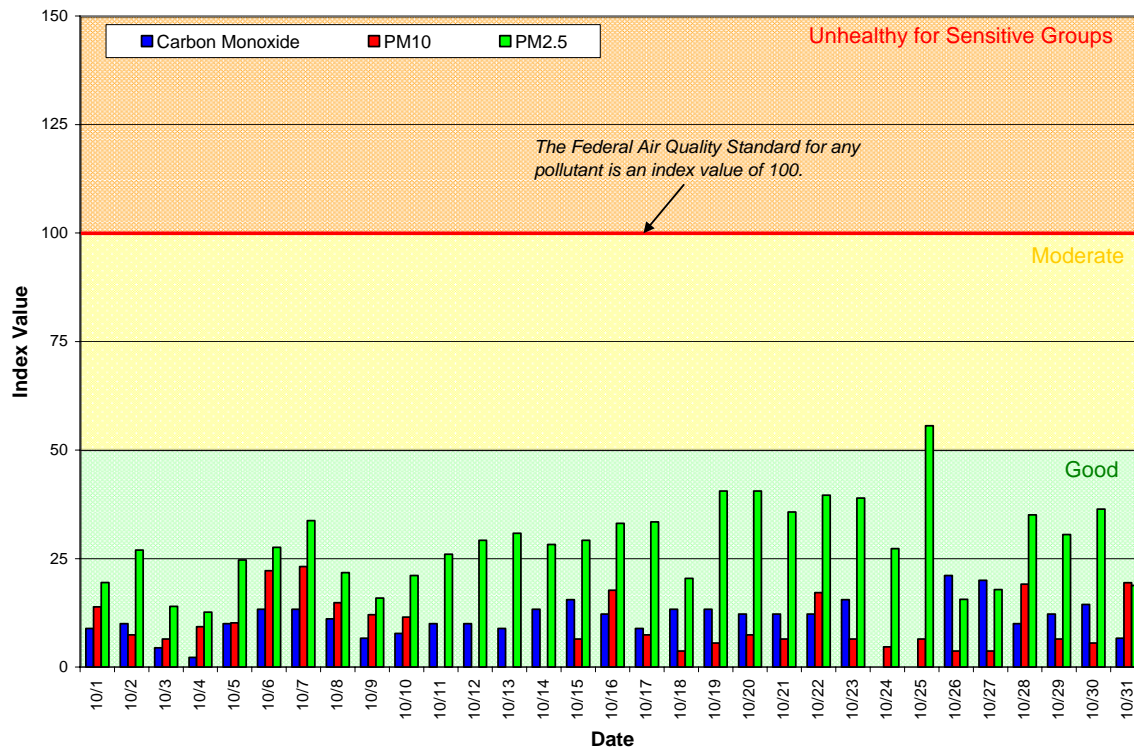


# Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency Air Quality Report - October 2009

Cities and unincorporated areas within Spokane County had generally good air quality in October as determined by the Air Quality Index (AQI; Figure 1). The only exception was October 25, when the region was under an atmospheric high pressure ridge and the AQI reached the moderate range based on fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) concentrations. The AQI is EPA's color-coded tool for communicating daily air quality to the general public and can be calculated for any of the pollutants regulated under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), except lead. The AQI categorizes air quality as "good," "moderate," "unhealthy for sensitive groups," "unhealthy," "very unhealthy" or "hazardous," depending on air pollution levels. See appendices 1 and 2 for descriptions of the NAAQS and AQI, respectively. Note that ozone monitoring ended as of October 1 and will resume on May 1, 2010.

**Figure 1: Air Quality Index (AQI) values for October 2009**



The data used for calculating the AQIs are obtained using automated air pollution monitoring methods that provide "real time" data, which the SRCAA uses in its day-to-day programs, e.g., air quality forecasting and burning curtailment. For measurement of particulate matter concentrations, the SRCAA operates a network of continuous particulate matter monitors consisting of Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalances (TEOM) and nephelometers. The Washington State Department of Ecology operates a carbon monoxide monitor near the intersection of 3<sup>rd</sup> & Washington in downtown Spokane. Daily air quality data for all pollutants and all monitoring stations within Spokane County are provided in tabular form in Appendix 3.

Tables 1 and 2 contain the maximum AQI values for each pollutant for the month and for the year to date. Table 3 summarizes the year to date daily AQIs by category and compares them to last year's AQIs.

**Table 1: Maximum AQI values and pollutant concentrations for this reporting period**

Pollutant	AQI/Concentration	Location	Date
CO	21/1.9 ppm	3 <sup>rd</sup> & Washington	10/26/09
PM <sub>10</sub>	23/25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Turnbull Wildlife Refuge	10/7/09
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	56/18.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Augusta Ave	10/25/09

**Table 2: Maximum AQI values and pollutant concentrations this year to date**

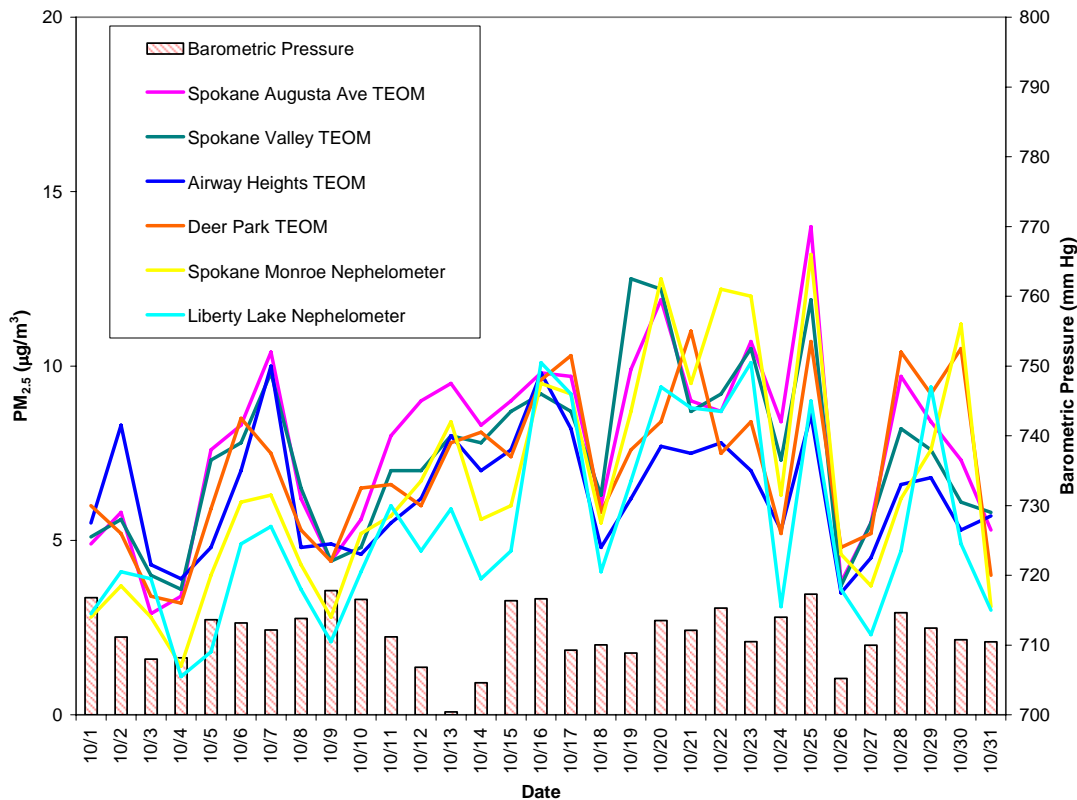
Pollutant	AQI/Concentration	Location	Date
CO	33/3 ppm	3 <sup>rd</sup> & Washington	4/1/09
PM <sub>10</sub>	68/90 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Turnbull Wildlife Refuge	9/3/09
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	105/43 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Airway Heights	7/4/09
O <sub>3</sub>	78/0.068 ppm	Greenbluff	7/22/09

**Table 3: AQI summary as of October 30, 2009**

Category	Number of Days This Year	Last Year to Date
Good (0-50)	278	271
Moderate (51-100)	25	33
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (101-150)	1	1
Unhealthy (151-200)	0	0
Very Unhealthy (201-300)	0	0
Hazardous (>300)	0	0

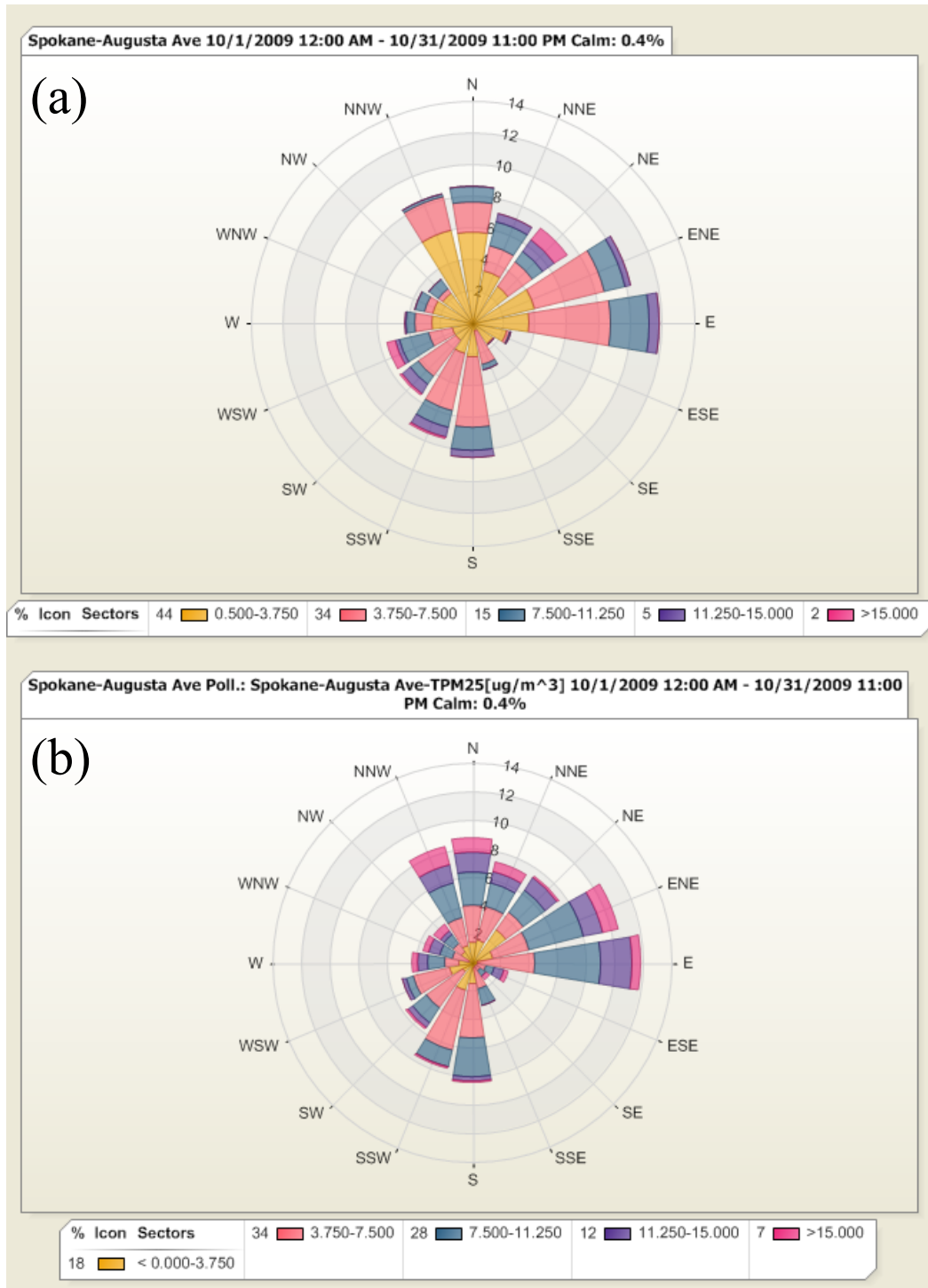
Figure 2 shows the 24 hour average PM<sub>2.5</sub> mass concentrations across the monitoring network as they changed through the month of October. Levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> remained within the range that is considered good (<15.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) as determined by the Air Quality Index.

**Figure 2: PM<sub>2.5</sub> multi-station time series for October 2009**



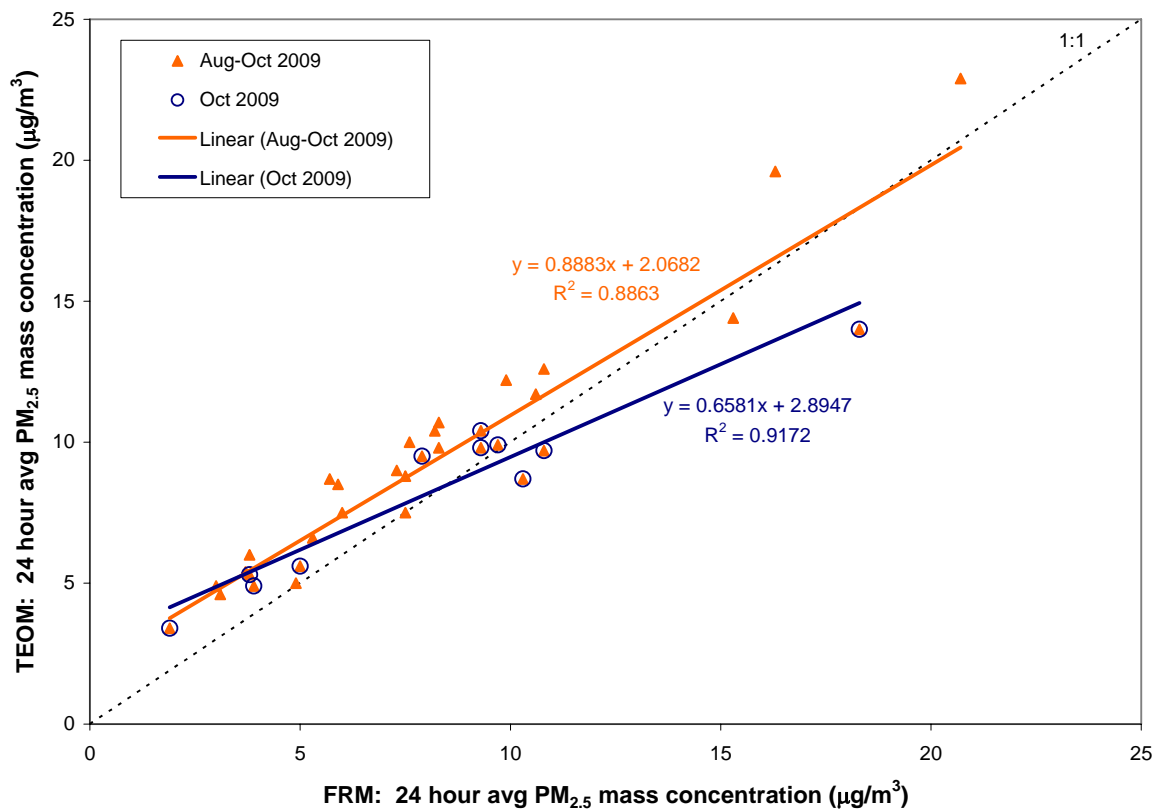
Light surface winds from directions ranging from north-northwesterly (NNW) to easterly (E) were common in October (Figure 3a) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations tended to be higher when winds, presumably light winds, were blowing from these sectors (Figure 3b).

**Figure 3: The wind rose (a) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution rose (b) summarize the percentage of time during the month of October that wind speed and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, respectively, varied with wind direction. The charts are derived from hourly-averaged data.**



The Augusta monitoring station contains both automated and manual methods for monitoring PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The manually-operated Federal Reference Method (FRM) is the “gold-standard” for measurement of the 24-hour average particulate matter concentration and meets the requirements for demonstrating attainment of federal air quality standards. The accuracy of the TEOM sample data can be verified by comparison with co-located FRM data. The correlation coefficient (R<sup>2</sup>) for the PM<sub>2.5</sub> TEOM and FRM data was 0.92 for the month of October and 0.89 for the three month period ending October 31. The slopes or the trend-lines were flatter and the y-intercepts were higher than usual, largely because of the outlier at point (x=18.3, y=14.0; Figure 5).

**Figure 5:** Comparison between Augusta Ave PM<sub>2.5</sub> TEOM and FRM data for October 2009. The combined August, September and October data are shown in orange. Blue circles and trend line represent the data for October only.



# Appendix 1 – National Ambient Air Quality Standards

The Clean Air Act requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six common air pollutants, carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>), ground-level ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>; Table A-1). These are known as “criteria” pollutants because the US EPA established regulatory limits to concentrations in ambient air using human health or environmentally based criteria. Carbon monoxide, particulate matter and ozone are monitored in Spokane County by the Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency (SRCAA) and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).

**Table A-1: National Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Pollutant	Primary Standards		Secondary Standards	
	Level	Averaging Time	Level	Averaging Time
Carbon Monoxide	9 ppm (10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	8-hour <sup>(1)</sup>	None	
	35 ppm (40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1-hour <sup>(1)</sup>		
Lead	0.15 µg/m <sup>3</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>	Rolling 3-Month Average	Same as Primary	
	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Quarterly Average	Same as Primary	
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Annual (Arithmetic Mean)	Same as Primary	
Particulate Matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24-hour <sup>(3)</sup>	Same as Primary	
Particulate Matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	15.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual <sup>(4)</sup> (Arithmetic Mean)	Same as Primary	
	35 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24-hour <sup>(5)</sup>	Same as Primary	
Ozone	0.075 ppm (2008 std)	8-hour <sup>(6)</sup>	Same as Primary	
	0.08 ppm (1997 std)	8-hour <sup>(7)</sup>	Same as Primary	
	0.12 ppm	1-hour <sup>(8)</sup> (Applies only in limited areas)	Same as Primary	
Sulfur Dioxide	0.03 ppm	Annual (Arithmetic Mean)	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3-hour <sup>(1)</sup>
	0.14 ppm	24-hour <sup>(1)</sup>		

<sup>(1)</sup> Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

<sup>(2)</sup> Final rule signed October 15, 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years.

<sup>(4)</sup> To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations from single or multiple community-oriented monitors must not exceed 15.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>(5)</sup> To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations at each population oriented monitor within an area must not exceed 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (effective December 17, 2006).

<sup>(6)</sup> To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.075 ppm. (Effective May 27, 2008)

<sup>(7)</sup> (a) To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.08 ppm.  
(b) The 1997 standard—and the implementation rules for that standard—will remain in place for implementation purposes as EPA undertakes rulemaking to address the transition from the 1997 ozone standard to the 2008 ozone standard.

<sup>(8)</sup> (a) The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12 ppm is ≤ 1.  
(b) As of June 15, 2005 EPA revoked the 1-hour ozone standard in all areas except the 8-hour ozone nonattainment Early Action Compact (EAC) Areas.

## Appendix 2 – Air Quality Index

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is EPA’s color-coded tool for communicating daily air quality to the public and can be calculated for any of the criteria pollutants except lead, provided monitoring data are available. An index value above 100 indicates that the concentration of a criteria pollutant exceeded the limit established in the NAAQS. Categories of the AQI are “good” (green, 0-50), “moderate” (yellow, 51-100), “unhealthy for sensitive groups” (orange, 101-150), “unhealthy” (red, 151-200), “very unhealthy” (purple, 201-300) and “hazardous” (maroon, 301-500; Table A-2).

**Table A-2: Air pollutant breakpoints for the Air Quality Index.**

Air Quality Index Levels of Health Concern	Color Code	Index Numerical Value	Breakpoints					Health Effects
			O <sub>3</sub> (ppm) 8-hour	O <sub>3</sub> (ppm) 1-hour <sup>(1)</sup>	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 24-hour	PM <sub>10</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 24-hour	CO (ppm) 8-hour	
<b>Good</b>	Green	0-50	0.000-0.059	<sup>(3)</sup>	0.0-15.4	0-54	0.0-4.4	Air quality is considered satisfactory and air pollution poses little or no risk.
<b>Moderate</b>	Yellow	51-100	0.060-0.075	<sup>(3)</sup>	15.5-35.4	55-154	4.5-9.4	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
<b>Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups</b>	Orange	101-150	0.076-0.095	0.125-0.164	35.5-65.4	155-254	9.5-12.4	People especially sensitive to air pollution may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected. An AQI in this category or above indicates that air pollution exceeds levels acceptable under federal air quality standards.
<b>Unhealthy</b>	Red	151-200	0.096-0.115	0.165-0.204	65.5-150.4	255-354	12.5-15.4	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
<b>Very Unhealthy</b>	Purple	201-300	0.116-0.374	0.205-0.404	150.5-250.4	355-424	15.5-30.4	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.
<b>Hazardous</b>	Maroon	>300	<sup>(2)</sup>	0.405+	250.5+	425+	30.5+	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.

<sup>1</sup>Areas are generally required to report the AQI based on 8-hour ozone values. However, there are a small number of areas where an AQI based on 1-hour ozone values would be more precautionary. In these cases, in addition to calculating the 8-hour ozone index value, the 1-hour ozone index value may be calculated, and the maximum of the two values reported.

<sup>2</sup>8-hour O<sub>3</sub> values do not define higher AQI values (≥ 301). AQI values of 301 or greater are calculated with 1-hour O<sub>3</sub> concentrations.

<sup>3</sup>There is no AQI for 1-hour O<sub>3</sub> concentrations below the Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups level.

## Appendix 3

**Table A-3: Summary air quality data for October from all of the analyzers operated in Spokane County.** The CO data are 8-hour maximums in parts per million (ppm) and the PM data are 24-hour averages in micrograms per cubic meter of air ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).

Date	CO 3rd & Washington (ppm)	PM10 Augusta & Fiske FRM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM10 Turnbull Wildlife Refuge TEOM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM10 Turnbull Wildlife Refuge FRM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM2.5 Augusta & Fiske FRM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM2.5 Augusta & Fiske TEOM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM2.5 Monroe & College TEOM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM2.5 Monroe & Wellesley nephelometer ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM2.5 Deer Park TEOM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM2.5 Spokane Valley TEOM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM2.5 Airway Heights TEOM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM2.5 Liberty Lake nephelometer ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )
10/1	0.8		15		3.9	4.9	5.0	2.8	6.0	5.1	5.5	
10/2	0.9		8			5.8	6.0	3.7	5.2	5.6	8.3	
10/3	0.4		7			2.9	2.9	2.8	3.4	4.0	4.3	
10/4	0.2	6	10	5	1.9	3.4	3.4	1.4	3.2	3.6	3.9	1.4
10/5	0.9		11			7.6	5.7	4.0	5.9	7.3	4.8	
10/6	1.2		24			8.3	6.9	6.1	8.5	7.8	7.0	
10/7	1.2		25		9.3	10.4	9.9	6.3	7.5	9.8	10.0	
10/8	1.0		16			6.2	6.7	4.3	5.3	6.5	4.8	
10/9	0.6		13			4.4	4.3	2.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	
10/10	0.7	12	9	12	5.0	5.6	6.4	5.2	6.5	4.8	4.6	3.3
10/11	0.9					8.0	7.8	5.7	6.6	7.0	5.5	
10/12	0.9					9.0	7.3	6.7	6.0	7.0	6.2	
10/13	0.8				7.9	9.5	9.3	8.4	7.8	8.0	8.0	
10/14	1.2					8.3	8.7	5.6	8.1	7.8	7.0	
10/15	1.4		7			9.0	8.4	6.0	7.4	8.7	7.6	
10/16	1.1	19	10	11	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.8	10.2
10/17	0.8		8			9.7	10.1	9.2	10.3	8.7	8.2	
10/18	1.2		4			6.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	4.8	
10/19	1.2		6		9.7	9.9	8.5	8.7	7.6	12.5	6.2	
10/20	1.1		8			11.9	9.4	12.5	8.4	12.2	7.7	
10/21	1.1		7			9.0	8.9	9.5	11.0	8.7	7.5	
10/22	1.1	19	7	8	10.3	8.7	7.8	12.2	7.5	9.2	7.8	5.9
10/23	1.4		7			10.7	8.5	12.0	8.4	10.5	7.0	
10/24			5			8.4	6.0	6.3	5.2	7.3	5.3	
10/25			7		18.3	14.0	10.7	13.2	10.7	11.9	8.6	
10/26	1.9		4			3.8	3.6	4.6	4.8	3.7	3.5	
10/27	1.8		4			5.5	4.5	3.7	5.2	5.5	4.5	
10/28	0.9	21	5	5	10.8	9.7	6.3	6.2	10.4	8.2	6.6	4.2
10/29	1.1		7			8.4	7.9	7.6	9.2	7.6	6.8	
10/30	1.3		6			7.3	8.1	11.2	10.5	6.1	5.3	
10/31	0.6		21		3.8	5.3	5.6	3.1	4	5.8	5.7	
AVG	1.0	15	10	8	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.4	6.4	5.4
MAX	1.9	21	25	12	18.3	14	10.7	13.2	11.0	12.5	10.0	10.2