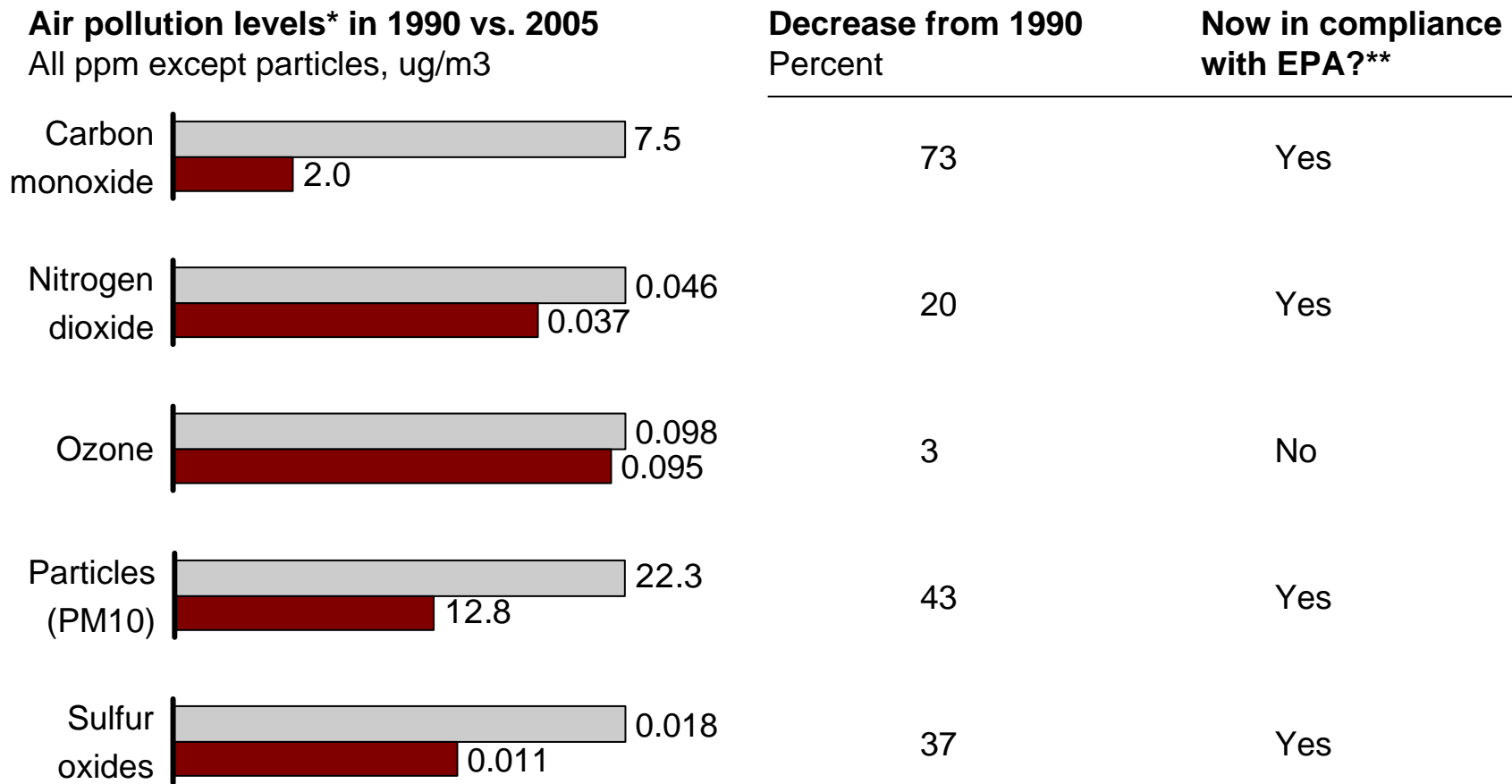
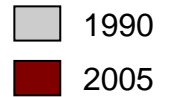


Air Quality

Air quality has improved significantly since 1990 as major pollutants have decreased



* Carbon monoxide: 8 hour; Nitrogen dioxide: annual average; Ozone: 8 hour data; Particles: annual average; Sulfur oxide: annual average

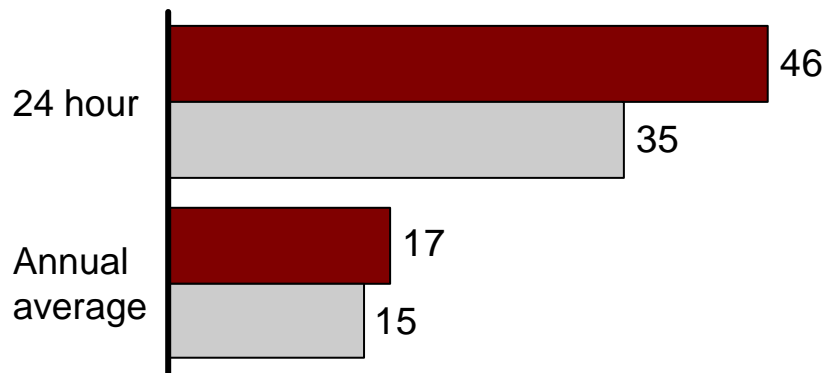
** EPA independently calculates air pollution levels by averaging three years worth of data to determine compliance

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Though air quality has improved, the city still falls short of EPA standards for some pollutants

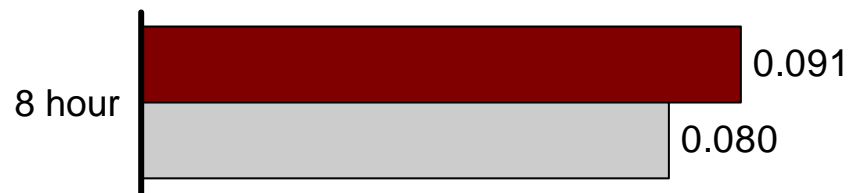


Smaller particles (PM2.5)* ug/m3



■ Average NYC value**
■ EPA standard

Ozone levels ppm



- **New particle standards* put much of New York City out of compliance**, though the City now complies with the older, less stringent requirement
- Some pollutants, particularly PM, **vary dramatically by borough** increasing risks depending on location
- **NYC still fails to meet EPA ozone standards**

* New particle standards, first introduced in 2004, use smaller diameter of particles (particulate matter 2.5 vs. 10)

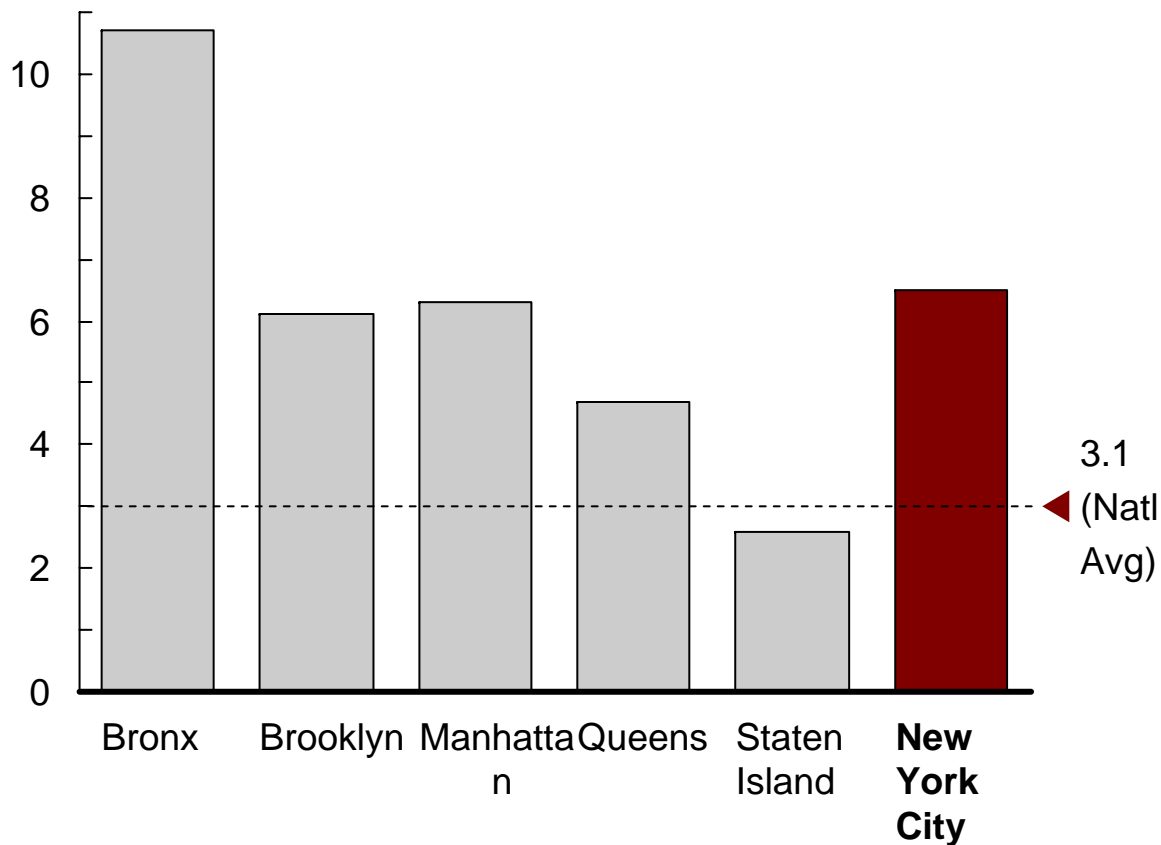
** 2003-2005 average of NYC consolidated metropolitan statistical area, calculated by EPA to determine attainment

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Environmental Defense; NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Asthma hospitalization rates are significantly higher in New York City than nationally

Asthma hospitalization rates for 0-14 year-olds, 2004, by borough

Rate per 1,000

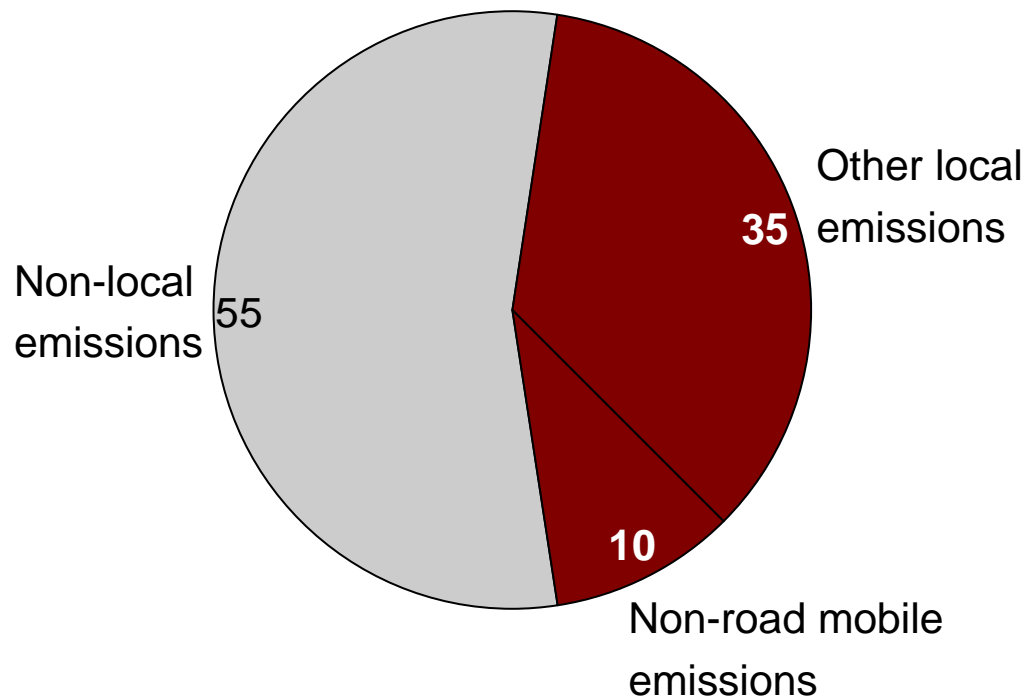


- Asthma hospitalization rates across the city are double the national average, and experts agree that poor air quality, particularly fine particles, can cause asthma attacks
- The Bronx is particularly affected, with hospitalizations at almost four times the national average
- Experts suggest other diseases are also correlated to the presence of significant quantities of air pollution

Source: SPARCS data, July 2006 update - 2003-5 hospitalizations. April 2005 update for 1995-2001 hospitalizations.

■ City exercises greater influence

Estimated particle (PM2.5) emissions* in New York City by source, 2002
Percent



- **Reducing emissions from local sources alone** could dramatically improve air quality
- **Non-road mobile emissions** include planes, ships and off-road construction equipment
- **Other local emissions** include vehicles, buildings, and local power plants
- **Other pollutants**, particularly ozone, also have significant non-local components

* Estimate of non-local sources for PM2.5; estimates vary significantly by season

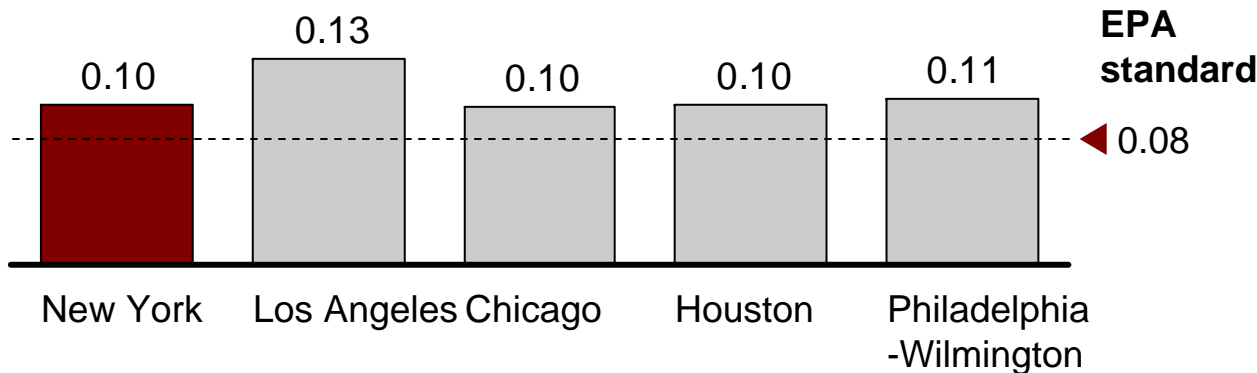
Source: EPA National Inventory Emissions Database

New York city could aspire to have the cleanest air of any large city in the country



8-hour ozone levels in large metropolitan areas*

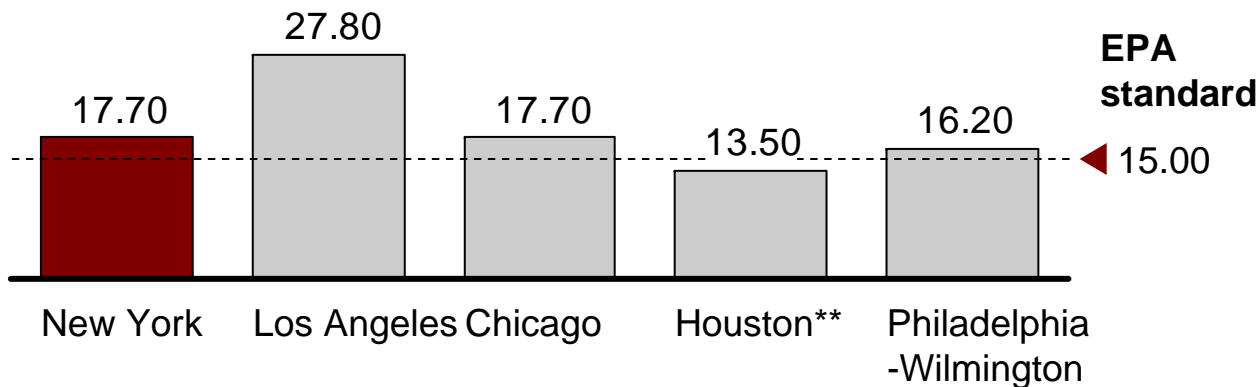
Parts per million



- The New York metropolitan area does not meet EPA standards for 8-hour ozone and PM 2.5 levels

Annual mean levels of PM 2.5 in large metropolitan areas*

Micrograms per cubic meter of air (ug/m3)



- By improving air quality, NYC can meet EPA standards and have the best air quality of any large city in the nation

* Data set from 2001-2003, based on EPA's information on consolidated metropolitan statistical areas

** Data are for 2006

Source: EPA Green Book, EPA Air Data