Public Meeting 2024 Hyperlocal Air Quality Monitoring: Project Results and Next Steps

February 27, 2025



Meeting Purpose and Goals

- Share results from the 2024 hyperlocal mobile monitoring in District neighborhoods and provide an overview of the project and data, including:
 - Where monitoring occurred
 - What types of pollutants were measured
 - Where there is evidence of potential pollution hot spots
- Answer participants' questions about the project and data collected.







- 1. Project Refresher (DOEE & Aclima)
- 2. Monitoring Areas and Results (Aclima)
- 3. Next Steps
- 4. Breakout Rooms: Results Q&A with Project Scientists



Existing Monitoring System



DOEE has 6 stationary monitors in all 4 quadrants of the city

Monitor	Ward	Location Setting*
River Terrace Education Center	7	AQ Community of Concern
I-295 Near-Road Station	7	AQ Community of Concern
Bald Eagle Recreational Center	8	AQ Community of Concern
King Greenleaf Rec Center	6	AQ Community of Concern
McMillan Reservoir	1	
Takoma Rec Center	4	

Newest monitoring station

* All monitors considered to be urban monitors



Additional District-wide Monitors and Sensors

DOEE has begun implementing its low-cost air quality sensor program.

To date we have installed:

- 1 Village Green park bench monitor
- 8 Purple Airs
- **o 2 Clarity Nodes**

We also have potential locations chosen for 4 Village Green park bench monitors

You can sign up to host a Purple Air yourself here: <u>https://doee.dc.gov/service/purplea</u> <u>ir-monitoring-project</u>







2024 Mobile Monitoring Initiative

Starting in August 2024, Aclima conducted six weeks of hyperlocal mobile air quality measurement approximately 24 hours a day across neighborhoods in the District:

- Columbia Heights/Park View
- Howard/LeDroit Park
- Eckington/Edgewood/Bloomingdale
- Ivy City/Brentwood*
- Trinidad/Carver
- South Capitol Hill/Barney Circle
- Buzzard Point*
- River Terrace*
- Greater Anacostia/Naylor Gardens/Good Hope
- Bellevue/Congress Heights
- Georgetown/Palisades

*Included in 2023 pilot







How were these neighborhoods chosen?

- The majority of the neighborhoods included in the monitoring project were chosen due to their history of disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards.
- Georgetown was chosen to provide comparison data to areas of the city that have been historically disadvantaged.
- DOEE held listening sessions in preparation for data collection and included community input in final maps.









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What is Mobile Monitoring?

- Mobile monitoring uses moving sensors to collect air quality measurements at multiple points in space over time
- Aclima uses mobile monitoring to measure, map, and analyze air pollution and greenhouse gases block by block.
- Data is collected continuously at 1-second intervals as the vehicle moves and aggregated geographically.
- We provide science and data-backed information about air pollution at the hyperlocal level illuminating each neighborhood block's unique air.



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2024 Mobile Monitoring Initiative

Measurements included:

- Fine particulate matter
- Black carbon
- Nitrogen dioxide
- Ozone
- Carbon monoxide
- Methane
- TVOCs
- Carbon dioxide







Data aggregation

The data has been combined into a hexagonal spatial grid to show the average concentration levels over the 6-week sampling period.

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EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Criteria Air Pollutants (highlighted pollutants are measured by Aclima)

Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	100 ppb (1 hour); 53 ppb (annual average)
Ozone (O ₃)	70 ppb (8 hour)
Fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5})	35 μ g/m ³ (24 hour); 9 μ g/m ³ (annual average)*
Coarse particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	150 μg/m ³ (24 hour)
Carbon monoxide (CO)	35 ppm (1 hour), 9 ppm (8 hour)
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	75 ppb (1 hour)
Lead (Pb)	0.15 μ g/m3 (3 month average)

*Lowered from 12 μ g/m3 in early 2024



Comparison with DOEE regulatory monitors





Aclima conducted a 5-day stationary co-location with DOEE's regulatory monitors at the McMillan air monitoring site.

We also compare all Aclima mobile data collected within 250 m of any of DOEE's monitoring sites during the 6-week monitoring period as a mobile-to-stationary comparison.

Complete results of the co-locations and mobileto-stationary comparisons will be included in the final report.



Results for Wards 1-5





Key pollutant: Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})

Sources:

- Combustion (especially diesel)
- Dust
- Photochemistry (sunlight)

Health Effects:

- Increased mortality
- Respiratory damage
- Asthma







Wards 1-5: Fine Particulate Matter



Key pollutant: Black Carbon (BC)

Part of PM_{2.5} that is "soot"

Sources:

- Diesel engines
- Wood fires
- Combustion

Health Effects:

• As "diesel particulate matter," classified as a carcinogen (cancer-causing)







Wards 1-5: Black Carbon (BC)



Key pollutant: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Sources:

• Emissions + Photochemistry (sunlight)

Health Effects:

- Reduced lung function
- Increased asthma attacks
- Increased risk of respiratory infections



Denver, Colorado's "Brown Cloud" (<u>source</u>)

Wards 1-5: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Key pollutant: Ozone (O₃)

Sources:

 Emissions (eg. NOx from traffic, VOCs from paints) + photochemistry (sunlight)

Health Effects:

- Reduced respiratory system function
- Chest pain, asthma, bronchitis
- Damage to vegetation

Source: AirNow

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Wards 1-5: Ozone (O₃)

Results for Wards 6-8

Key pollutant: Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})

Sources:

- Combustion (especially diesel)
- Dust
- Photochemistry (sunlight)

Health Effects:

- Increased mortality
- Respiratory damage
- Asthma

Wards 6-8: Fine Particulate Matter

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of PM_{2.5}:

- South Capitol Hill
- River Terrace
- Hillcrest/Good Hope

Key pollutant: Black Carbon (BC)

Part of PM_{2.5} that is "soot"

Sources:

- Diesel engines
- Wood fires
- Combustion

Health Effects:

• As "diesel particulate matter," classified as a carcinogen (cancer-causing)

Wards 6-8: Black Carbon (BC)

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of BC:

- River Terrace
- South Capitol Hill
- Areas in Ward 8 near 295

Key pollutant: Ozone (O₃)

Sources:

 Emissions (eg. NOx from traffic, VOCs from paints) + photochemistry (sunlight)

Health Effects:

- Reduced respiratory system function
- Chest pain, asthma, bronchitis
- Damage to vegetation

Source: AirNow

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Wards 6-8: Ozone (O₃)

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of Ozone:

- Kingman Park
- Barney Circle
- South Capitol Hill

Key pollutant: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Sources:

- Combustion of fossil fuels
- Emissions + Photochemistry (sunlight)

Health Effects:

- Reduced lung function
- Increased asthma attacks
- Increased risk of respiratory infections

Denver, Colorado's "Brown Cloud" (<u>source</u>)

Wards 6-8: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of NO₂:

- River Terrace
- South Capitol Hill
- Areas in Ward 8 near 295

Select Neighborhood Hotspots

Ivy City/Brentwood - Diesel impact

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Adams Morgan - PM_{2.5}

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Georgetown - PM_{2.5}

Buzzard Point - PM_{2.5}

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South Capitol Hill/Barney Circle - PM_{2.5} and NO₂

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River Terrace - Diesel impact

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Anacostia - PM_{2.5}

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- Data availability
 - DOEE will put summary files on opendata.dc.gov
 - Aclima will finalize a report to be posted on DOEE website
 - Map is available at <u>https://www.aclima.earth/dc2024</u>
- Future data uses
 - Conducting further research, including factor in low-cost sensor placement
 - Sharing with other District agencies to aid decision making
 - Scouting out potential hot spots for targeted enforcement

