Personal Air Monitoring and Messaging

Kristen Benedict AAPCA Meeting September 18, 2015

Communicating Sensor Data is Tricky...





Emerging air monitoring systems (informal classification)



Group 1: Regulatory or regulatoryequivalent air monitoring stations Cost: 100Ks (in thousands), Data reliability = A+

Group 2: Smaller-footprint monitoring systems for community screening and research studies Cost: 1-10Ks, Data reliability = B+ (target)

Group 3: Very small, very low cost systems enabling dense sensor networks, citizen science Cost: 0.1-1Ks, Data reliability = ?

(slide courtesy of Gayle Hagler)



Studies do not support short term (e.g. 1minute) *health effects* messaging



The Air Quality Index

Not for use to interpret sensor data

Air Quality Index (AQI) Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colors
When the AQI is in this range:	air quality conditions are:	as symbolized by this color:
0-50	Good	Green
51-100	Moderate	Yellow
101-150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Orange
151 to 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 to 300	Very Unhealthy	Purple
301 to 500	Hazardous	Maroon

AQI focuses on health effects experienced within a few hours or days

Sensor Concentration ≠ Air Quality Index

Sensor Reading Concentration

Short term (e.g. 1 minute)

Data Quality Unknown



Air Quality Index

Index Color

Averaged (e.g. 8hour, 24-hour)

Data Quality Assured

CONTACTS:

- Local/State Air
 - Agencies
 - NACAA
 - AAPCA
- EPA
- Others



- Not FEM/FRM Quality (ambient)
- Not an approved test/alternative method (source)
- No action
- Check the AQI

Inconsistent/inaccurate information without guidance

Ozone and PM_{2.5} 1-minute Analysis

- Analysis covers 12 sites in 5 cities:
 - San Francisco 2 sites, 2013 (ozone only)
 - Baltimore 4 sites, 2011-2013 (ozone only)
 - Boston 2 sites, 2011-2013 (ozone only)
 - New York 2 sites, 2011-2013 (ozone and $PM_{2.5}$)
 - Denver 2 sites, 2012-2014 (ozone and $PM_{2.5}$)
- 13 million FRM 1-minute values altogether
- Cities were chosen based on data availability and geographical diverseness
- Each city has at least one "higher" concentration site and one "lower" concentration site





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Question:

If I see a 1-minute value of x, what's the "likelihood" it is part of an 8-hour average that is above a level of concern (e.g. 0.075 ppm)?

Answer:

Let's look at the distribution of 8-hour averages at 1-minute intervals from .01 to .13...





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- Village Green (funded by E-Enterprise)
 - Incorporate real-time, 1-minute ozone and PM_{2.5} sensor data into AIRNow tech
- Selected Sites (in addition to Durham, NC pilot site)
 - Washington, DC installed in February 2015
 - Philadelphia, PA installed in March 2015
 - Kansas City, KS installed in March 2015
 - Oklahoma City, OK to be installed in September 2015
 - Hartford, CT to be installed in November 2015
 - Monitor additional pollutants (VOCs and NO₂)
 - Fulfill Agency priority goal for two real time air quality data streams to the public



- Four Groups ~10 people (2 in DC, 2 in Oakland, CA)
- Moderators Guide
 - Air Quality Awareness
 - Definition of Sensors
 - Review of Messages
 - Mobile Website
 - 24.104.117.6
 - Messaging Static Website



- Application is intuitive, easy to navigate
- Location services desired
- Mixed reviews on actual text, concentration readings, additional messages, color scale, and legend
- Need steps to check sensor
- Define "sustained" or "prolonged" exposure
- Request clear connection for the end-user between 1minute readings and 8-hour or 24-hour averages regarding health risk





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