The Tragedy of the Commons



Rational decisions by individuals acting independently will deplete a shared resource







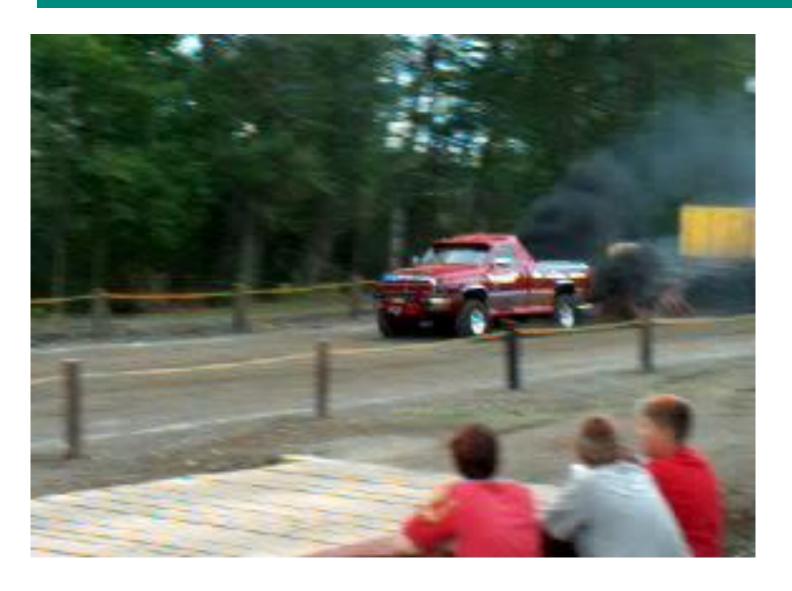












Diesel Engines and Air Quality



 Diesel exhaust is a complex mixture of gases and fine particles

 Engines have historically contributed significant amounts of NOx, particulate matter to air pollution

Portland Area Toxics Study

PATS 2017 MODELING RESULTS DIESEL PARTICULATE MATTER ALL SOURCES

PATS Study Area boundary

Benchmark contour (0.1 μg/m³)

Annual average concentration

< ½X benchmark</p>

X - 1X benchmark

1X - 2X benchmark

2X - 3X benchmark

3X - 5X benchmark

SX - 10X benchmark

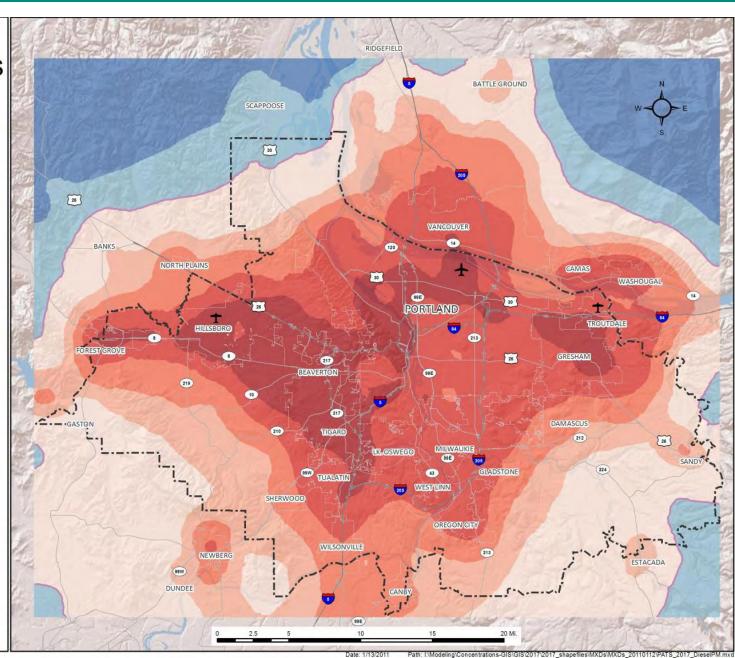
> 10X benchmark



NOTE: Areas beyond the modeling domain (color-shaded region) are beyond the scope of this project.

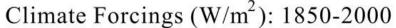
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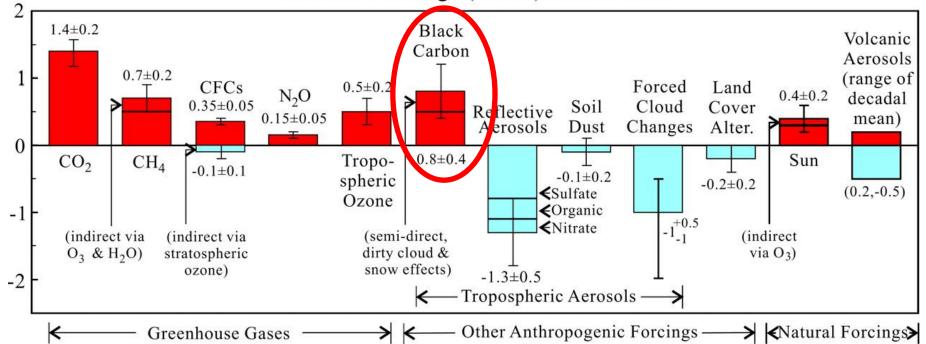
Concentration data from DEQ Portland Air Toxics Study (PATS) Basemap from Metro and ESRI data.



Climate Change Agents







Climate Change



ARTICLE

doi:10.1038/nature12540

The projected timing of climate departure from recent variability

Camilo Mora¹, Abby G. Frazier¹, Ryan J. Longman¹, Rachel S. Dacks², Maya M. Walton^{2,3}, Eric J. Tong^{3,4}, Joseph J. Sanchez¹, Lauren R. Kaiser¹, Yuko O. Stender^{1,3}, James M. Anderson^{2,3}, Christine M. Ambrosino^{2,3}, Iria Fernandez-Silva^{3,5}, Louise M. Giuseffi¹ & Thomas W. Giambelluca¹

and societal disruptions by modern climate change are critically determined by the time frame over which and societal disruptions by modern climate change are critically determined by the time frame over which the projected mean climate of the year when year when the year when year whe

or ...when will the coldest temperatures in the future be hotter than the warmest temperatures than anyone has seen since your great, great grandparents were alive?"

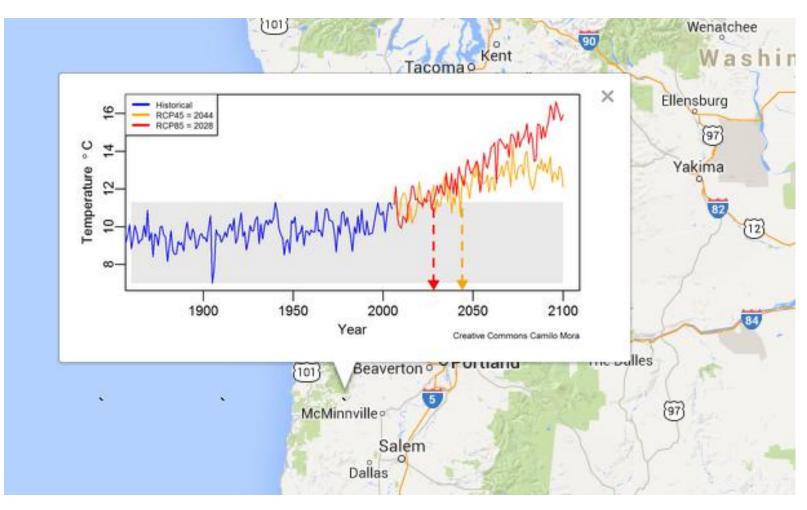
structure³ and disrupt economics could also affect the following.

ecosystems. Changing climates could also affect the following.

welfare, through changes in the supply of food¹³ and water^{14,15}; human health¹⁶; through wider spread of infectious vector-borne diseases^{17,18}, through heat stress¹⁹ and through mental illness²⁰; the economy, through changes in goods and services^{21,22}; and national security as a result of changes in goods and services^{21,22}; and national security as a result of changes in goods and services^{21,22}; and national security as a result of changes in goods and services^{21,22}; and national security as a result of changes in goods and services^{21,22}; and national security as a result of changes in goods and services^{21,23}. Although most ecological and entropficial instability²³. Although most ecological and

Climate Change





Dirty vs. Clean Diesel





CONVENTIONAL

RETROFITTED

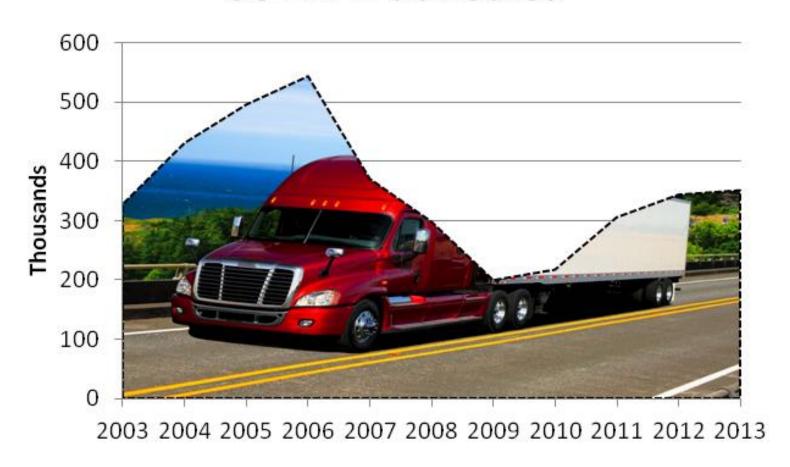
Real time measurements of particulate matter pollution inside a car "chasing" a diesel refuse truck before and after retrofitting.

Courtesy of Clean Air Task Force

On Road Diesel Engine Emission Standards



US HD Truck Sales



Economics of Diesel



\$410 billion

Diesel contribution to American economy

\$296 billion

Health/environmental impacts associated with highway, nonroad, marine and locomotive diesel vehicles

Economics of Clean Diesel



Per vehicle:

Environmental/

Filter costs

Public health costs

-\$16,000

@ 1500 hr/yr = \$52,000

Social Return on Investment:

Environmental/Public health breakeven



Clean Diesel Projects



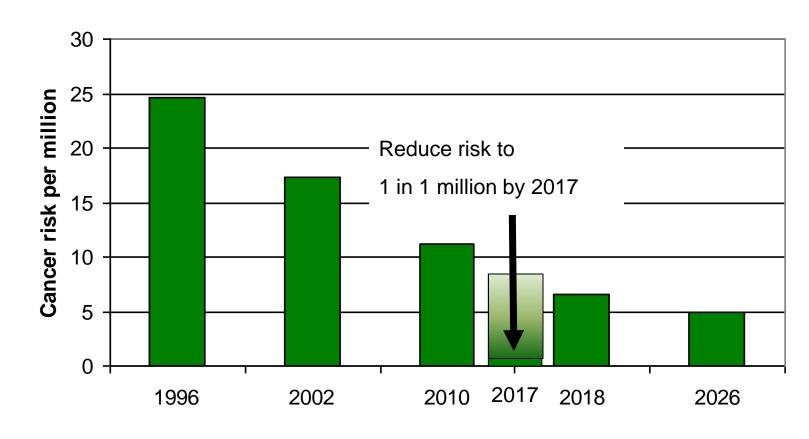
Progress to date





Projected Diesel PM Risk in Oregon







- Benefits are disbursed and in the future
- Solutions come at a cost
- Can require substantial effort
- Legacy problem
- Voluntary vs. regulatory





- Addresses a serious need
- Solution readily available
- Cost effective
- Substantial gains in protecting public health and the environment





Is exposure to diesel exhaust a public health concern?

Is this an issue that you can contribute a resolution to?

What can you do to help?