Local air quality can directly impact the quality of life for women at all stages of life. Studies suggest that air pollution can have harmful effects on women with heart or lung disease, while prolonged exposure during pregnancy can cause adverse birth outcomes and health problems for both mother and child.

Ground-level ozone and airborne particles are among the most hazardous pollutants threatening your health. Ozone can cause irritation to your respiratory system, causing coughing, throat irritation and burning sensations in your airways. It may lead to reduced lung function, resulting in feelings of chest tightness, wheezing or shortness of breath. Women with heart or lung disease may be at risk of hospitalization or, in some extreme cases, death. Even those who are healthy are subject to symptoms from exposure to elevated levels of air contamination. Coughing, phlegm and irritation of the eyes, nose and throat are common.

Women of child-bearing age, pregnant women and new mothers should be aware of the potential hazards of air pollution to developing fetuses and small children. Research shows that prenatal exposure to pollutants can increase the risk of preterm delivery and low birth weight.

**What is ozone?**
Ozone is a gas found in the air we breathe. Ozone can be good or bad, depending where it occurs. Harmful ozone forms near the ground when pollutants (emitted by sources such as cars, power plants, refineries, etc.) react chemically in sunlight. Ozone pollution is more likely to form during warmer months when weather conditions — and lots of sun — are optimal to form ground-level ozone.

**What are the health effects?**
Ozone can affect the lungs and respiratory system in many ways, including:

- Irritating the respiratory system, causing coughing, throat soreness or chest pain when taking a deep breath
- Reducing lung function, making it more difficult to breathe normally, especially while exercising
- Inflaming and damaging cells that line the lungs
- Making the lungs more susceptible to infection
- Aggravating asthma and other chronic lung diseases

**What is particle pollution?**
Particle pollution (also known as “particulate matter”) consists of a mixture of solids and liquid droplets. Some
particles are emitted directly; others form when pollutants emitted by various sources react in the atmosphere. Sources of particle pollution include motor vehicles, power plants and residential wood and agricultural burning, and are found in a wide range of sizes. Those less than 10 micrometers in diameter are so small that they can get into the lungs and sometimes the bloodstream.

What are the health effects?
Particles smaller than 10 micrometers in diameter can cause or aggravate a number of health problems, including:

• Causing people with heart disease to experience chest pain, palpitations, shortness of breath and fatigue
• Irritating the respiratory system, causing coughing, throat soreness or chest pain when taking a deep breath
• Reducing lung function, making it more difficult to breathe normally, especially while exercising
• Making the lungs more susceptible to infection
• Aggravating asthma and other chronic lung disease

What can you do to improve air quality?
Air pollution can negatively affect our health any day, but especially on Air Quality Action Days. Everyone has a role in improving northwest Indiana’s air quality, not only on action days, but year-round. Do your part by:

• Reducing vehicle idling
• Conserving energy in your home by turning off appliances and lights when not in use
• Carpooling or using public transportation
• Refueling vehicles after 6 p.m.
• Restricting use of chemicals and paints that contain volatile organic compounds. Many paints, cleaning supplies, pesticides and glues contain high concentrations of these chemicals.

Did you know that indoor air quality can affect women’s health, too? Indoor air pollution sources that release gases or particles into the air are the primary cause of indoor air quality problems in homes. Inadequate ventilation and high temperature and humidity levels can increase the concentration of indoor pollutant levels. Three strategies to improve indoor air quality include:

• Eliminating or reducing sources of pollution, such as gas stoves, household cleaners and asbestos
• Improving ventilation by increasing the amount of outdoor air coming indoors
• Using air cleaners to help eliminate pollutants (Note: air cleaners’ effectiveness varies widely)

Air Quality Index (AQI) Guide for at-Risk Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AQI value</th>
<th>Level of concern</th>
<th>Actions to protect your health from ozone</th>
<th>Action to protect your health from particle pollution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good (0-50)</td>
<td>Poses little or no health risk</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate (51-100)</td>
<td>May pose a moderate health concern for vulnerable populations</td>
<td>Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion</td>
<td>Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unhealthy for sensitive groups (101-150)</td>
<td>Sensitive groups may experience health effects; general public is unlikely to be effected</td>
<td>Reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion</td>
<td>Reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unhealthy (151-200)</td>
<td>Sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects</td>
<td>Avoid prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion</td>
<td>Avoid all outdoor exertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very unhealthy (201-300)</td>
<td>Health alert triggered, and everyone may experience more serious health effects</td>
<td>Avoid all outdoor exertion</td>
<td>Remain indoors, and keep activity level low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous (&gt;300)</td>
<td>Health warnings triggered, and everyone is likely to be affected</td>
<td>Remain indoors, and keep activity level low</td>
<td>Remain indoors, and keep activity level low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About NWI Clean Air Program
Northwest Indiana Clean Air is a partnership between the people and businesses of northwest Indiana to help all residents Think Green & Breathe Easy — understanding and inspiring actions to improve the air quality of this unique region. Learn more at www.NWICleanAir.com.

To learn more about what you can do to improve our air quality, visit www.NWICleanAir.com.

Source: EPA.gov, A guide to air quality and your health. Published 2009.