Supporting Information for

Uncertainties Influencing Health-based Prioritization

of Ozone Abatement Options

Antara Digar[1], Daniel S. Cohan[1] and Michelle L. Bell[2]*

[1]Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Rice University, Houston,

TX 77005, USA

[2]Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, New Haven,

CT 06511, USA

*Corresponding author: antara@rice.edu
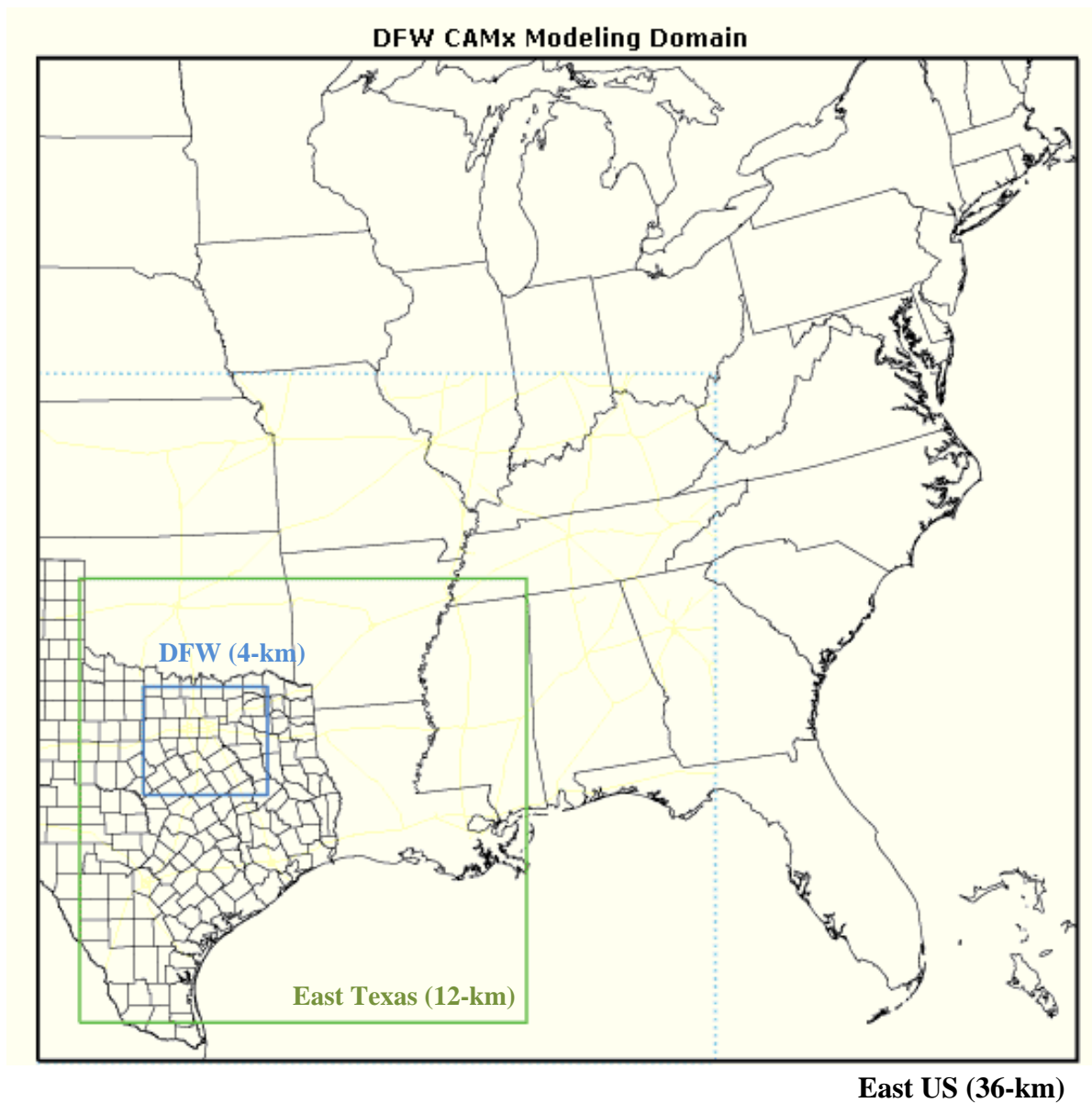
Number of pages: 06

Number of Figures: 05

DFW CAMx Modeling Domain

DFW (4-km)

East Texas (12-km)

East US (36-km)

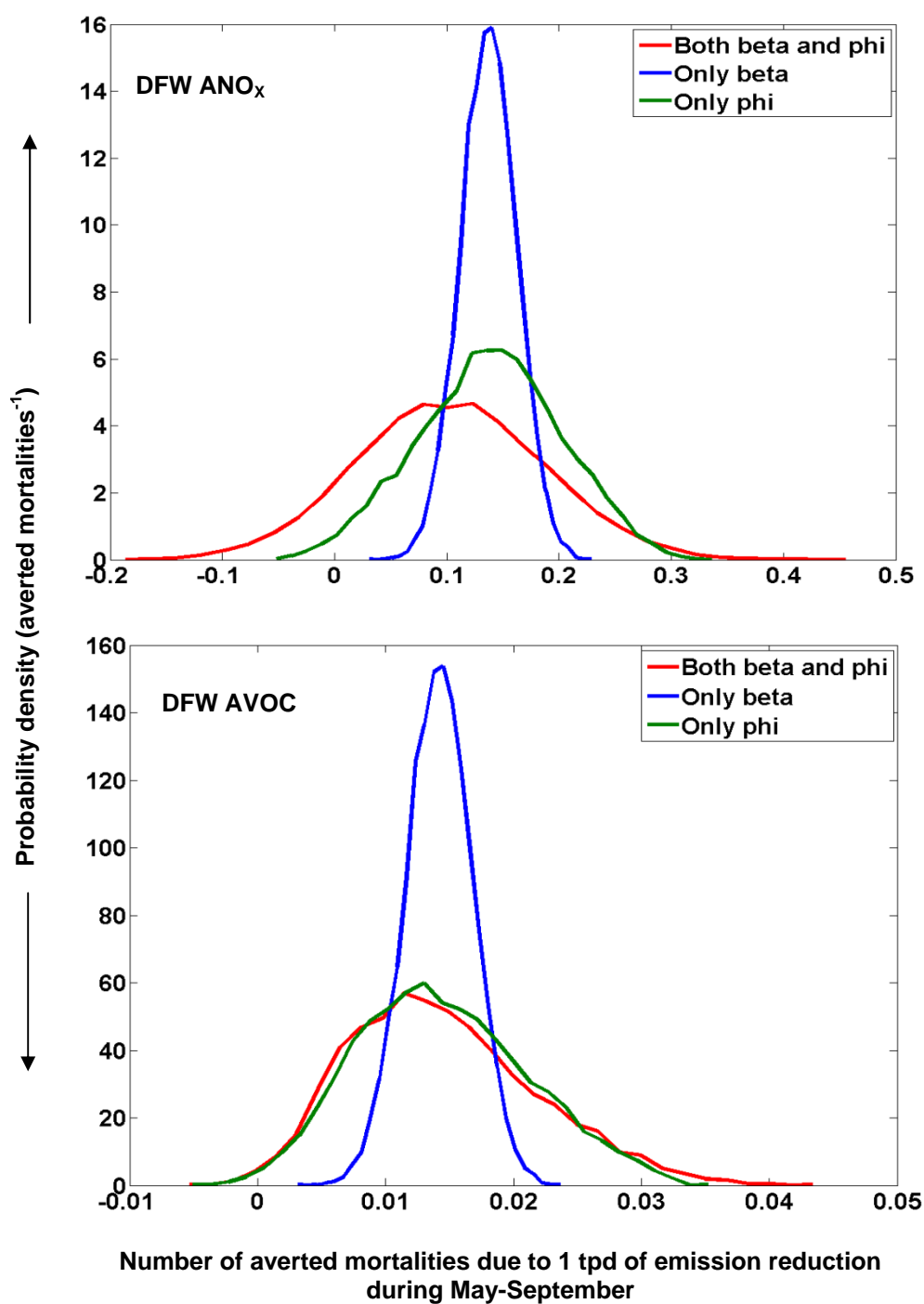**Figure S-1. CAMx Modeling Domain used for the study. [Source: TCEQ]**

Figure S-2. Probability density of averted premature mortalities per ozone season per ton per day reduction in anthropogenic NO$_X$ or VOC emission from DFW under uncertain phi and/or beta. Modeling results are shown for 8-h O$_3$ metrics, averaged over the episode and integrated over the domain for the base-case simulation.
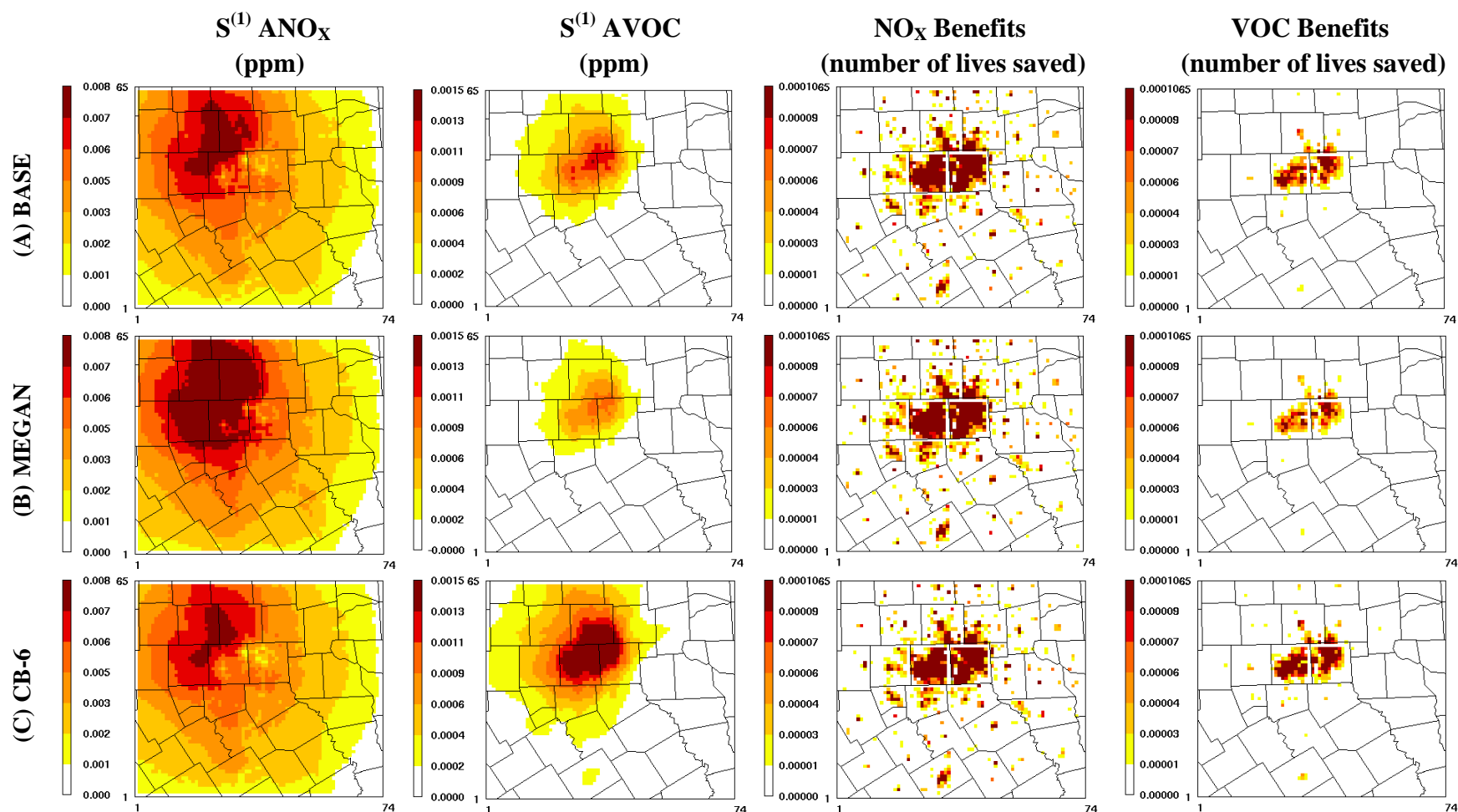
Figure S-3. Max 8-h O$_3$ sensitivity to DFW emission and health benefits (averted mortalities) per ton of reduction in NO$_X$ or VOCs for each of the 3 structural model scenarios when inputs are considered to be perfectly known. Episode average results are shown for the 4-km DFW sub-domain.
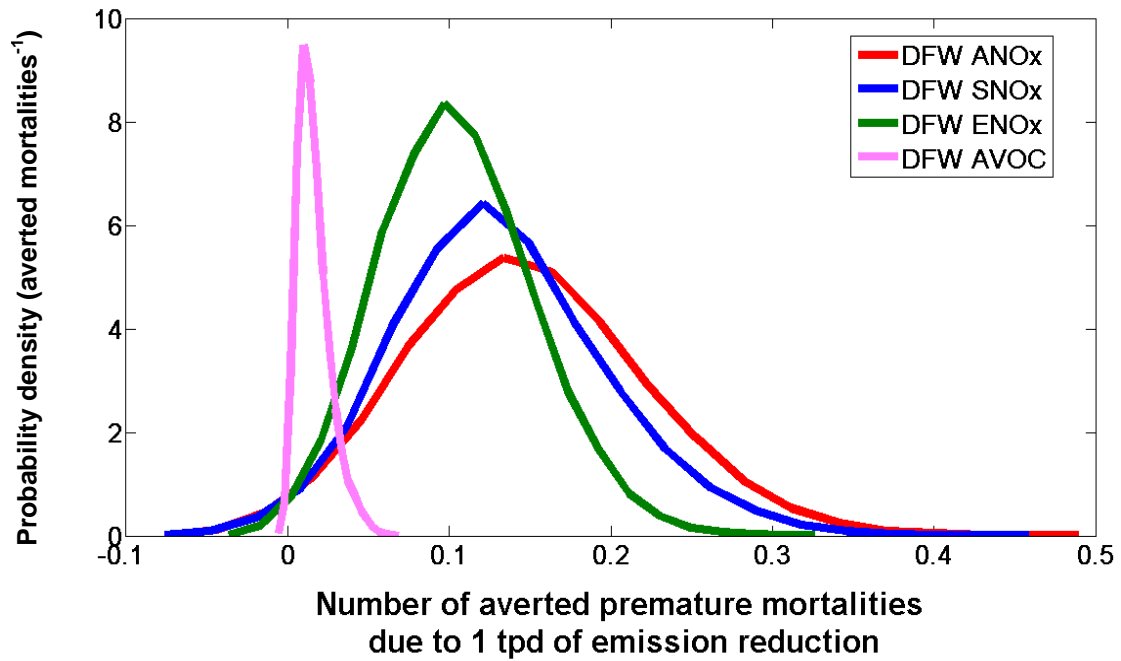
Figure S-4. Health Impacts of 8-h ozone reduction due to NO$_X$ and VOC controls from DFW (9-county), considering uncertainties in photochemical modeling and in the health response relationship.
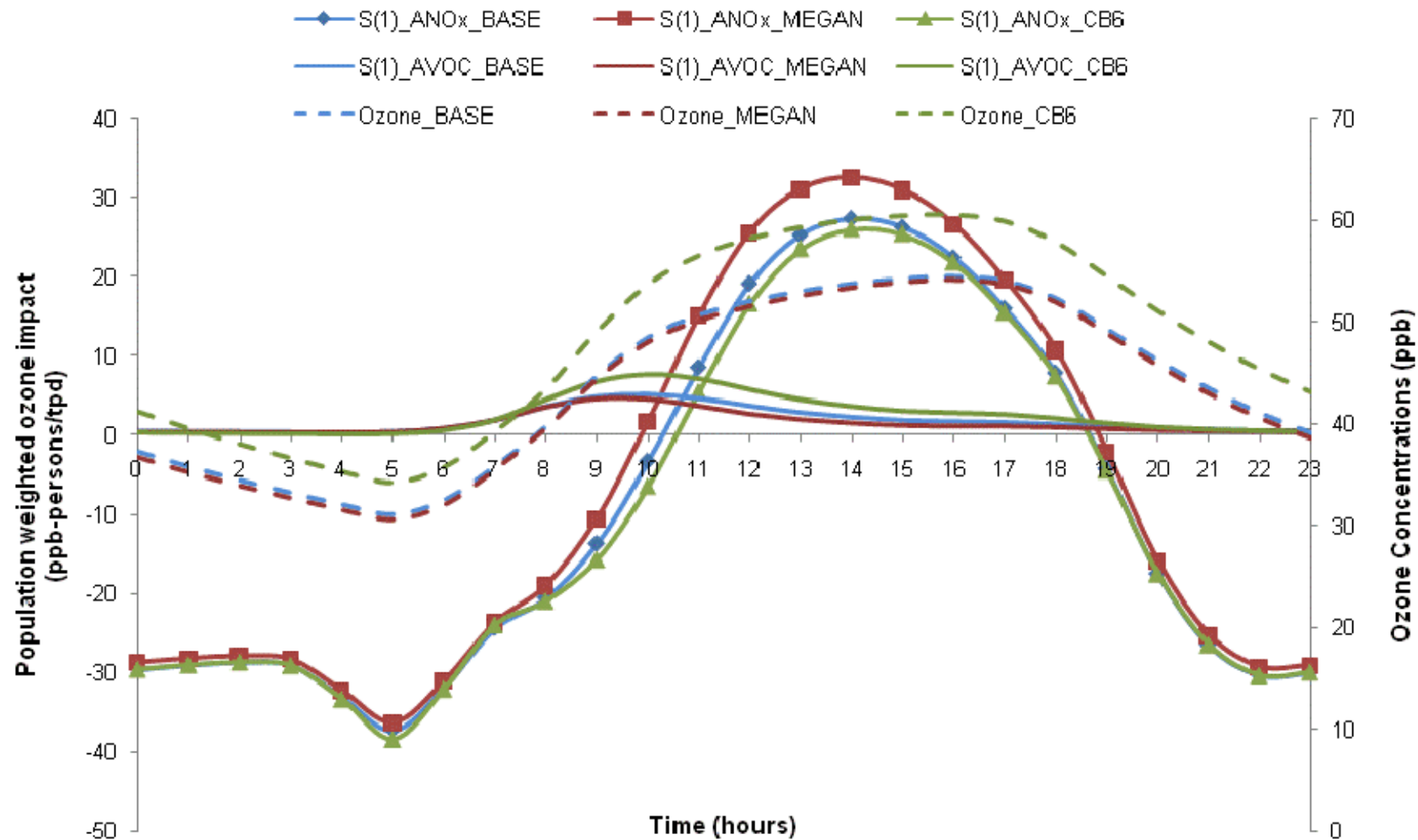
Figure S-5. Diurnal profile of ozone concentrations and sensitivities for DFW sub-domain. Results are averaged over domain and episode.