

YUMA AIR QUALITY FORECAST ISSUED Friday, December 30, 2016

This report is updated by 1:00 p.m. Sunday thru Friday and is valid for areas within and bordering the city of Yuma, Arizona

FORECAST DATE	YESTERDAY Thu 12/29/2016	TODAY Fri 12/30/2016	TOMORROW Sat 12/31/2016	EXTENDED Sun 01/01/2017
NOTICES				
AIR POLLUTANT	AQI Reading/Category (Preliminary data only)			
O3 (Ozone)	31 GOOD	29 GOOD	28 GOOD	28 GOOD
PM-10 (Particles 10 microns and smaller)	14 GOOD	19 GOOD	19 GOOD	17 GOOD

Ozone or PM-10 Health Watch (HW) means that the highest concentration of OZONE or PM-10 may approach the federal health standard.

Ozone or PM-10 High Pollution Advisory (HPA) means that the highest concentration of OZONE or PM-10 may exceed the federal health standard.

Health Statements	
Friday 12/30/2016	No health impacts are expected.
Saturday 12/31/2016	No health impacts are expected.

Synopsis and Discussion


Air quality continues to be great! Little change is expected over the weekend as more rain will help keep pollution levels low. There will be two weather systems moving through this weekend. The first may bring some light showers this afternoon. The second weather system is forecast to move through late Saturday night and into Sunday morning. This system will have a greater chance of rain and could bring around a quarter inch of rain. As mentioned above, this rain will help keep the air quality great, but you may also get wet during your holiday festivities, so plan accordingly.

Check back on Sunday for a look ahead at next week's weather and air quality. Until then, have a great holiday weekend! –R.Nicoll


Check out our new reports on recent observed air quality data for [ozone](#) and [PM-10](#). The permanent location of the links will be in the "Useful Links" table below.

POLLUTION MONITOR READINGS FOR Thursday, December 29, 2016

[O3 \(OZONE\)](#)

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPB)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Yuma Supersite	33	31	

[PM-10 \(PARTICLES\)](#)

SITE NAME	MAX 24-HR VALUE (µg/m3)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Yuma Supersite	15.0	14	

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OZONE
Report

Year-to-Date
PM₁₀
Report

[Click Here to find out how the AQI forecast is used in the Yuma Air Quality Flag Program](#)



Yuma Supersite Pollution Monitor Location Map



Local Air Pollutants in Detail



O3 (OZONE):

DESCRIPTION: This is a secondary pollutant that is formed by the reaction of other primary pollutants (precursors) such as VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) in the presence of sunlight.

SOURCES: VOCs are emitted from motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, and other industrial sources. NOx is emitted from motor vehicles, power plants, and other sources of combustion.

POTENTIAL HEALTH IMPACTS: Exposure to ozone can make people more susceptible to respiratory infection, result in lung inflammation, and aggravate pre-existing respiratory diseases such as asthma. Other effects include decrease in lung function, chest pain, and cough.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT: Parts per billion (ppb).

AVERAGING INTERVAL: Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

REDUCTION TIPS: Curtail daytime driving, refuel cars and use gasoline-powered equipment as late in the day as possible.

PM-10 (PARTICLES):

DESCRIPTION: The term "particulate matter" (PM) includes both solid particles and liquid droplets found in air. Many manmade and natural sources emit PM directly or emit other

pollutants that react in the atmosphere to form PM. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter tend to pose the greatest health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are referred to as “fine” particles and are responsible for many visibility degradations. Particles with diameters between 2.5 and 10 micrometers are referred to as “coarse”.

SOURCES: Fine = All types of combustion (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and some industrial processes. Coarse = crushing or grinding operations, dust from paved or unpaved roads, as well as dirt and sand from the open desert.

POTENTIAL HEALTH IMPACTS: PM can increase susceptibility to respiratory infections and can aggravate existing respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic bronchitis.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT: Micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

AVERAGING INTERVAL: 24 hours (midnight to midnight).

REDUCTION TIPS: Stabilize loose soils, slow down on dirt roads, carpool, and use public transit.

Updated 8/11/2016