

What gases are in the air we breathe?

What else is in the air we breathe?

Is breathing dust bad for you? Why or why not?

What is particle pollution?



How can we collect dust that's on the ground?

What is dust made of?

What can make your house dustier?

How are particles collected?

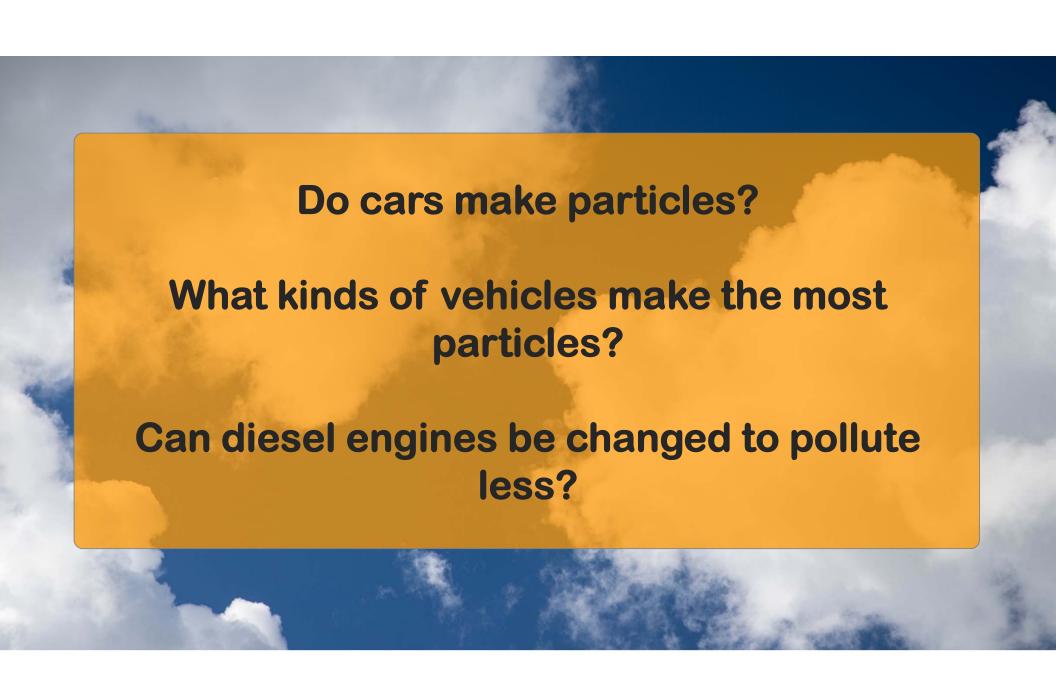
- High-Volume Sampler
 - Uses a pump to pull air through a filter that traps particles of a certain size.
 - The longer the pump is run, the greater the number of particles that will be trapped
- You can also collect particles by waiting for them to settle onto a sticky surface, like a piece of tape. This method works well with coarse particles, since they settle out of the air quickly.





What are some particle sources outside the home?

Name a major source of particles that is due to human activity.



Where Do Particles Come From?

- Combustion—creates soot
 - Natural sources: forest fires
 - Man-made sources: wood-burning stoves, cars and trucks, power plants
- Natural & Weather-Related creates soot, sulfur, sand, road salt, sea salt
 - Dust, volcanic eruption or outgassing, drought-enhanced forest fires, de-icing roads
- Mechanical Processes—creates particles with toxic components
 - Tire wear, brake wear, paint flecks

Industrial processes and combustion create gases that can react in the atmosphere to form particles.



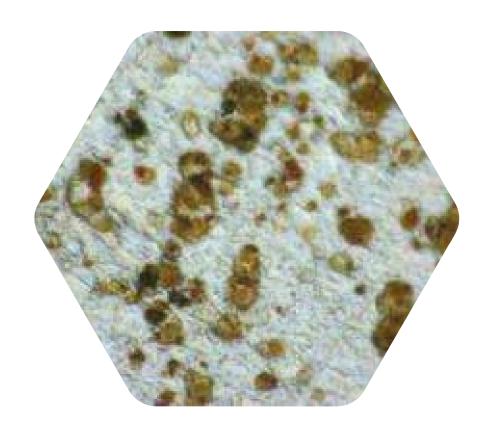
Soot From Combustion

- Black smoke from a bus or large diesel truck or train
- Particles are very dark black on a filter
- Soot particles very small, often round, and join together into long, complicated-looking chains



Dust Particles

- Range of colors, mostly brown
- May look like tiny bits of sand or rock



Pollen

- Very fine powder from plants
- Interesting shapes (look like tiny seeds)
- · Can be colorful



Wood Smoke

- Light brown or gray
- If you collect enough, might smell like a campfire or fireplace





Why should we be careful about our exposure to these pollutants?

Is there anything that can be done about particle pollution?

