









### *Carbon Monoxide*

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless gas usually formed as the result of the incomplete combustion of fuels. The single largest source of CO is motor vehicles. While CO transport is limited, it disperses with distance from the source under normal meteorological conditions. However, under certain extreme meteorological conditions, CO concentrations near congested roadways or intersections may reach unhealthful levels that adversely affect local sensitive receptors (e.g., residents, schoolchildren, the elderly, hospital patients, etc.). Typically, high CO concentrations are associated with roadways or intersections operating at unacceptable levels of service (LOS) or with extremely high traffic volumes. Exposure to high concentrations of CO reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood and can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness, and fatigue, impair central nervous system function, and induce angina (chest pain) in persons with serious heart disease. Very high levels of CO can be fatal.

### *Nitrogen Dioxide*

NO<sub>2</sub> is a reddish brown gas that is a byproduct of combustion processes. Automobiles and industrial operations are the main sources of NO<sub>2</sub>. Aside from its contribution to ozone formation, NO<sub>2</sub> also contribute to other pollution problems, including a high concentration of fine particulate matter, poor visibility, and acid deposition. NO<sub>2</sub> may be visible as a coloring component on high pollution days, especially in conjunction with high ozone levels. NO<sub>2</sub> decreases lung function and may reduce resistance to infection. On January 22, 2010 the EPA strengthened the health-based NAAQS for NO<sub>2</sub>.

### *Sulfur Dioxide*

Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is a colorless, irritating gas formed primarily from incomplete combustion of fuels containing sulfur. Industrial facilities also contribute to gaseous SO<sub>2</sub> levels in the region. SO<sub>2</sub> irritates the respiratory tract, can injure lung tissue when combined with fine particulate matter, and reduces visibility and the level of sunlight.

### *Particulate Matter*

Particulate matter is the term used for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Coarse particles are those that are larger than 2.5 microns but smaller than 10 microns, or PM<sub>10</sub>. PM<sub>2.5</sub> refers to fine suspended particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less that is not readily filtered out by the lungs. Nitrates, sulfates, dust, and combustion particulates are major components of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. These small particles can be directly emitted into the atmosphere as by-products of fuel combustion, through abrasion, such as tire or brake lining wear, or through fugitive dust (wind or mechanical erosion of soil). They can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical reactions. Particulates may transport carcinogens and other toxic compounds that adhere to the particle surfaces, and can enter the human body through the lungs.

### *Lead*

Lead is a metal found naturally in the environment as well as in manufactured products. The major sources of lead emissions have historically been mobile and industrial sources. As a result of the phase-out of leaded gasoline, metal processing is currently the primary source of lead emissions. The highest levels of lead in air are generally found near lead smelters. Other stationary sources are waste incinerators, utilities, and lead-acid battery manufactures.

Twenty years ago, mobile sources were the main contributor to ambient lead concentrations in the air. In the early 1970s, the U.S. EPA established national regulations to gradually reduce the lead content in



















































































