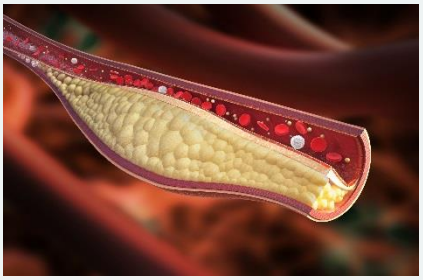
EPA Air, Climate, and Energy Research News

June 2016



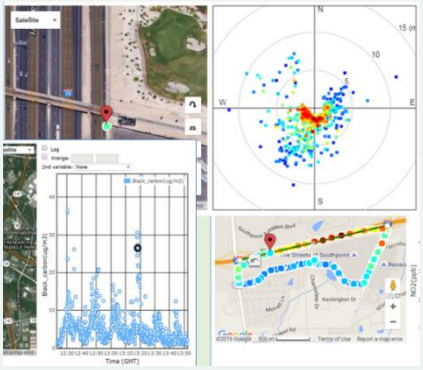
Study in The Lancet shows direct link between air pollution and atherosclerosis

A major study published in the medical journal The Lancet and funded by EPA provides direct evidence that long-term exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and nitrogen oxides in the air accelerates the development of atherosclerosis in healthy individuals. Atherosclerosis is the gradual build-up of plaque inside the arteries that can lead to serious problems, such as heart attack, stroke, or even death. The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis Air Pollution Study (MESA Air) by the University of Washington investigated cardiovascular impacts among more than 6,000 participants over a 10-year period.

Read the blog.

Read the news release from the University of Washington.

Read the article.



Get free training on RETIGO tool for exploring air data

Three free training webinars are available to the public this summer to learn about updates to EPA's Real-Time Geospatial Data Viewer (RETIGO). RETIGO is a free web-based tool designed to make it easier to explore environmental measurement field data on map and graph interfaces. The tool can be used for any kind of data, including measurements collected with portable air quality instruments while walking, biking, or driving.

The webinars will be held the following dates and times:

· June 28, 1-2 PM EDT (5-6 PM GMT)
· July 26, 3-4 PM EDT (7-8 PM GMT)
· August 31,1-2 PM EDT (5-6 PM GMT)

The webinar has a limited capacity, so register early.

Register for the webinar.

Read more about RETIGO.

For more information, email retigo@epa.gov.

Webinar on air quality and community science | June 15, 3-4 p.m. EDT

Learn about air quality monitoring and community science at a free webinar in “EPA’s Tools and Resources Webinar Series”. EPA researcher Ron Williams will talk about the Agency’s online Air Sensor Toolbox, which provides a one-stop place for information and guidance on how to evaluate the performance of air sensors available in the marketplace, what to consider before conducting an air monitoring project, and what others are doing to monitor air quality.

Register for the webinar.

Visit the Air Sensor Toolbox page.

See future webinar topics in EPA Tools and Resources Webinar Series.

For more information, email matthews.lisa@epa.gov.

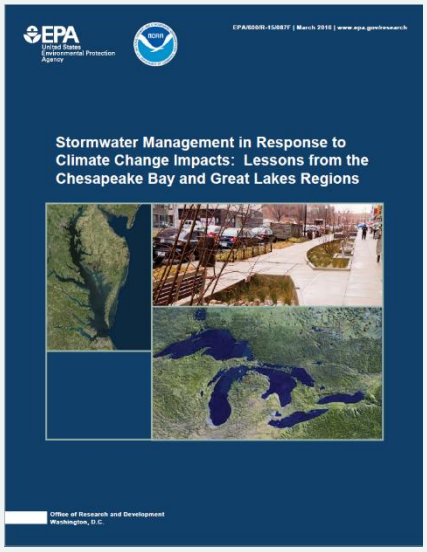
Study shows link between U.S. dust storms and mortality

Dust storms have been shown to affect respiratory and cardiovascular health, and they are likely to increase in frequency as a result of climate change. A study examines the association between dust storms and non-accidental mortality over the entire United States with a focus on Arizona and California, the two states with the largest number of dust storms The findings suggest that dust storms have greater public health impact than previously thought and that this knowledge can help improve public health messaging and

prevention efforts in communities hit by dust storms.

The article, The Association between Dust Storms and Daily Non-Accidental Mortality in the United States, is published in *Environmental Health Perspectives.*

Read the article.



New report offers ways to manage stormwater impacts from climate change

EPA recently published a report that identifies short-term solutions and long-term needs for local stormwater management in communities planning for climate change. The report, Stormwater Management in Response to Climate Change Impacts: Lessons from the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes Regions, contains findings from a series of workshops and other efforts by EPA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The efforts engaged communities in the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes regions to discuss the impact of projected land use and climate change on local water conditions.

Read the report.

Funding available for air pollution/heart disease research

EPA is seeking proposals for research that will expand scientific understanding of how air pollution contributes to the development of cardiovascular disease, including the total cardiovascular risk associated with exposure to air pollution, indicators of early damage, and mortality outcomes. The Request for Application (RFA) for Long-Term Exposure to Air Pollution and Development of Cardiovascular Disease is supported by EPA's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants program.

View the initial announcement for this funding opportunity.

Key Links

- EPA's Air Research
- EPA's Climate Change Research
- EPA's Air, Climate, and Energy Research News – Past Issues

- Air-related blogs
- Climate-related blogs