About Air Quality Forecasting and a 2023 Air Quality Update

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Welcome!

This presentation will be 20 minutes and cover these topics:

- Air Quality Index (AQI) Overview and Concepts
- Forecasting Air Quality
- Latest in Air Quality Information
- Shameless Self Promotion

There will be time for questions - also feel free to ask as I go. I don't mind being interrupted.

Who Are We?

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency is the state of Minnesota's environmental regulatory agency.

The team is part of the Risk Evaluation and Air Modeling (REAM) Unit.

AQI forecasting is non-regulatory and unique at MPCA. WI, MI, ON have forecasting programs as well. IA has an alert program.

Team Members:

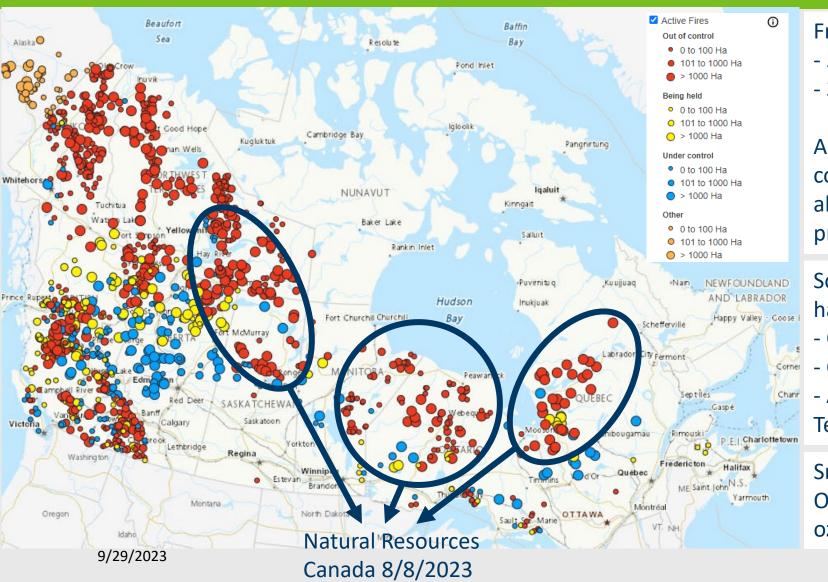
Matt Taraldsen (Supervisor)
David Brown (Forecaster)
Nick Witcraft (Forecaster)
Ryan Lueck (Forecaster)
Daniel Dix (Emergency Manager at MPCA)

The Air Quality Index (AQI)

Daily AQI Color	Levels of Concern	Values of Index	Description of Air Quality
Green	Good	0 to 50	Air quality is satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Yellow	Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable. However, there may be a risk for some people, particularly those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Orange	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is less likely to be affected.
Red	Unhealthy	151 to 200	Some members of the general public may experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Purple	Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health alert: The risk of health effects is increased for everyone.
Maroon	Hazardous	301 and higher	Health warning of emergency conditions: everyone is more likely to be affected.

Air quality alert criteria is an AQI of 101 or higher

Why Has 2023 Been So Bad?



From Natural Resources Canada:

- 5,753 Fires to date (Near Annual Average)
- 33,799,474 acres burned (52,911 sq miles)

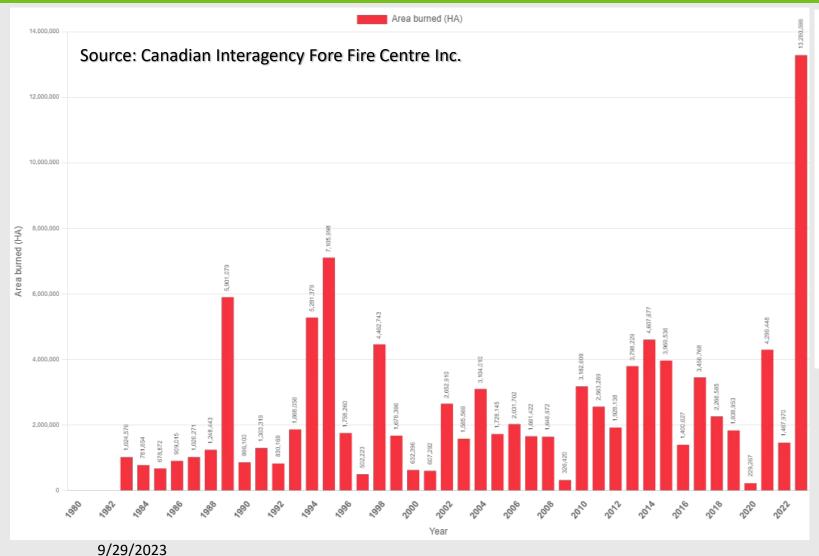
Area burned is almost 18x the entire seven county Twin Cities Metropolitan Area or about the size of the state of Arkansas. Twice previous area record set in 1995.

Source area of smoke impacting Minnesota has originated from:

- Quebec
- Ontario/Manitoba
- Alberta/British Columbia/NorthwestTerritory

Smoke in May and June full of Volatile Organic Compounds which lead to more ozone formation – not sure why.

How does 2023 rank historically?



2023

33,799,474 acres burned (52,911 sq miles)

Previous Record (1995)

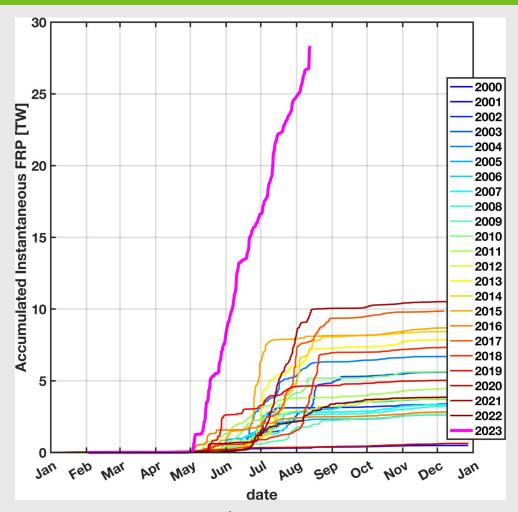
17,559,303 acres burned (27,436 sq miles)

The year 2021 was most impactful for MN. Large wildfires in Ontario were very close to MN border.

Annual area burned has been steadily increasing.

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How does 2023 rank historically?



Source: @nplareau on Twitter

Fire Radiative Power (FRP) is the rate of emitted radiative energy (heat) of a wildfire, expressed in Watts. It represents the intensity of fires.

FRP is measured by satellites.

Adding FRP for all fires over time shows the overall wildfire intensity across a wildfire season.

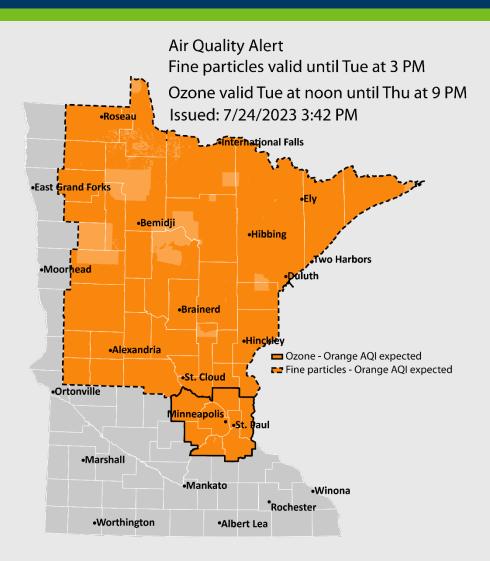
Wildfire activity began two months earlier than normal in 2023. The record for total fire intensity was broken well before the official wildfire season beginning date (July 1).

Annual accumulated wildfire intensity has been increasing over time.

Pollutant emissions are related to FRP. The more intense the fire, the more pollution is emitted into the atmosphere.

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Air Quality Alert Climatology



45 Alert Days so far in 2023 Previous Record – 42 Alert Days in 2021

18 Alerts in 2023 Previous Record - 13 Alerts in 2021

Discrepancies in numbers stem for the alerts in Cook/Lake counties surrounding the 2021 Greenwood Fire. Those alerts accounted for a majority of alert days in 2021.

Other statistics:

- Most ozone days since 1980s
- Most ozone alerts in one year in MN (5)
- First time we have had ozone and wildfire smoke alerts in effect at the same time.

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Forecasting air quality

Forecasting the air quality index starts with forecasting weather.

Conditions that influence air quality:

Meteorology

Surface winds

Upper-level winds
Sky cover (cloud development)

Relative humidity

Mixing depth

Frontal positions

Low/high pressure system

Surface temperatures

Mid-level temperatures

Fire Weather Conditions

Atmospheric chemistry

Background volatile organic compounds (VOC) concentration

Nitrate Formation

Air mass source region characteristics

Proximity of particulate matter sources

Human behavior

Vehicle emissions

Wood fire emissions

Recreational Fires

Prescribed Burns

Mitigation Actions

The Air Quality Index (AQI)

- We forecast the Air Quality Index (AQI)
- The AQI has two pollutants ground-level ozone and fine particle pollution (PM 2.5)
- Though ozone is in parts per billion (ppb) and fine particle pollution is in micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) the AQI allows for describing the impact to people.
- 101 or higher has impact (alert criteria).
- The AQI represents a 24 hour measure and that creates a messaging challenge.
- Overall the weather has the largest impact to AQI and we start there with our forecasting.

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Air Quality Event Setups in Minnesota

There are Three Main Air Quality Events that Impact Minnesota:

- 1) Ground-Level Ozone
 - In Minnesota formed on warm sunny summer days
- 2) Fine Particle Pollution from Wildfire Smoke (PM 2.5)
 - Lofted by wildfires and transported hundreds/thousands of miles and pushed down into Minnesota via a front or high pressure area.
 - From fires <hundreds of miles from MN that becomes trapped at the surface and dragged into the state by a cold front.
- 3) Fine Particle Pollution from Stagnation (PM 2.5)
 - Build-up of local pollution and precursors caused by light wind and poor dispersion in the winter.

Forecasting Fine Particle Pollution

For Winter Stagnation and Secondary Formation:

- Flow from the west across Minnesota
- 2. Temperatures around freezing
- 3. Relative humidity >80%
- 4. Low mixing heights/dispersion
- 5. Surface winds <10mph

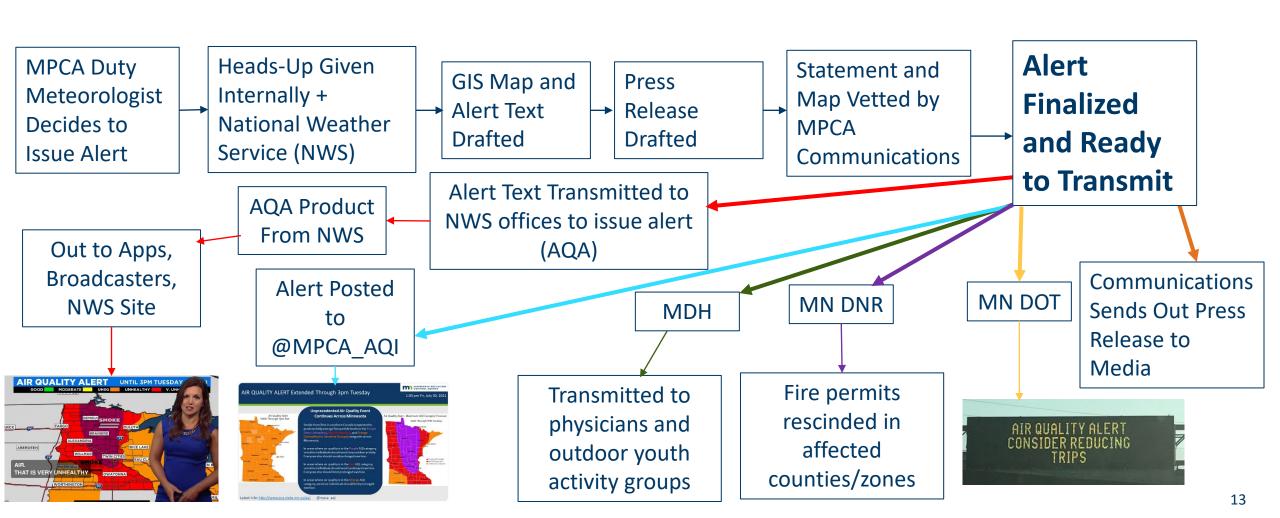
For Wildfire Smoke:

- 1. A source region from a fire
- Concentrated sinking motion (subsidence)
- Limited rainfall
- 4. Terrain and marine interactions letting smoke linger or concentrate

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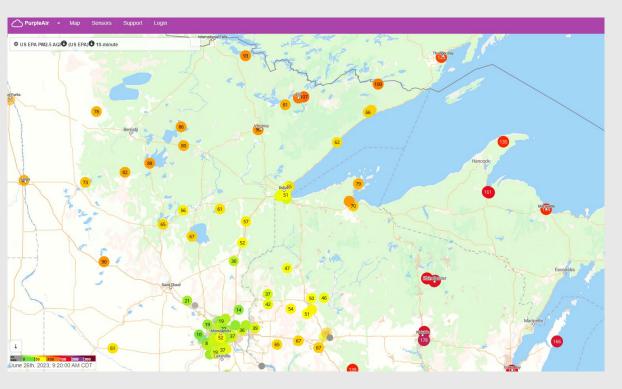
Alert Process Diagram

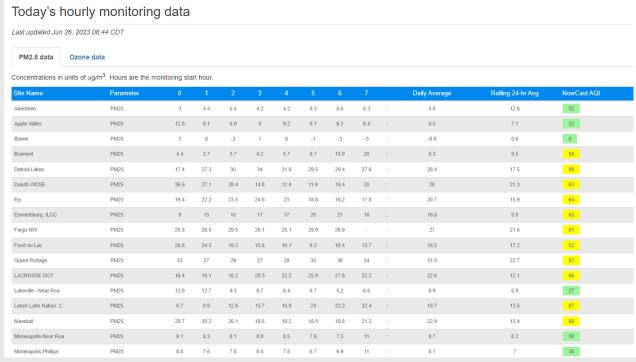
Here are the alert decision steps along with primary dissemination routes



Air Quality Observations

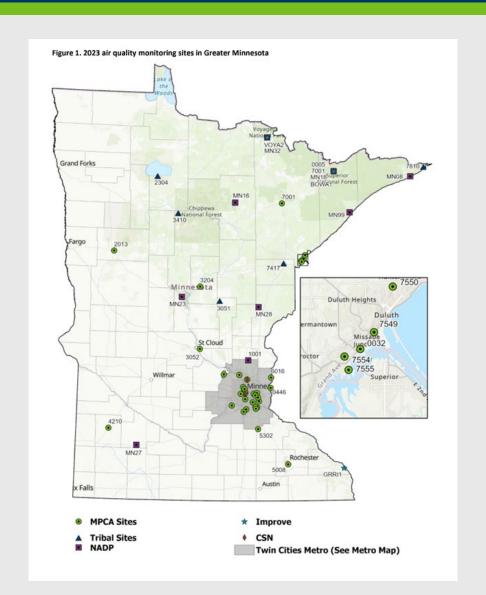
 Also keep an eye on air quality through Purple Air sensors as well as our regulatory monitors





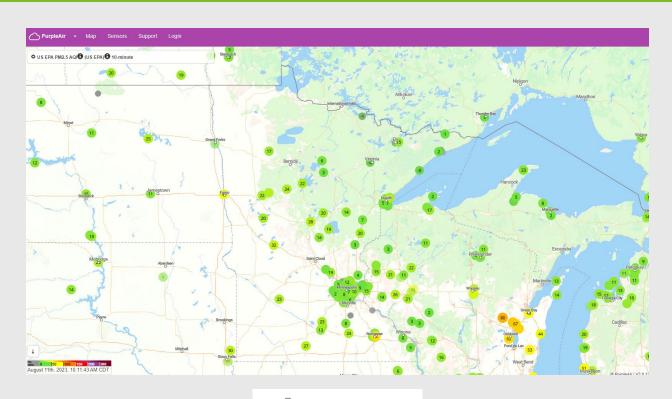
Regulatory Monitors

- Regulatory Monitors are monitors maintained by a state agency that meet EPA standards
- The density of the network is poor
- The monitors are continuously maintained and cross-validated with laboratory measurements at MPCA
- Data from these sites are used by EPA to determine if a state is in compliance with federal regulations



PurpleAir Monitors

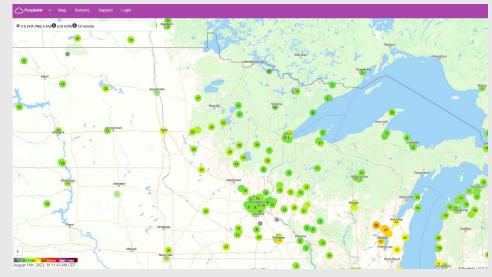
- Inexpensive citizen science type of sensor
- Show one minute data and that confuses people
- Can apply EPA QA (top left)
- Surprisingly Accurate
- PurpleAir has siting guides but not confident on that





Air Quality Monitor Changes

- The legislature has set aside funds for grants for community groups and local government to get air quality sensors.
- These sensors will sync up to an online portal currently being built at MPCA to host data.
- Data will then be available in near-real time on MPCA website.
- Already have a pilot project in Minneapolis has been helpful!



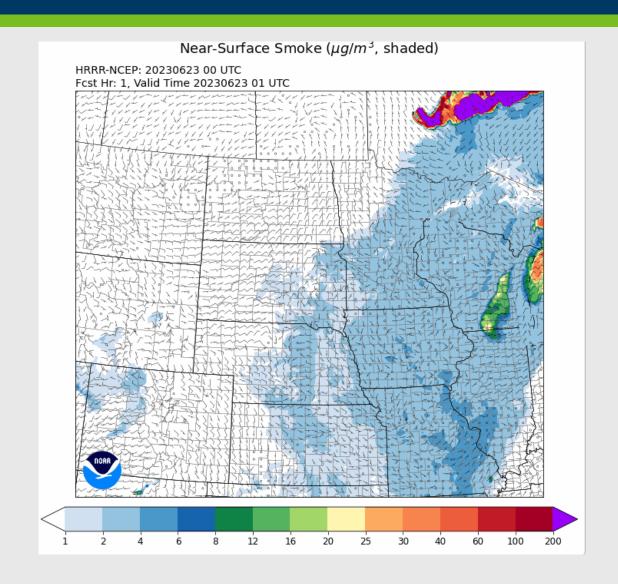




Air Quality Models

There are specialized models for forecasting air quality:

- Community Multiscale Air Quality Modeling System (CMAQ) model for ozone.
- High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR) smoke for wildfire smoke.
- Rapid Refresh (RAP) Smoke
- Canadian Firework Model for Smoke
- Even internal tools (Dr. Robot)

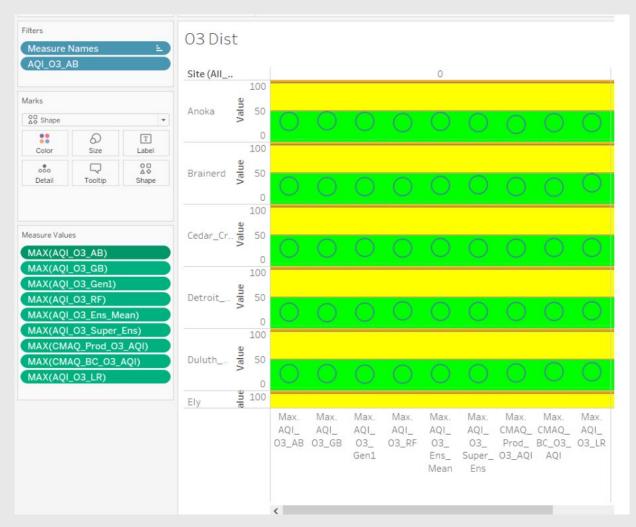


Introducing Dr. Robot

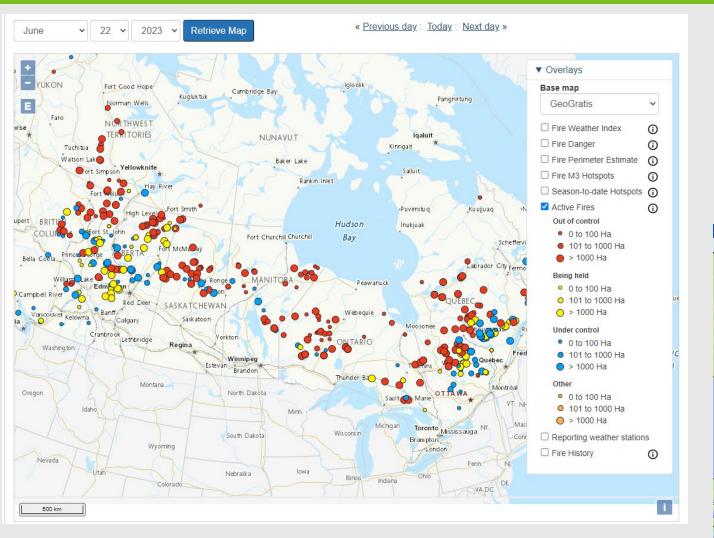
Four python scripts are utilized to complete forecast process:

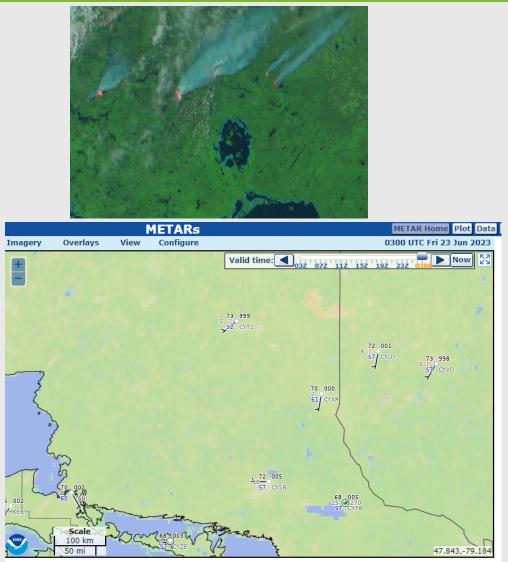
- Scrapes Open-meteo API for surface and upper air data
- Random Forest Al Model Ensemble and verification come from Openmeteo data
- 3) CMAQ GRIB files are queried and imported
- 4) HRRR Smoke joined from GRIB files

All data then loaded into Tableau to give guidance envelope

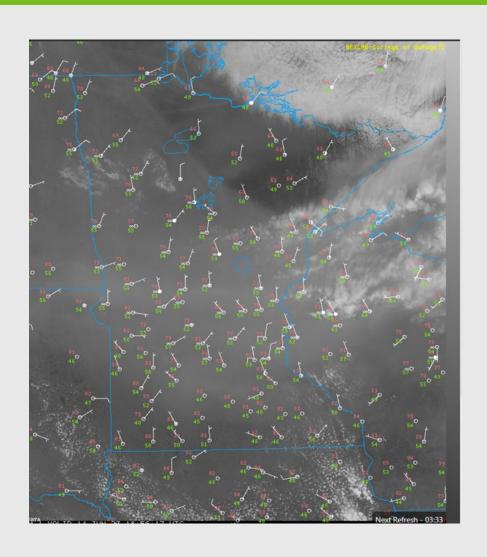


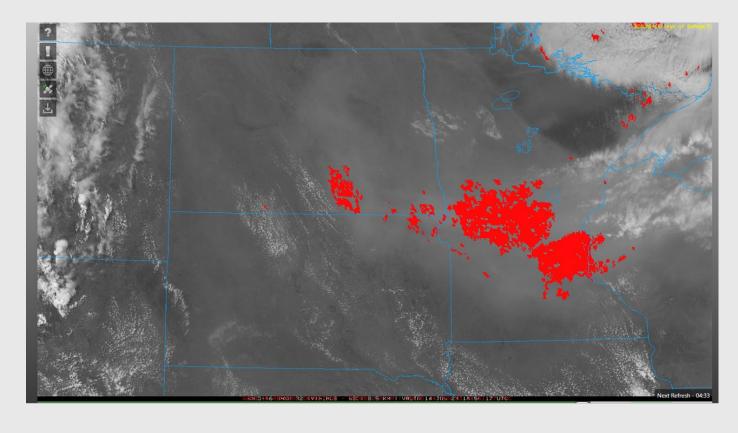
Forecasting Smoke – Detecting Fires



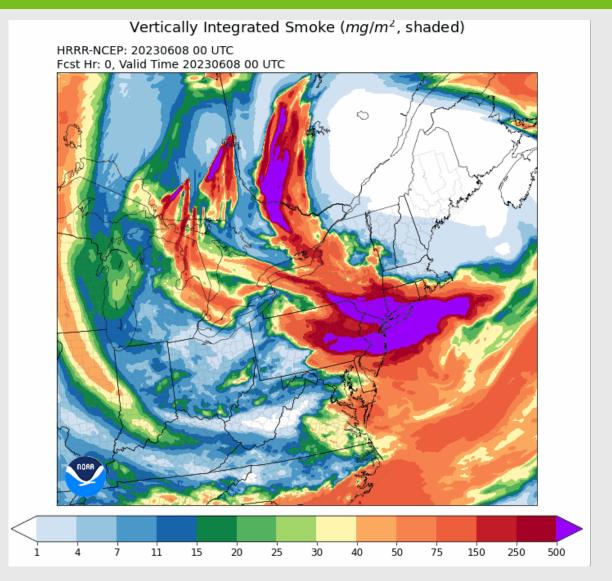


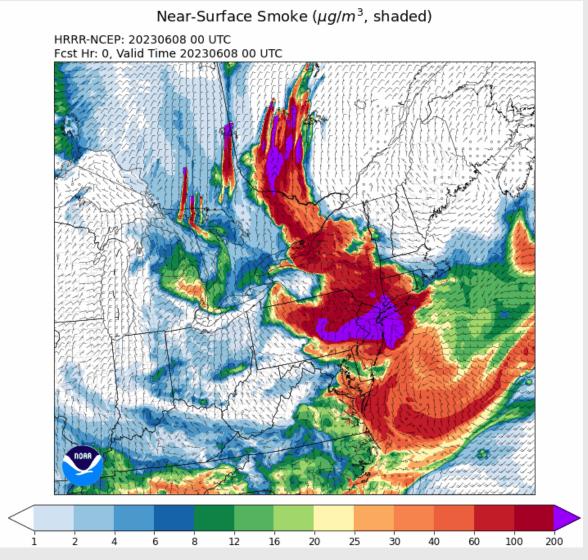
Forecasting Smoke – Detecting Smoke Plumes





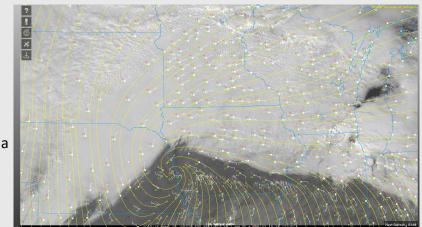
Smoke Modeling – Surface Vs Elevated

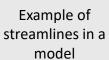


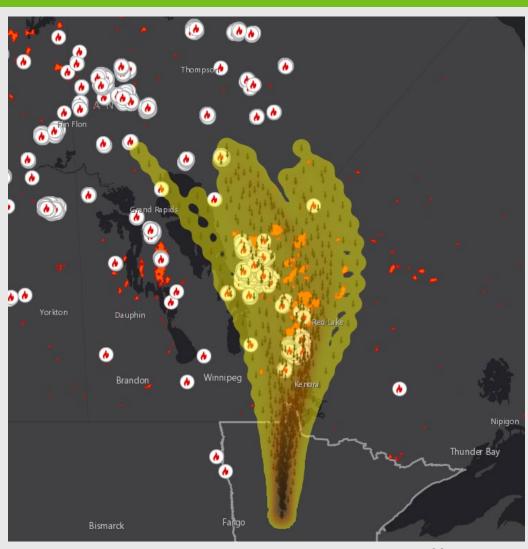


Smoke and Ozone – What Is the Source Area?

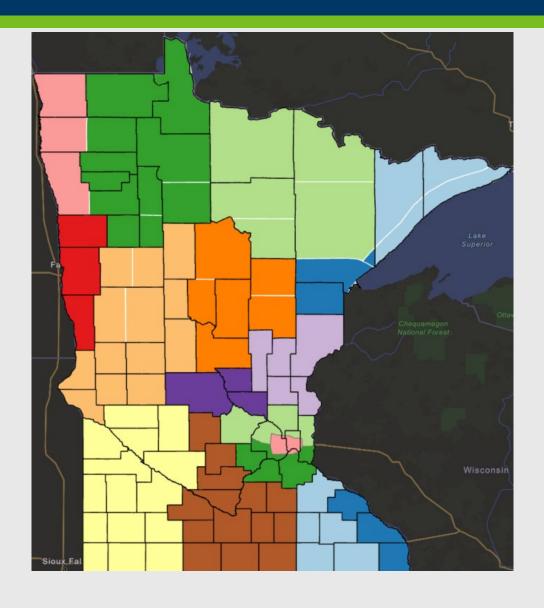
- We utilize the HYSPLIT (Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory)Model
- Model tracks trajectories or where air is moving (below).
- We can run it in reverse and see where an airmass is coming from.
- July 28, 2021- Yellow is a heat map of parcel locations. Orange area is burnt area and white circles are active fires.
- We had a lot of smoke...





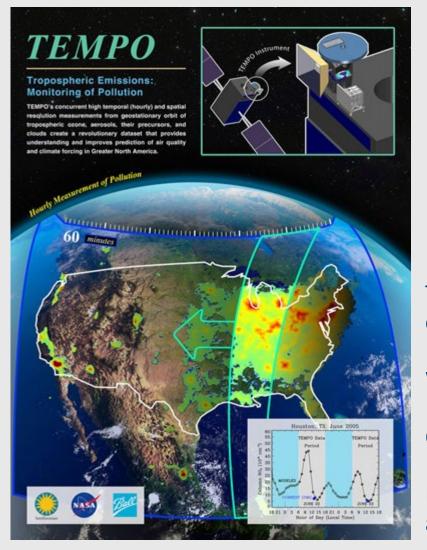


Switching From Point to Zone Forecasts



- New 17 Zones Replacing Twin Cities and Rochester Point Forecasts.
- White lines National Weather Service Zone Boundaries black lines Counties.
- Main changes from NWS/County borders are:
 - Removed sliver of lakeshore zone in St. Louis county
 - Split the Twin Cities Metro along Highway 212 and 694/494 Loop to account for suburbs vs Twin Cities proper.
- Zones based on similar background concentrations and landcover.
- Tried to stick to National Weather Service forecast office/Media Market boundaries – but Pine and Morrison are odd ones out

The Future – NASA Tempo





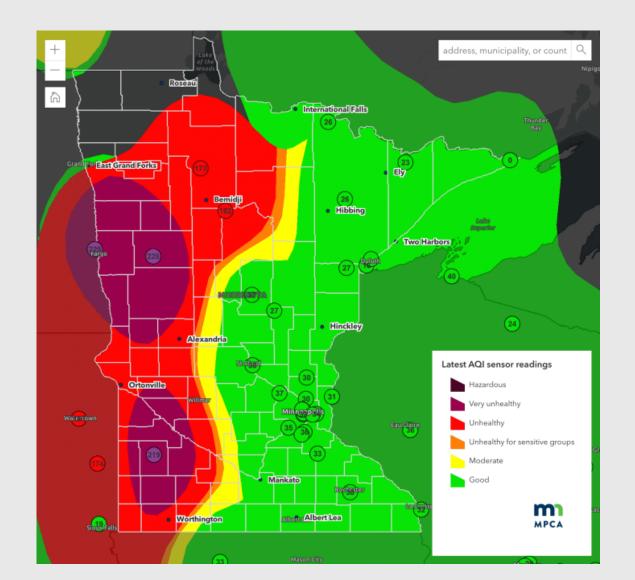
TEMPO will enable direct observation of source region characteristics

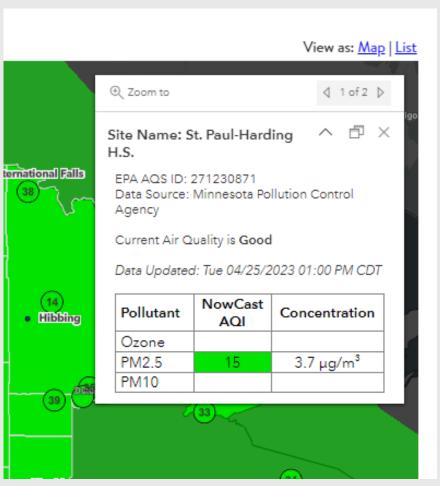
Will also allow measurement of smoke plumes from fires

Output will be ~4km – can resolve parts of cities

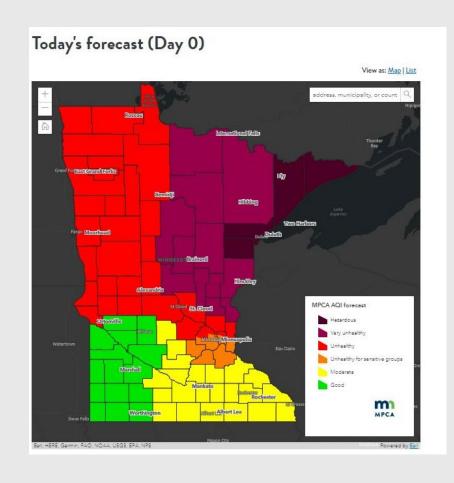
MPCA is an early adopter – going to build a GIS workflow around it

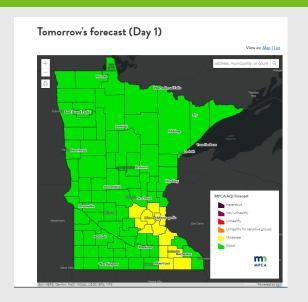
Shameless Self Promotion – New Website

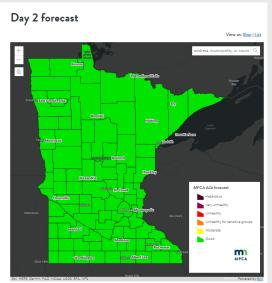


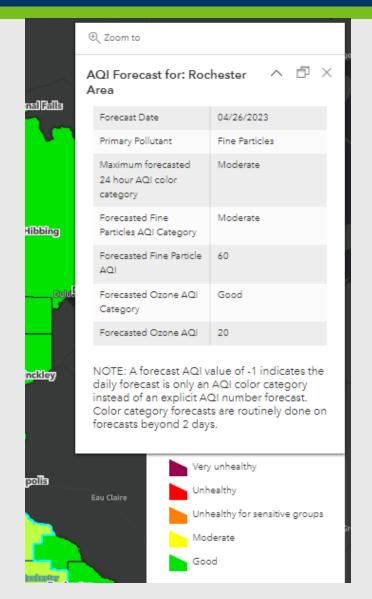


Shameless Self Promotion – New Website

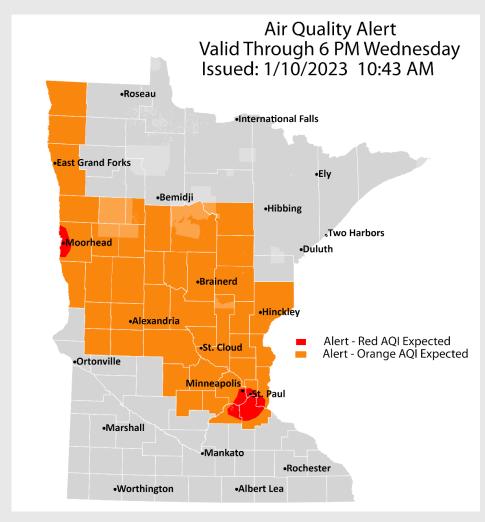




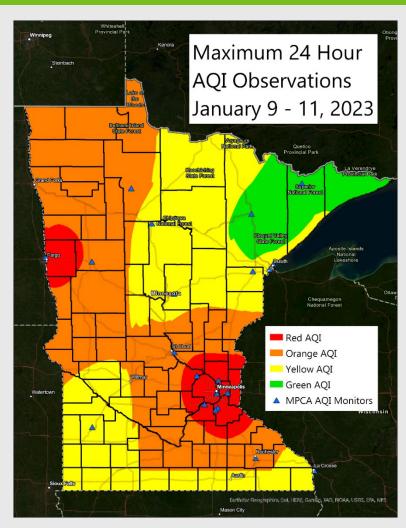




Shameless Self Promotion – GIS Maps



Forecasted



Final observations

Shameless Self Promotion – New Text Alerts

Air Quality Alert Message Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Relayed by National Weather Service Twin Cities/Chanhassen MN 115 PM CDT Wed Jun 14 2023

MNZ041>045-047>070-073>078-082>085-091>093-161100-

Anoka-Benton-Blue Earth-Brown-Carver-Chippewa-Chisago-Dakota-Douglas-Faribault-Freeborn-Goodhue-Hennepin-Isanti-Kanabec-Kandiyohi-Lac Qui Parle-Le Sueur-Martin-McLeod-Meeker-Mille Lacs-Morrison-Nicollet-Pope-Ramsey-Redwood-Renville-Rice-Scott-Sherburne-Sibley-Stearns-Steele-Stevens-Swift-Todd-Waseca-Washington-Watonwan-Wright-Yellow Medicine-

Including the tribal nations of Mille Lacs, Prairie Island, and Upper Sioux

Including the cities of Albert Lea, Alexandria, Apple Valley, Blaine, Bloomington, Brooklyn Park, Buffalo, Burnsville, Eagan, Eden Prairie, Farmington, Hastings, Mankato, Maple Grove, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, Northfield, Plymouth, Prior Lake, Ramsey, Rogers, Rosemount, Roseville, Shakopee, St. Cloud, St. Louis Park, St. Paul, Stillwater, Waconia, White Bear Lake, and Woodbury
115 PM CDT Wed Jun 14 2023

- ...AIR QUALITY ALERT NOW IN EFFECT THROUGH 6 AM CDT FRIDAY...
- * WHAT...The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has expanded the Air Quality Alert for fine particle pollution. The Air Quality Index (AQI) is expected to reach the Red or Unhealthy category.
- * WHERE...Central Minnesota.
- * WHEN...Through 6 AM CDT Friday.
- \rightarrow
- * IMPACTS...Some members of the general public may experience health effects. Sensitive groups, such as people with lung disease (including asthma), heart disease, and children and older adults, may experience health effects.
- * ADDITIONAL DETAILS...Smoke from Canadian wildfires has settled across central Minnesota this afternoon. AQI observations are in in the Red (Unhealthy for Everybody) category across the alert area and will continue to be until at least Thursday morning. Smoke will gradually dissipate across the area Thursday but may be slower to clear in the Minnesota and Mississippi River Valleys. Therefore the alert has been extended until Friday mornning.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

The general public should limit prolonged or heavy exertion. Sensitive groups, such as people with lung disease (including asthma), heart disease, and children and older adults, should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion.



Reduce or eliminate activities that contribute to air pollution, such as outdoor burning, and use of residential wood burning devices. Reduce vehicle trips and vehicle idling as much as possible.



Keep windows closed overnight to prevent smoke from getting indoors.

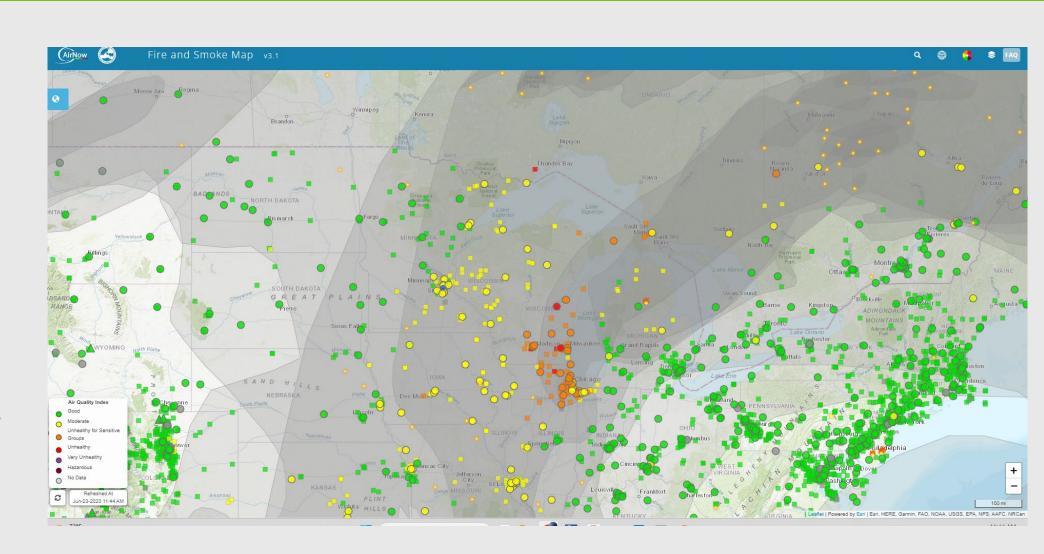
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For information on current air quality conditions in your area and to sign up for daily air quality forecasts and alert notifications by email, text message, phone, or the EPA AirNow mobile app, visit https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/current-air-quality-conditions. You can find additional information about health and air quality at https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/air-quality-and-health.

Shameless Self Promotion – Air Now App

- MN Air App is Deprecated (RIP)
- Now using EPA Airnow App
- Will be alerting capabilities coming in 2023



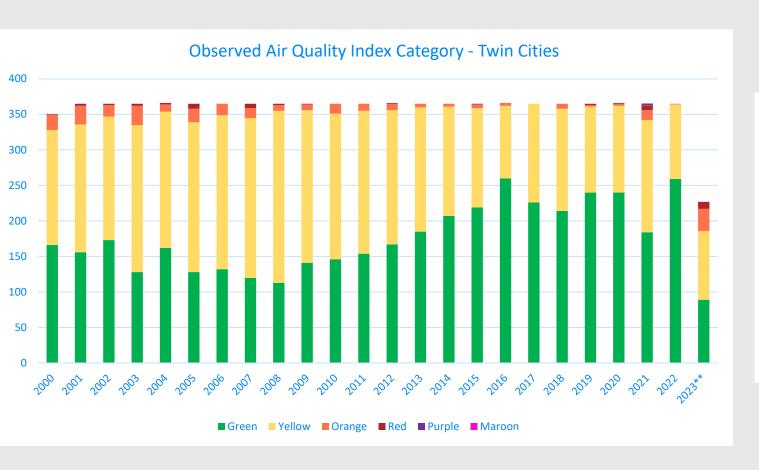
Air Quality Report Card

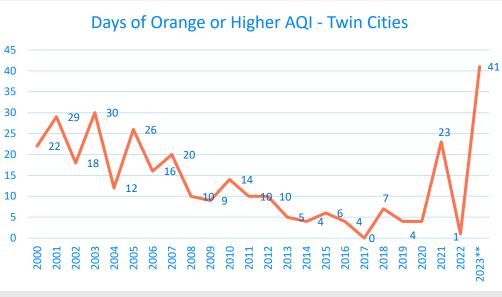
- Minnesota currently meets all federal heath standards for air pollution.
- Increase in air quality events has been caused by wildfires both locally and in Canada.
- Will this trend continue and how do we account for that?
- Ozone has continued to decrease Evaluating how to incorporate 2023 data.
- Environmental Quality Board (EQB) currently calculating new report card Will be posted on www.eqb.state.mn.us

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AQI History





Major Changes Coming in How We Do Regulatory Work!

2023 Legislative Session Brought About Major Changes

- MPCA will begin looking at Cumulative Impacts of Pollutants
- This will incorporate cross-media and non-chemical stressors
- Will result in multiple new positions on the team.
- Currently beginning rule make.
- Proposed rules will be on MPCA website (<u>www.pca.state.mn.us</u>)
- Please comment on the proposed rules! Your feedback will help shape the future of this project.
- Rules are anticipated to be completed by 2026

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