Indoor Air Quality Webinar: State Policy—Lessons Learned and Best Practices

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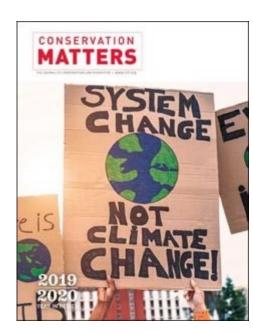


Our Work in New England



 Conservation Law Foundation (CLF) is fighting for a healthy climate and resilient communities across New England.

Everyone has a right to live in a healthy environment and have access to nature.





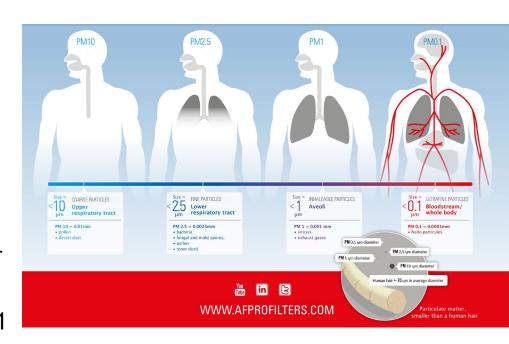
Environmental Racism in New England



- Air pollution hotspots around congested roadways, ports, and airports disproportionately impact Black, Brown, Indigenous, immigrant, and low-income communities.
- Power plants, incinerators, roadways, and other polluting facilities are disproportionately sited in environmental justice populations.
- Legal frameworks and climate policies have not redressed these historic harms.

Particulate Matter (PM) Pollution

- Mixture of solid and liquid droplets suspended in the air.
- Sources: power plants, vehicles, airplanes, wood burning, forest fires, agricultural burning.
- PM10 (regulated) can stay in the air for minutes or hours.
- PM2.5 (regulated) can stay airborne for days or weeks.
- Ultrafine (unregulated) are less than 0.1 µm and persist for days or weeks.





COVID-19 and PM Data

- Large overlap between causes of death of COVID-19 patients and diseases that are affected by long-term PM exposure.
- Long-term PM exposure:
 - Affects the respiratory and cardiovascular system;
 - Exacerbate severity of COVID-19 symptoms; and
 - Increase risk of death in COVID-19 patients.
- <u>Air pollution from burning fossil fuels</u> like oil and gas damages people's lungs and makes them more likely to experience worse symptoms of COVID-19 and more likely to die.
- 1 in 5 children in the United States has asthma because of car exhaust. Children with asthma are disproportionately people of color and tend to live closer to highways.



Source: Wig Zamore



Massachusetts Air Quality Bill, H.2230 / S.1447

Supported by MA Environmental Justice Table, MAPC, Somerville Transportation Equity Partnership:

- ✓ Expand air monitoring of black carbon and ultrafine particulate matter.
- ✓ Set and achieve ambitious air quality targets by 2030 and 2035.
- ✓ Require installation of air filters in existing eligible buildings, such as schools, residential buildings with more than 2-tenant occupied units, correctional facilities, and certain commercial buildings within 500 feet of congested roadways.





Massachusetts Air Quality Bill, H.2230 / S.1447

- ✓ Require advanced air filters, MERV 16, for new eligible buildings, such as day care facilities, hospitals, long-term care facilities, temporary shelters, nursing homes.
- ✓ Improve mold enforcement by updating the state sanitary code.
- ✓ Prevent installation of new gas stoves by upgrading building codes.



