Real-time Air Quality Mapping for the South Coast Air Basin



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Outline

- South Coast AQMD jurisdiction overview
- Web Mapping AQI examples, issues & potential solutions
- Real-time PM2.5 issues
 - BAM Adjustment to FRM Fog/Humidity Issue

SCAQMD Information

SCAQMD jurisdiction:

the South Coast Air Basin

- Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties
- part of Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins
 - Coachella Valley (SSAB)
 - portion of desert Riverside County (MDAB)
- SCAQMD provides forecasts for the Antelope Valley APCD & Mojave Desert AQMD
- 45 Forecast Areas total





South Coast Air Quality Management District

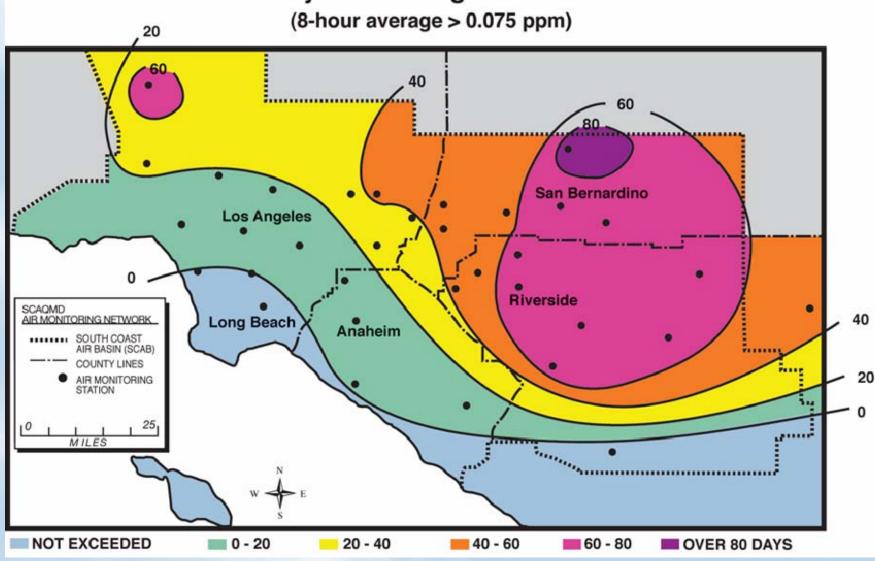


Forecast for 45 Source-Receptor Areas



OZONE — 2008

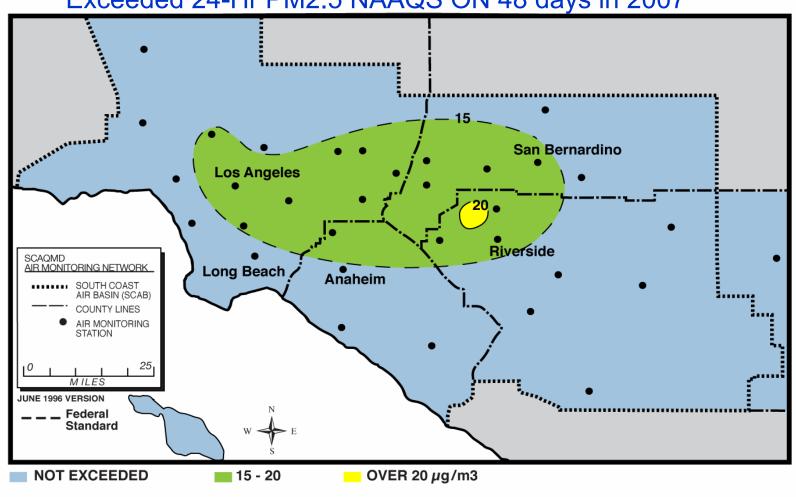
Number of Days Exceeding the Federal Standard



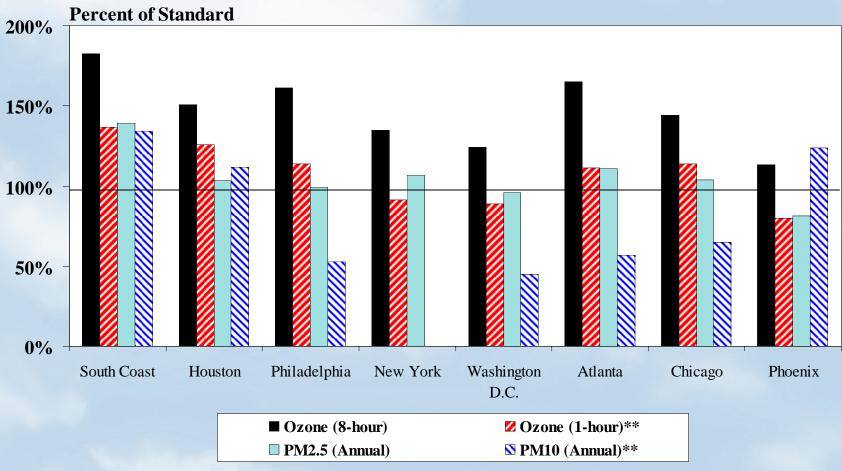
PM2.5 - 2007

Annual Arithmetic Mean, μ g/m³ (Federal Standard = 15 μ g/m³)

Exceeded 24-Hr PM2.5 NAAQS ON 48 days in 2007



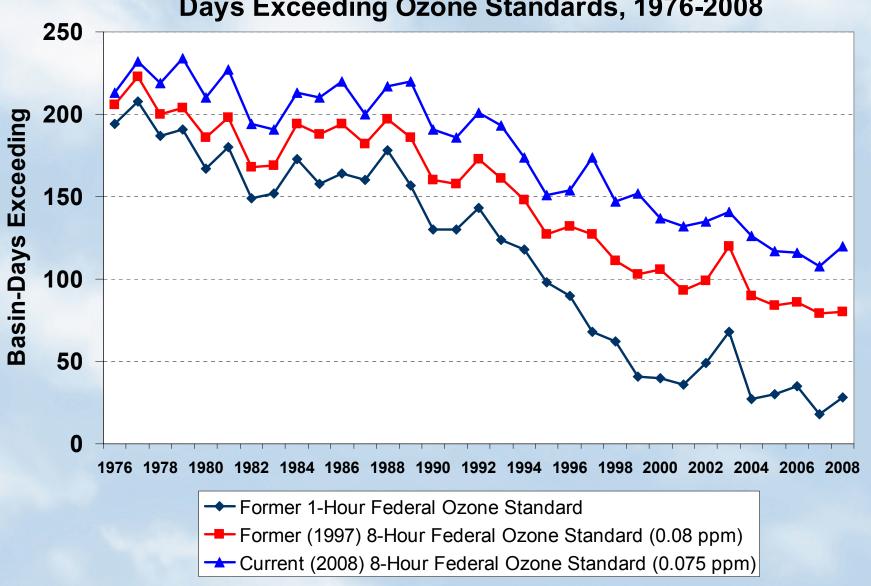
2007 South Coast Air Basin Air Quality Compared to Other U.S. Cities



^{**} Based on the former standards.

South Coast Air Basin

Days Exceeding Ozone Standards, 1976-2008





Criteria Pollutant Measurements

Ozone

Carbon Monoxide

Nitrogen Dioxide

PM10

PM2.5

30 stations

26 stations

25 stations

11 continuous (TEOM & BAM)

21 FRM

9+ continuous (BAM)

20 FRM

4 Portable (eBAM)

SCAQMD AQ Data Accessibility Goals

- Improve Public Accessibility to AQ data and forecasts
 Had longstanding effective programs
 Large wildfire events in 2007 highlighted the need to improve
- Improve Agency Response and Forecasting of Events
- Provide Routine AQ Forecasts

SCAQMD Website, Email & FAX systems

- **EPA AIRNow & EnviroFlash**
- Provide Real-Time Data & Episode Alerts:

AIRNow

EnviroFlash (exceedance alerts coming soon?)

Media Releases

SCAQMD Website → New Web Map

EnviroFlash for 45 Forecast Areas



Air Quality Notifications



Forecast for Pomona Walnut Vly, CA

Today and Tomorrow's Forecast

Thursday, Jan 29: 54 AQI Moderate **Yellow** Particle Pollution (2.5 microns)

Friday, Jan 30: 52 AQI Moderate **Yellow** Particle Pollution (2.5 microns)

This is a pilot program for issuing South Coast Air Quality Management District air quality forecasts through the EPA EnviroFlash System.

Current air quality readings and forecasts for the entire air basin can be obtained from the AQMD web page at http://www.aqmd.gov/smog or our automated voice recording system at (800) 288-7664.

SCAQMD Monitoring area map: http://www.aqmd.gov/map/MapAQMD2.pdf

Please send any questions or comments to: Mr. Kevin Durkee, Phone: (909) 396-3168, E-Mail: kdurkee@agmd.gov

SCAQMD AQI Web Mapping

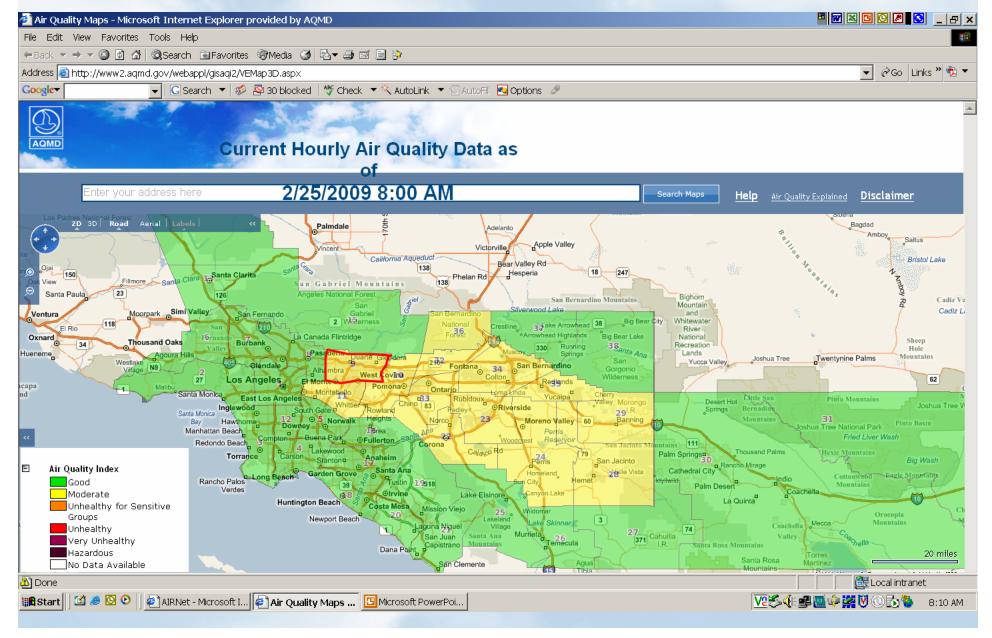
- Map Max AQI
 Ozone (1- & 8-Hr), PM2.5, PM10, CO & NO2
- Map by longstanding Source-Receptor Areas (~45 Forecast Areas)
- Initial Web Map on-line mid-2008 using Microsoft Virtual Earth platform
- Switched to faster server during November 2008 wildfires
 - huge volume of web hits 140,000 requests/day is average 815,000 requests/day average for the fire week 1.5 Million requests on Monday, March 17, 2008
- Continuing to make improvements

SCAQMD Home Page

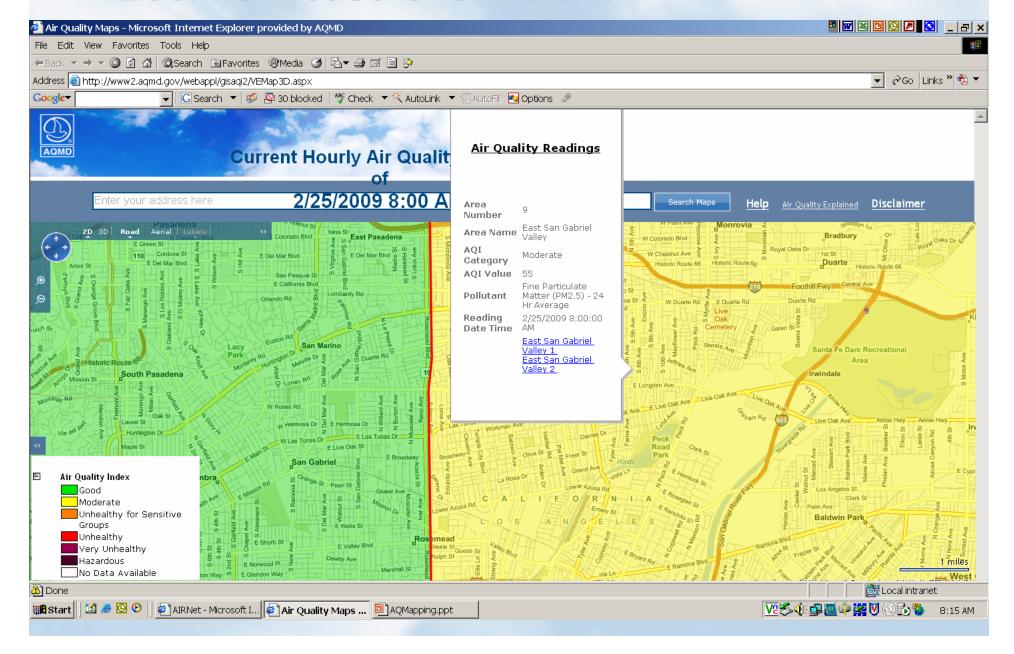
http://www.aqmd.gov/



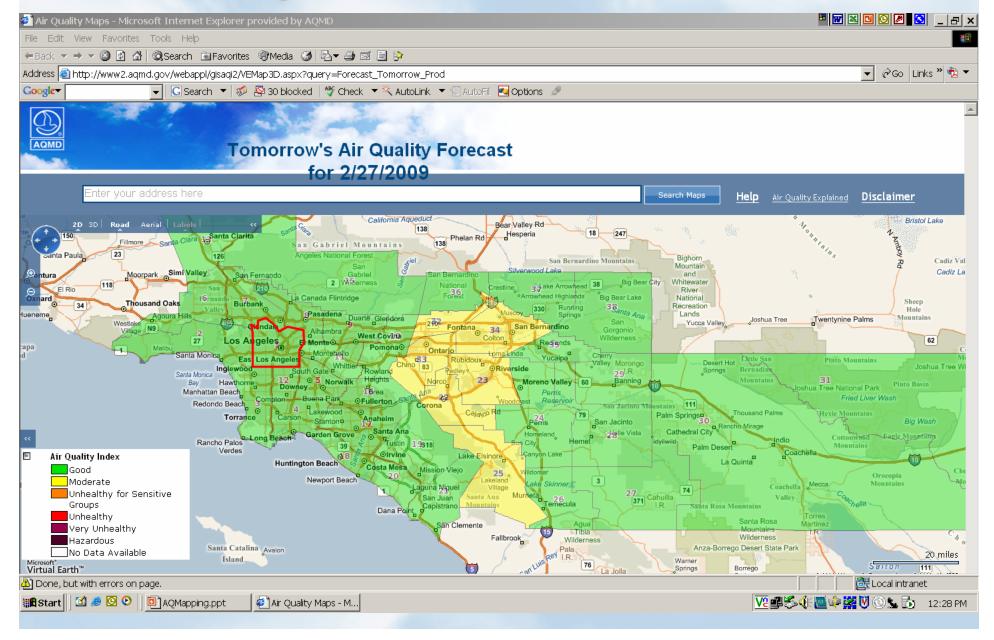
Hourly Current AQI



Zoom & Mouse-Over Details



Air Quality Forecasts



Map Implementation Issues

- Proxy assumptions needed to map sourcereceptor areas with no monitoring stations
- Backward looking 8-hour ozone and 24hour PM averages not responsive enough
- How to handle missing data?
- Want mapped data to be health protective and representative

Implementation

- Currently using regression equations for a "midpoint" 8-hour ozone estimate from 1-hour average
 These work well but should be revisited
- Initially using backward-looking 24-hour average for PM2.5 and PM10
- Regression equations not as well-suited to PM 24-hour averages
- Needed a "mid-point" surrogate method for 24hour PM averages

Mid-Point 24-Hour Average (Conroy Method)

- MID24 = $(12 \times C_{12} + 12 \times C_4)/24$ - where $C_{12} = 12$ -Hour Running Average PM $C_4 = 4$ -Hour Running Average PM
- Uses normal AQI cutpoints
- Can be used year round
- Makes mapped PM AQI more responsive to fires
- AIRNow uses a modified version of this method using an "adjusted" 4-Hour average
- To be more health protective, SCAQMD plans to use the higher AQI from the Conroy and the 24-Hour Running Average (18 observations minimum) for the real-time reported AQI.

Wildfire Smoke

A Guide for Public Health Officials

Revised July 2008



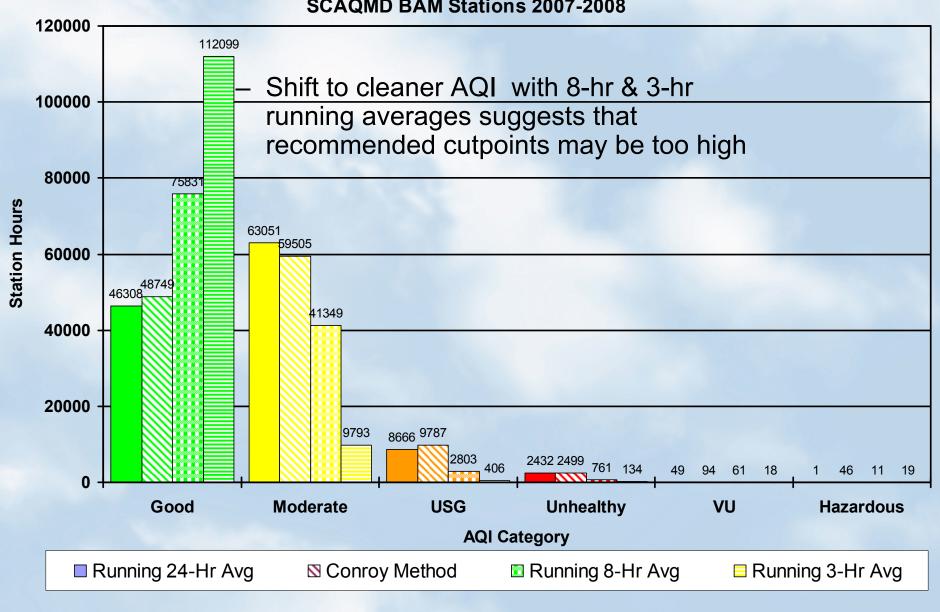
- Guidance document written by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; and the Missoula County Health Department
- Input from individuals in several other state and federal agencies, in particular the California Department of Health Services, the California Air Resources Board, and the Washington State Department of Health
- Based on more precautionary breakpoints used by Washington & Montana
- AQI Scaling Factors from EPA SCREEN model
- http://oehha.ca.gov/air/risk_assess/ wildfirev8.pdf

Wildfire Smoke AQI Guidance

(updated with1/15/09 Proposed EPA AQI cutpoints)

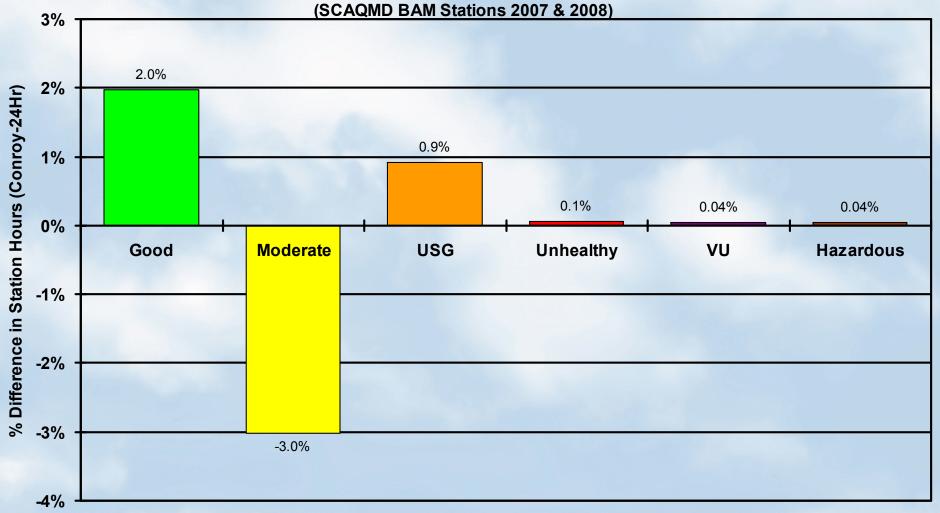
AQI	PM2.5 or PM10 Level (μg/m³, 1- to 3-Hr Avg) [PM24 ÷ 0.4]	PM2.5 or PM10 Level (µg/m³, 8-Hr Avg) [PM24 ÷ 0.7]	PM2.5 or PM10 Level (µg/m³, 24-Hr Avg)	Visibility (miles, in arid conditions)
Good (0-50)	0-38	0-22	0-15.4	≥ 11
Moderate (51-100)	39-88	23-50	15.5-35.4	6-10
USG (101-150)	89-138	51-79	35.5-55.4	3-5
Unhealthy (151-200)	139-375	80-214	55.5-150.4	1.5-2.75
Very Unhealthy (201-300)	376-626	215-357	150.5-250.4	1-1.25
Hazardous (>300)	≥ 626	≥ 358	≥ 250.5	< 1

PM2.5 AQI Category Hours by Method SCAQMD BAM Stations 2007-2008



% Change in Basin-Wide PM2.5 Station Hours

due to Switch from Running 24-Hour Average to Conroy Method
(SCAOMD BAM Stations 2007 & 2008)



AQI Category

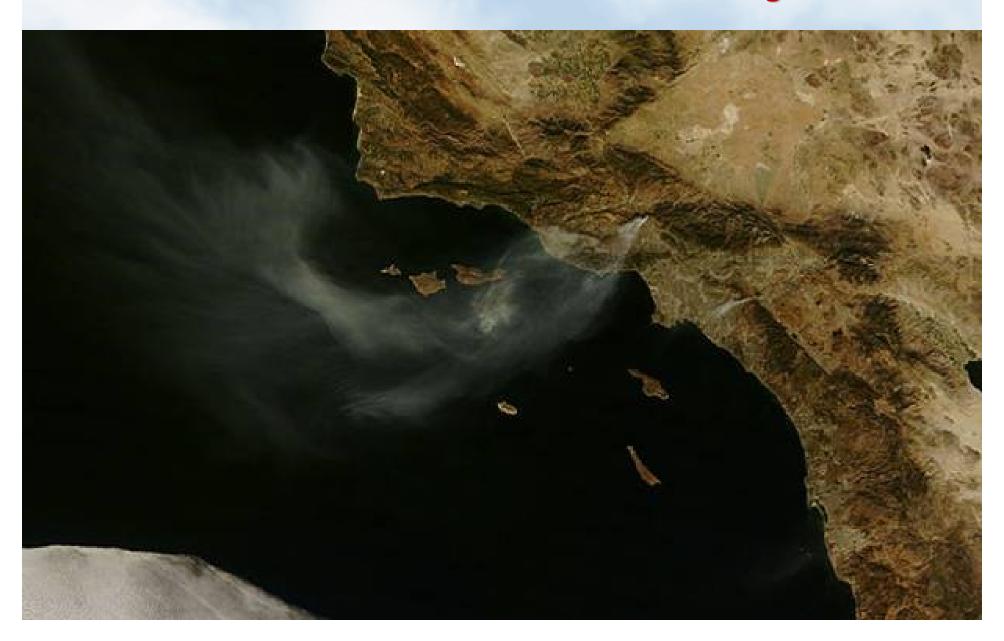
Example: Southern California WildfiresNovember 2008

- Strong Santa Ana Winds
- Three Fires:

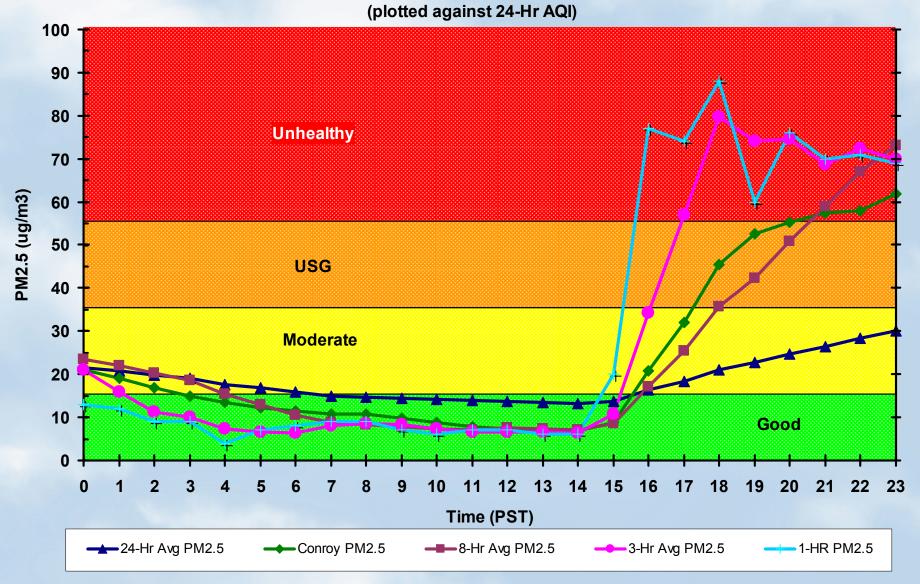
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Tea (Santa Barbara; Nov 13-17; 1,940 Acres)
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- Sayre (Sylmar; Nov 14-20; 11,262 Acres)
- Freeway Complex (Yorba Linda, Brea, Chino Hills; Nov 15-19; 30,305 Acres)
- > 50,000 Residents Evacuated
- > 43,000 Acres Burned
- > 1,000 Structures Destroyed
- Air Quality Impacts for 8 Days +
- AQI Mapping Changes were made on the fly

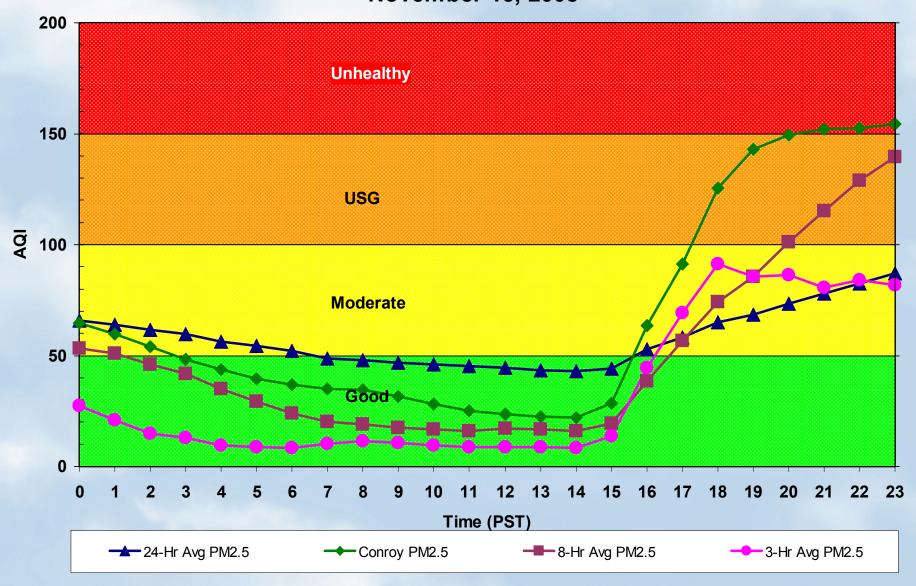
November 15, 2008 ~1030 PST NASA MODIS Terra Satellite True Color Image



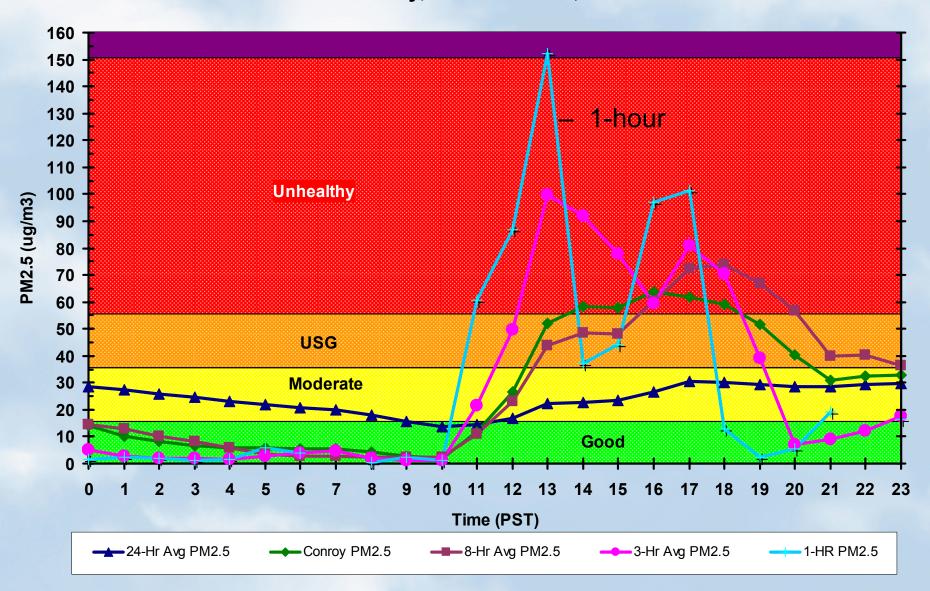
Burbank BAM PM2.5 Concentrations Saturday, November 15, 2008

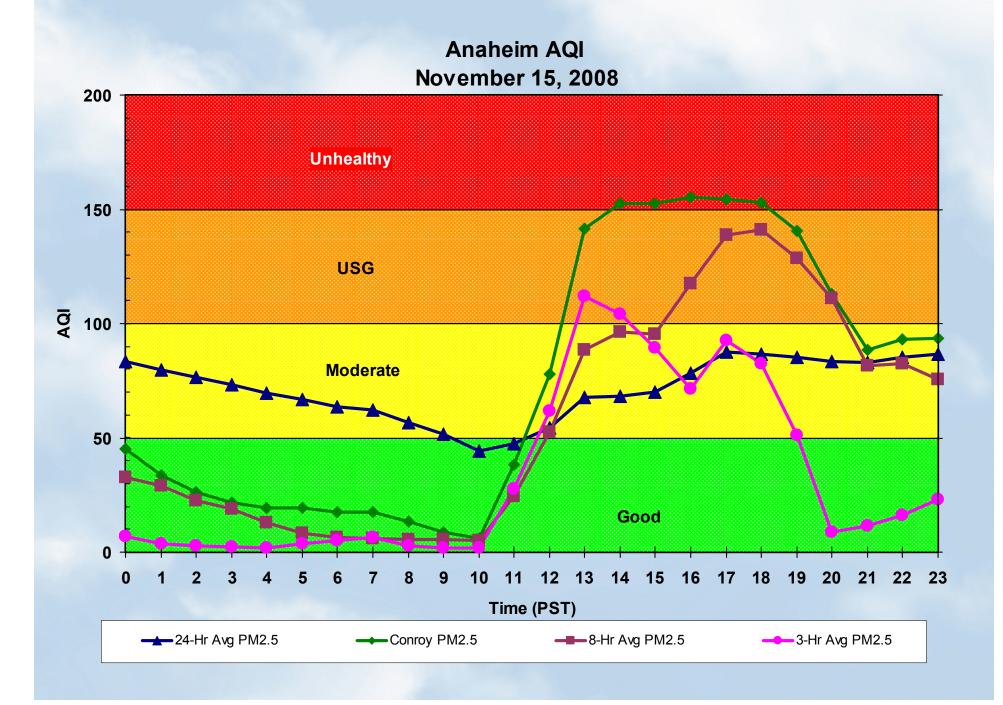


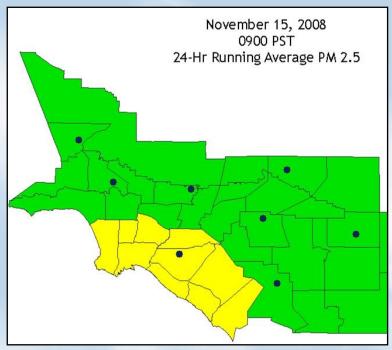
Burbank AQI November 15, 2008

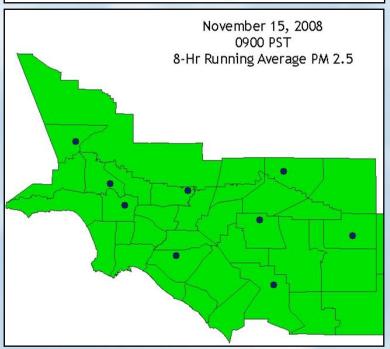


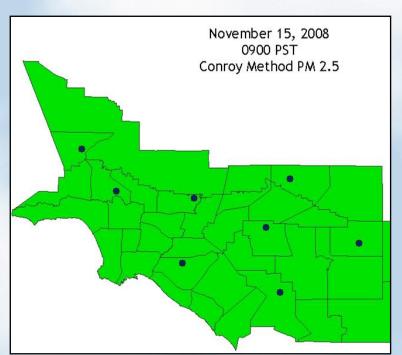
Anaheim PM2.5 Concentrations Saturday, November 15, 2008

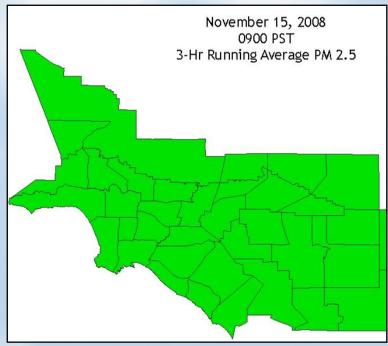




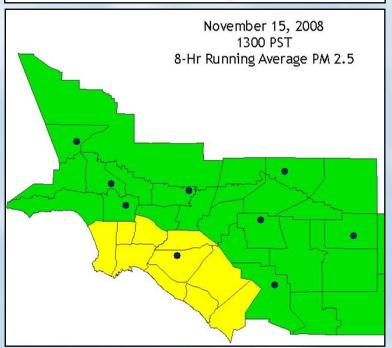


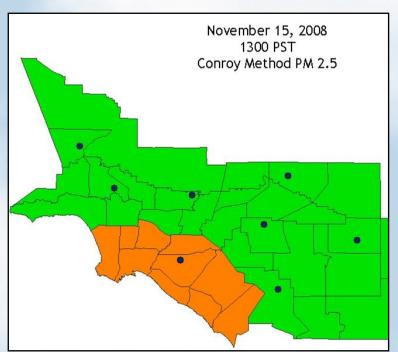


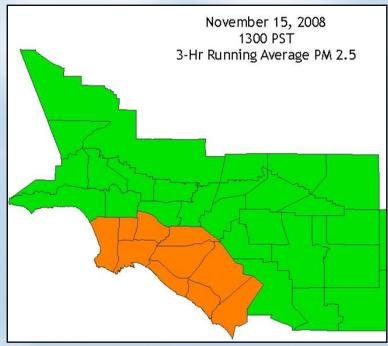


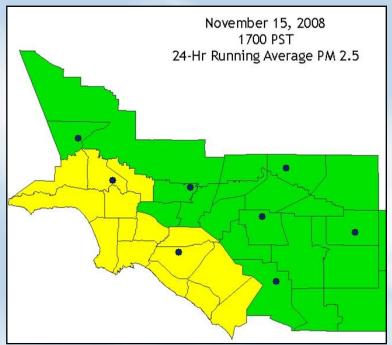


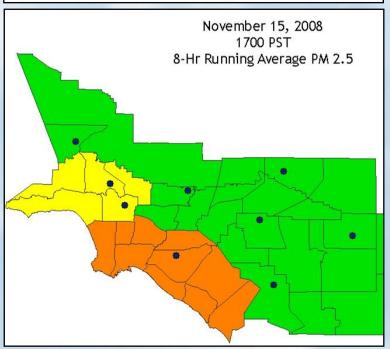


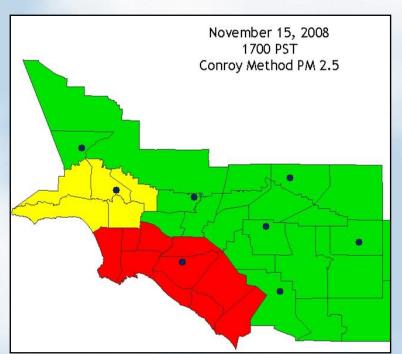


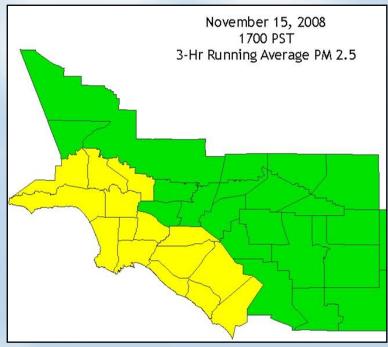




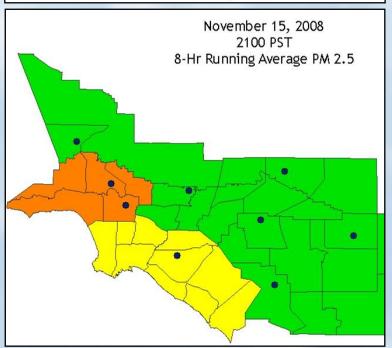


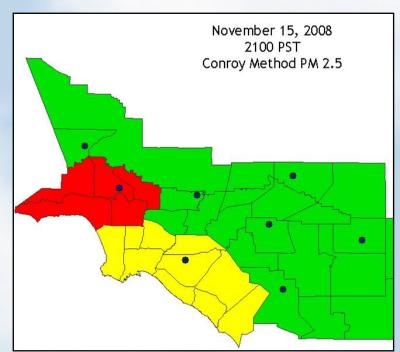


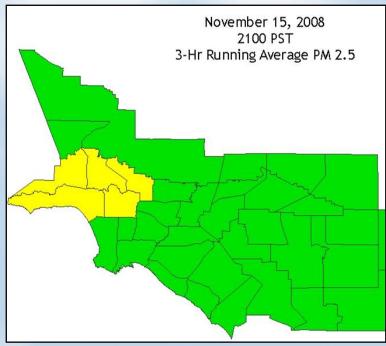






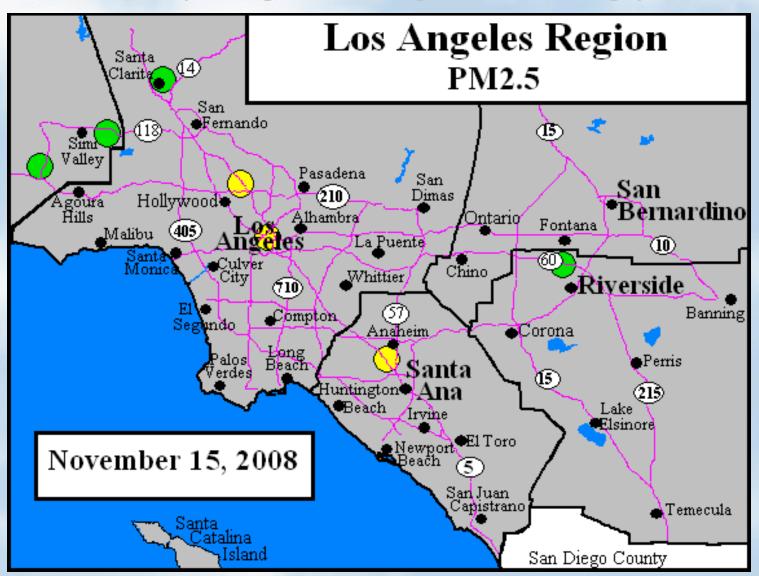






Wildfire - Day 1

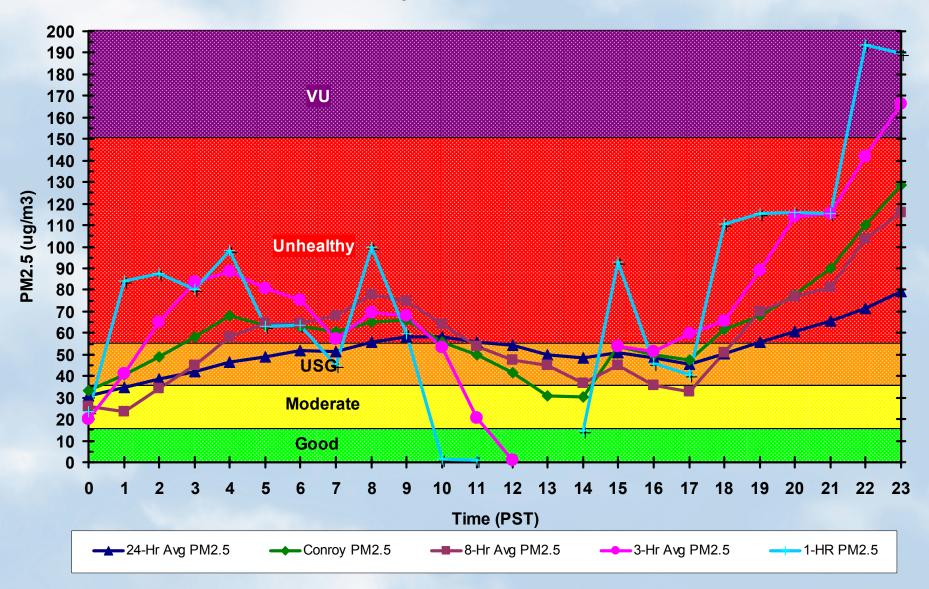
AIRNow PM2.5 (midnight to midnight 24-Hr average)



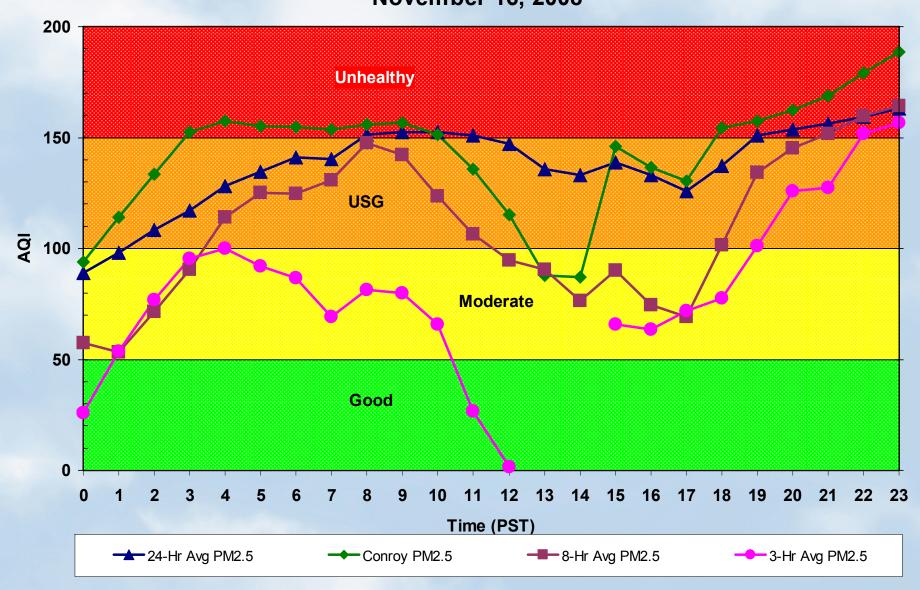
November 16, 2008 ~1330 PST NASA MODIS Aqua Satellite True Color Image



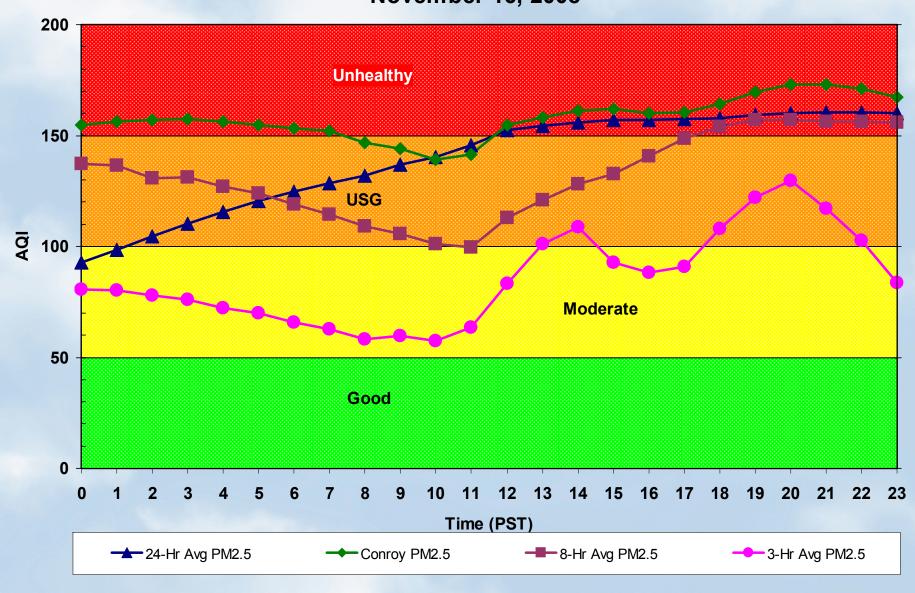
Anaheim PM2.5 Concentrations Sunday, November 16, 2008



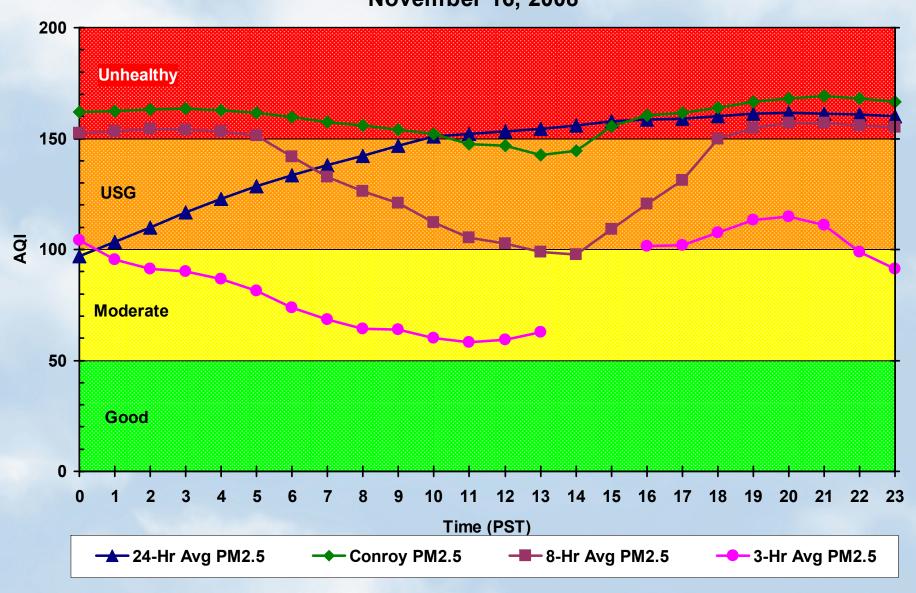
Anaheim AQI November 16, 2008

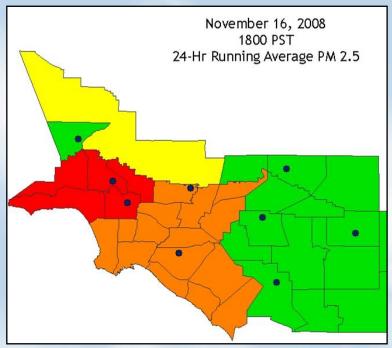


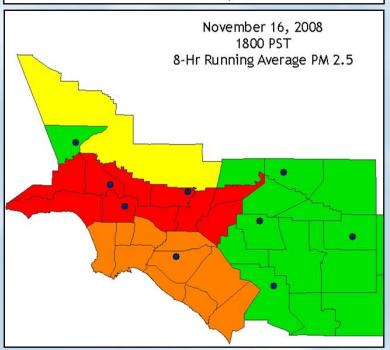
Burbank AQI November 16, 2008

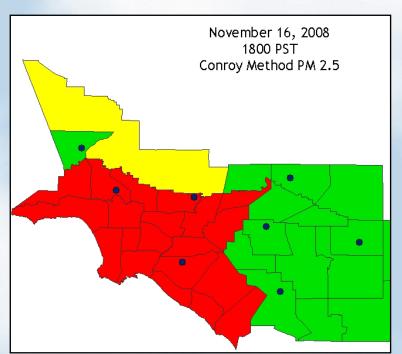


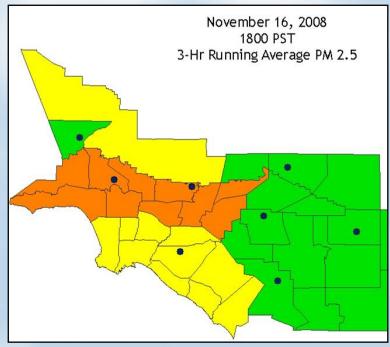
Central Los Angeles AQI November 16, 2008









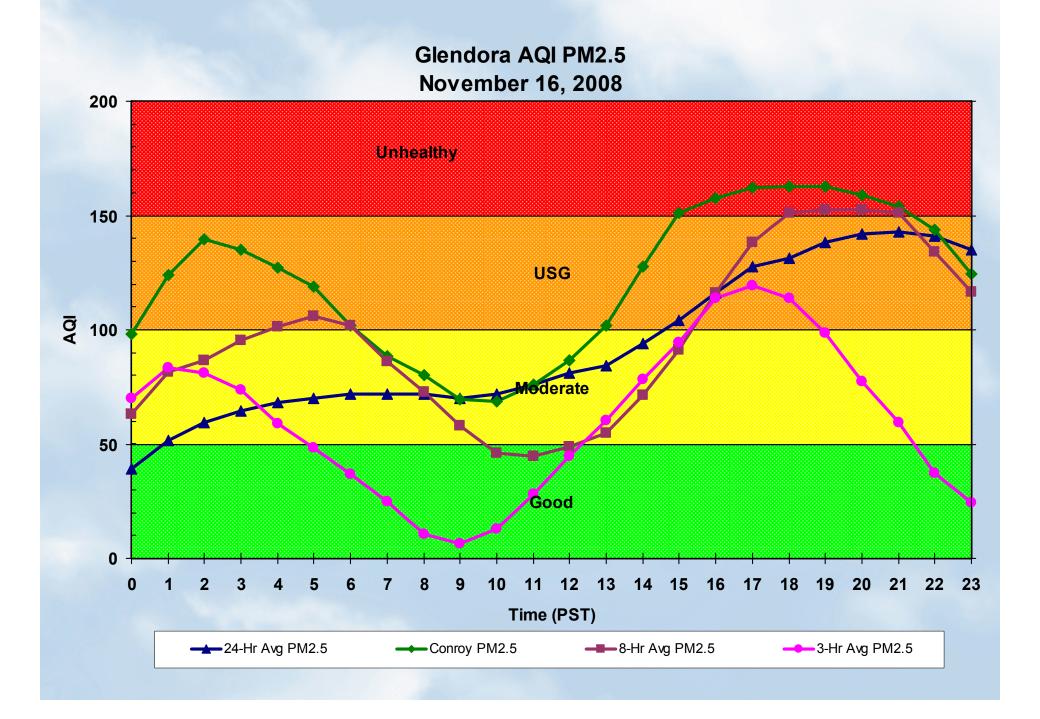


Smoke from Freeway Complex Fire

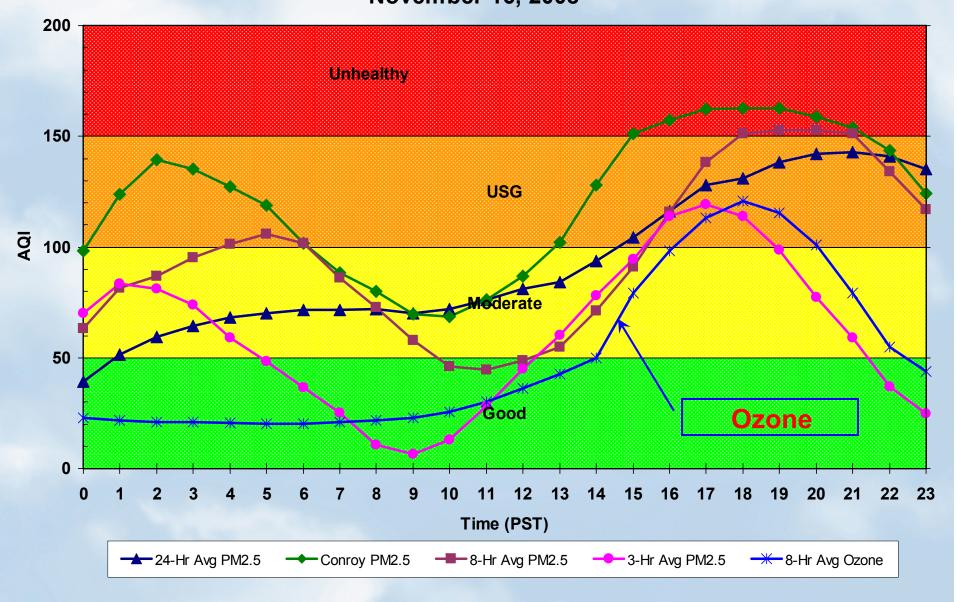
Looking South from Diamond Bar November 16, 2008 ~Noon

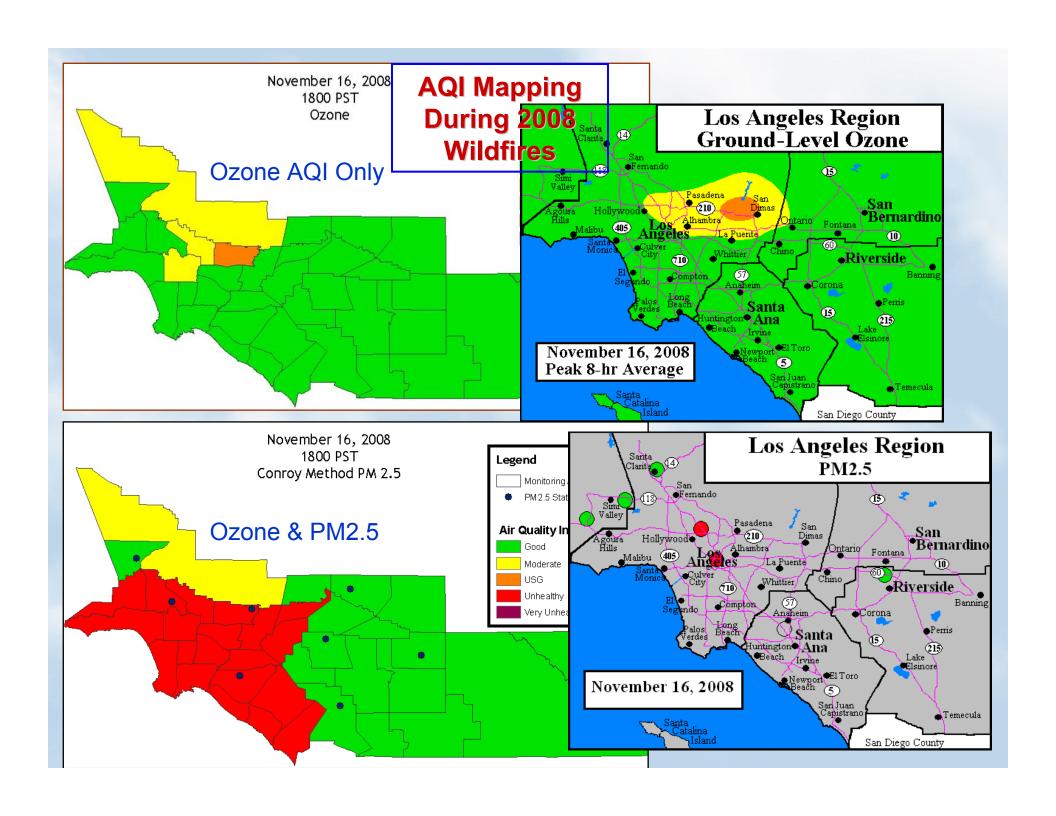


Photo Courtesy Denny Shaw, SCAQMD

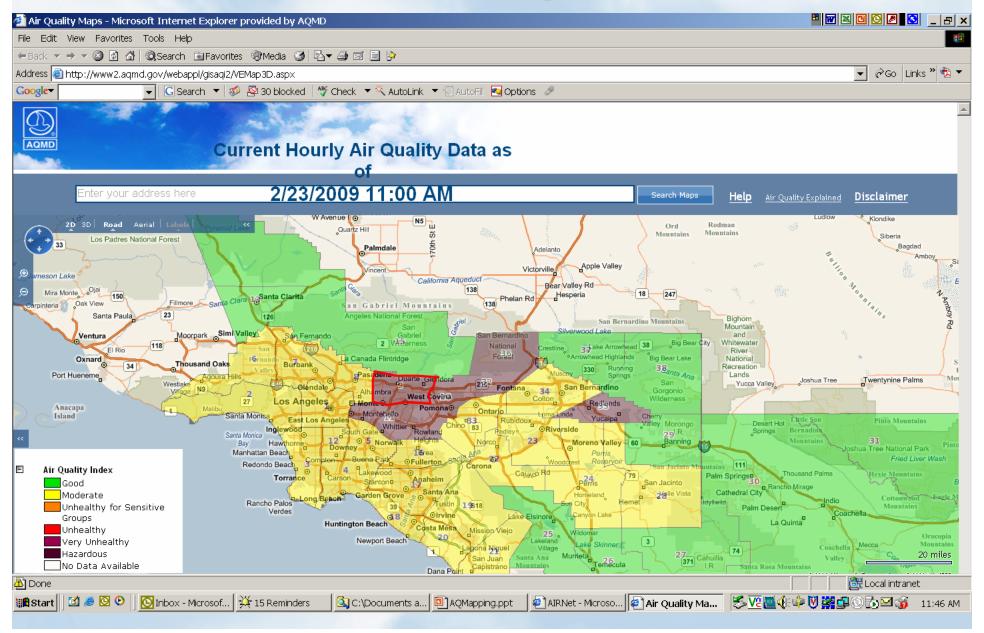


Glendora AQI PM2.5 & Ozone November 16, 2008

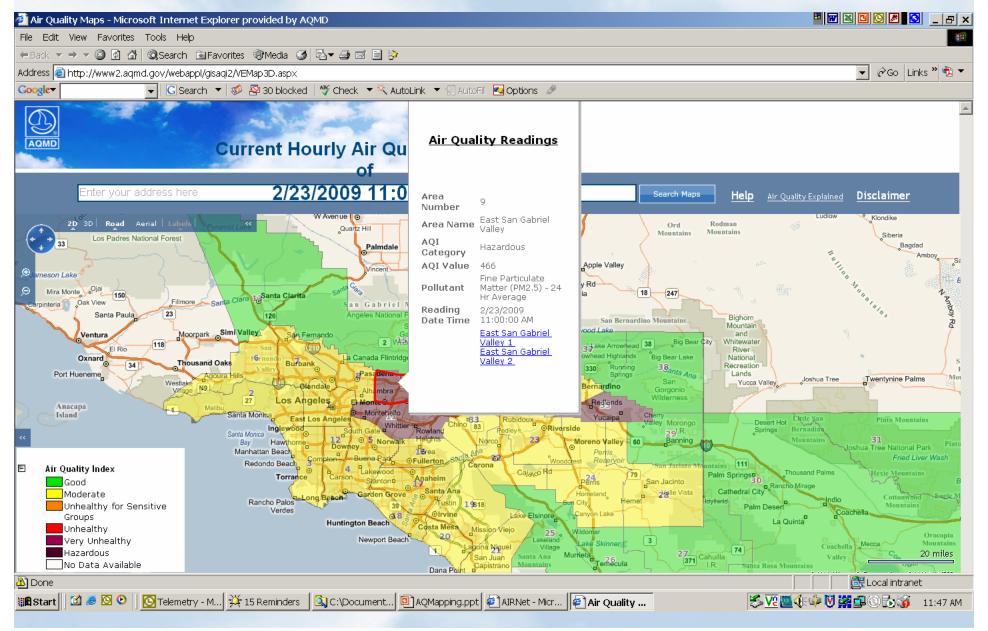




Issue: BAM Error Codes not screened Glendora PM2.5 BAM read 994 ug/m3 for several hours



Glendora PM2.5 BAM Error Code 994 µg/m3 for ~30 hours on weekend



Exceedance Notification Report Email

Exceedance Notification 2/23/2009

Pollutant Concentration Averaging Location

Time

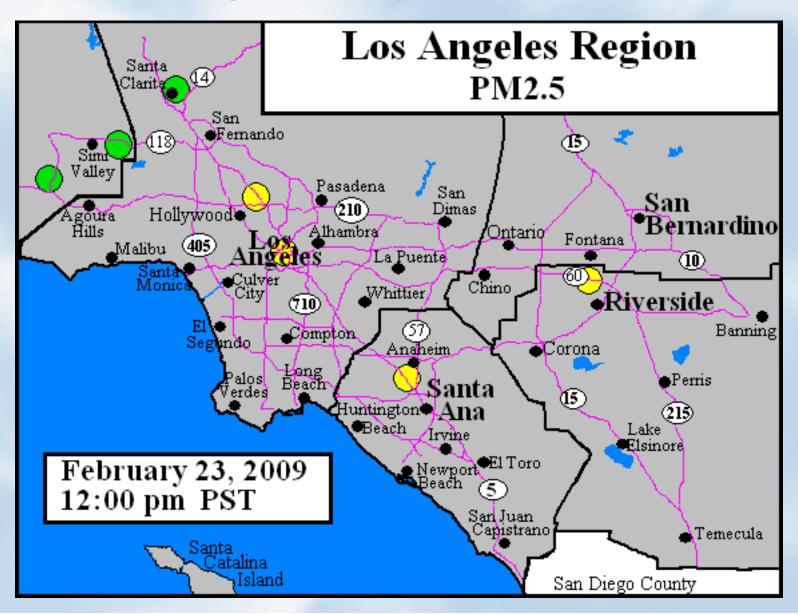
PM25 994 ug/m3 1-hr GLEN

These emails are sent to key staff based on pre-determined thresholds

AQMD is adding screeening for error codes, other outliers and sticking values

AIRNow PM2.5 February 23, 2009

Outlier Effectively Screened by AIRNow

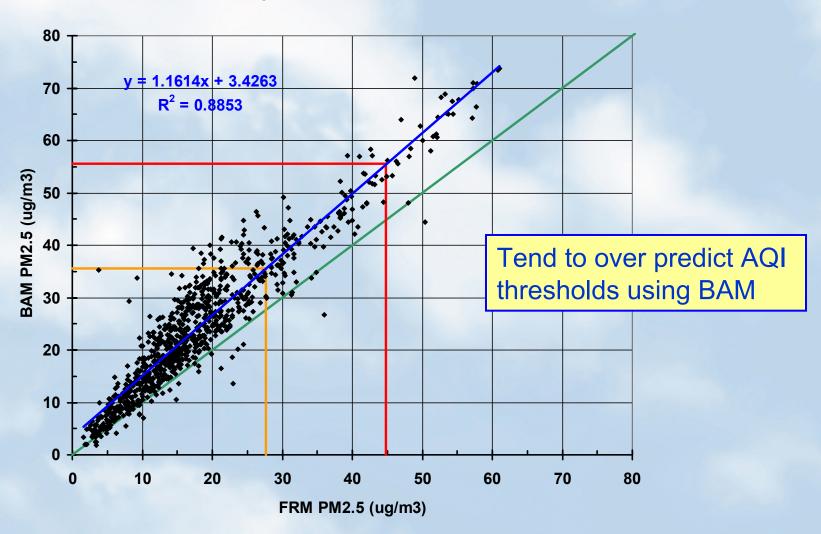


Real-Time PM2.5 Issues

Adjustment of BAM PM2.5 to FRM
 BAMs tend to be higher than FRM
 Linear regression adjustment looks promising

Regression to adjust BAM PM2.5 to FRM looks promising

Rubidoux PM2.5 January 2006 - December 2008

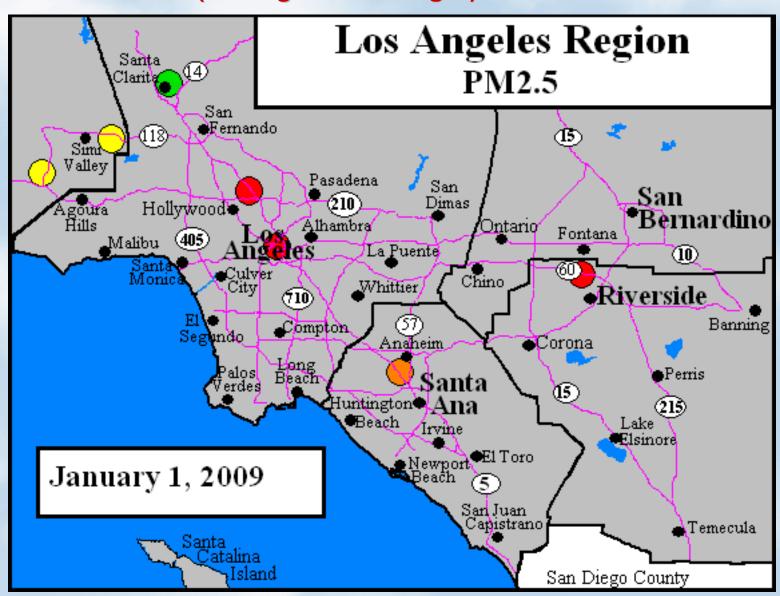


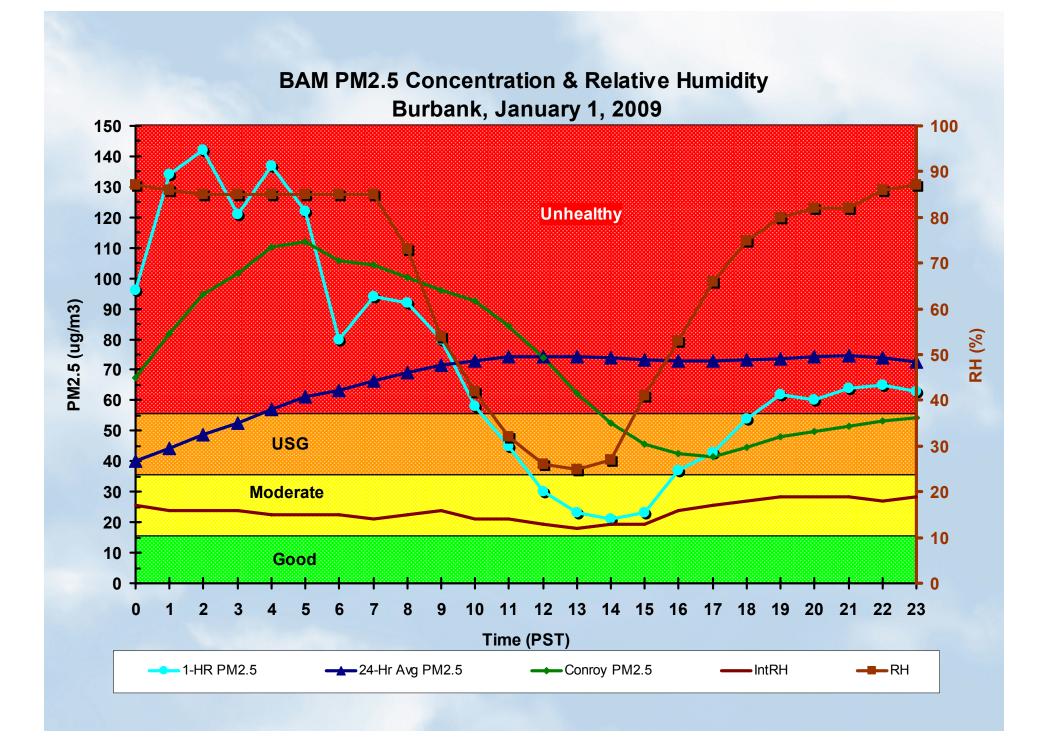
Real-Time PM2.5 Issues

- Adjustment of BAM PM2.5 to FRM
 BAMs tend to be higher than FRM
 Linear regression adjustment looks promising
- Fog Effect on BAM PM2.5
 - Dense fog (visibilities ≤ 1/4 mile) occurs on an average of ~17 days per year at downtown Los Angeles, more near the coast
 - BAM PM2.5 increase appears to be related to fog droplets, not just humidity
 Is it possible to adjust the data for fog or RH?
 Internal BAM RH may be useful
 No solutions yet

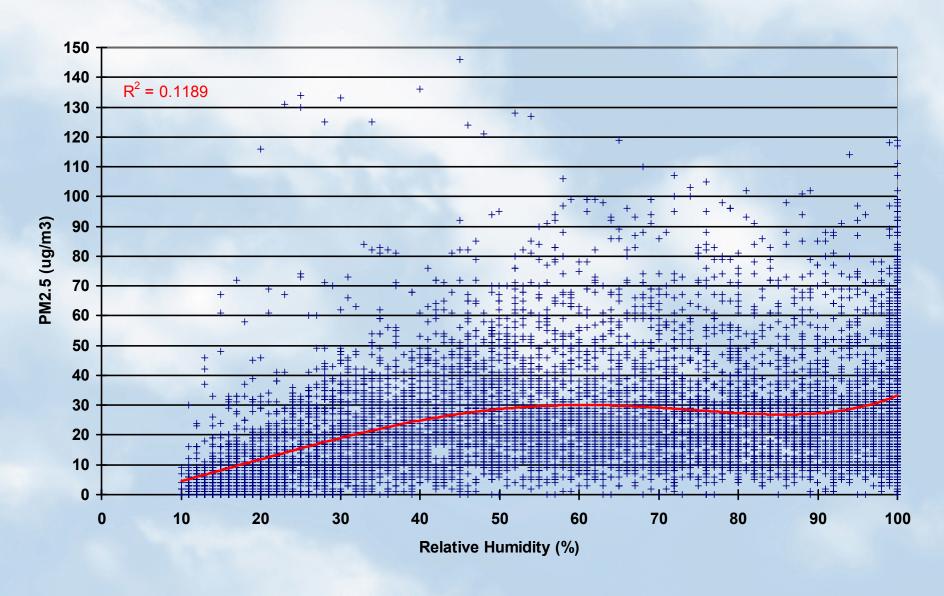
Issue: Fog Effect on BAM PM2.5

AIRNow PM2.5 (midnight to midnight)



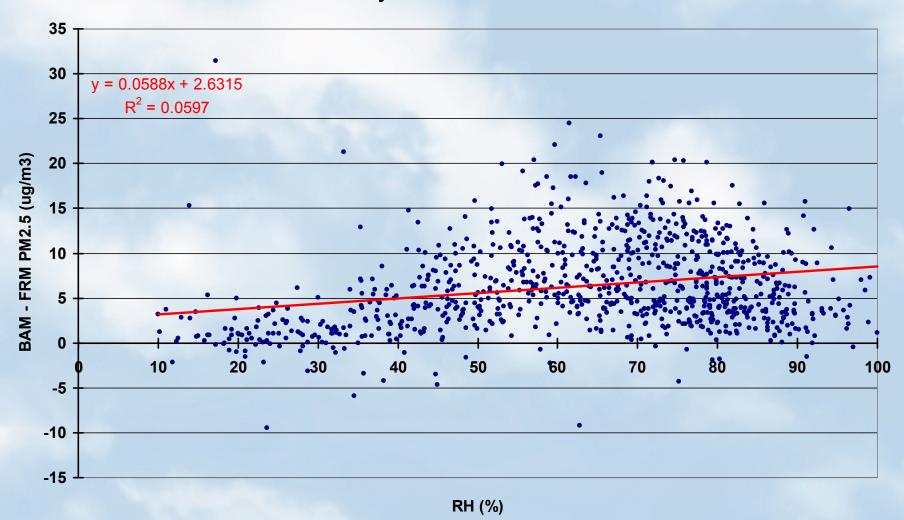


Rubidoux PM2.5 vs. RH



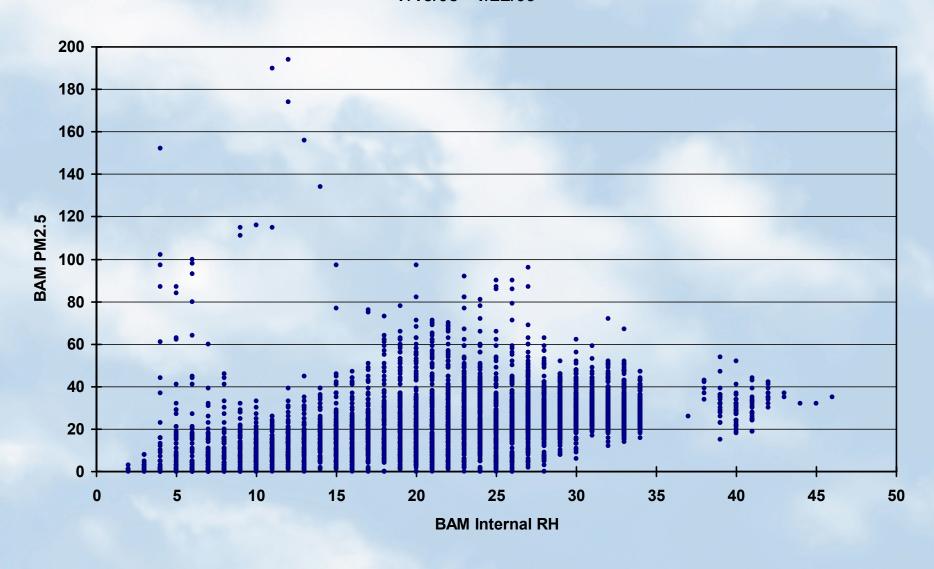
Rubidoux PM2.5 Difference vs RH

January 2006 - December 2008



Anaheim BAM PM2.5 vs. BAM Internal RH

7/15/08 - 1/22/09



Next Steps

- Update 1-Hr to 8-Hr Ozone Regression Equations
- Explore other methods for 8-Hr Ozone
- Improve map proxy stations and backup proxies for station failures
- Explore lower AQI cutpoints for 3-Hr and 8-Hr averaged PM2.5
- Continue with Conroy Method for now
- Consider BAM to FRM regression adjustments
- Continue to explore Fog/Humidity issue with BAM PM2.5

Is a BAM data adjustment for RH/Fog possible?

Invalidation of data in fog conditions may be the answer?