



The Growing Role of Organic Micropollutants in Air Quality and Public Health

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Message from the Guest Editors

Persistent organic (micro)pollutants (POPs, persistent organic pollutants) are a heterogeneous group of organic compounds which, due to their chemical–physical characteristics, once released into the environment, appear to persist for a very long time. In particular, by organic micropollutants, we mean highly toxic substances at very small concentrations that can be responsible for pathological processes affecting various organs and systems (skin, immune system, reproductive system, endocrine system, and nervous system) and which include polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and furans (PCDFs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). This Special Issue aims to deepen our knowledge of the analytical, chemical–physical, and biological properties of the chemical species present in the atmosphere, in order to evaluate their effective toxicological impact as a function of environmental persistence, and to relate the different artificial and natural emissions. with the effects on ecosystems and human health.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Continued developments in instrumentation and modeling have driven atmospheric science to become increasingly more complex with a deeper understanding of concepts, mechanisms, and interactions. This is the field that innovation built and it has led to a better appreciation for the complexity with atmosphere. Human life is intertwined in this complexity as we strive to better understand our atmosphere. Climate change is constantly stretching the limits of our thinking and forcing new ideas and concepts to be played out. Welcome to the Anthropocene!

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