Air Quality and Health Equity in Detroit

A VIRTUAL TOWN HALL

SPONSORED BY COMMUNITY ACTION TO PROMOTE HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS (CAPHE) AND COVID313

Funded by NIEHS Grant # RO1ES022616 and the Fred A and Barbara M. Erb Family Foundation
with additional support from NIEHS Grant # P30ES017885

Partner Organizations & Partnerships

DETROIT URC
DETROIT COMMUNITY - ACADEMIC URBAN RESEARCH CENTER

Community Action Against Asthma

EGLE
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

Healthy Environments Partnership

Detroit Public TV

DETROIT HISPANIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SIERRA CLUB
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sdev

WAYNE STATE
Law School

greendoor initiative

482 Forward

CELEBRATING 1995-2015
Detroiters Working for Environmental Justice
Fostering Clean, Healthy and Safe Communities

CITY OF DETROIT
DETROIT Health Department

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with additional support from NIEHS Grant # P30ES017885

AGENDA: Detroit Air Quality & Health

Introduction Dr. Amy J. Schulz, UM SPH

Air Pollution, Asthma & Indoor Air Filters

Donele Wilkins, CEO, Greendoor Initiative

Detroit Air Quality Under COVID-19

Professor Stuart Batterman, UM SPH

Health Assessments Keisha Williams, PhD, Air Quality Division, Michigan EGLE

Cumulative Risk and HIAs Dr. Amy J. Schulz, UM SPH

EGLE and Air Quality Permitting

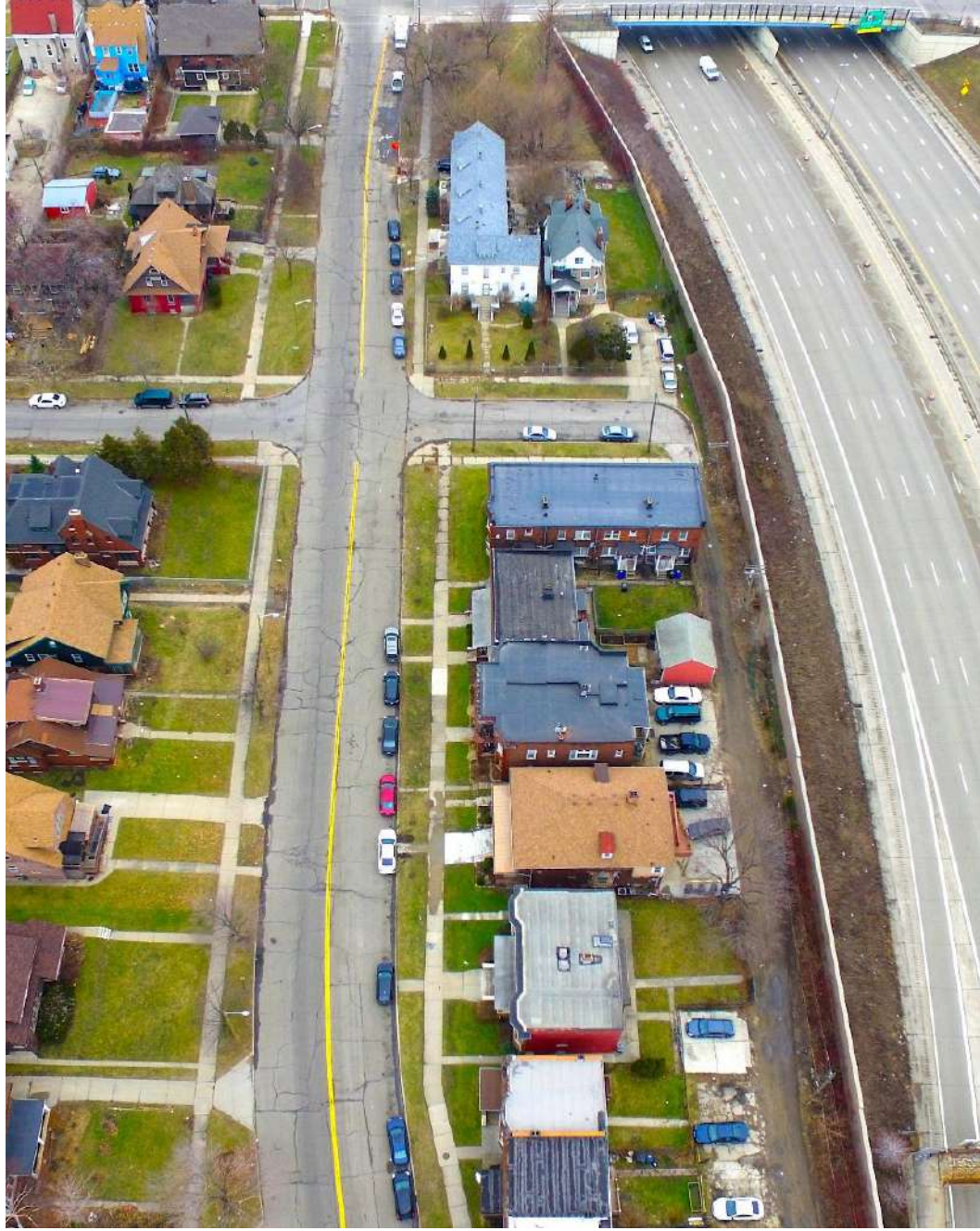
Paul Schleusener, Air Quality Division, Michigan EGLE

City Ordinance for Spatial Buffers

Detroit City Councilwoman Raquel Casteńada-Lopez

Anti-Idling Ordinance and Truck Routes:

Maggie Striz-Calnin, Director, Healthy Air Program, SDEV



Air Quality in Detroit

Photo 2: Truck Traffic, Detroit, Hannah Gordon, 6-18-15

Quantified Health Impacts

- **Each year** in the Detroit Metropolitan Area, air pollution is responsible for:
  - 690 deaths
  - 1800 hospitalizations and emergency room visits
  - Thousands of missed school and work days

Total monetized cost of $6.9 billion per year

These effects occur disproportionately in Detroit and surrounding areas with high concentrations of poverty, African American and Latino residents

http://caphedetroit.sph.umich.edu/public-health-action-plan/

2017 Launch of evidence-based recommendations for:

- **Indoor air filters**
- **Idling controls**
- **Buffers & barriers**
- **Health impact assessments**
- **Point source controls**
- Compliance & enforcement
- Monitoring
- Diesel engine retrofits
- Clean fuels
- Transportation control measures

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greendoor initiative

RESTORING HOPE TO A PEOPLE.
PROVIDING HELP TO THE PLANET.

Health, Environment and Environmental Justice

Detroit Public Television

Donele Wilkins

CEO

Mission

- **The Green Door Initiative (GDI) works to ensure that every person is environmentally literate capable of practicing and promoting a sustainable lifestyle.**

Who is most likely to get asthma?

- Children
  - (5 -14 years old)
- Urban poor
  - At or below poverty level
- Certain ethnic minorities

Where We Live, Work & Play

- Environmental Justice

  - **People of Color and the poor get more than their share of dirty air, water, contaminated land and substandard housing and living conditions.**
  -
  - **Environmental Justice means that all communities are clean, livable and sustainable.**

  - Xavier Joe-
    10 Years Old
    - 2012

Zip Code A Predictor

greendoor initiative

Sources of Health Impacting Pollution

- Factories/Manufacturing
- **Freeways/Highways**

- **Certain Household Products**

14

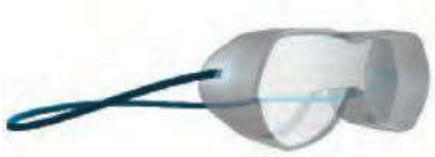
Health effects of disinfectants may include….

- Skin rashes or dermatitis.
- Irritation of the nose, eyes, mouth.
- Occupational asthma:
  - Sodium hypochlorite (bleach)
  - Quaternary ammonium
  - Glutaraldehyde

Remember to not mix products. That can be deadly!

When you use these disinfectants:

- Follow **instructions on the product label** exactly, including for diluting and for the “contact time”, how long the surface needs to stay wet.
- Make sure all containers are **labeled**.
- Use **gloves (nitrile, non-latex) and eye protection** and check label to see what PPE is recommended.



LESS TOXIC CLEANING PRODUCTS

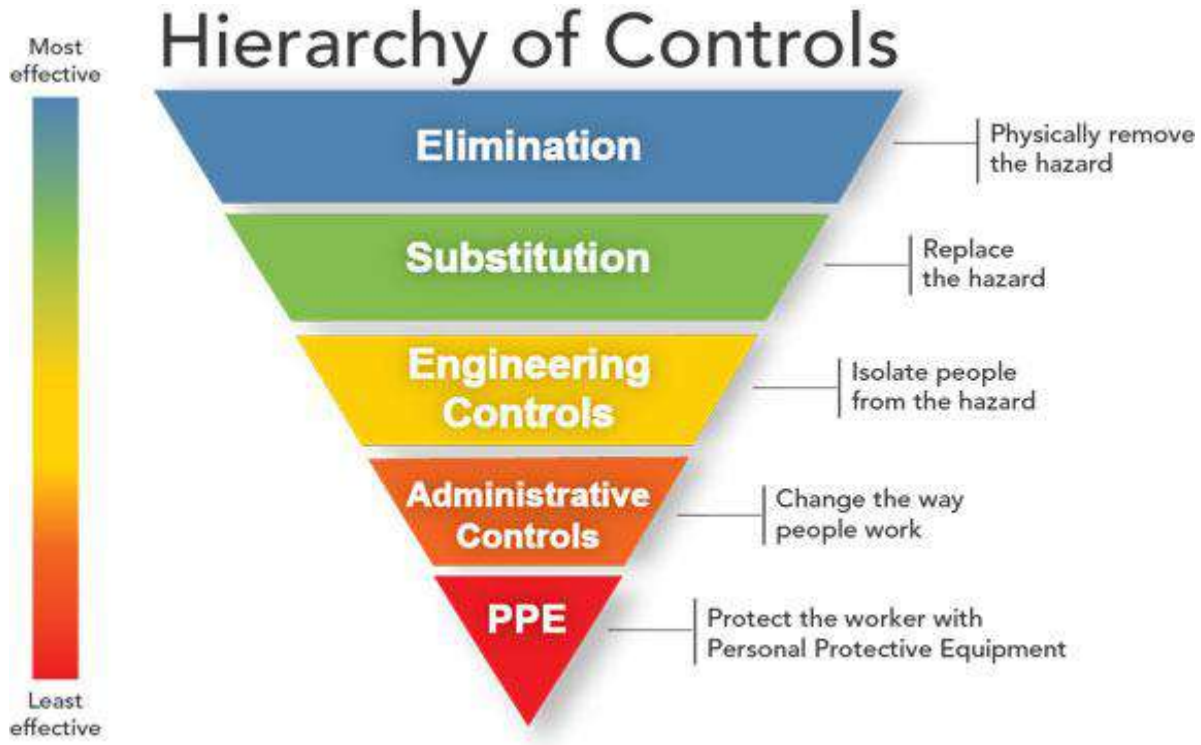
- Scrutinize “non-toxic” label
- Avoid Chlorine products
- Vegetable-based
- Pine or citrus based
- Pumps instead of Sprays
- Biodegradable
- “Environmentally Friendly”

When you use disinfectants:

- **Clean the area** first to remove dirt and dust or you can use detergent or soap.
- Open windows or use other ways to **increase ventilation**.
- **Avoid spraying** and if you spray, put it on a sponge or rag so less goes into the air.

Levels of Safety and Health

- Controlling the Hazards



- For more information visit our website www.greendoorinitiative.org
- Or contact the organization at
  - info@greendoorinitiative.org
  - (313) 922-8055

Facebook : Detroit Green Door Initiative/ Instagram: greendoorinitiative.org/twitter #2014detgreen

Professor Stuart Batterman

University of Michigan

Air quality monitoring in Detroit
Stuart Batterman

Slides from the
Detroit Public TV presentation

Community Action to Promote Healthy Environments & Air Quality Virtual Townhall

In Partnership with COVID313

Friday, May 15th
12 noon - 2 pm [980,723]

WORKING TOGETHER TO IMPROVE DETROIT'S AIR
COMMUNITY ACTION TO PROMOTE HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS
CA-PHE

During this townhall:

- Air Quality & Asthma
- Air Quality Testing During Covid-19
- Health Impact Assessments
- Truck Routes Idling & Buffers

Contact Information:

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Stuart Batterman – PM Monitoring in Detroit

Take home points

- Air quality monitoring shows if air quality standards are met, and provides the information needed to track trends, determine if further emission reductions are needed, and determine health risks.
- Monitoring shows that portions of SE Michigan do not meet standards for ozone and sulfur dioxide; other pollutants remain of concern, including nitrogen oxides and particulate matter, due to health impacts and their role in forming ozone.
- About 20 monitoring sites measure air quality levels in SE Michigan each hour.
- Sulfur dioxide affects especially people with asthma. While levels are highly variable, levels to date in 2020 are down by 50% from 2019 levels, in part due to the pandemic shut-down.
- PM2.5 or particulate matter, the pollutant with the most significant health impact, has decreased by 10-20% in 2020, in part due to the pandemic shutdown.
- Nitrogen oxides, a pollutant that is highest near major roads, has fallen by 15-25% in 2020, mainly due to reduced traffic during the pandemic shut-down.
- These changes are temporary, and levels will rebound as the economy resumes.
- In the months ahead, as the weather warms, we will likely see ozone alerts and ozone action days, when people should limit outdoor activity.
- Isolating at home increases the importance of indoor air quality. Often, indoor pollutant levels are higher than outdoor levels. Reduce your exposure by eliminating, reducing or controlling indoor pollution sources, ventilating appropriately, and using air filters.

Intro

- Today, I want to present an analysis air pollutants based on monitoring data collected by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE).
- We will talk mainly about 2 or 3 different pollutants, and how pollution levels vary from place-to-place and hour-to-hour
- How the covid shut-down affected levels
- How you are exposed to, and how you can stay safe, from outdoor and indoor air pollutants.

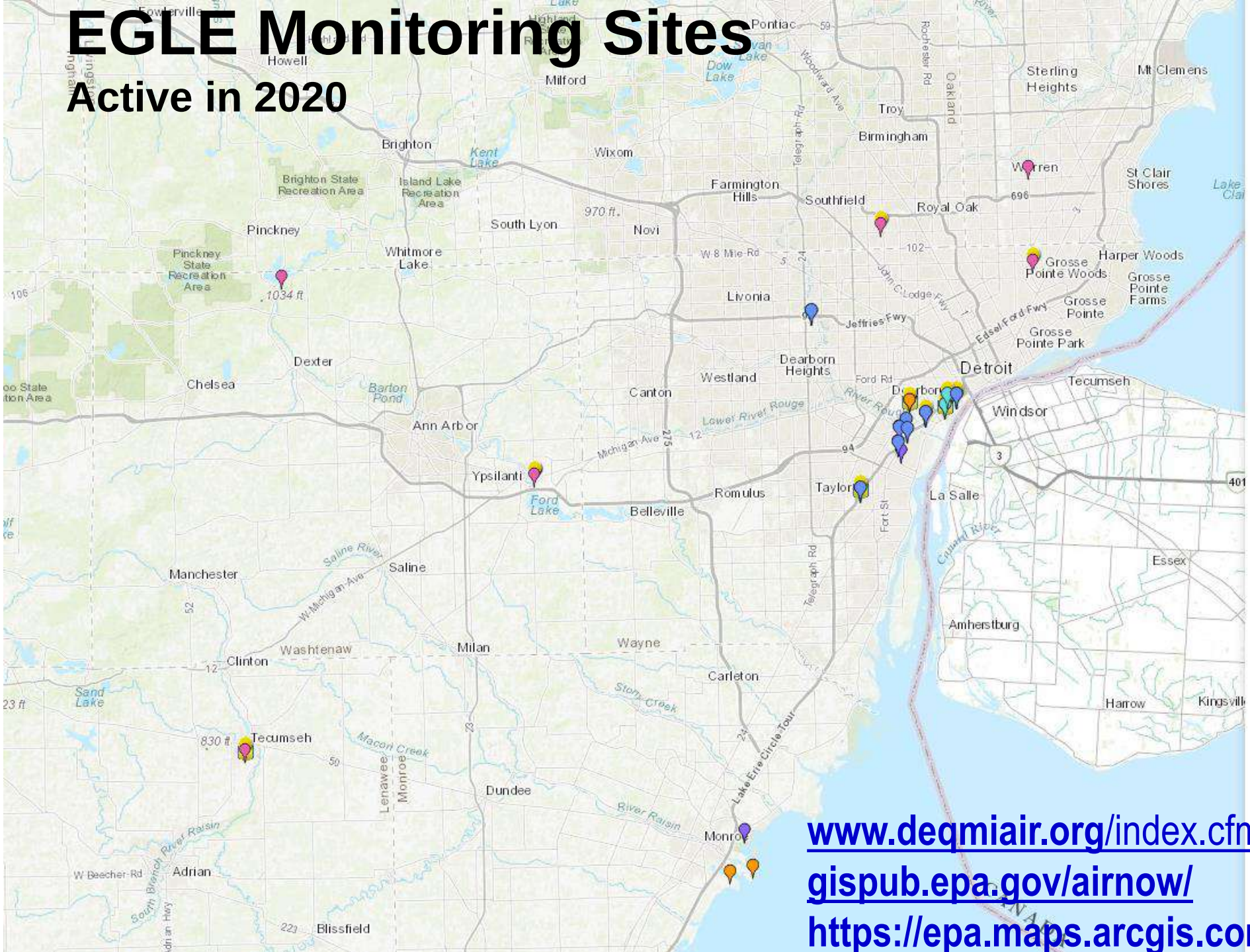
Why is Air Quality Monitoring Important?

Provides key information regarding current air quality

- Determines compliance with air quality standards and determine if emission reductions are needed.
- Helps identify sources causing air pollution problems.
- Show changes over time.
- Quantify health risks and conduct health (epidemiological) studies.
- Aid emergency response actions.

EGLE Monitoring Sites

Active in 2020



CO - Active

Lead - Active

Lead - PM10(LC) - Active

NO2 - Active

Ozone - Active

PM10 - Active

PM2.5 - Active

SO2 - Active

PM2.5 Chemical Speciation Network - Active

NCORE (Multipollutant Monitoring Network) - Active

www.deqmiair.org/index.cfm?page=home

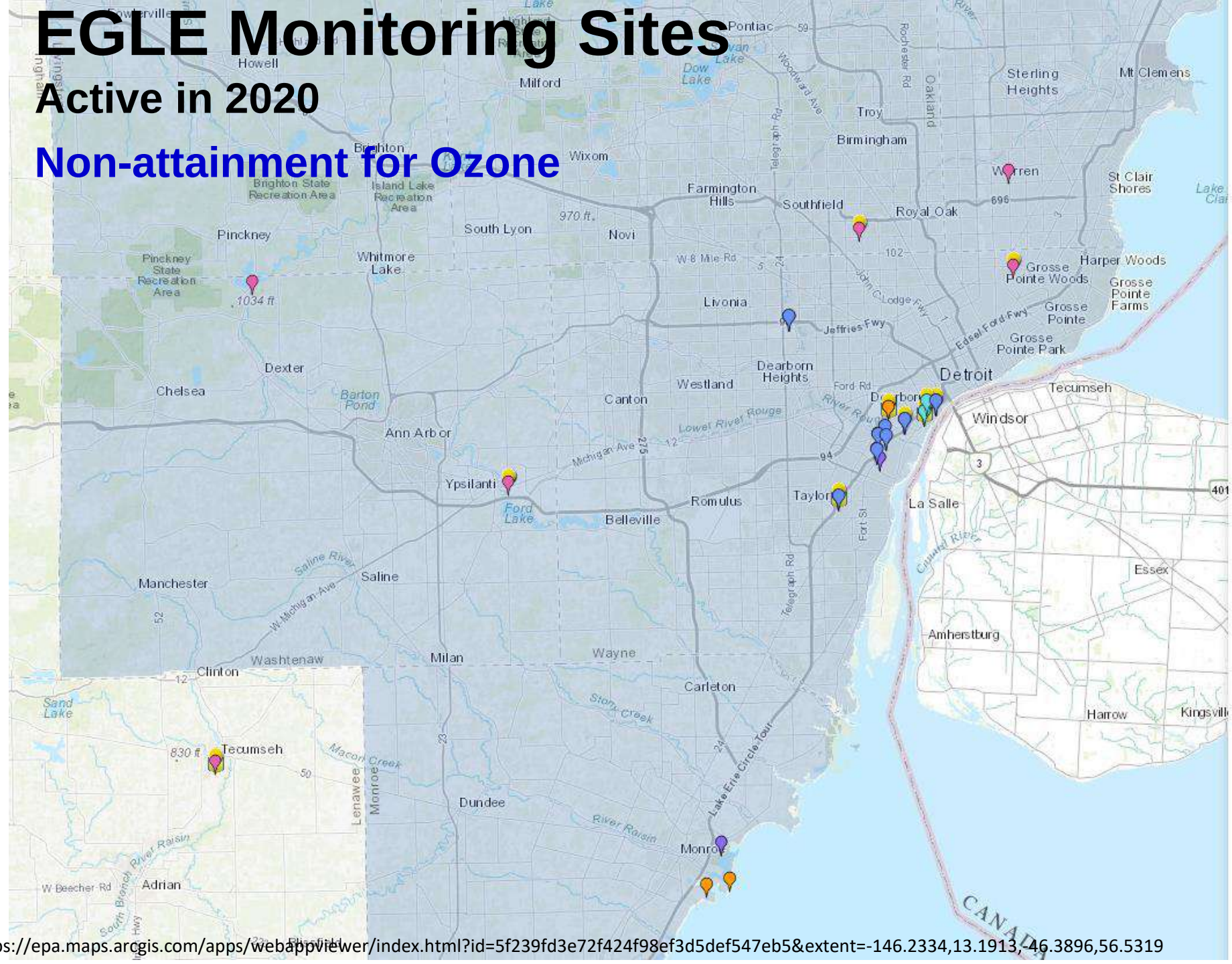
gispub.epa.gov/airnow/

https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/inde

EGLE Monitoring Sites

Active in 2020

Non-attainment for Ozone



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NCORE (Multipollutant Monitoring Network) - Active

Nonattainment Areas: Ozone 8-hour, 2015

Ozone 2015 NAAQS NAA State Level

Maintenance

Nonattainment

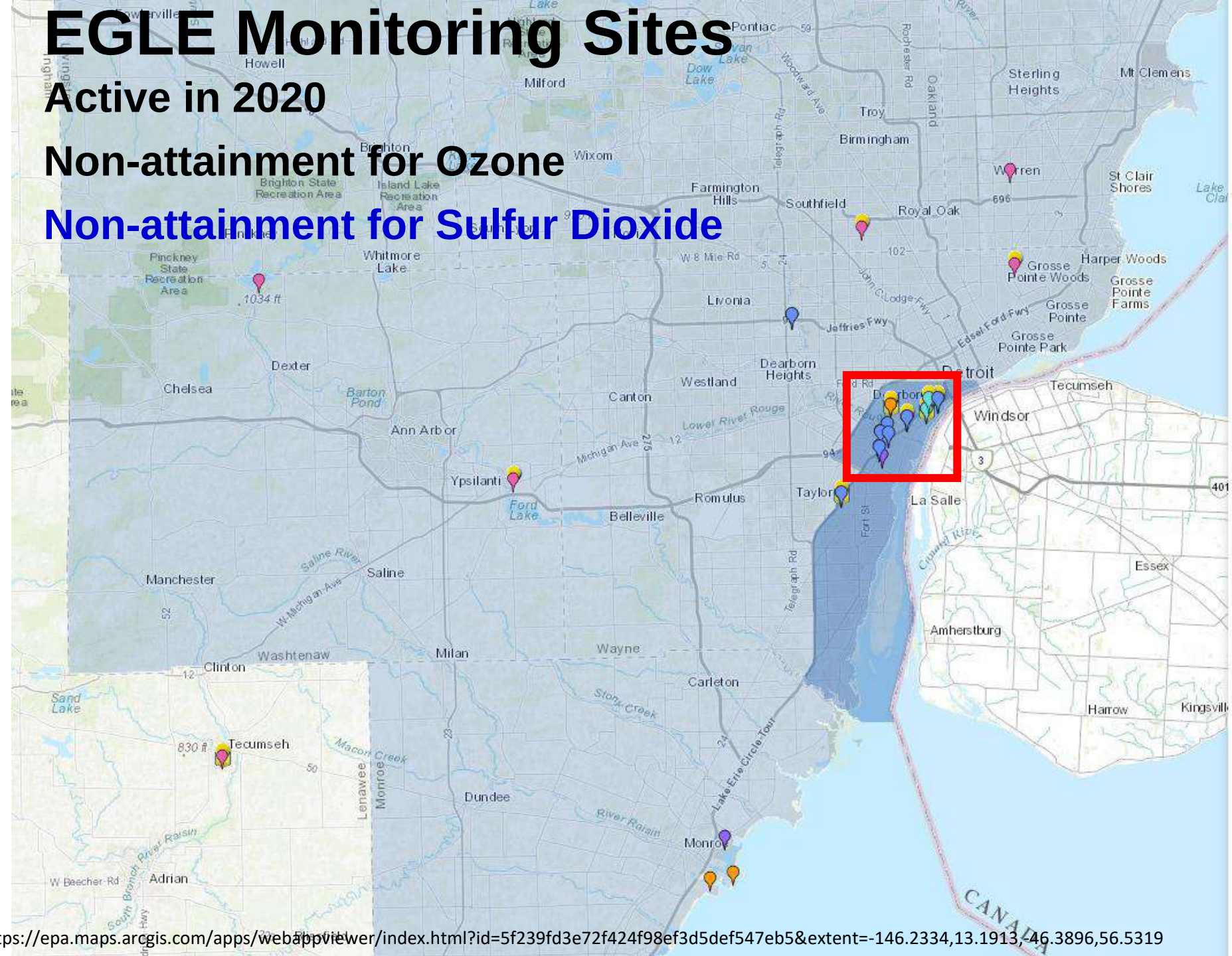
https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5f239fd3e72f424f98ef3d5def547eb5&extent=-146.2334,13.1913,-46.3896,56.5319

EGLE Monitoring Sites

Active in 2020

Non-attainment for Ozone

Non-attainment for Sulfur Dioxide



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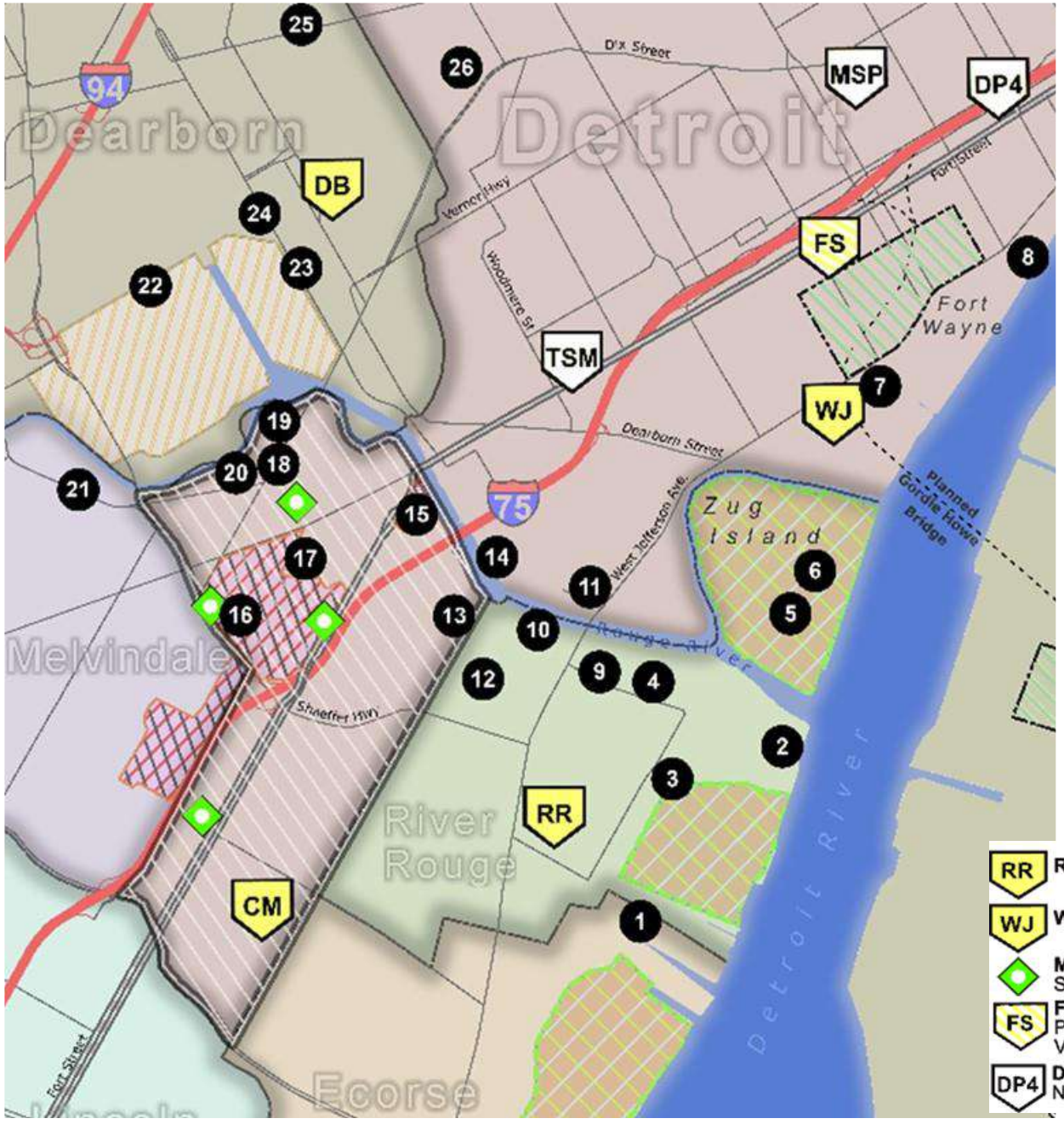
Monitoring Sites+ Major Air Emission Sources



AIR EMISSION SOURCES†

1. Praxair
2. DTE River Rouge
3. Fritz Products
4. Buckeye Terminals River Rouge
5. EES Coke Battery
6. US Steel Great Lakes Works
7. DTE Delray
8. Waterfront Petroleum
9. Carmeuse Lime
10. United States Gypsum
11. Great Lakes Water Authority Treatment
12. Fabricon Products
13. Buckeye Terminals Detroit
14. Saint Mary's Cement
15. Great Lakes Petroleum
16. Marathon Petroleum
17. Detroit Salt
18. Cadillac Asphalt Products
19. Sunoco River Rouge
20. Edw C Levy Co Plant 6
21. Darling Ingredients
22. AK Steel Dearborn
23. Dearborn Industrial Generation
24. Ford Motor Company Rouge Complex
25. Xcel Steel Pickling
26. Edw C Levy Co Plant 1

†*These facilities reported 2016 air emissions to the Michigan Air Emission Reporting System (MAERS).*

LARGE AREA SYMBOLS

48217 Zip

Marathon

US Steel

AK Steel

Gordie Howe Bridge Plaza

RR **River Rouge:** Carb, 5 TSP Metals

WJ **West Jefferson:** 5 TSP Metals

Marathon Monitors: PM10, CO, SO2, Total Reduced Sulfur, VOCs

FS **Fort Street**** (Southwestern High Sch.): PM2.5,PM2.5 spec., PM10, NOx, SO2, VOCs, Carb, Carbon Black, 5 TSP Metals

DP4 **Detroit Police Precinct 4:** PM2.5, CO, NOx, SO2, Carbon Black, 5 TSP Metals

DB **Dearborn – Salina Elem. Sch.:** PM2.5, PM2.5 spec., PM10, PAHs, VOCs, Carb, Carbon Black, 14 TSP and PM10 Metals

CM **Community Monitor (48217):** PM2.5, SO2, 5 TSP Metals

MSP **Military Street Park:** PM2.5, NOx, SO2, Carbon Black, 5 TSP Metals

TSM **Trinity Saint Marks:** PM2.5, CO, NOx, CO2, Carbon Black, 5 TSP Metals

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)

What is it? Highly reactive gas that causes adverse respiratory effects with short–term exposures, even just a few minutes.

Where does it come from? Largest sources are power plants, steel, coke, refineries, and other industry using coal or oil.

What are the health effects? Bronchoconstriction, increased asthma symptoms, emergency visits for respiratory illnesses.

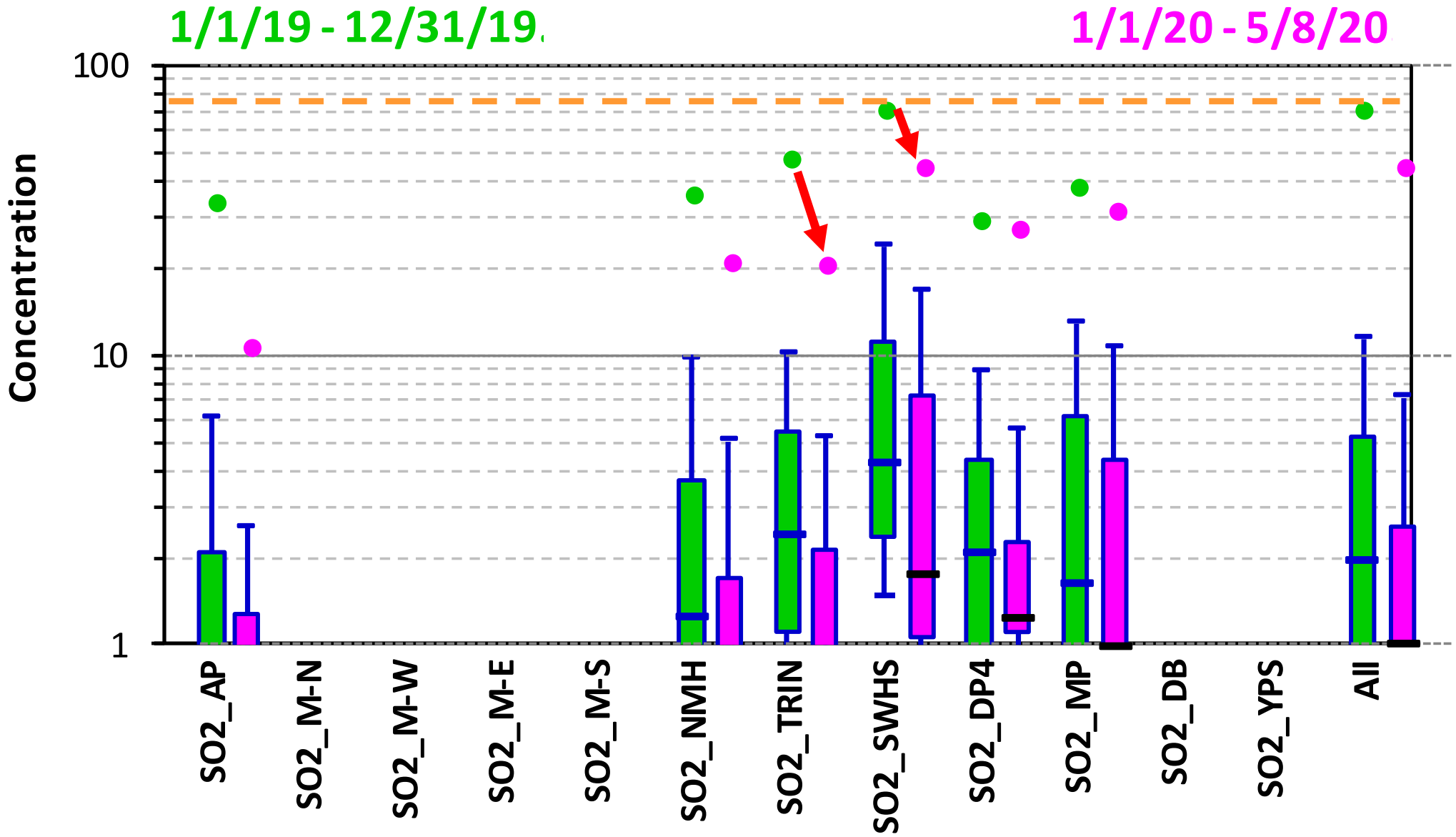
Who is affected? Most affected are children, elderly, and people with asthma. Particularly affects people with asthma while exercising or playing.

Is sulfur dioxide a problem in Michigan and Detroit? Non-attainment in both Detroit and St. Clair.

Fact sheets: http://caphedetroit.sph.umich.edu/project/sulfur-dioxide-ver2/

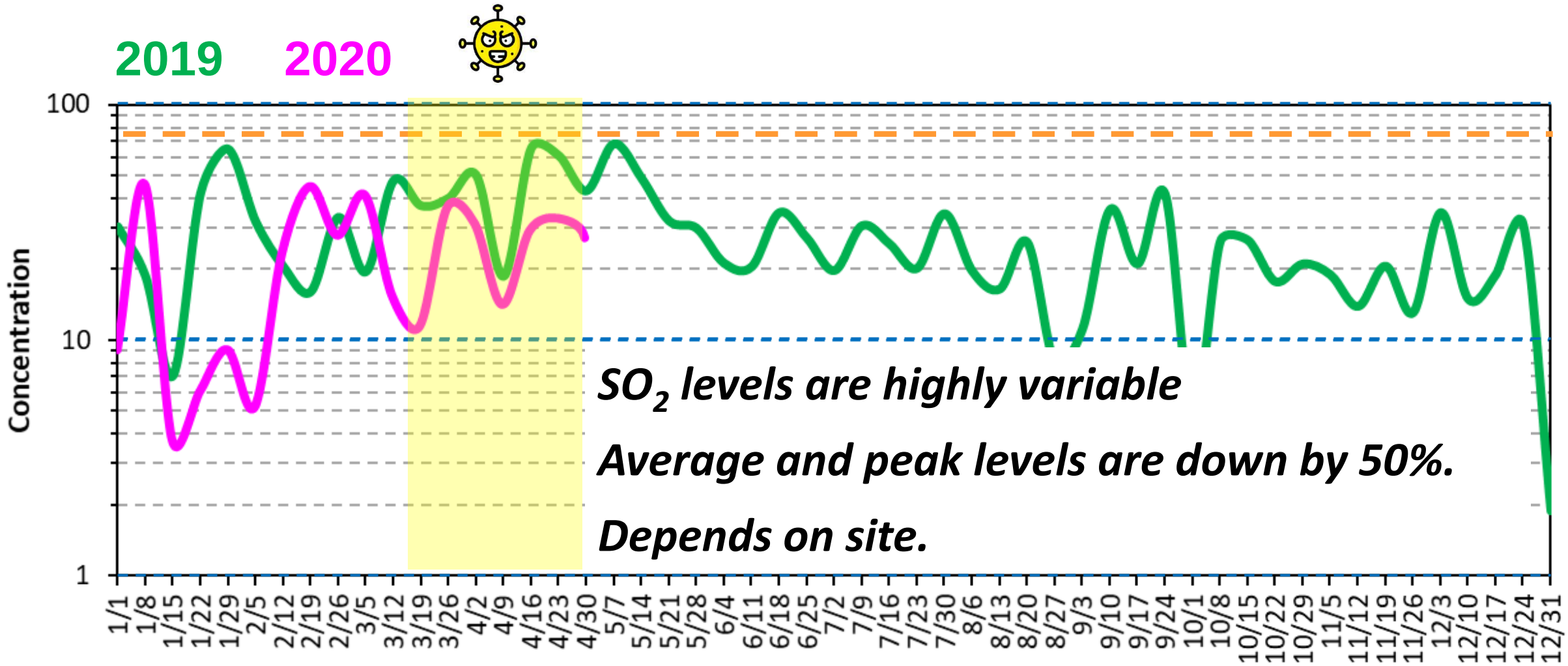
Sulfur Dioxide Levels at Detroit Monitors

Daily 1 hour. **Standard is 75 ppb**



Sulfur Dioxide Trends over 2019-2020

Weekly 1-hour maximum. Standard is 75 ppb

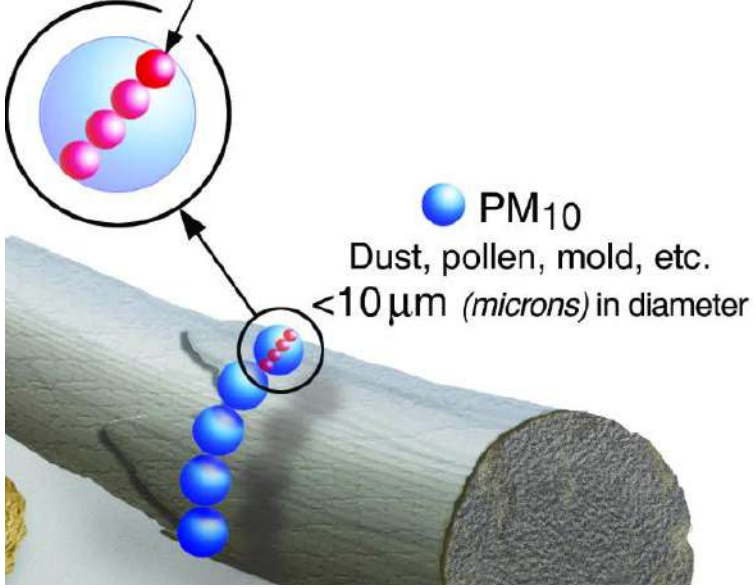


SO_2 levels are highly variable

Average and peak levels are down by 50%.

Depends on site.

Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)



What is it? Extremely small particles and liquid droplets that contain combustion particles, soil, dust, fungal spores and many other substances.

Where does it come from? Mostly combustion sources, including industry, trucks, cars, and wood smoke.

What are its health effects? $PM_{2.5}$ causes or worsens many diseases and can cause death. It causes lung and breathing problems, asthma attacks, premature and low birth weight babies, increased blood pressure, CV effects and cancer. Recently, a 1 µg/m^3 increase was linked to 8% increase in Covid-19 death rate.

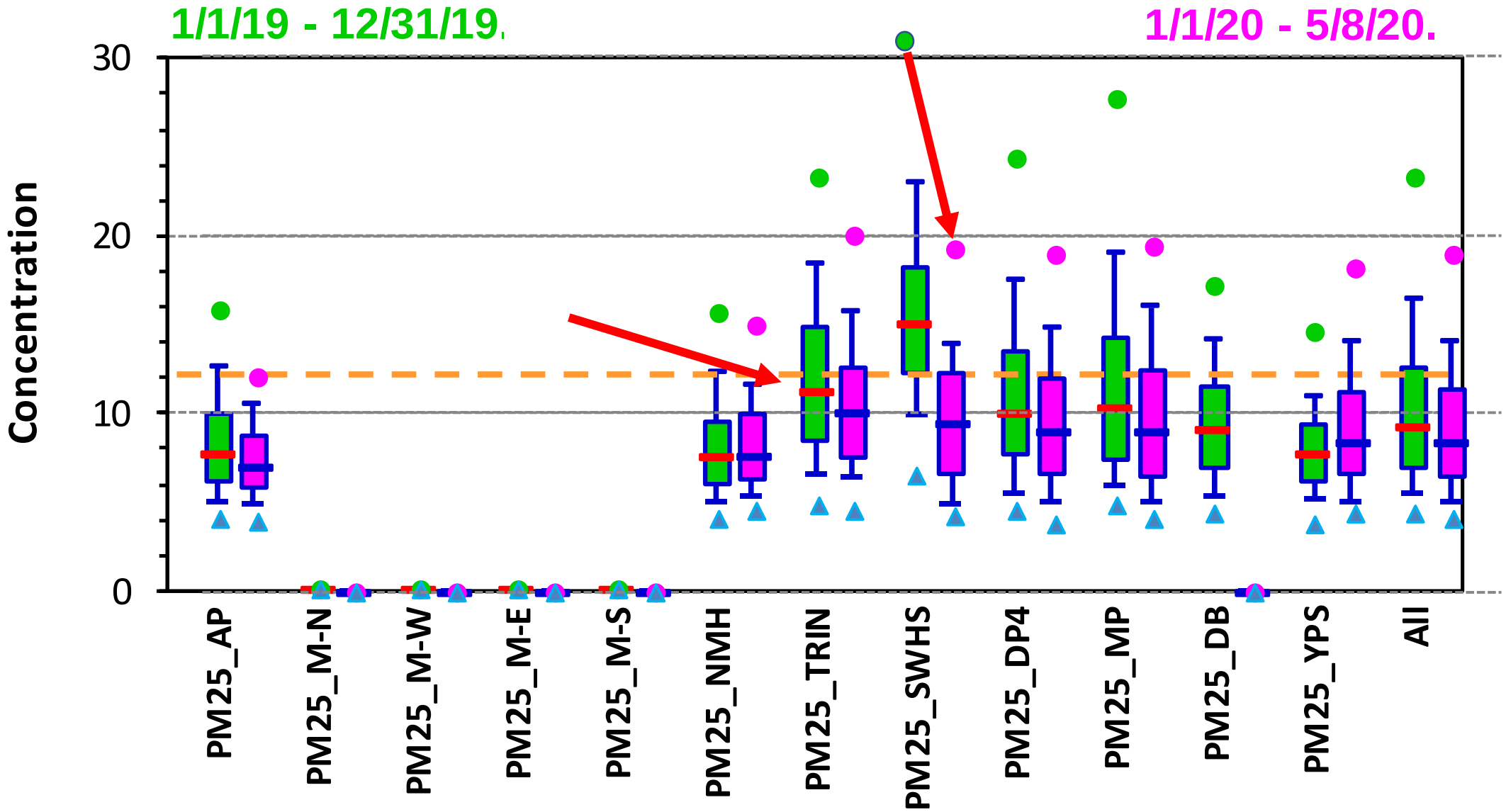
Who is affected? Most affected are children, elderly, people with asthma, COPD, bronchitis, emphysema, heart disease, or diabetes.

Is $PM_{2.5}$ a problem in Michigan and Detroit? PM levels have declined and now meet EPA standards. However, health effects occur at current levels and higher level are found near major highways and industry

Fact sheets: http://caphedetroit.sph.umich.edu/project/pm2-5/

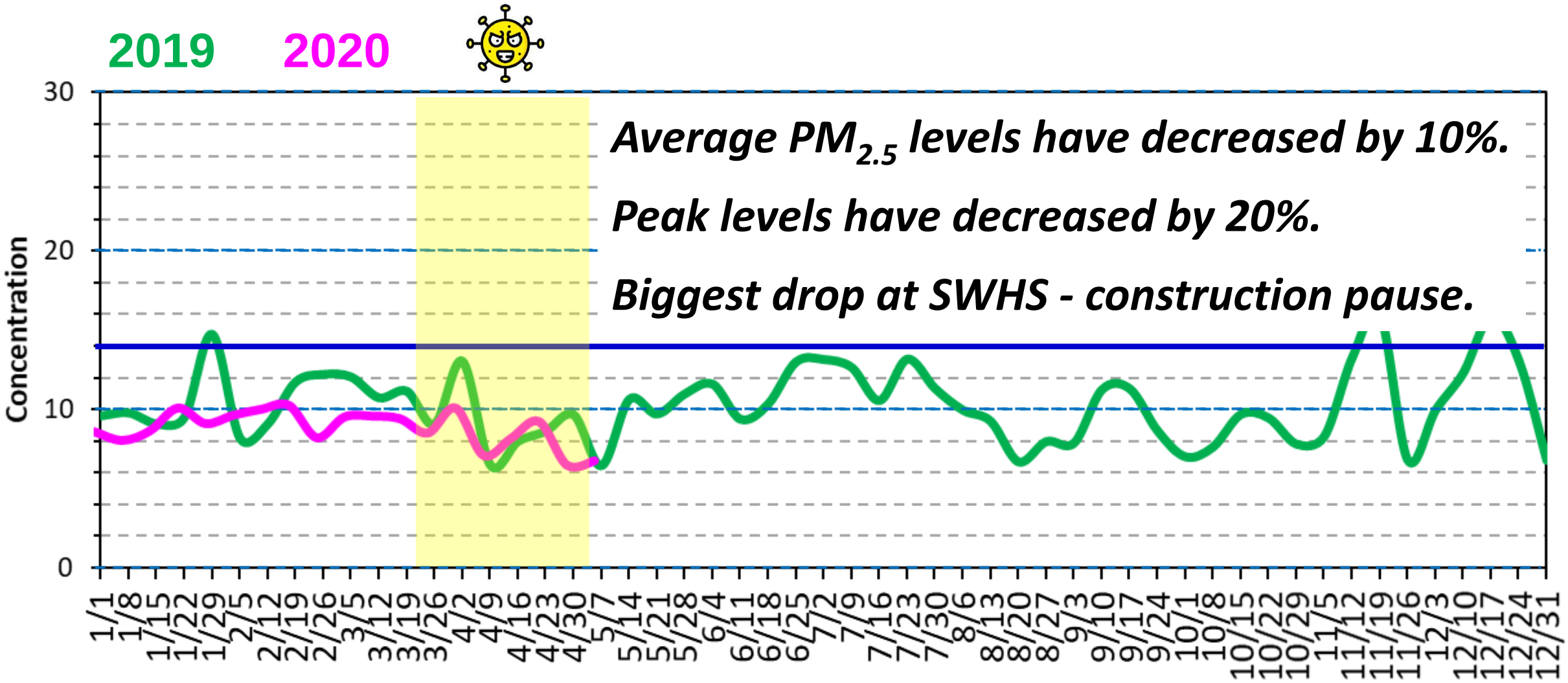
$PM_{2.5}$ Levels in 2019-2020

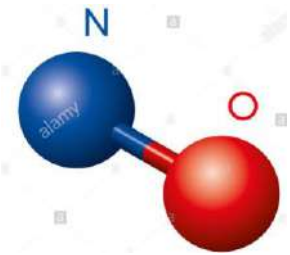
Daily 24 hour averages at Detroit monitors. **Standards are 12 and 35 ug/m^3**



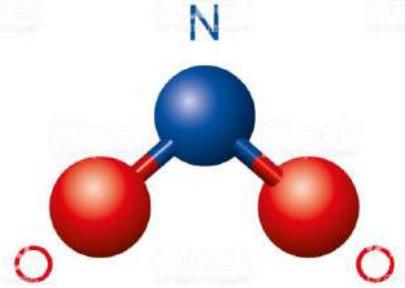
PM2.5 Levels in 2019 & 2020

Trend lines shows weekly averages across 5 monitoring sites





Nitrogen Oxides (NO_2, NO, NO_x)



What is it? Reactive and irritating gas that causes adverse respiratory effects with short–term exposures, even just a few minutes.

Where does it come from? Fuel combustion - largest sources are diesel trucks, cars, off-road equipment, power plants, industry, and gas heating.

What are the health effects? Worsens heart disease and can lead to hospital visits and early death. Exposure also affects the lung and is associated with poor birth outcomes such as underweight babies.

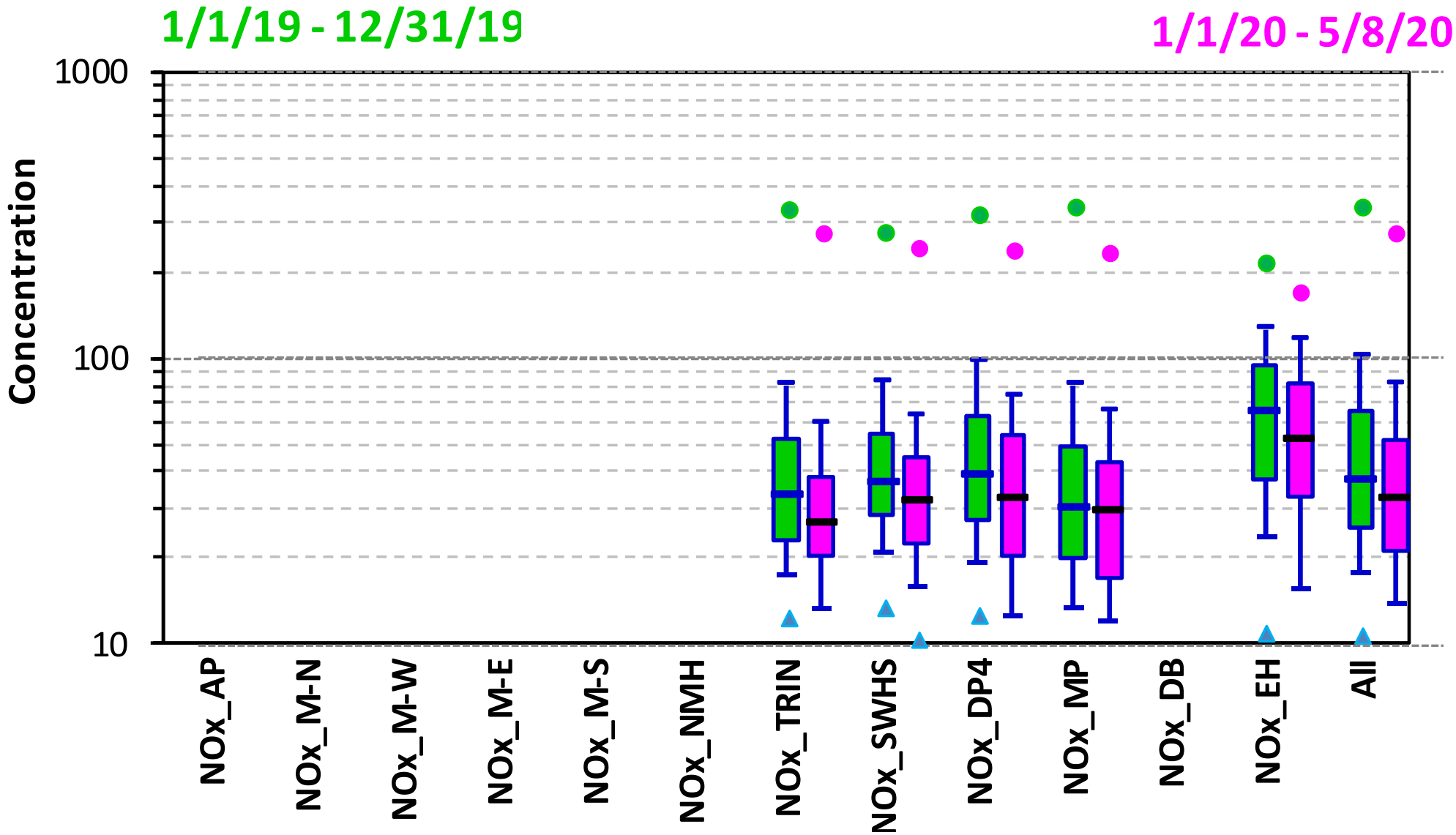
Is nitrogen oxide a problem in Michigan and Detroit? Standards are not exceeded, but nitrogen dioxide is a good indicator of traffic-related pollutants. Highest levels near busy roads.

NO2 also helps create ozone, a problem in Detroit and SE Michigan.

Fact sheets: http://caphedetroit.sph.umich.edu/project/nitrogen-oxides/

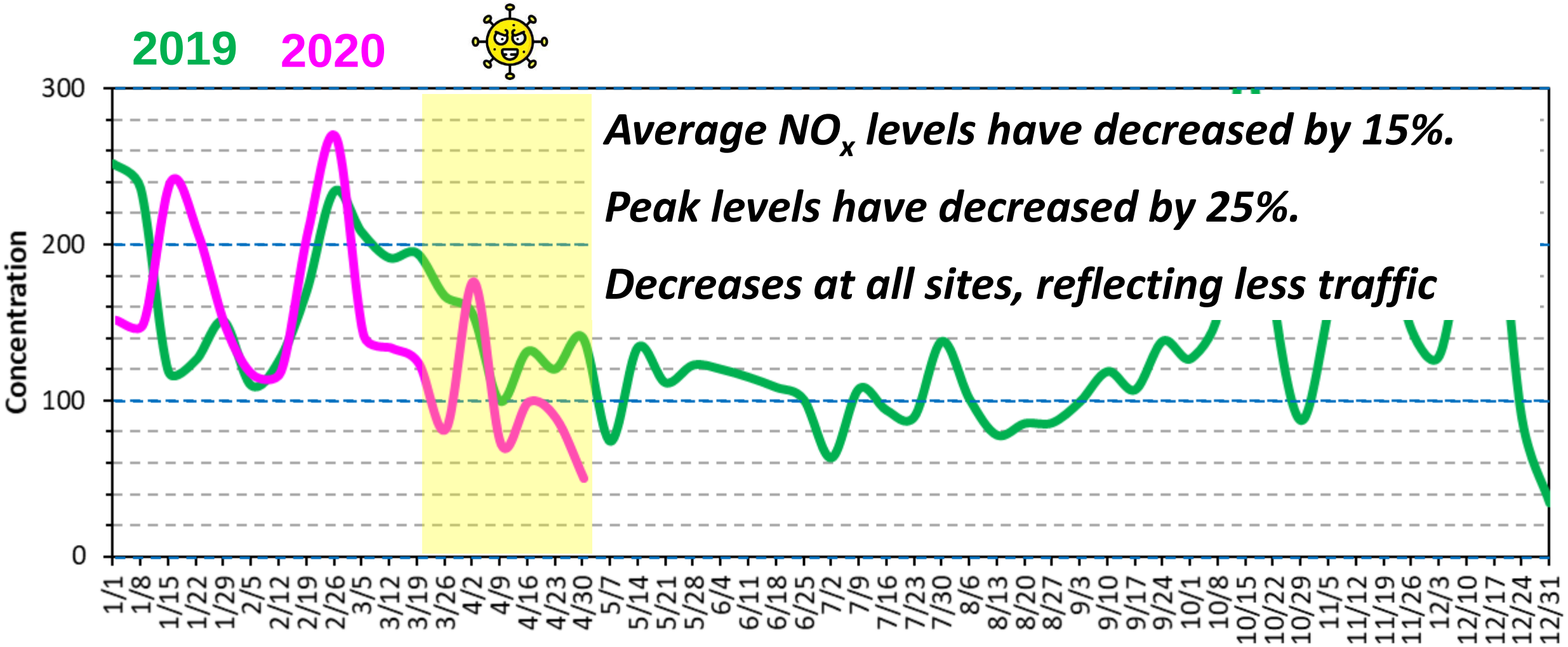
NOx Levels at Detroit Monitors

Daily 1-hour maxima at Detroit monitors. NO_2 standard is 100 ppb NO_2



Nitrogen Oxide Trends over 2019 and 2020

Weekly 1-hour maximum across 5 monitoring sites



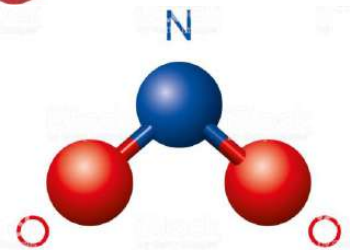
Average NO_x levels have decreased by 15%.

Peak levels have decreased by 25%.

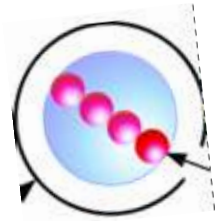
Decreases at all sites, reflecting less traffic

Summary of the Trends

Sulfur dioxide down by 50%



Nitrogen oxides levels down by 15-25%



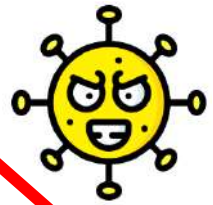
PM2.5 is down by 10-20%

2019

Covid effect?

Shut-downs?

Weather effect?



2020

Temporary

Rebound expected

Two more concerns

We are entering the summer ozone season.

With hot and stagnant weather, ozone levels increase significantly and can worsen many health issues. Limit outdoor activity on ozone alerts or ozone action days.

We have been isolating at home. Indoor air quality!

Often, pollutant levels are higher indoors than outdoors due to indoor sources like cigarette smoking, gas stoves, deodorizers, scents, pesticides, cleaners, home renovation activities.

Best to (1) eliminate, reduce or control these sources; (2) ventilate using exhaust fans and windows; and (3) use high quality filters, either in your furnace or free-standing filters.

http://caphedetroit.sph.umich.edu/project/indoor-air-filters

References

PM2.5 and Covid-19

- https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/covid-pm/home
- https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/files/covid-pm/files/pm_and_covid_mortality_med.pdf

Air quality monitoring and attainment

- www.deqmiair.org/index.cfm?page=home
- gispub.epa.gov/airnow/
- https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html
- https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/tnc.html

CAPHE fact sheets

- http://caphedetroit.sph.umich.edu/air-quality-health/pollutant-fact-sheets/

This and related presentations

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

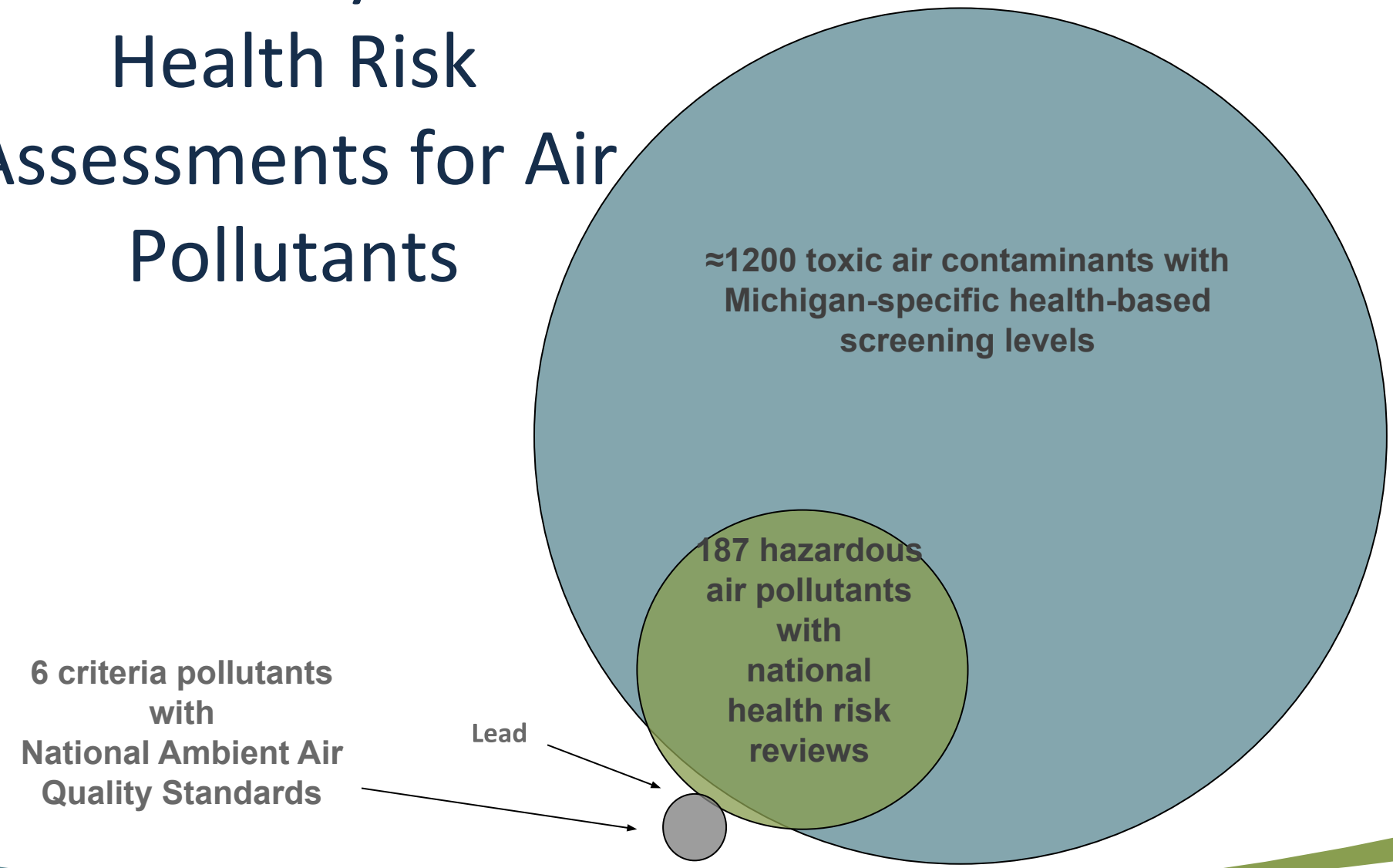
Health Assessments

Keisha Williams, PhD

Air Quality Division, Air Toxics Unit

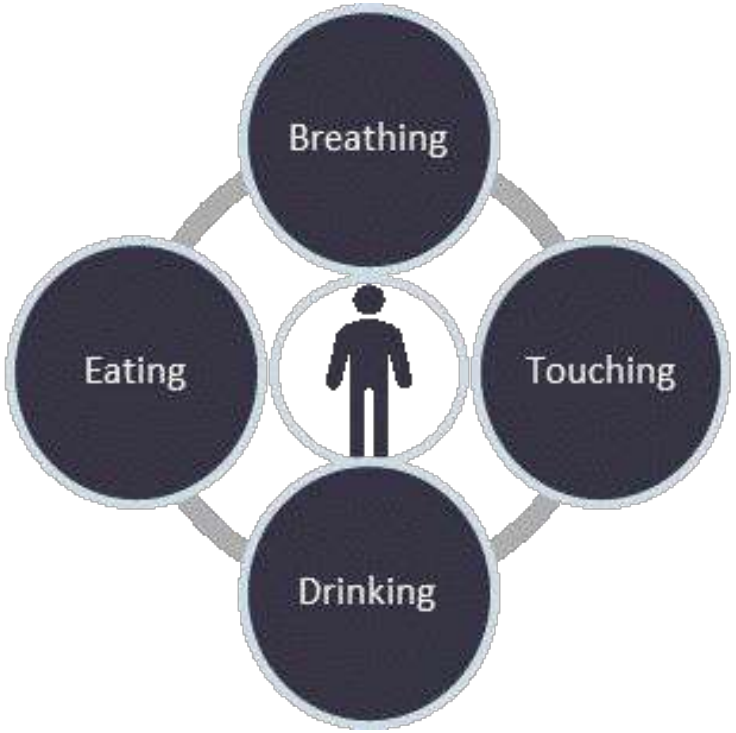
517-284-6764| Williamsk29@Michigan.gov

Commonly Used Health Risk Assessments for Air Pollutants

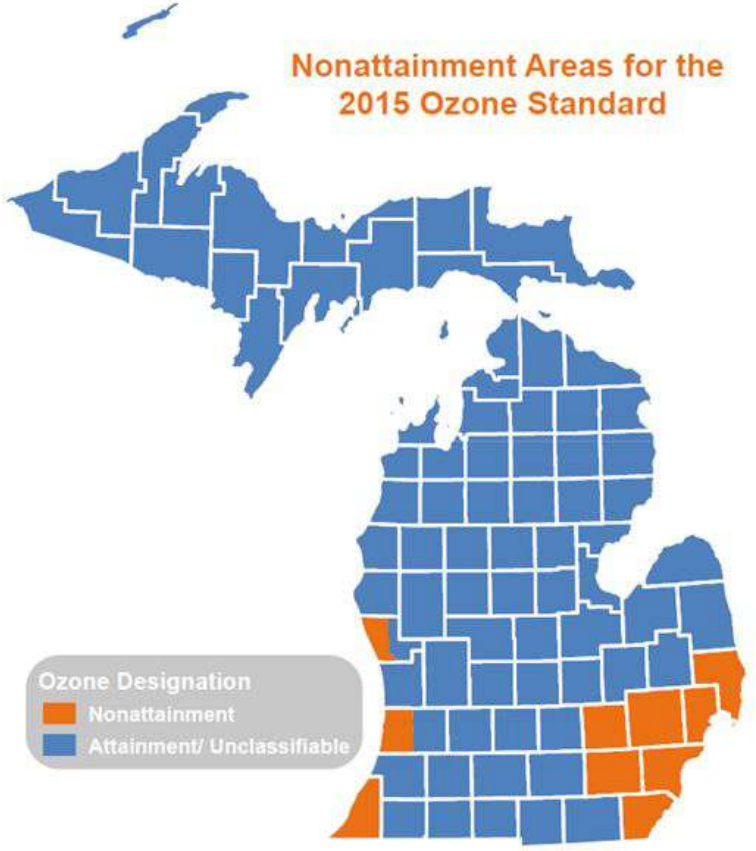


What about cumulative exposure?

What it is



How it is considered



What about other ways to review health impacts?

Health impact assessments (HIAs) assess likely health impacts of a policy, program, or permit and use the results to inform decision-making.

HIAs differ from health risk assessments used by AQD, because HIAs can consider more factors than those outlined in current rules and laws.

Michigan Department of
Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

800-662-9278
Michigan.gov/EGLE

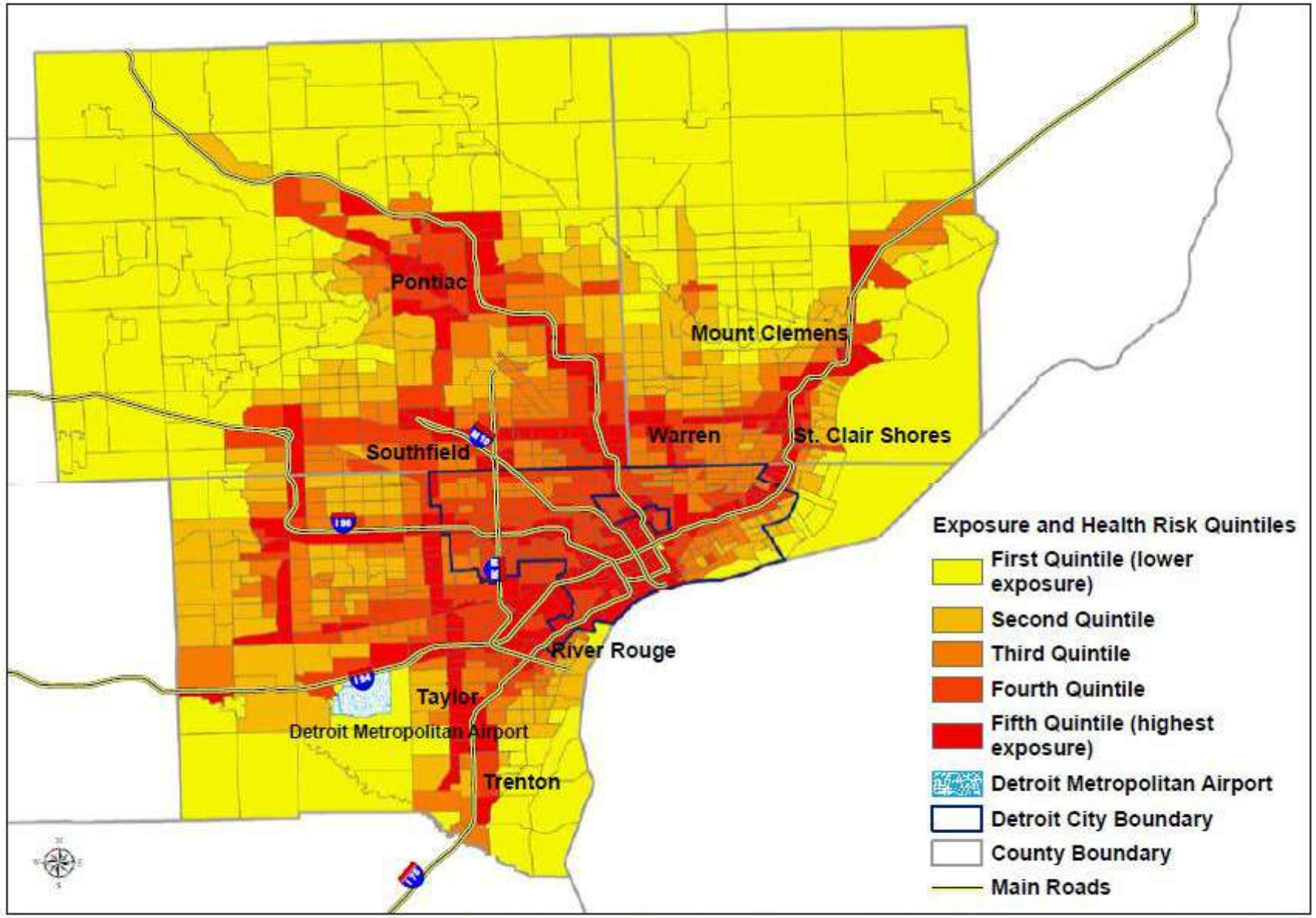
For pollution emergencies:
800-292-4706

Follow us at: Michigan.gov/EGLEConnect

Cumulative Risk & Health Impact Assessment

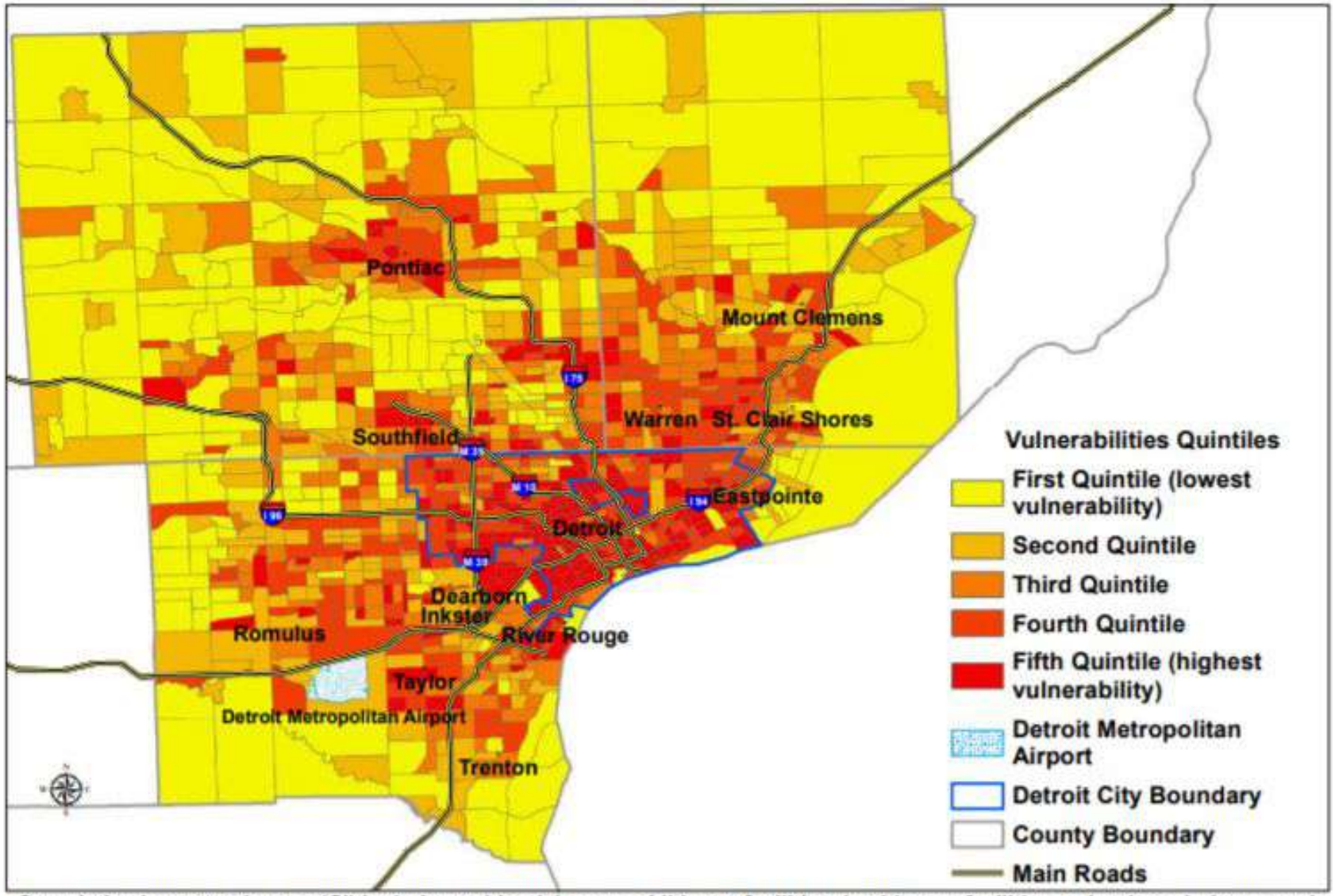
Amy J Schulz, University of Michigan School of Public Health

FIGURE 1: *Diesel PM exposure, cancer and respiratory risk attributable to air pollution in the Detroit metropolitan area.*

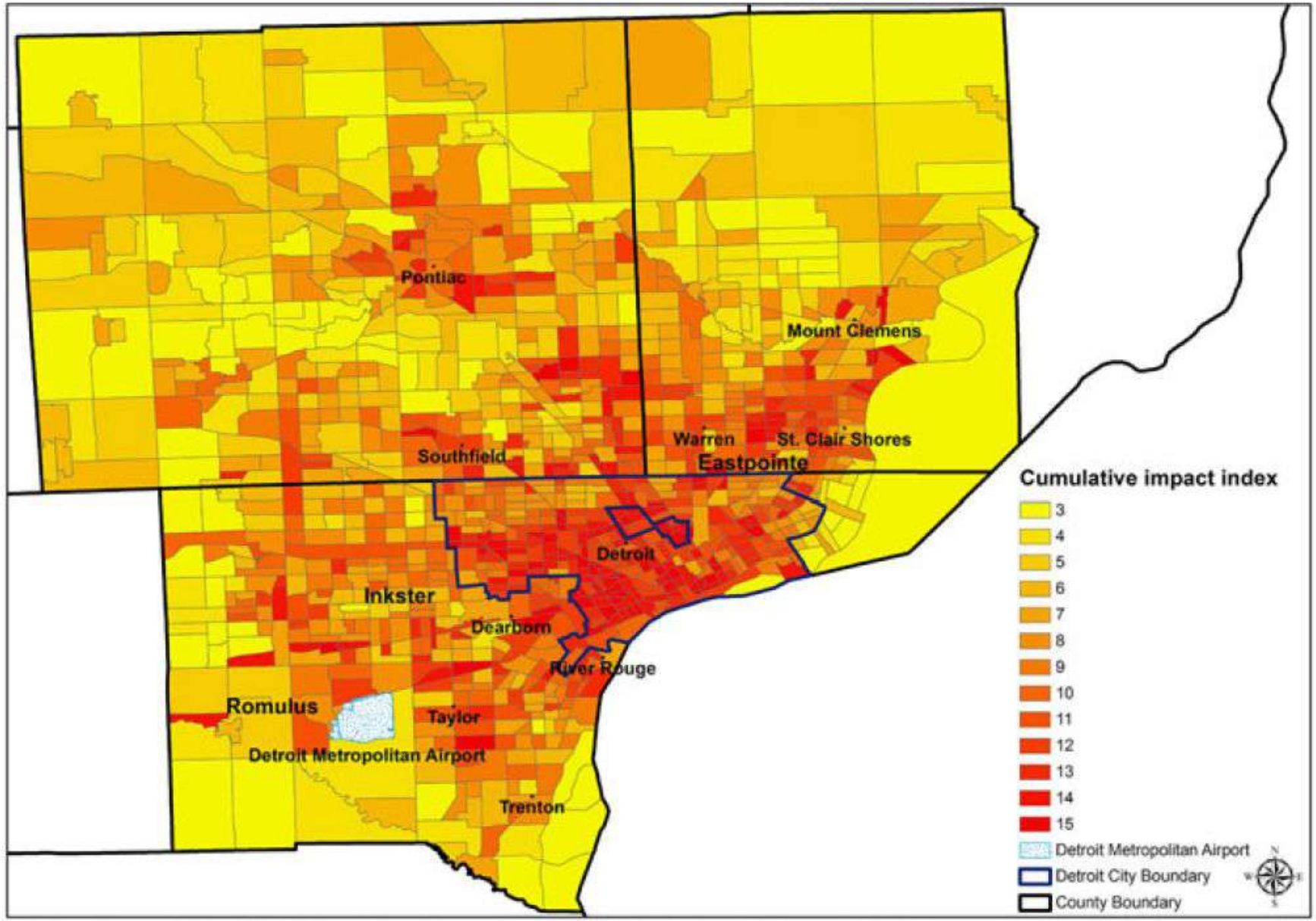


Cumulative impact polygons (CI) include: residential areas, child care facilities, health care facilities, schools and playgrounds. Exposure and Health risk include: 2011 NATA estimates of respiratory risk, cancer risk and diesel PM (non-cancer) concentration.

FIGURE 2: *Population vulnerability, defined as percent below poverty, renters, low median home value, less than high school education, adults over age 60, and children below age 5, in the Detroit Metropolitan Area.*[7]



Cumulative impact polygons (CI) include: residential areas, child care facilities, health care facilities, schools and playgrounds. Vulnerabilities includes: % below the national poverty level, % renters, median house value (reverse coded), % > age 24 with < high school completion, children age < 5, adults age >= 60, and linguistic isolation.



Cumulative impact polygons (CI) include: residential areas, child care facilities, health care facilities, schools and playgrounds.
Total Cumulative Impact includes: Hazardous Facilities and Land Uses, Exposure and Health Risk and Vulnerabilities

Health Impact Assessments (HIAs)

Assess likely health impacts of a policy, program or permit before a decision is made, so that the impacts on health can be weighed as part of the decision making process.

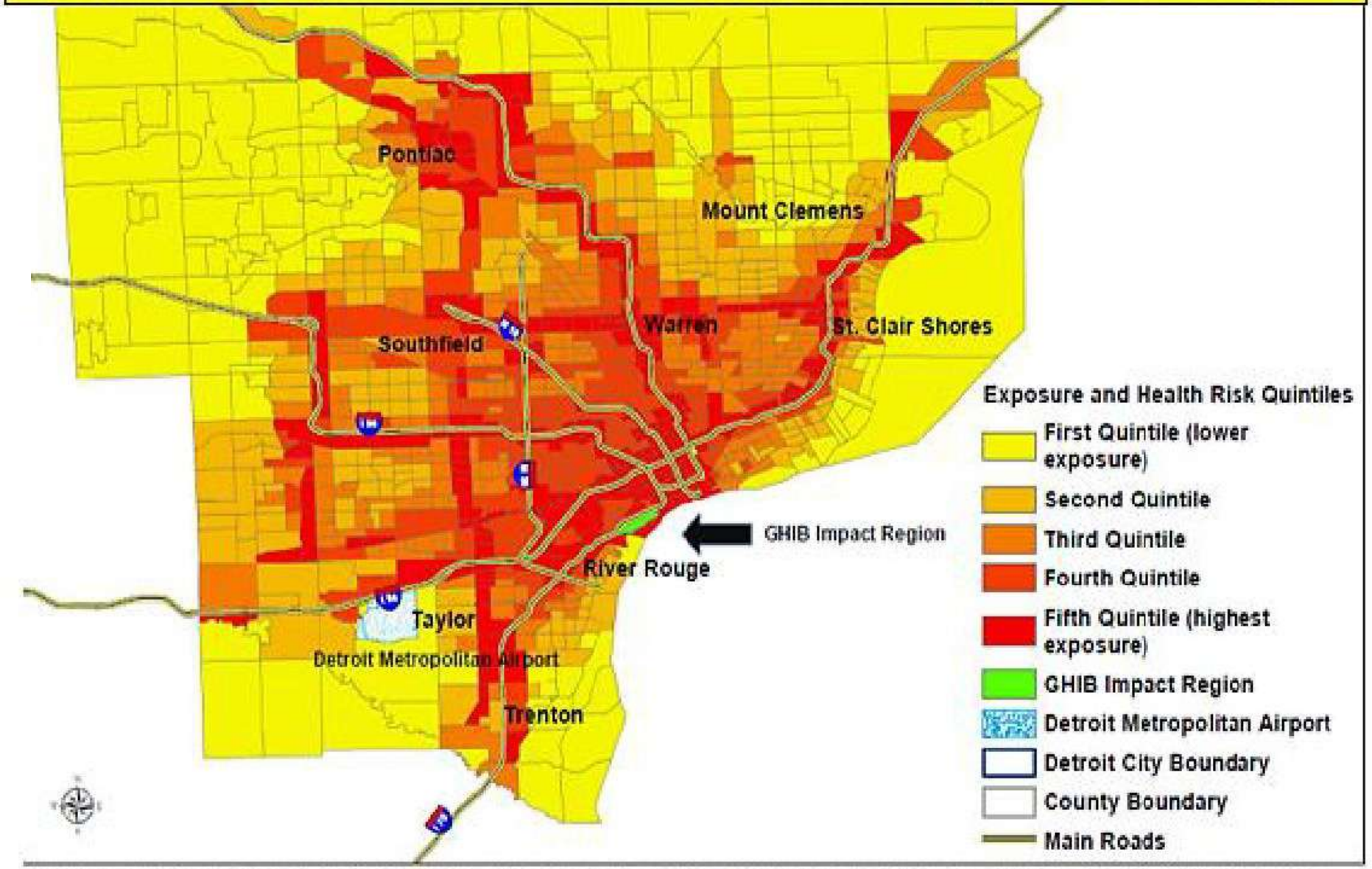
Brings consideration of health into decisions that may not be thought of as health related: transportation, emissions from industry or manufacturing, energy production

Goal is to recommend strategies to reduce adverse health impacts, focus on equity

Gordie Howe International Bridge

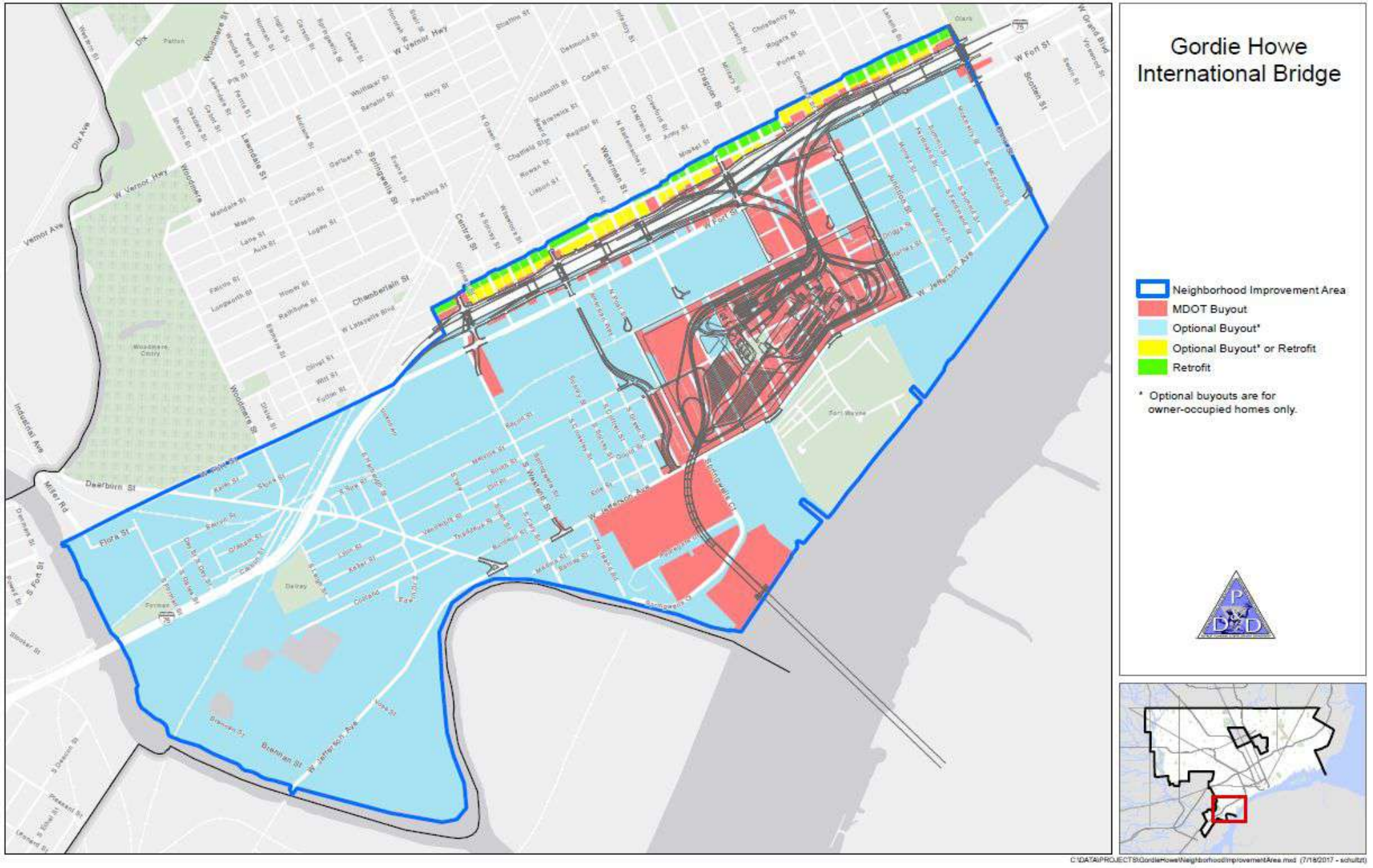
This residential area is home to many families, with among the highest proportions of children under the age of 5 in Detroit.

Figure 2: Diesel Particulate Matter (PM) exposure, cancer and respiratory risk attributable to air pollution in the Detroit Metropolitan Area (Schulz et al. 2016)



Cumulative impact polygons (CI) include: residential areas, child care facilities, health care facilities, schools and playgrounds. Exposure and Health risk include: 2011 NATA estimates of respiratory risk, cancer risk and diesel PM (non-cancer) concentration.

Schulz, A., Mentz, G., Sampson, N., Ward, M., Anderson, R., deMajo, R., Israel, B., Lewis, T., Wilkins, D. (2016) Social and physical environments and the distribution of risk: A case example from Detroit. *DuBois Review*, 13(2), 285-304.


Gordie Howe International Bridge
Neighborhood Improvement Area
MDOT Buyout
Optional Buyout*
Optional Buyout* or Retrofit
Retrofit
* Optional buyouts are for owner-occupied homes only.
C:\DATA\PROJECTS\GordieHoweNeighborhoodImprovementArea.mxd (7/18/2017 - schultzt)

Health Impacts of Indoor Air Filters in Schools and Homes of Children With Asthma*

- Monetized health risks attributable to PM2.5 exposures in Detroit (in 2010 $)**
  - $3 million per calendar year
- Reductions in monetized health risks with indoor air filters (MERV 12)
  - In all schools: $0.9 Million
  - In homes of children with asthma: $ 1.0 Million

* Martenies and Batterman, 2018. ACSJCA.

** Monetized risk includes costs associated with asthma hospitalizations, emergency department visits and exacerbations, estimated

http://caphedetroit.sph.umich.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Resource-Manual-7.2-Indoor-Filters-10-4-16-Website-Version.pdf

Detroit Energy Integrated Resource Plan

- Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) lays out Detroit Energy's proposed energy mix (e.g, energy from coal fired power plants, renewables) for the next five years
- Reviewed by the Michigan Public Securities Commission
- Is required to demonstrate sufficient energy, and affordability of energy
- Is NOT currently required to estimate health impacts (in Michigan)
- Team from UM SPH, MEJC, NRDC estimate energy use & health impacts of Proposed IRP, with a focus on equity

CAPHE Recommendation: HIAs

Require the use of qualitative and quantitative health impact assessments (HIAs) and cumulative impact assessments as part of the air quality management process, including enforcement actions, SIP development, and permitting.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

EGLE and Air Quality Permitting

Paul Schleusener

Air Quality Division, Permit Section

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EGLE

The Setting for Air Quality Permits

- Federal and Michigan law and regulations
- Air quality permits required for many sources of air pollution

Two Kinds of Air Quality Permits

- Renewable Operating Permit (Title V)
- Permit to Install

The Permit to Install Application

- Describes what the company wants to do
- What and how much will be emitted
- How will the proposal meet the requirements?
  - Emission limits
  - Equipment and operating restrictions
  - Testing
  - Monitoring and record-keeping

The Permit Review

- Independently evaluate (review) the application
- Final permit is result of a review meeting necessary requirements

The Permit Decision

- Public comment for all Renewable Operating Permit renewals
- Public comment for some Permits to Install

Michigan Department of
Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

800-662-9278
Michigan.gov/EGLE

For pollution emergencies:
800-292-4706

Follow us at: Michigan.gov/EGLEConnect

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DETROIT CITY COUNCIL

Environmental Justice In Detroit

May 15, 2020

EJ Ordinances

RAQUEL CASTAÑEDA LÓPEZ
DETROIT CITY COUNCIL

1. Fugitive Dust (+ amendments)
2. Vegetative Buffer Space
3. Anti-Idling
4. Truck Routes
5. Environmental Justice
6. Waterbody Protection

Buffer Space

RAQUEL CASTAÑEDA LÓPEZ
DETROIT CITY COUNCIL

- **Vegetative Buffers are strips of thick vegetation, including trees and shrubs, located between sources of pollution (e.g., roadways, industrial sources) and places where people spend time and may be exposed to air pollution**
- **This legislation would require vegetative buffers between polluting land uses and vulnerable land uses (e.g. schools, parks, and residences**
- **Buffers would meet specific design requirements to ensure their effectiveness**

Vegetative Buffer at Kemeny Recreation Center

Truck Routes

RAQUEL CASTAÑEDA LÓPEZ
DETROIT CITY COUNCIL

Truck Route Pilot Study:

- **Giffels Webster Group -** Draft report completed early 2020
- **Legislative recommendations-** specific streets embedded in City Code language
- **Changes to the current policies to:**
  - Minimize traffic diversion
  - Restrict truck through traffic
  - Add a system of truck route signage.
  - Assign truck route designated streets based on roadway classification, adjacent land-use, connectivity, and physical constraints.

Proposed Detroit EJ Ordinance

RAQUEL CASTAÑEDA LÓPEZ
DETROIT CITY COUNCIL

- **EJ Permits:** New facilities would be required to apply for a permit where officials (EJ Examiner or Board) determine whether the facility will have a cumulative adverse impact on the surrounding community.
- **Public Health Fund:** Expand the scope of the fund created within the fugitive dust ordinance to allow for deposit of funds from large developments or fines, and can be used toward environmental mitigations such as air filters and air quality monitors in impacted communities
- **Health Impact Assessments:** Provide vital information about public health impacts of proposed projects or programs and compel decisionmakers to consider the health of neighborhoods before greenlighting developments and other projects.
- **Green Zones:** Designated areas within a city that are shown to be overburdened with various environmental hazards. These zones receive additional support and regulations to offset the disproportionate impacts they face.

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CASTAÑEDA LÓPEZ
DETROIT CITY COUNCIL

Environmental Justice In Detroit

Us, Them, You:
Working Together to Cut Diesel Air Pollution

Southwest Detroit Environmental Vision

P.O. Box 9400, Detroit MI 48209
313-842-1961
info@sdevweb.org

Who we are and What we do:
Southwest Detroit Environmental Vision

- Since 1991 - improve environment & strengthen economy of Southwest Detroit
- Collaborate with residents, community organizations, government agencies, schools, small businesses, and industry

- Blight (Illegal dumping)
- Compatible neighborhood land use (including food access)
- Indoor and outdoor air quality
- Sustainability

WHAT is in diesel exhaust?

Diesel exhaust contains more than 40 toxic chemicals

Very high numbers of tiny ultrafine particles

High levels of harmful gases, such as nitrogen dioxide

SDEV Clean Diesel Initiative: Anti-Idling Campaign & Detroit Clean Transportation Collaborative

Anti Idling Campaign (Recs 4-1 through 4-3)

- Worked to see 2010 Anti-Idling Ordinance enacted
- Worked since 2017 to see amendments to make it more effective
- Worked since 2012 to encourage fleets to comply
- Across this time, worked to keep the public engaged in the above

Detroit Clean Transportation Collaborative (Strategy 3, 4, 6)

- Participate in City subcommittee on truck routes (2019)
- Engage fleet community to replace engines and equipment with lower emission technology

Contact us

Additional information and support available through SDEV

- Ms. Maggie Striz Calnin, Director – Healthy Air Program
  - 313-241-6211
  - Maggie@sdevweb.org
- General Inquiries
  - 313-842-1961
  - info@sdevweb.org
  - www.sdevweb.org

Thank you!

CAPHE Website: http://caphedetroit.sph.umich.edu/

COVID313 Website: https://covid313.org/

M-LEEaD COVID-19 Resource Page:
http://mleead.umich.edu/Covid19_Resources.php

Questions not answered will be posted in the next few days.