



# Leveraging Sensors to Help Address Local Air Quality Concerns

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Sac Metro Air Quality District  
EPA Air Sensors 2019 Workshop  
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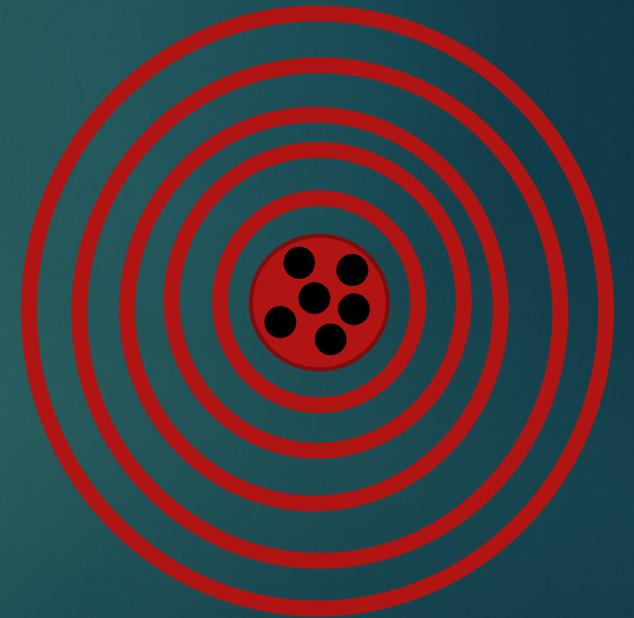
# Local Air Quality Agency:

## *A Policy Perspective*

- ▶ Achieving Federal and State Health Standards
- ▶ California's Assembly Bill 617 - Community Air Monitoring
- ▶ Reduce public exposure to air pollution/air quality events

# What are some applications for sensors in a regulatory world?

- ▶ Increasing our **understanding** of air pollution **behavior**
- ▶ **Localized Air Monitoring**
  - ▶ “Hot Spot” Identification
  - ▶ Spatial and Temporal Trends
  - ▶ Screening Tools
- ▶ Enhance **Public Awareness**
  - ▶ Air Quality Events – increase spatial information
  - ▶ Outreach – tools for hands-on approach





**Idea of:**

“Don't let the Perfect Be The  
Enemy of The Good”

-Voltaire, Confucius, Shakespeare

How “**good**” does the  
sensor data need to be?

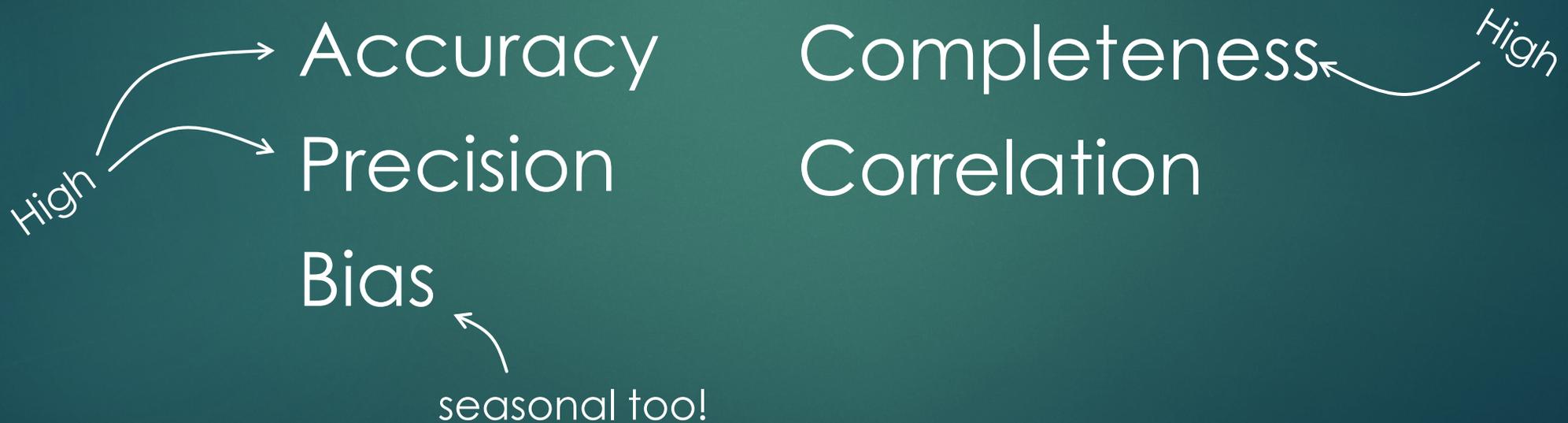
IT DEPENDS

(on the objective)

# Regulatory data and Sensors

- ▶ Data for regulatory decisions needs to be **DEFENSIBLE**.

**KEY: If sensors are to be comparable to FRMs/FEMs, then they need to meet 40 Part 58 Appendix D requirements**



# Hot Spot & Weight of Evidence Tool

## ▶ **Hot Spots (Near Source Impacts)**

- ▶ Fence line
- ▶ Fugitive Dust
- ▶ Near Roadway

## ▶ **Exceptional Events Demonstrations**

- ▶ High Wind Dust
- ▶ Wildfire



# California Camp Fire: 11/08/18-11/25/18

Date	Site Name	PM 10 Regulatory Data Exceedance Concentration
11/16/2018	Sacramento T Street	252 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/15/2018	Sacramento T Street	292 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/14/2018	Sacramento T Street	181 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/12/2018	Sacramento T Street	183 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/11/2018	Sacramento T Street	176 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/10/2018	Sacramento T Street	189 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/10/2018	North Highlands	222 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/16/2018	North Highlands	163 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/10/2018	Del Paso Manor	212 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/16/2018	Del Paso Manor	166 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/10/2018	Del Paso Manor	202 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/16/2018	Del Paso Manor	163 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
11/10/2018	Sacramento – Branch Center	200 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

High  
accuracy  
and precision  
is less  
important

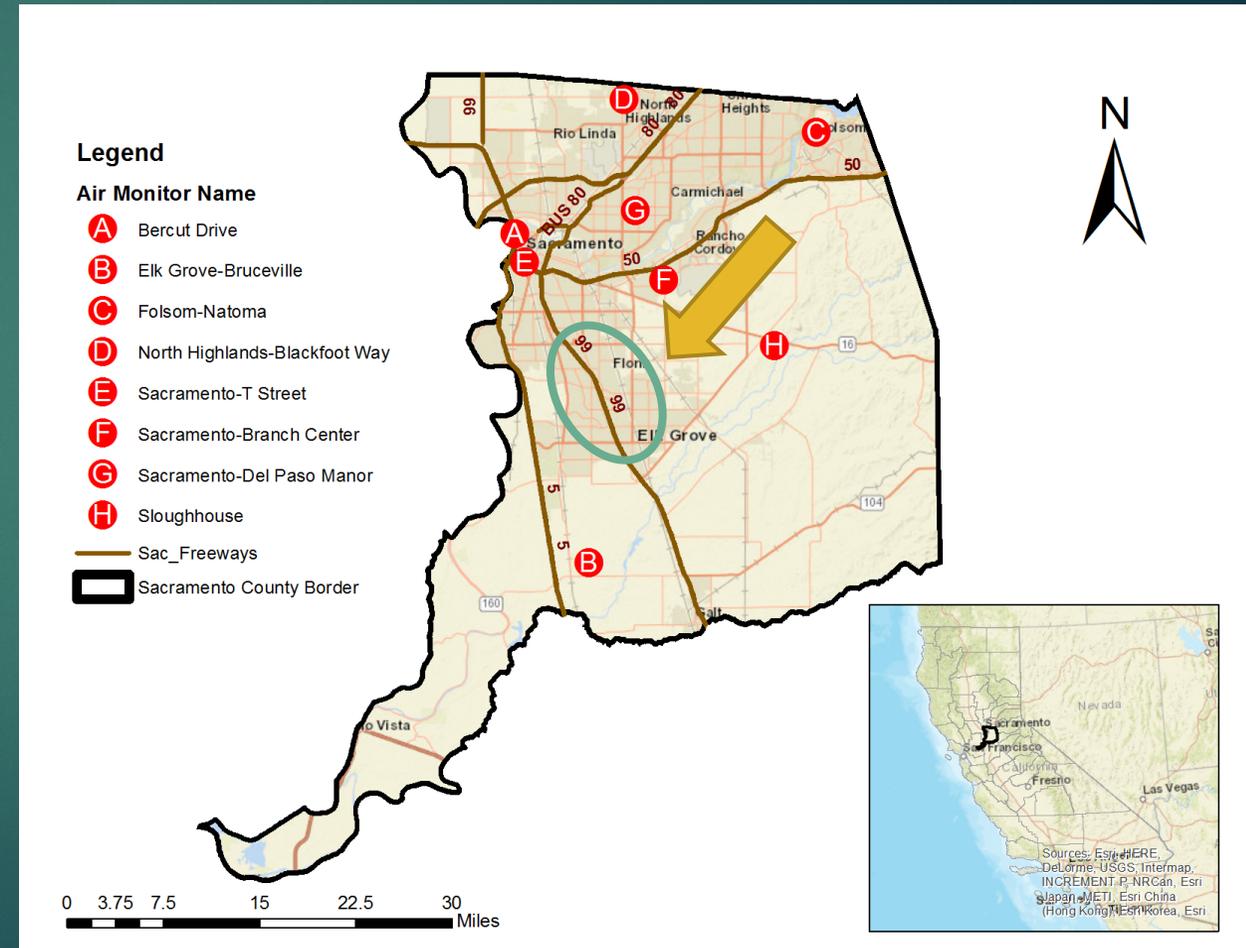
Some bias is  
acceptable

Sac typical  
max. conc.  
40-90ug/m<sup>3</sup>

# California's Assembly Bill 617

## Community Air Protection Program

- ▶ Historical focus on regional air quality, significant improvements
- ▶ Need for community-level focus
- ▶ Advances in technology
- ▶ Bring strategies and funding into communities to reduce localized emissions





# Community Concerns and Priorities

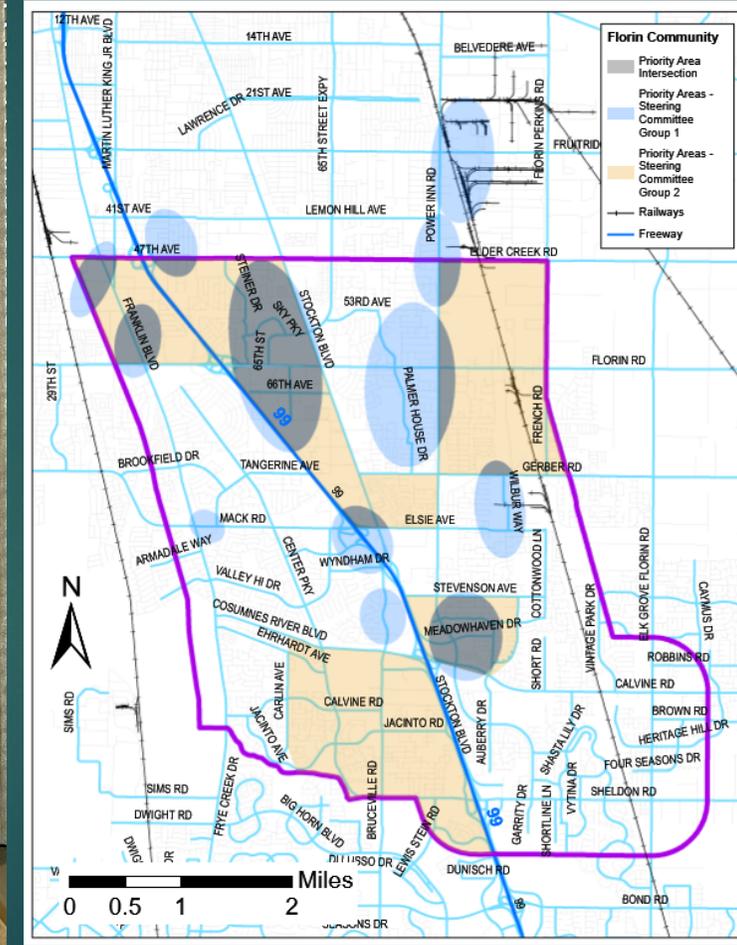
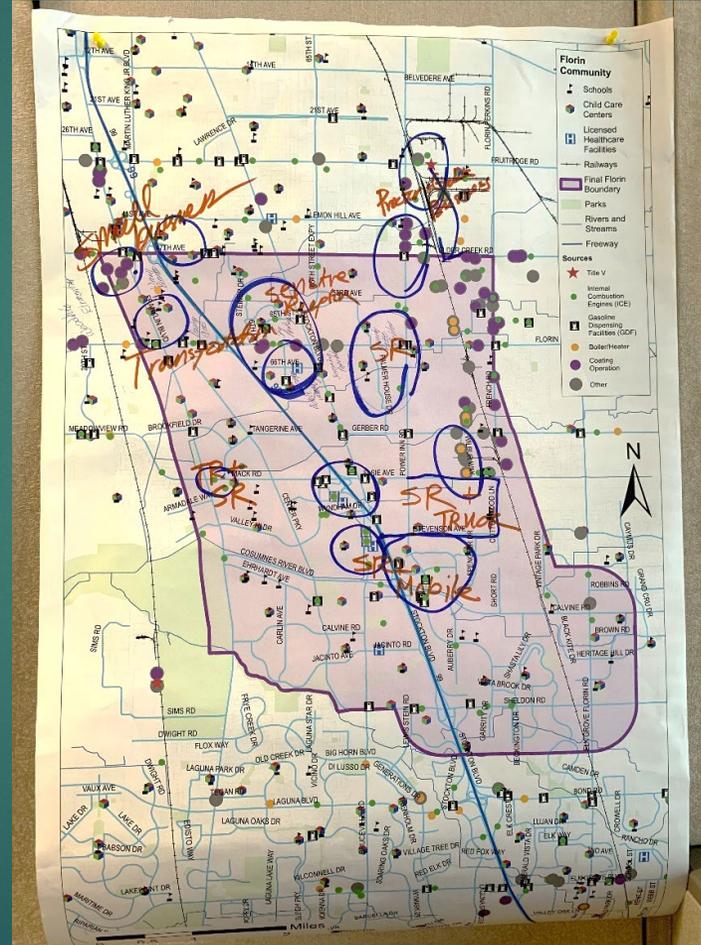
## South Sacramento – Florin Community Concerns

Need to increase air quality education and outreach efforts, especially to the minority population

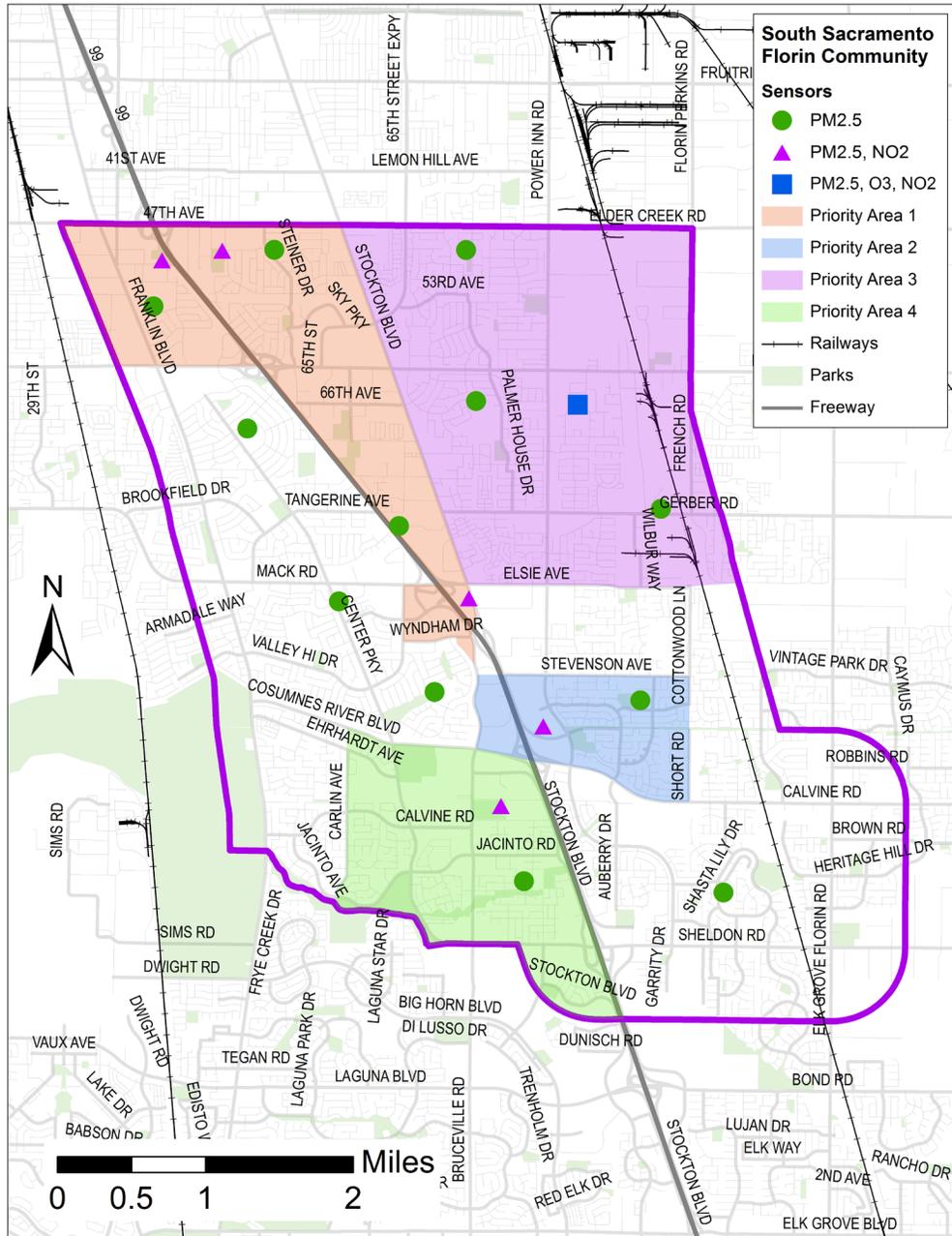
Emissions from Highway/traffic

Increasing rates of asthma and respiratory problems in the community

Emissions impacts from businesses



# Three Phase Approach



Enhanced Awareness & Screening (Sensors)

Enhanced Monitoring (Toxics measurements)

Regulatory Grade Monitoring (Trailer)

# Screening Tool (Understanding Trends and variability)

- ▶ Accuracy – **Moderate**
- ▶ Precision – **High** with other sensors
- ▶ Bias – **Moderate**; need to understand seasonal and geographical biases; correction factors
- ▶ Completeness – **Moderate**
- ▶ Drift – **Minimal**
- ▶ Range of Concentration – **Max & Min**

# Reduce Public Exposure to Air Pollution – Air Quality Events

- ▶ Objective is to create **awareness of the impacts of event**
- ▶ Sensors provide a level of local information (Good, Unhealthy, Hazardous) that can supplement a regulatory network and/or modeling information

301 – 500	Hazardous
201 – 300	Very Unhealthy
151 – 200	Unhealthy
101 – 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
51 – 100	Moderate
0 – 50	Good

## How “good” does the data need to be?

- Accurate enough to help inform the public of whether or not they need to protect themselves from the pollution
- **Bias** – conservative (protective end)
- **Response Time** – High
- Based on hourly standard



“Don’t let the Perfect Be The  
Enemy of The Good”



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# Regulatory data and Sensors

- ▶ Data for regulatory decisions needs to be **DEFENSIBLE**.

**KEY: If sensors are to be comparable to FRMs/FEMs, then they need to meet Appendix D requirements**

- ▶ Accuracy – **HIGH** (7-15% for gaseous, 10% for PM)
- ▶ Precision– **HIGH** (  $\pm 7-15\%$  for gaseous,  $\pm 10\%$  for PM)
- ▶ Bias – (  $\pm 7-15\%$  for gaseous,  $\pm 10\%$  for PM) & need to understand seasonal biases
- ▶ Completeness – **HIGH** ( > 75% hour, day, month, year)
- ▶ Correlation Coefficient for FRM vs. FEM; 40 Part 58 Appendix D
  - ▶  **$R \geq 0.97$  for  $PM_{10}$**

Monitoring Sites	PM10							
	High National 24-Hour Average							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	<b>Sacramento County</b>							
North Highlands- Blackfoot Way	48.0	65.0	34.0	48.0	29.0	45.0	31.0	66.0
Sacramento- Branch Center Road #2	62.0	69.0	60.0	59.0	45.0	44.0	45.0	79.0
Sacramento-Del Paso Manor	44.0	62.0	41.0	56.0	40.0	42.0	31.0	59.0
Sacramento-Goldenland Court	56.2	69.6	76.5	96.4	47.0	53.0	33.0	23.0
Sacramento- Health Dept Stockton Blvd	50.0	73.5	37.2	47.0	39.0	41.0	34.0	*
Sacramento-T Street	53.5	38.8	36.2	53.1	105.7	57.8	50.3	149.9
<b>Notes:</b>	PM10 statistics may include data that are related to an <a href="#">exceptional event</a> . * There was insufficient (or no) data available to determine the value.							
<b>Go to:</b>	<a href="#">Data Statistics Home Page</a>				<a href="#">Select 8 Summary Start Page</a>			

**Reference:**

CARB iADAM database. Retrieved July 12, 2019: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/select8/sc8start.php>