

Ozone Health Effects and Standards

Health Effects	Risk Factors	Health Standards*
<p>Potential risk of experiencing:</p> <p>Decreases in lung function</p> <p>Aggravation of asthma</p> <p>Throat irritation and cough</p> <p>Chest pain and shortness of breath</p> <p>Inflammation of lung tissue</p> <p>Higher susceptibility to respiratory infection</p>	<p>Factors expected to increase risk and severity of health effects are:</p> <p>Increase in ozone air concentration</p> <p>Greater duration of exposure for some health effects</p> <p>Activities that raise the breathing rate (e.g., exercise)</p> <p>Certain pre-existing lung diseases (e.g., asthma)</p>	<p>The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires ozone output of indoor medical devices to be no more than 0.05 ppm.</p> <p>The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires that workers not be exposed to an average concentration of more than 0.10 ppm for 8 hours.</p> <p>The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends an upper limit of 0.10 ppm, not to be exceeded at any time.</p> <p>EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone is a maximum 8 hour average outdoor concentration of 0.08 ppm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See - the Clean Air Act
<p>(* ppm = parts per million)</p>		