1. What U.S. city was a catalyst for air pollution control and legislation?   
   a. Houston  
   b. Los Angeles   
   c. New York City  
   d. Miami
2. What year was the Clean Air Act enacted?   
   a. 1965  
   b. 1977  
   c. 1990  
   d. 1970
3. Explain the difference between a hazard and a risk and provide an example for each.   
     
   4. Describe three roots of pollution mentioned in the lecture and explain how they contribute to pollution.

How do inorganic pollutants get broken down?  
A) Microorganisms chew them up  
B) They decompose into the soil  
C) They don’t get broken down  
D) Dissolve in water

Which of these is NOT one of the biggest pollutants?  
A) Burning hydrocarbons  
B) Agriculture  
C) Wildfires  
D) Plastics

How do organic pollutants get broken down?

What are the steps to the comparative risk assessment?

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) falls into which category of chemical?  
a. Organic chemical  
b. Inorganic chemical  
c. Organometallic chemicals  
d. None of the above

In 1978, there is a policy that stated gas nozzles must recapture at least \_ of   
the emissions  
a. 95%  
b. 99%  
c. 80%  
d. 50%

What are some physical chemicals?

How does politician influence the process of developing environmental regulations?

Q1: What compounds and are responsible for the production of ozone?  
a. SOx, NOx, VOCs, UV Radiation  
b. NOx, VOCs, DDT, UV Radiation  
c. O2, NOx, SOx, UV Radiation  
d. BPA, COx, OH3, UV Radiation

Q2: What is the definition of ‘hazard’?  
  
Q3: What are some acts/regulations legislation has put in place to reduce pollution since the 1950s?

1. Air quality has been a problem for much longer than you may think. Records show that this ancient civilization also complained about air quality.  
a. Egyptians  
b. Romans  
c. Chinese

2. While their air quality used to be the worst in the US, this state now is the leader in creating laws to help prevent pollution and other methods to reduce it.  
a. Washington  
b. New York  
c. California

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed for the control of pollutants (the major ones at least) which helped with monitoring acid rain and regional haze.

1. Describe why ozone on the surface is bad when it is good in the stratosphere. What consequences can arise from ozone on the surface? How can we avoid it?

Name something that is high hazard, high risk  
a. volcanoes  
b. Tornadoes   
c. Driving a car  
d. Messing with mercury in a lab

What is a factor that does not go into degrading organic chemicals?  
a. Amount of CO2  
b. Amount of O2  
c. Sunlight  
d. Temperature

Name 3 sources of pollution

Explain the difference between synergistic and antagonistic, three root causes to pollution and why.

3. What is it called when us humans move things around?

4. What is Biodegration?

1. In what year did London coal smoke, cold weather, and temperature inversion lead to over   
   10k deaths and 100k people ill? (the great smog)  
   a. 2020  
   b. 1952  
   c. 2016  
   d. 1852
2. What causes pollution?  
   a. Dust  
   b. Exhaust  
   c. Volcanoes  
   d. All of the above
3. What are some things you do in your everyday life that are contributing to pollution?
4. How can you avoid contributing to pollution?

What is a Bioaccumulative chemical? Give one example of a bioaccumulative chemical.

2. What natural occurrences cause LA to remail so polluted? Select all that apply  
a. Temperature inversions  
b. God hates Californians  
c. Located in a Valley  
d. Incoming wind off the ocean  
e. Wide use of smudge pots

1. True/False: There is no such thing as a natural disaster.

2. Skydiving is considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) high risk/ high hazard  
b) low risk/ high hazard  
c) high risk/ low hazard  
d) low risk/ low hazard

3. What is ozone?

4. What is the Clean Air Act? How has it developed over the years?

● What is the biggest cause of pollution?  
○ Burning hydrocarbons   
○ Plastics  
○ Agriculture

● Ozone in the lower atmosphere is a good thing  
○ True  
○ False

● What is the difference between a hazard and a risk?

● What city and state were the first in the United States to implement air quality regulations?  
  
● What is the Comparative Risk Assessment for CO2?

1. Which US city had some of the worst air pollution prior to regulation?  
   a. San Francisco   
   b. Salt Lake City  
   c. Los Angeles  
   d. Seattle
2. How many “unhealthy air days” does the EPA recommend?  
   a. 1.2  
   b. 2.2  
   c. 3.2  
   d. 4.2
3. What is the difference between a “risk” and a “hazard”?
4. In your own words, please explain why a “natural” disaster might not be seen as “disaster.”
5. What was the primary product that caused the poor air quality in L.A historically?  
   a. Hydrogen Dioxide  
   b. Ozone  
   c. Bunnies  
   d. Sucrose
6. Which Indian City did a Union Carbide Plant experience a major leak killing thousands?  
   a. Bhopal  
   b. Delhi  
   c. Bombay  
   d. Tibet
7. What is the difference between a Risk and a Hazard
8. Explain the geographic features that cause L.A to have extreme pollution and the steps taken by L.A to reduce Air Pollution

1). Which 1953 recommendation on reducing air pollution in the US never came to fruition?  
a. Reducing hydrocarbon emissions from refineries/fueling operations  
b. Banning open burning of trash  
c. Auto exhaust standards  
d. Transitioning from diesel to propane (or natural gas) an option in trucks

2). In the modern day what percentage of hydrocarbons must fuel nozzles at fueling operations   
recapture to meet legal standards?  
a. 50%  
b. 67%  
c. 80%  
d. 95%

3). How is ozone formed?   
4).How did what we know today as the Clean Air Act come to be and what were the reasons for its necessity?

Which state was the nation’s leader in air pollution laws?  
a. California  
b. Rhode Island  
c. Washington  
d. New York

What was the first air act law with “teeth”?  
a. 1955 Air Pollution Control Act  
b. Clean Air Act of 1963  
c. Clean Air Act of 1970  
d. Clean Air Act of 1990

Short Answer: How is ozone created?

Essay Question: What kind of measures can be taken to reduce air pollution in a city? You may want to consider techniques used by California laws up through the 70s in your response.

1. What is considered to be the number 1 pollutant to the planet?  
a. Pesticides and herbicides  
b. Plastics  
c. Chemical Run-off  
d. CO2

2. What are some actions that the government has proposed to help reduce air pollution? Did these end up working as intended? Why or why not?

What does PAT stand for?  
a. Population, affluence, technology  
b. Pollution, affluence, technology  
c. Population, affect, technology  
d. Ponds, air, trees

What is considered to be the first and biggest source of pollution?  
a. Plastics  
b. Agriculture related (pesticides, waste, etc)  
c. CO2

The Clean Air Act was passed three times. Which was the year that it was passed and actually did more than “research”?  
a. 1970  
b. 1963  
c. 1955

d. 1983

Which pollutant was used as fake snow in Hollywood?   
a. Volcano ash  
b. Asbestos  
c. plastics

What is the difference between hazard and risk?

What is ozone and how does it form?

Why was LA’s air quality “unbreathable” in the 50s? How did they try and address the problem? Is it completely fixed today?

1) What was a major draw of american imigration discussed in class?   
- The electric lightbulb  
- Smokestacks  
- The automobile  
2) What was the carcinogen used in Hollywood to replicate snow?  
- Asbestos  
- Ash   
- Crushed Cement  
3) What is the pollutant the city of Ellensburg watches out for most?  
- Francium  
- Ammonia  
- Gasoline  
4) What is the number one cause of Pollution?  
- Agriculture   
- Burning Hydrocarbons  
- Plastics

1) What has been the most surprising cause of pollution thus far explained in the course?

2) What about LA causes its air to be so consistently polluted?

1) Explore the meaning of “I am, therefore I pollute.” How does it apply to you as an   
individual?

Which of the following represents a high risk low hazard situation someone will   
encounter in their life?  
a) Nuclear bombs  
b) Plane crashes  
c) Common cold  
d) Choking to death on a carrot

2) What is point source pollution?  
a) Pollution that contains a point (preferably sharp) in its origin  
b) Pollution that can be traced back to a single point of origin  
c) A method of containing pollution which starts at the source (in legislative bodies)  
d) Point source pollution (PSP) was an early environmental law created by Nixon

1) What are major contributors to air pollution?

1) In the last 100 years in the United States, what are some of the major efforts we have made to combat pollution?

Which State was the main moving frontier of Environmental Regulaitons?  
a. Alabama  
b. Canada  
c. California  
d. Washington

What is a Hazard and give an example of a High Hazard Low risk?