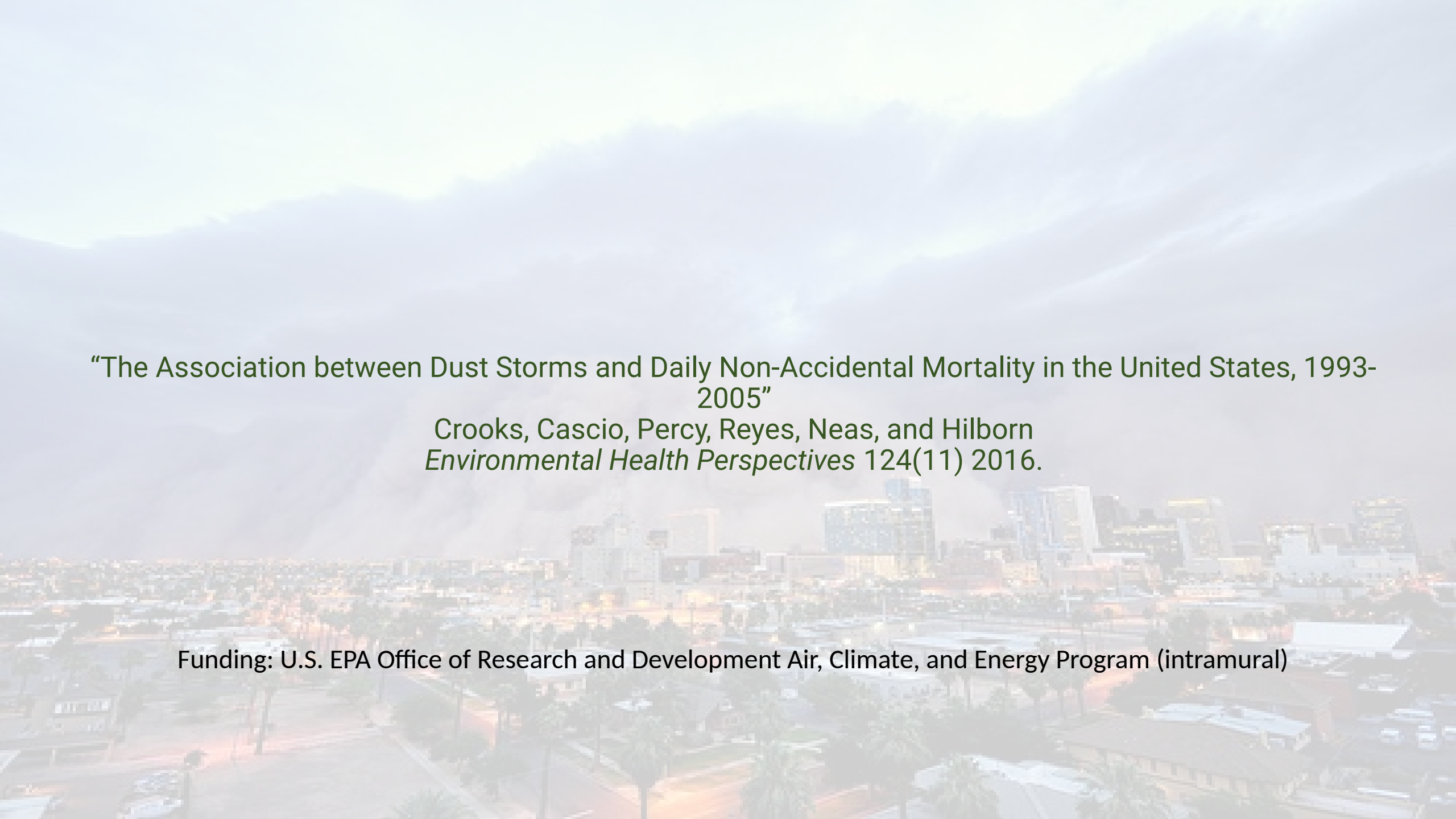


An aerial photograph of a city at night, likely Las Vegas, with a massive, dark, and turbulent dust storm cloud hanging over the skyline. The city lights are visible, and the dust cloud is a prominent feature in the sky.

# Dust Storms and Mortality in the United States

James Crooks, Ph.D., M.S.

Associate Professor and Boettcher Investigator, National Jewish Health  
Clinical Assistant Professor, Colorado School of Public Health

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Los Angeles, with a thick layer of dust or smog hanging over the buildings and streets. The sky is hazy and grey, and the overall scene is dimly lit, suggesting a dust storm or heavy smog. The city's skyline is visible in the background, with several tall buildings. The foreground shows residential areas with houses and palm trees.

“The Association between Dust Storms and Daily Non-Accidental Mortality in the United States, 1993-2005”

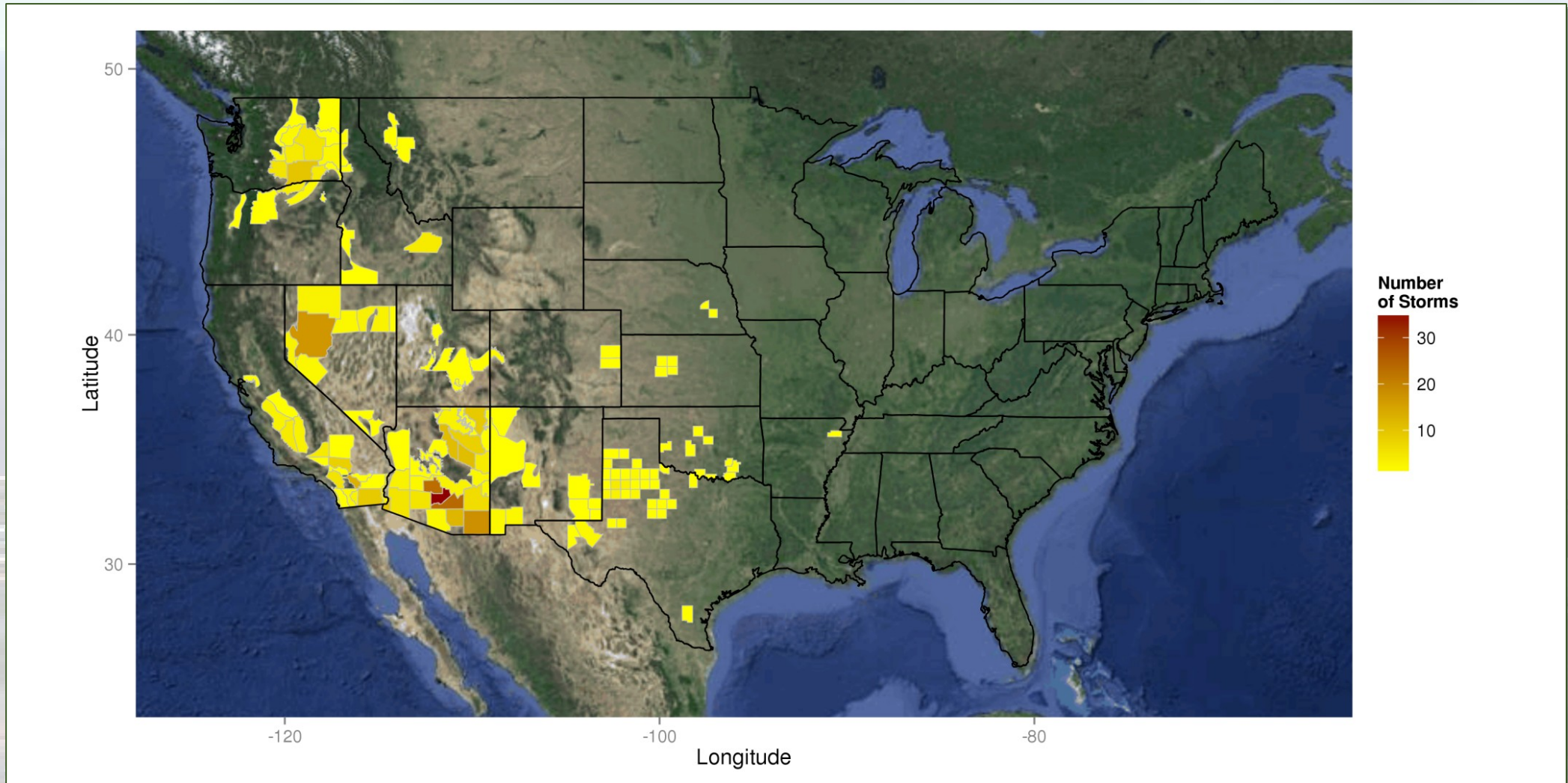
Crooks, Cascio, Percy, Reyes, Neas, and Hilborn  
*Environmental Health Perspectives* 124(11) 2016.

Funding: U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development Air, Climate, and Energy Program (intramural)

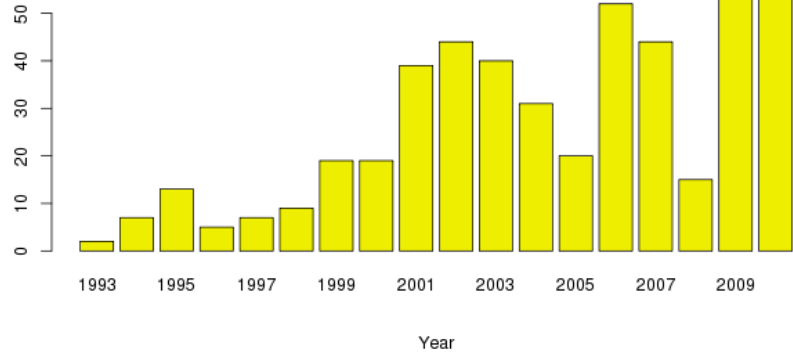
# Dust Storm Exposure Data

- The U.S. National Weather Service (NWS) maintains a public database of storm events reported by NWS observers, emergency personnel, media reports, and the public, going back to the 1940s.
- We extracted all storm events in the NWS storm database with the words “dust” or “sand” in the event category. Dust and sand storm categories were added in 1993.
- We dropped two Sahara dust incursions to focus on the health impacts of storm events themselves rather than long-range transport of storm dust.
- We dropped two dust storms occurring east of the Mississippi River in order to focus on desert dust.
- This procedure yielded 378 storms between 1993 and 2010, or 209 storms between 1993 and 2005.

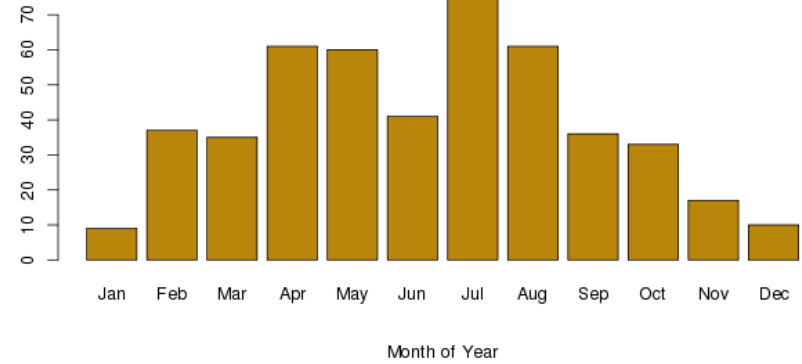
# Dust Storms by Forecast Zone, 1993-2010



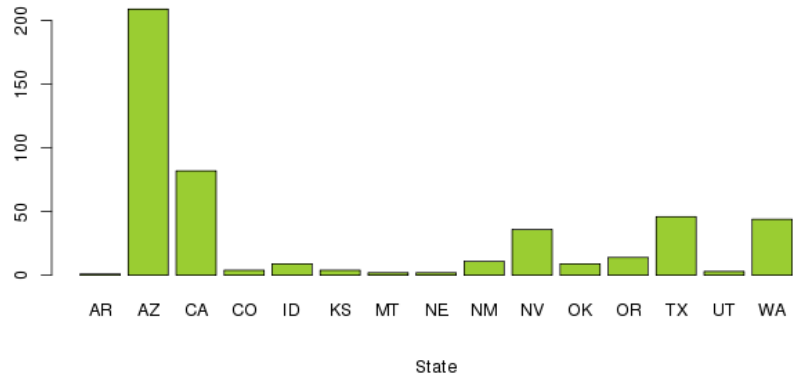
**A: Number of Reported Dust Storms by Year**



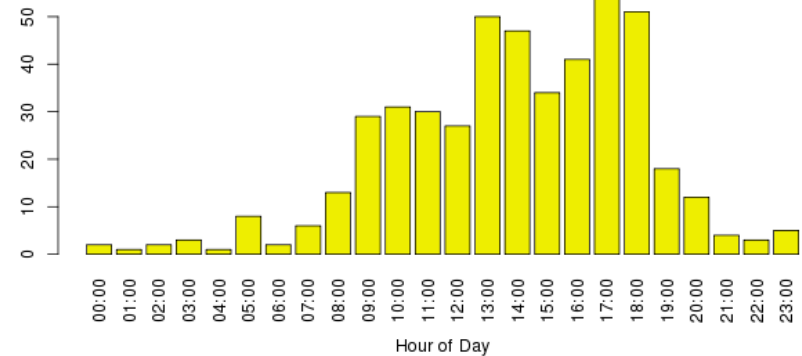
**B: Number of Reported Dust Storms by Month**



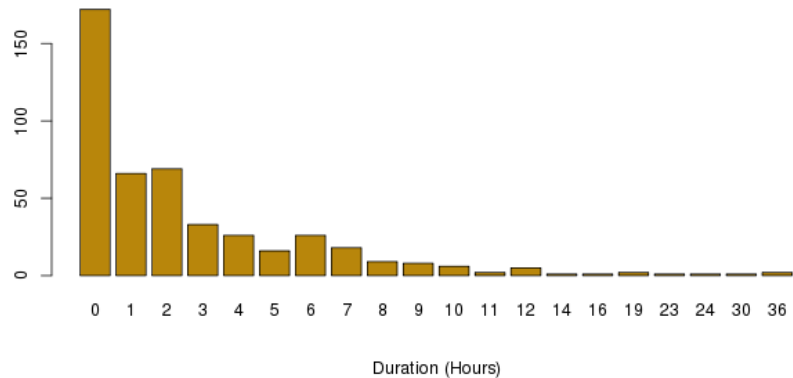
**C: Number of Reported Dust Storms by State**



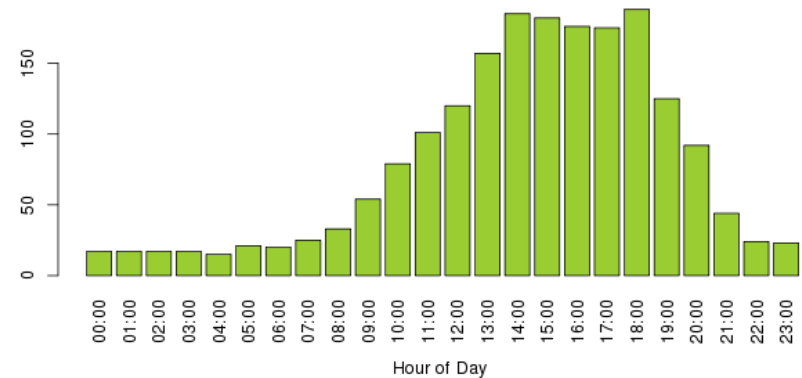
**D: Number of Reported Dust Storms by Hour First Observed**



**E: Number of Reported Dust Storms by Observed Duration**



**F: Number of Reported Dust Storms by Hour of the Day**





# Associations between Individual Monitor PM<sub>10</sub> 24-hr Concentrations and Dust Storms

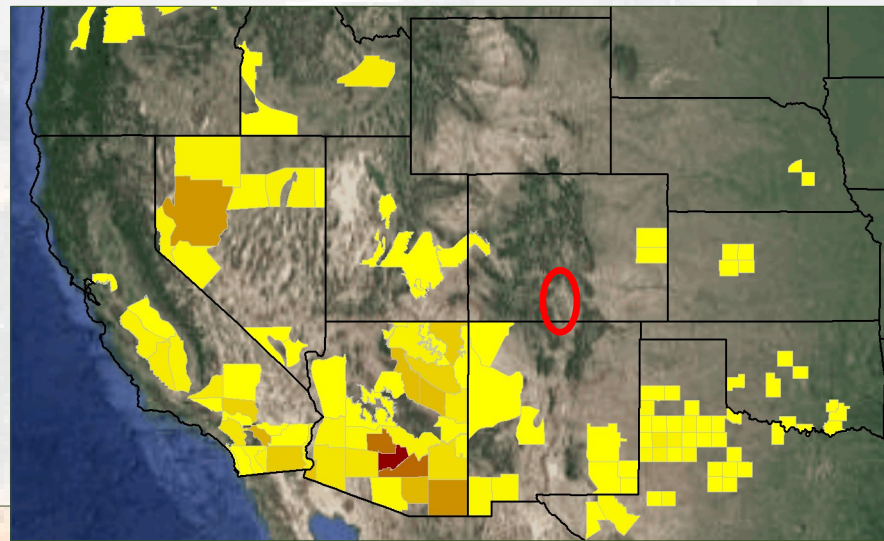
Location	Rural Only?	Coefficient ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	CI: 2.5%	CI: 97.5%	p-value
All U.S.	No	77.6	59.8	95.4	$<10^{-16}$
	Yes	75.8	35.3	116.3	0.0003
Arizona	No	74.8	54.8	94.7	$<10^{-16}$
	Yes	70.5	19.8	121.2	0.0067
California	No	82.5	53.2	111.8	$<10^{-16}$
	Yes	130.1	25.3	234.8	0.0169

Recall that the current U.S. EPA PM<sub>10</sub> standard is 150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , to be exceeded no more than three times in any three year period.

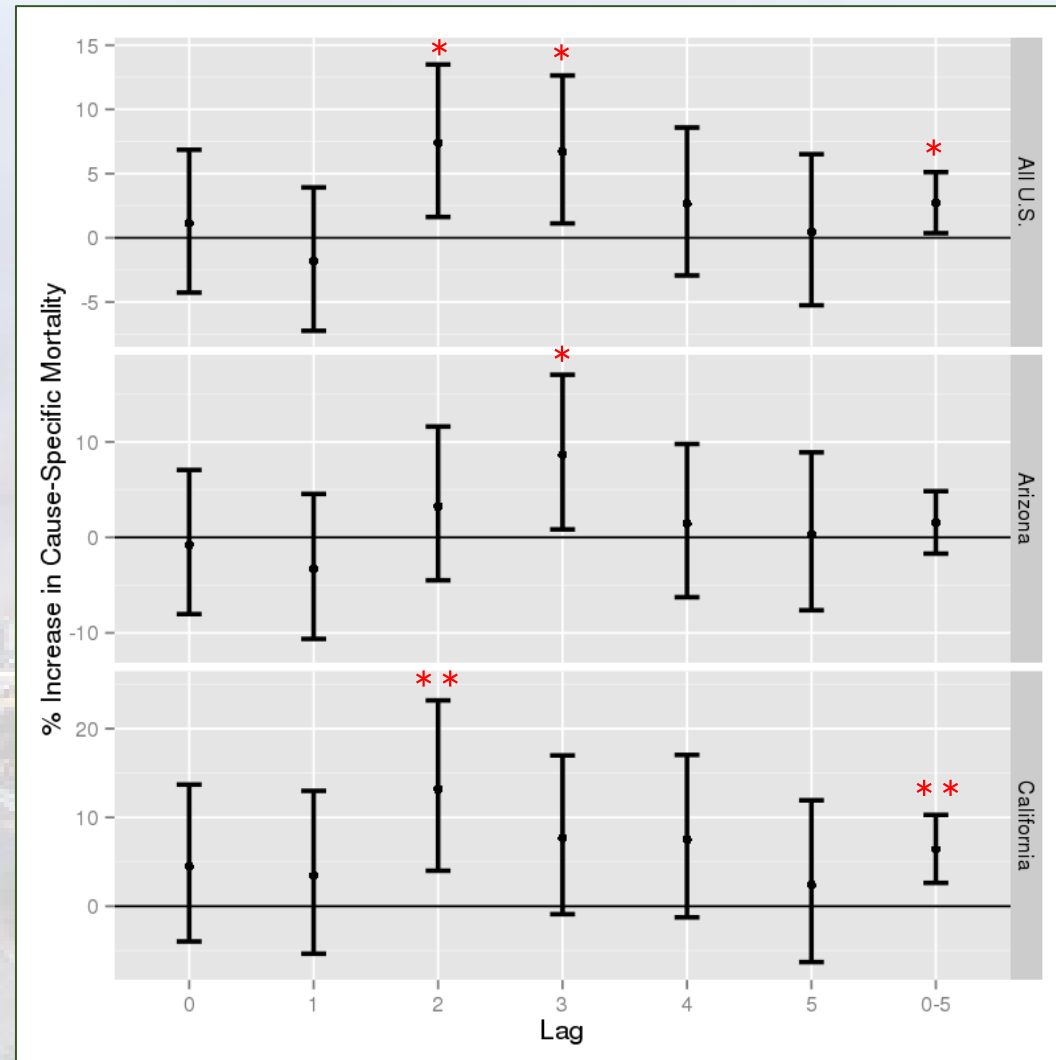
The corresponding associations with PM<sub>2.5</sub> were all null.

# Limitations of our Exposure Metric

- No consistent quality control of storm event records.
- Only indirect, limited evidence for particle size distribution and none for particle composition.
- Some areas of the U.S. (e.g., southern Colorado) where we know dust storms occur do not have any recorded events.
- Limited spatial resolution

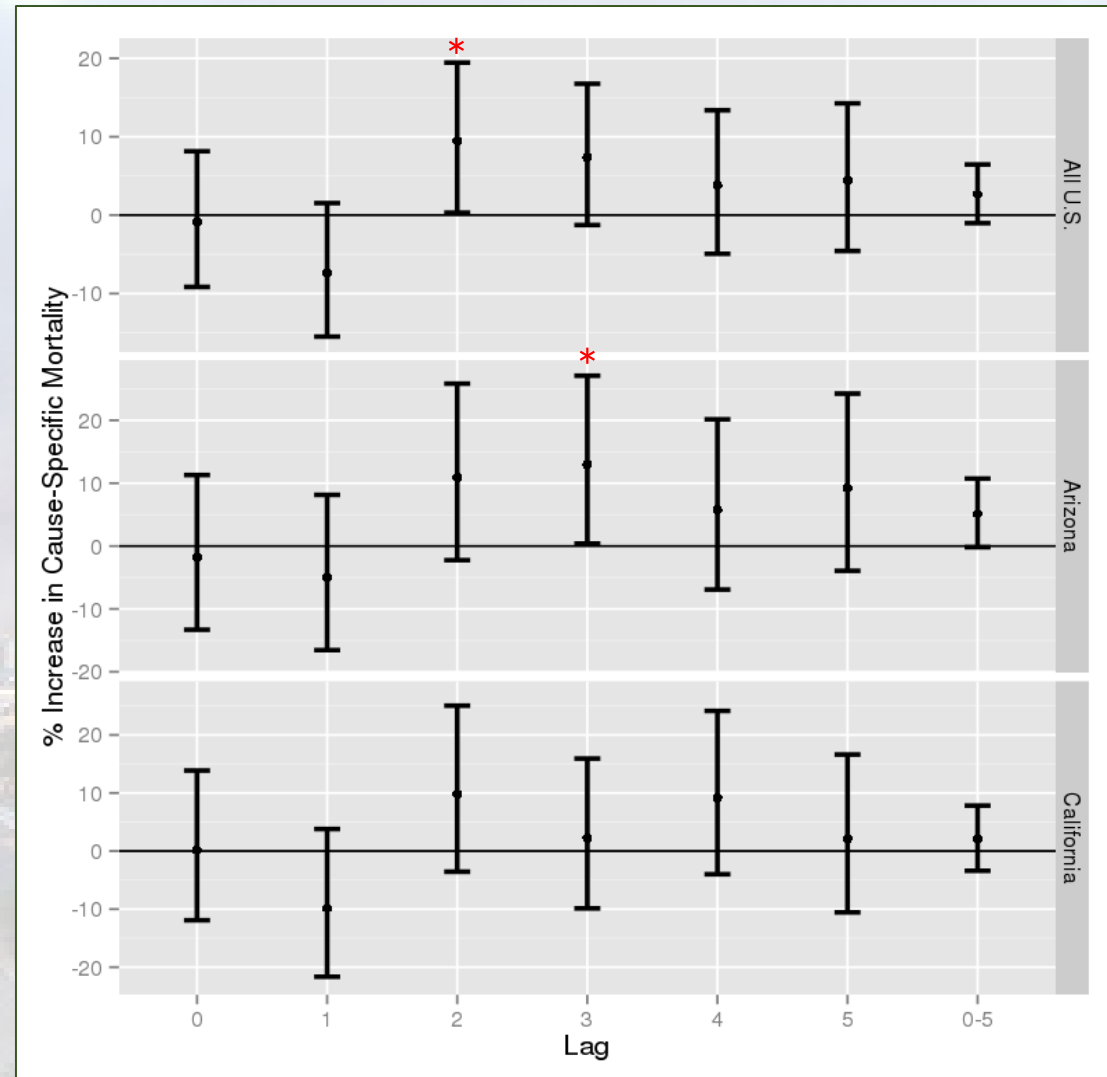


# Percent Increase in Total Non-Accidental Mortality Associated with Dust Storms

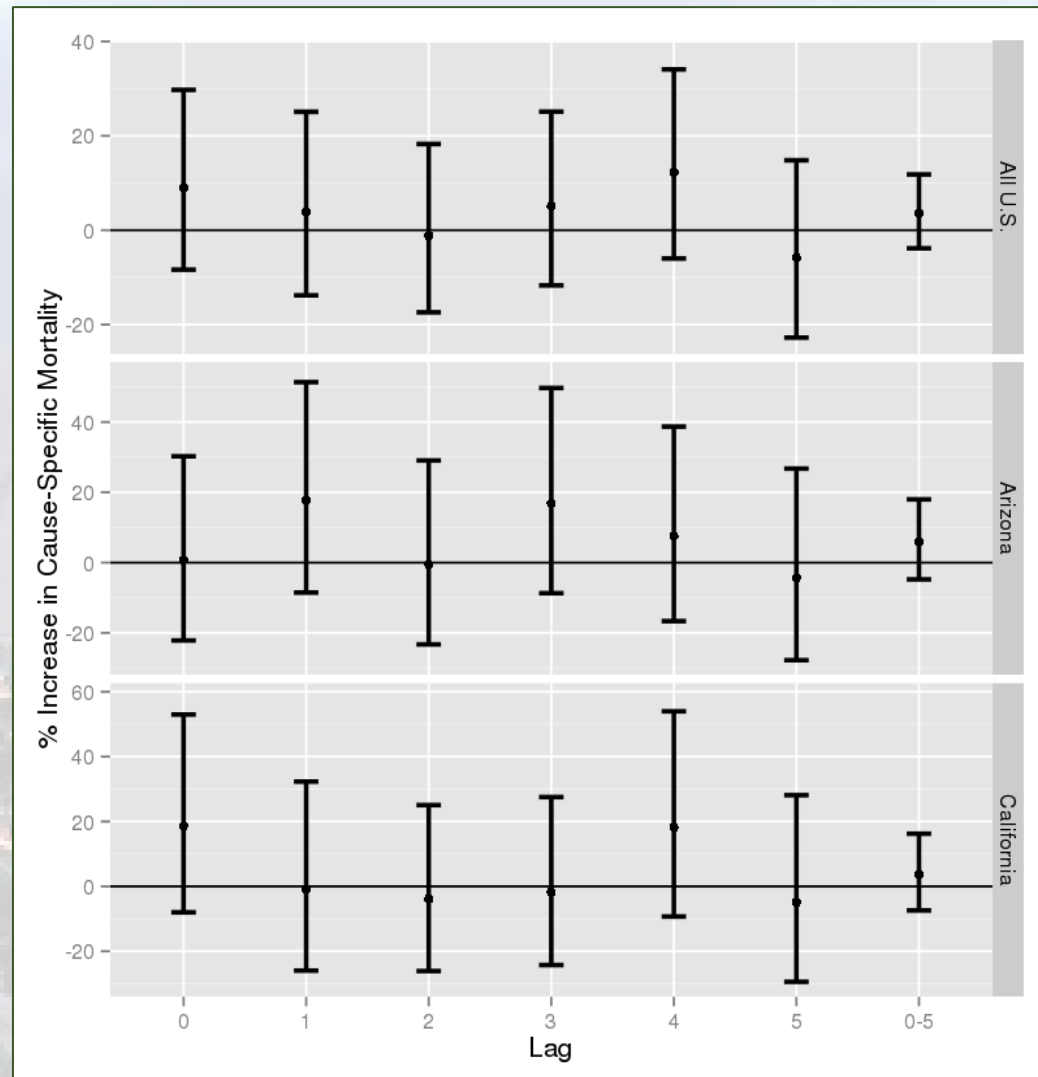




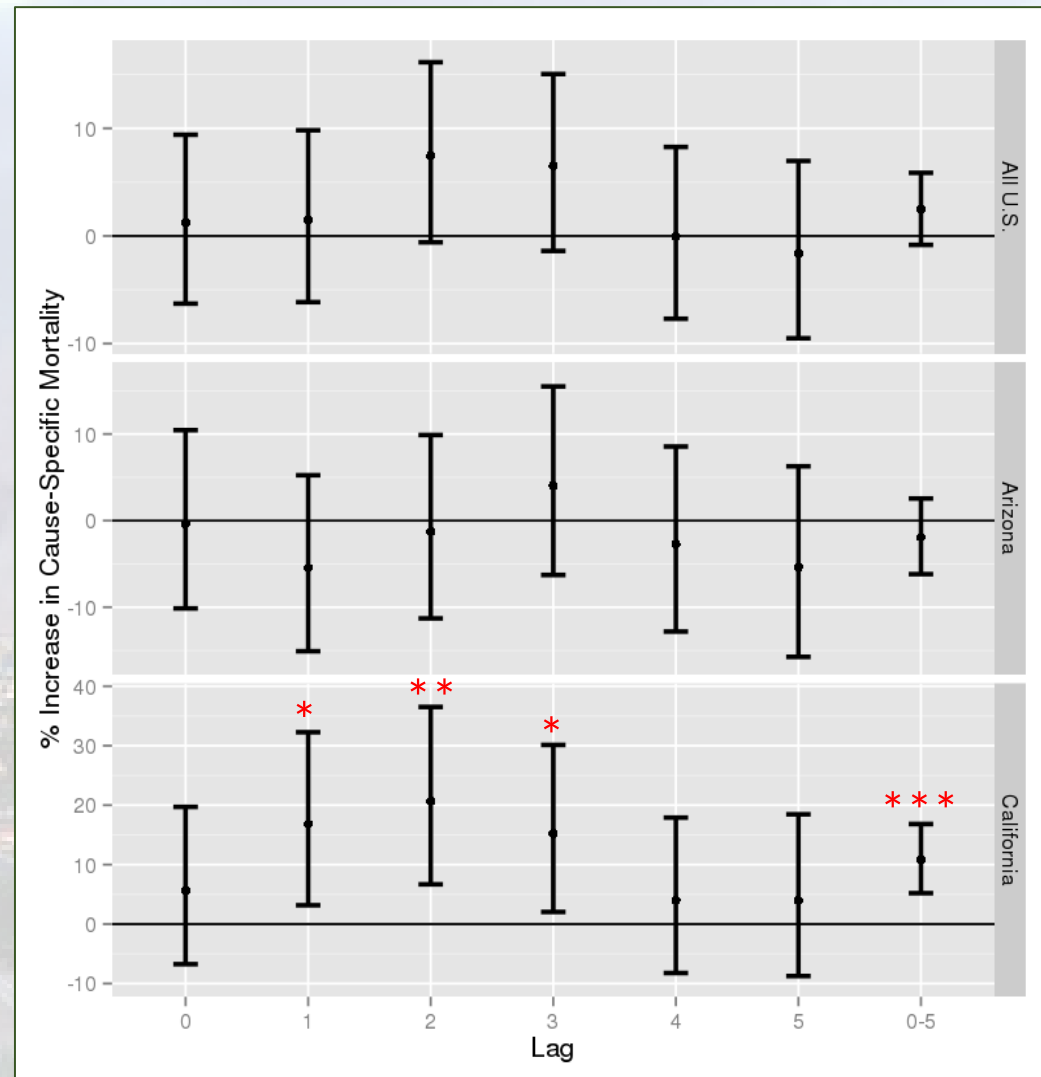
# Percent Increase in Cardiovascular Mortality Associated with Dust Storms



# Percent Increase in Respiratory Mortality Associated with Dust Storms

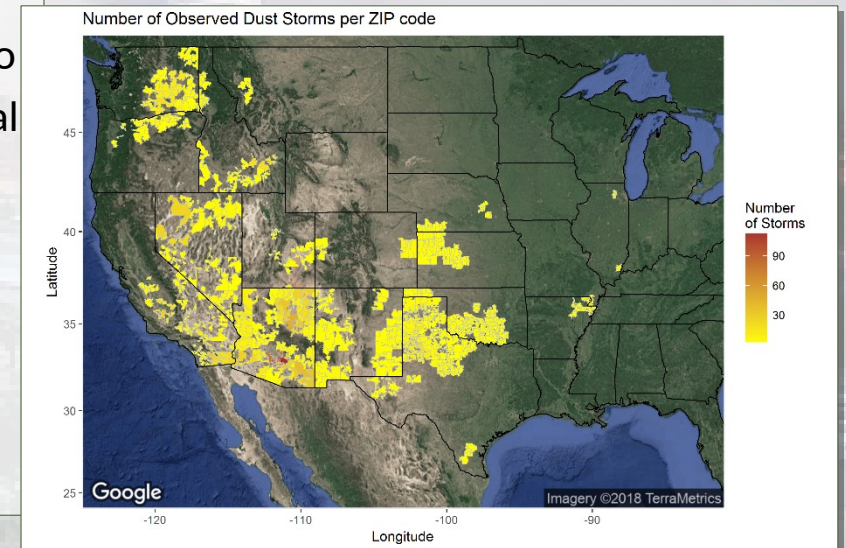
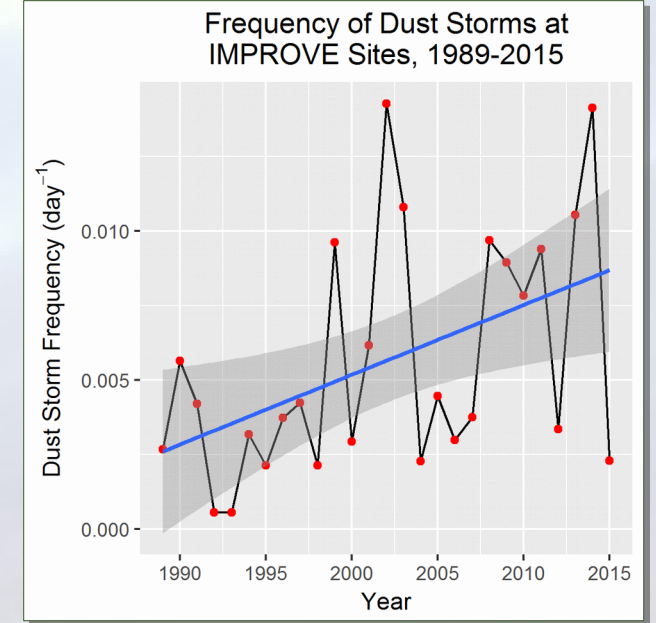


# Percent Increase in Other Non-Accidental Mortality Associated with Dust Storms



# Ongoing Work

- Recently my collaborators and I have attempted to cross-reference the NWS storm events with dust storms identified at IMPROVE network sites by Daniel Tong (GMU) and colleagues.
- We could not find any agreement between the data sources (Though Dr. Tong's study did also find an increase in storm frequency over time).
- However, storm events identified by Dr. Tong are of limited use for epi studies due to the monitor locations and sampling schedule (every 3<sup>rd</sup> day, and only at U.S. National Parks and Wildlife Areas).
- Currently I have a small contract from the U.S. EPA for a follow-on study of postal code-level Intensive Care Unit admissions, 1995-2017 using the NWS storm event database again.



An aerial photograph of a city skyline at dusk or dawn. The sky is filled with large, dark, dramatic clouds. The city lights are visible, particularly the taller buildings in the center-right. The foreground shows a residential or commercial area with palm trees and lower buildings. The word "Thanks!" is written in a bold, green, sans-serif font in the center of the image.

Thanks!