



This is the print version of the [Skeptical Science](http://sks.to/pollutant) article '[CO2 is not a pollutant](http://sks.to/pollutant)', which can be found at <http://sks.to/pollutant>.

Is CO₂ a pollutant?

What The Science Says:

Although it has some very important and beneficial effects, CO₂ meets the legal and encyclopedic definitions of a "pollutant", and human CO₂ emissions pose a threat to public health and welfare.

Climate Myth: CO₂ is not a pollutant

'To suddenly label CO₂ as a "pollutant" is a disservice to a gas that has played an enormous role in the development and sustainability of all life on this wonderful Earth. Mother Earth has clearly ruled that CO₂ is not a pollutant.' ([Robert Balling](#), as quoted by Popular Technology)

Before assessing whether or not CO₂ is a pollutant, we must first define the term.

What is an Air Pollutant?

The US [Clean Air Act](#) was incorporated into the United States Code of Federal Regulations, Title 42, Chapter 85. Its Title III, [Section 7602\(g\)](#) defines an air pollutant:

The term "air pollutant" means any air pollution agent or combination of such agents, including any physical, chemical, biological, radioactive (including source material, special nuclear material, and byproduct material) substance or matter which is emitted into or otherwise enters the ambient air.

Clearly this is a very broad definition. More importantly, its Title 42, [Section 7408](#) states that the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator must publish a list of certain air pollutants:

"emissions of which, in his judgment, cause or contribute to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare"

In [Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency](#) (in 2007), the US Supreme Court held that the Clean Air Act gives the EPA the authority to regulate tailpipe emissions of greenhouse gases. Two years after the Supreme Court ruling, in 2009 the EPA issued an [endangerment finding](#) concluding that

"greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may reasonably be anticipated both to endanger public health and to endanger public welfare....The major assessments by the U.S. Global Climate Research Program (USGCRP), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the National Research Council (NRC) serve as the primary scientific basis supporting the Administrator's endangerment finding."

Greenhouse gases including CO₂ unquestionably fit the Clean Air Act's broad definition of "air pollutants," and must be listed and regulated by the EPA if it can be determined that they endanger public health and/or welfare.

Alternatively, the definition of "[pollution](#)" from [Encyclopedia Britannica](#) is:

"the addition of any substance (solid, liquid, or gas) or any form of energy (such as heat, sound, or radioactivity) to the environment at a rate faster than it can be dispersed, diluted, decomposed, recycled, or stored in some harmless form."

Thus legally in the USA, CO₂ is an air pollutant which must be regulated if it may endanger public health or welfare. And according to the encyclopedic definition, CO₂ is a pollutant unless our emissions can be stored "harmlessly."

Is Increasing CO₂ Dangerous or Harmless?

Humans are Increasing Atmospheric CO₂ Concentrations

Humans have increased the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere by 40% over the past 150 years, primarily through the combustion of fossil fuels.

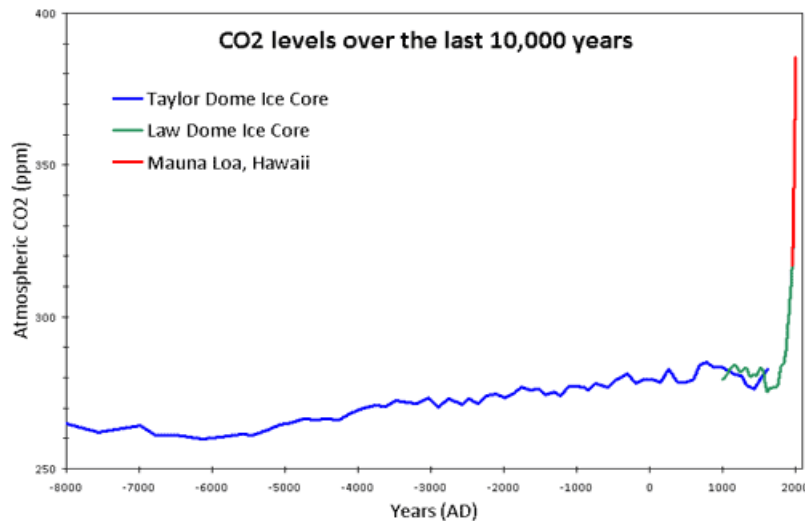


Figure 1: CO₂ levels (parts per million) over the past 10,000 years. Blue line from Taylor Dome ice cores ([NOAA](#)). Green line from Law Dome ice core ([CDIAC](#)). Red line from direct measurements at Mauna Loa, Hawaii ([NOAA](#)).

We know that the increase in atmospheric CO₂ is anthropogenic from a number of lines of evidence. [Atmospheric oxygen is decreasing](#) at approximately the same rate as the atmospheric CO₂ increase, which tells us that the source of the change is from a release of carbon combining with atmospheric oxygen rather than a natural release of CO₂. We also know that the 30 billion tonnes of CO₂ released by human activity [must go somewhere](#), and in fact atmospheric CO₂ is only increasing by about 16 billion tonnes per year (the rest is going into the oceans). CO₂ produced from burning fossil fuels or burning forests also has quite a different isotopic composition from CO₂ in the atmosphere, because plants have a preference for the lighter isotopes (¹²C vs. ¹³C); thus they have lower ¹³C/¹²C ratios. And indeed we've observed this ratio decline in the atmosphere.

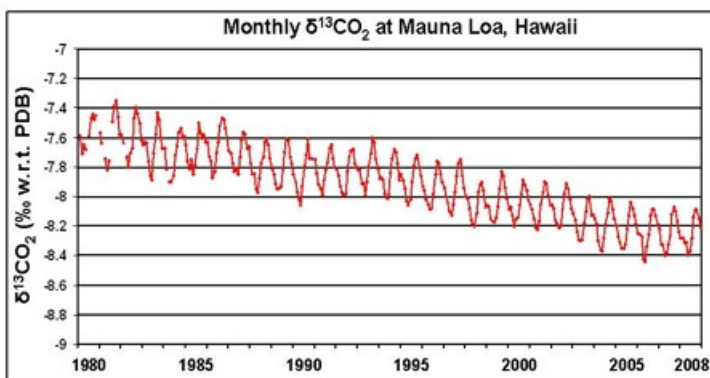


Figure 2: Atmospheric ¹³C ratio as measured at Mauna Loa ([CDIAC](#))

The Increasing CO₂ is Causing Global Warming

Thus we know that human emissions are increasing the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere, which as a greenhouse gas, in turn increases the greenhouse effect. This increases the amount of energy (in the form of longwave infrared radiation) reaching the Earth's surface. We've [observed this increase through spectroscopy](#), which measures changes in the electromagnetic spectrum. Climate scientists have also

[quantified the amount of warming](#) we expect to see from the energy imbalance caused by this increased downward radiation, and it matches well with observations. Given the amount of CO₂ humans have added to the atmosphere already, once the planet reaches a new equilibrium state, it will have warmed approximately 1.4°C from pre-industrial levels. Additionally, we have observed numerous [key 'fingerprints'](#) of anthropogenic global warming which confirm that the warming we've experienced is due to an increased greenhouse effect.

How Much Warming is Dangerous?

There are some positive effects of global warming from increased CO₂ emissions. For example, improved agriculture at high latitudes and increased vegetation growth in some circumstances. However, [the negatives will far outweigh the positives](#). Coast-bound communities are threatened by [rising sea levels](#). Melting glaciers threaten the [water supplies of hundreds of millions](#). Species are already becoming extinct at a rate [100 to 1000 times higher than the "background" rate of long spans of geological time](#) partially due to the effects of global warming and climate change.

Quantifying exactly at what point global warming will become dangerous is a difficult task. However, based on the research and recommendations of climate scientists, more than 100 countries have adopted a global warming limit of 2°C or below (relative to pre-industrial levels) as a guiding principle for mitigation efforts to reduce climate change risks, impacts, and damages. This 2°C warming level is considered the "[danger limit](#)". During the last interglacial period when the average global temperature was approximately 2°C hotter than today, [sea levels were 6.6 to 9.4 meters higher](#) than current sea levels. Large parts of the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets melted, with the southern part of Greenland having little or no ice.

As discussed above, the CO₂ we've already emitted has committed us to about 1.4°C warming above pre-industrial levels. Given a [climate sensitivity](#) to a doubling of atmospheric CO₂ of 2-4.5°C and the fact that on our current path we're headed for a CO₂ doubling by mid-to-late 21st century, we're fast-approaching the danger limit.

How Soon Will we Reach Dangerous Warming?

[Meinshausen et al. \(2009\)](#) found that if we limit cumulative CO₂ emissions from 2000-2050 to 1,000 Gt (approximately an 80% cut in global emissions), there is a 25% probability of warming exceeding the 2°C limit, and 1,440 Gt CO₂ over that period (an 80% cut in developed country emissions) yields a 50% chance of 2°C warming by the year 2100. If we maintain current emissions levels, there is an approximately 67% chance that we will exceed 2°C warming by 2100.

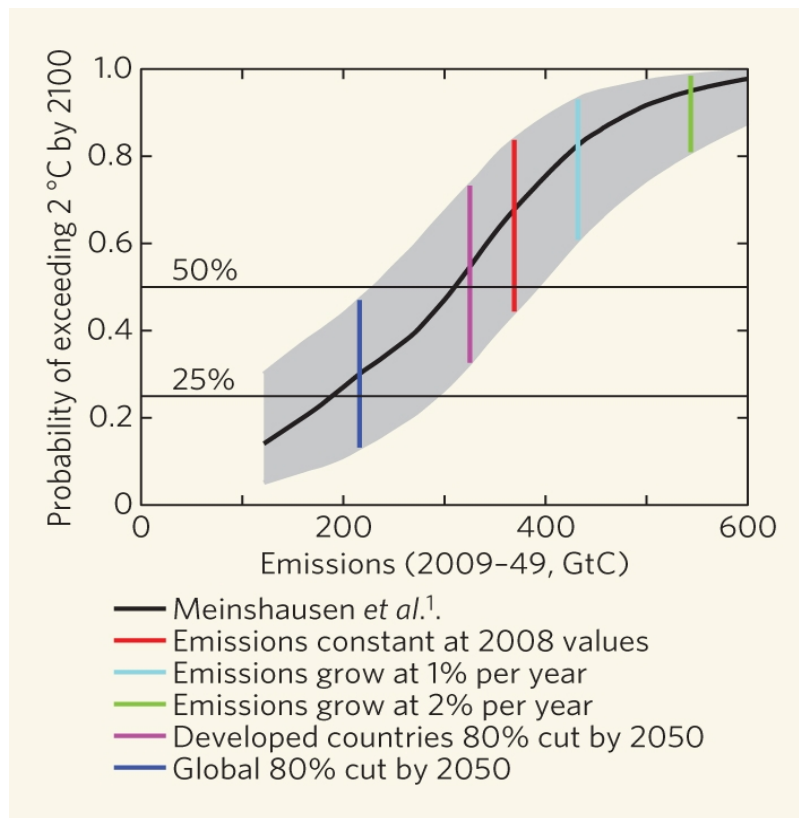


Figure 3: Probability of exceeding 2°C warming by 2100 in various emissions scenarios in gigatonnes of carbon ([RealClimate](#))

In short, to avoid the amount of global warming which is considered dangerous based on our understanding of the climate and empirical evidence, we need to achieve major reductions in global CO₂ emissions in the next 40 years. Thus it becomes quite clear that not only is CO₂ a pollutant, but it also poses a risk to public health and welfare.

Ocean Acidification

Another impact of increasing atmospheric CO₂ emissions is ocean acidification. When CO₂ dissolves in seawater, it increases the hydrogen ion concentration through the chemical reaction $\text{CO}_2 + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{HCO}_3^-$, thus decreasing the pH of the oceans ([NOAA 2008](#)). Among other impacts, this decreasing oceanic pH has a damaging effect on corals, which form the habitat of approximately 25% of marine species ([Karleskint et al. 2009](#)). A seminal study co-authored by 17 marine scientists ([Hoegh-Guldberg et al. 2007](#)) found:

"Many experimental studies have shown that a doubling of pre-industrial [CO₂] atm to 560 ppm decreases coral calcification and growth by up to 40% through the inhibition of aragonite formation (the principal crystalline form of calcium carbonate deposited in coral skeletons) as carbonate-ion concentrations decrease"

Thus not only does anthropogenic CO₂ act as a dangerous pollutant due to its impacts on global warming and climate change, but it also has a major effect on marine ecosystems through ocean acidification.

CO₂ is a Pollutant

When considering the legal definition of "air pollutants" and body of scientific evidence, it becomes clear that CO₂ meets the definition and poses a significant threat to public health and welfare.

Advanced rebuttal written by dana1981



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