

Message

From: Daguillard, Robert [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=BBE9682B940C4F2C90732E4D37355DD4-DAGUILLARD,]
Sent: 2/16/2018 8:45:33 PM
To: **Ex. 6** Press [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=b293283291dc44e0b5d1c36be9281d8a-Press]
Subject: RE: media request from CBS News.com

Jonathan, for attribution to "an EPA spokesperson," please:

EPA continuously reviews the latest scientific developments to inform its approaches to calculating air pollution amounts and sources. As new methods and information become available and proved reliable, EPA updates its approaches. The agency will review the study and methods.

As a result of EPA clean air protections, monitoring data and emissions inventories show that VOC emissions fell by 42 percent across the country between 1990 and 2016. And ground-level ozone (which is formed in the atmosphere by the reaction of VOCs and NOx in the presence of sunlight) has decreased by 31 percent nationally from 1980 to 2016. The dominant source of VOC emissions in the U.S. is from natural and non-human sources as well as fires.

Background

The Clean Air Act requires EPA to regulate emissions of toxic air pollutants from a published list of industrial sources referred to as "source categories." Toxic air pollutants include mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), benzene and other organic compounds, some of which are volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The EPA has established air toxics standards for 174 industry sectors which produce many of the products analyzed in the NOAA study, including oil and natural gas production, coatings, adhesives and cleaning agents. In addition, EPA has established VOC limits on fuels, vehicles and consumer and aerosol products.

From: Jonathan Berr **Ex. 6**
Sent: Friday, February 16, 2018 3:02 PM
To: Press <Press@epa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: media request from CBS News.com

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Jonathan Berr** **Ex. 6**
Date: Fri, Feb 16, 2018 at 2:59 PM
Subject: media request from CBS News.com
To: "Jones, Enesta" <jones.enesta@epa.gov>

Enesta:

A study published yesterday in Science found that volatile organic compound pollution from some consumer products was far worse than scientists had expected. Is the EPA aware of this study (I have linked to it below)? Given Administrator Scott Pruitt's desire to cut regulations and skepticism about climate change, is it likely that any policy changes will be made?

Thanks,

Jonathan Berr
Freelance Writer

Ex. 6

<https://cires.colorado.edu/news/consumer-industrial-products-now-dominant-urban-air-pollution-source>

Jonathan Berr
Freelance Writer

Ex. 6