

## Air Quality Series Introduction

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Air pollution comes from many different sources such as factories, power plants, dry cleaners, cars, buses, trucks and even windblown dust and wildfires. Air pollution can threaten the health of human beings, trees, lakes, crops, and animals, as well as damage the ozone layer and buildings. Air pollution also can cause haze, reducing visibility in national parks and wilderness areas. EPA protects human health and the environment through the regulatory process and voluntary programs such as Energy Star and Commuter Choice. Under the Clean Air Act, EPA sets limits on how much of a pollutant is allowed in the air anywhere in the United States. Although national air quality has improved over the last 20 years, many challenges remain in protecting public health and the environment. EPA's goal is to have clean air to breathe for this generation and those to follow.

*(US Environmental Protection Agency)*

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**Air Pollution Definition:**

Concentrations of substances found in the atmosphere that exceed naturally occurring quantities and are undesirable or harmful in some way. *(California Planning Roundtable)*

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**Keywords:**

acid rain, asthma, automobile exhaust, breathing sensitivity, carbon monoxide, children, Clean Air Act, coughing, coarse dust particles,



# *WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL*

Keywords:

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emphysema, EPA non-attainment area, exercise, exposure, factories, federal highway funds, fine particles, forest fires, hazardous air quality, haze, health concern, heart disease, industrial air emissions, jogging, lung disease, nitrogen dioxide, outdoor activities, ozone, particle pollution, pollutants, power plants, public health, respiratory symptoms, restrictions, running, senior citizens, shortness of breath, smoke, sulfur dioxide, temperature inversions, unhealthy, visibility, walking, warnings, wheezing