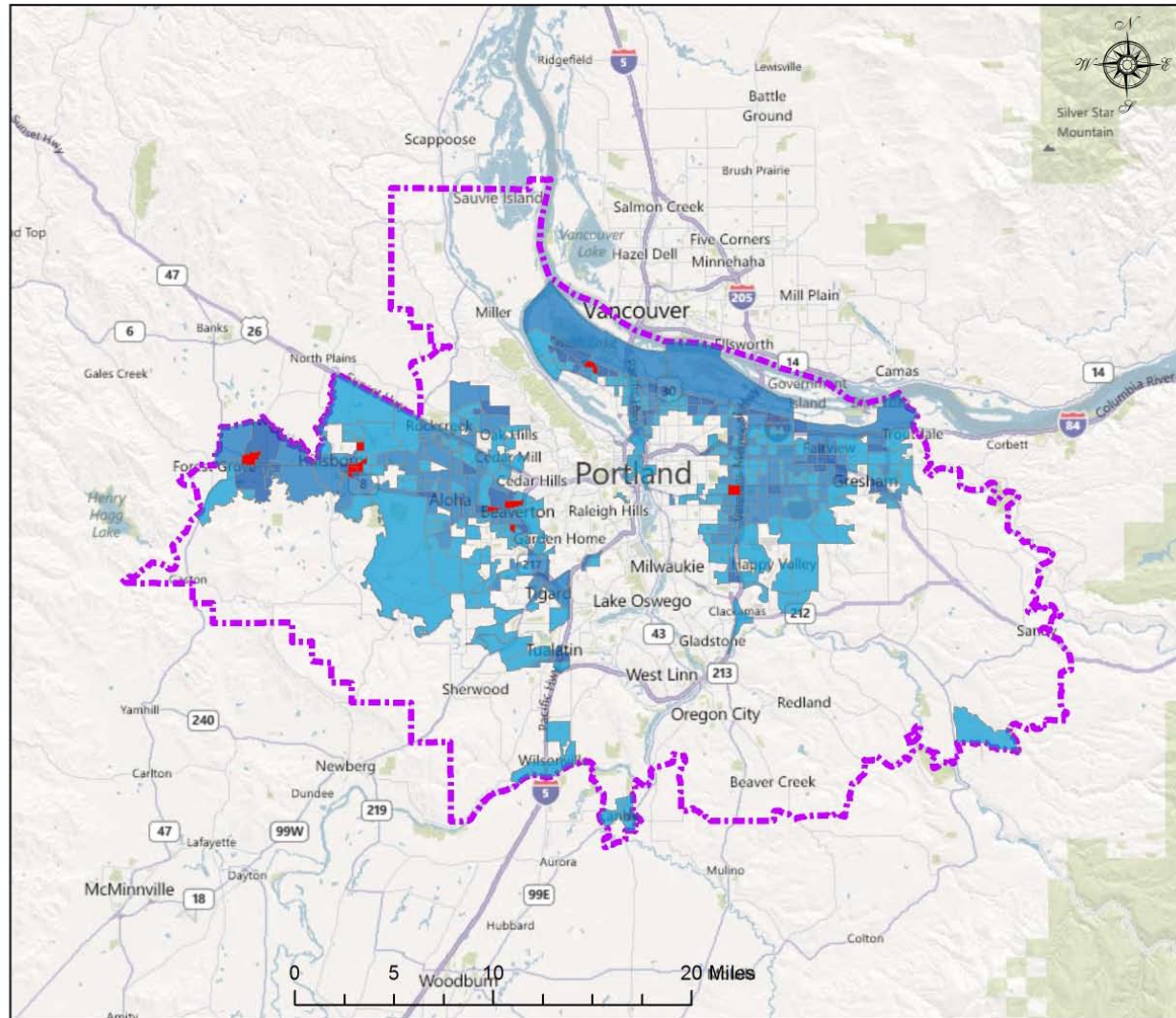
Portland Air Toxics Solutions



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality



Reference:
Census 2010 and
American Community Survey
ESRI base data



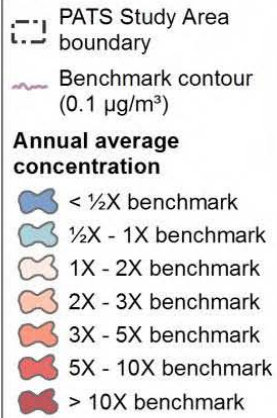
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Date: 9/6/2011



Diesel // Environmental Justice

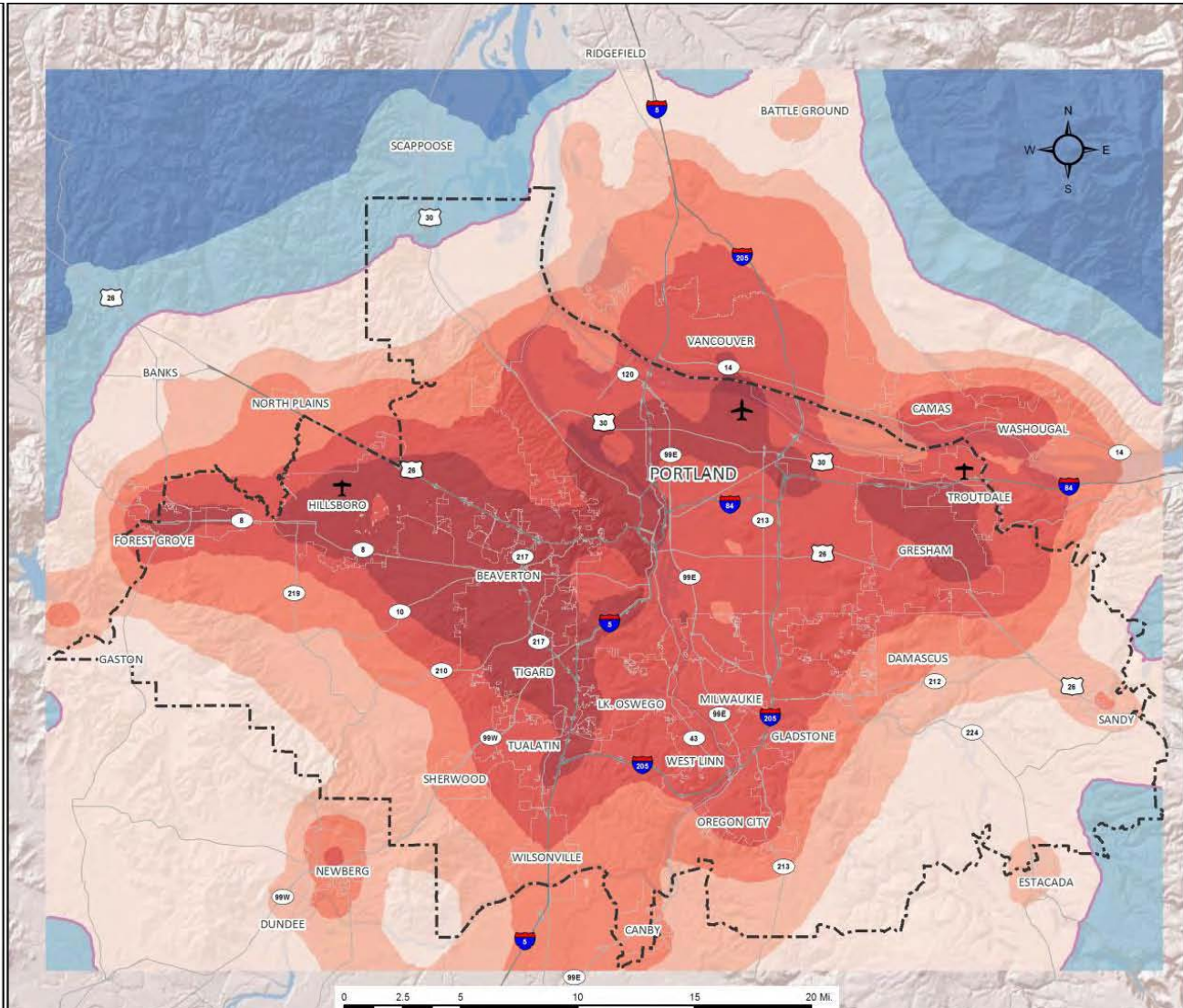
PATS 2017 MODELING RESULTS DIESEL PARTICULATE MATTER ALL SOURCES



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

NOTE: Areas beyond the modeling domain (color-shaded region) are beyond the scope of this project.

REFERENCES:
Concentration data from DEQ, Portland
Air Toxics Study (PATS)
Baseman from Metro and ESRI data.



Diesel // Conclusions

- Diesel engine exhaust is damaging to public health
- The impacts are felt disproportionately by the very young, older adults and communities of color
- What should we do?

