

Response Planning for Extreme Air Pollution Events:

Scenario-specific planning and responses to extreme air pollution events

May 6-7, 2021

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Standing Committee on Medical and Epidemiological Aspects of Air Pollution on U.S. Government Employees and their Families

Triggers for action

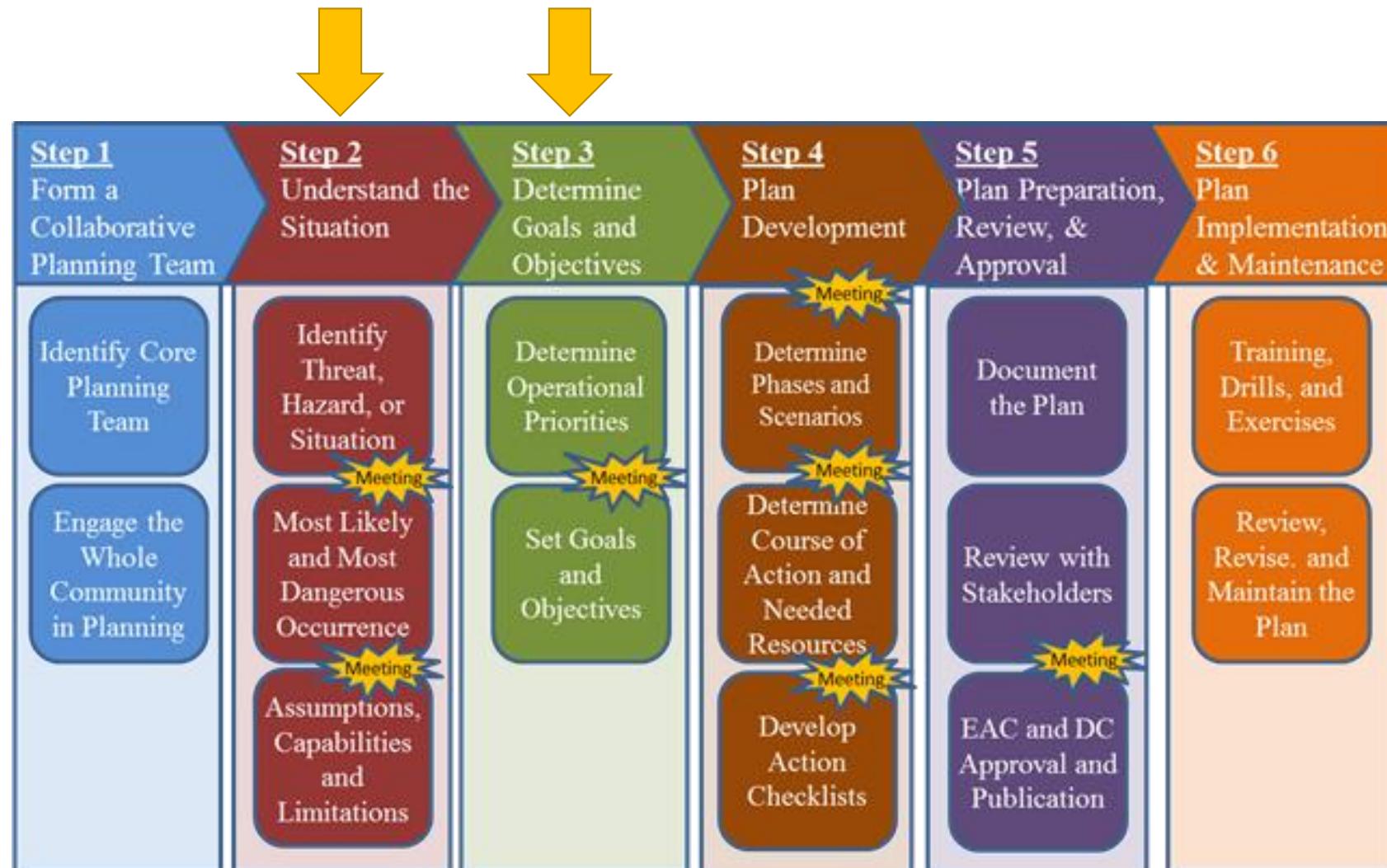
Factors to consider

- Severity and persistence of high air pollution levels
- Forecasted air quality and weather
- Potential health risks
- Increase in health unit visits for respiratory, cardiovascular issues that cannot be managed locally
- Exposure mitigation measures at post and schools
- Imminent danger

Potential triggers

- Several consecutive days of Hazardous AQI
- Inadequate measures to maintain indoor air quality in offices, homes, schools and lack of clean air shelters
- Increase in medical or psychologic symptoms in post community and people in susceptible groups that cannot be adequately addressed locally
- Active fires in post location
- Local government issued a State of Emergency

Triggers in a response plan



Framework for determining response

01

Assess threats,
risks, impacts

02

Assess post and
host country's
capabilities and
limitations

03

Determine
mitigation
measures

04

Define metrics to
determine
change in
situation and risk

Potential management actions

- Nothing
- Engage DOS air pollution experts
- Communications to staff, families, at-risk populations, broader U.S. citizenry
- Notice to limit time outdoors, run/make room air cleaners at home
- Emphasize asthma management plans
- Request/obtain room air cleaners, request indoor air monitoring equipment
- Monitor indoor air quality
- Telework (considerations for locally employed staff)
- Shuttle service for staff
- Cancel off-site meetings
- Implement liberal leave
- Reduce outdoor workshifts, offer N95 respirators to staff who work outdoors
- Recommend schools cancel outdoor activity or cancel school
- Offer N95 respirators to post community – staff and families
- Close specific sections at post, close post
- Shift staff to better indoor air quality areas
- Leave office buildings open for longer
- Leave post

Risk communication tools

- Air quality alerts
- Air quality and actions to take infographic
- Health risks infographic
- MGT notice
- Respiratory protection guidance
- Room air cleaner guidance
- Town hall
- Understanding the U.S. Air Quality Index infographic

Sample Air Quality Alert Email over 500 AQI:

Embassy Colleagues and Community Members:

The Air Quality Index (AQI) has exceeded 500.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommendations, AQI levels above 500 are considered "beyond index." The EPA recommends that, at AQI levels above 500, everyone should avoid all physical activities outdoors. Individuals with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children are at the greatest risk.

What you should do:

- Remain indoors and keep all windows and doors closed tightly.
- Run your room air cleaners continuously - on the highest setting where the noise is acceptable.
- Overnight in occupied bedrooms, run room air cleaners with the door closed while you sleep.
- If room air cleaners appear to be malfunctioning or need replacement air filters, contact:
- Create clean air rooms by moving room air cleaners into select rooms, and close off the other rooms. If you have an indoor air quality monitor that measures PM2.5, try to keep PM2.5 from exceeding 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Remain in this "clean air shelter".
- Limit any indoor activity that may increase indoor air pollution such as vacuuming, burning candles, smoking, etc.
- When it is necessary for you to go outside, do so only for short periods, and consider wearing a well-fitting respirator with N-95 or higher certification. Avoid all outdoor strenuous physical activities. Review mask guidance [here](#).
- Keep all vents to outdoors closed and exhaust fans off, except when essential. Close doors to closets and unused rooms.
- If leaks are apparent, place barriers, even a rolled up towel, to reduce air infiltration.
- Monitor air quality data before planning any outdoor activity. The website is [\[\]](#).
- If you are experiencing health symptoms contact the health unit

Health Risks of Air Pollution

IMPORTANT POINTS TO KEEP IN MIND

- Higher air pollution over both days and years is linked to many different health problems.
- No safe level of air pollution is identified in the science.
- The amount of risk cannot be determined.
- Scientific studies give the average increase.
- This graphic describes the type and range of higher risk.

SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: D



Asthma attack Cough, throat irritation Common cold or flu
Effects could occur right away

LONG-TERM EXPOSURE: D



Developing asthma Developing chronic bronchitis Local growth or COPD
Less certain evidence for: lower birth weight

Learn more about specific pollutants and their health impacts:
<http://cas.state.gov/airquality/health-impacts-of-air-pollution>
<https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution/basic-information>
<https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/health-and-environment>

TIP:
Good AQI does not mean zero risk of health effects. Hazardous air pollution can still affect health even when AQI is good. The AQI should not be used for low-cost sensor readings less than 1 hour. The AQI of multiple pollutants should not be added together. There are many reasons why an air quality index reported by a government differs from the U.S. AQI.

Learn More AQI: <https://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=aqi.technical>
Particle pollution: <https://www.airnow.gov/particulate-matter>
Air pollution: <https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution>
<http://cas.state.gov/airquality/health-impacts-of-air-pollution>

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Learn More: <https://www.epa.gov/asthma/asthma-action-plan>. Current and historical air quality data from AirNow: https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.global_summary

Understanding the U.S. Air Quality Index

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE U.S. AQI

Air Quality in Kathmandu and Actions to Take

BE READY FOR THE WORST AIR QUALITY SEASON

Get ready in fall

- Understand the U.S. AQI and messaging: see other side. Ask your questions to the health unit or AirPollution@state.gov.
- Find indoor places for exercise and play.
- People with asthma: have enough medicine ready. Discuss a management plan with your medical provider.
- If you use a respirator or mask, be sure it fits properly & is in good condition. Order a new filter or mask if needed.

Take action in winter

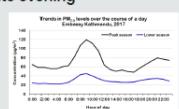
- Pay attention to the AQI frequently.
- Run room air cleaners at home.
- People with asthma: keep your medicine with you.
- See your medical provider if you have symptoms that last a long time or if you feel sad or anxious.

TAKE ACTIONS FOR AIR QUALITY CHANGES DURING THE DAY

Protect yourself mornings and late evening

Many afternoons and evenings ok to be outside

- Avoid outdoor exercise in the morning.
- If you wear a respirator or mask, focus on the morning commute.
- Run room air cleaners & keep windows closed at home to lower exposure to higher air pollution levels at night.
- Sit outside, go for a walk, run errands with children & friends.
- Avoid intense outdoor activity.
- Avoid spending all your time inside.
- Briefly open windows at home.



MAKE DECISIONS ON AIR QUALITY IN REAL TIME

Take action: check AQI on AirNow or Embassy website, phone apps

- Children, older adults, people with lung or heart disease: avoid all physical activity outdoors. Run room air cleaners at home. Everyone else: avoid long, intense outdoor activity. Run room air cleaners.
- Children, older adults, people with lung or heart disease: keep activity short & low intensity. Move indoors if you have symptoms.
- Everyone else: reduce time & intensity of activity.

Learn More: <https://www.epa.gov/asthma/asthma-action-plan>. Current and historical air quality data from AirNow: https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.global_summary

Tips for breakout sessions

Use your moderator for help

Use slides on management actions and risk communication tools to help answer questions

We are not looking for a specific, correct answer

Goal is to work through the process of evaluating an event, forming a decision, understanding the resources available

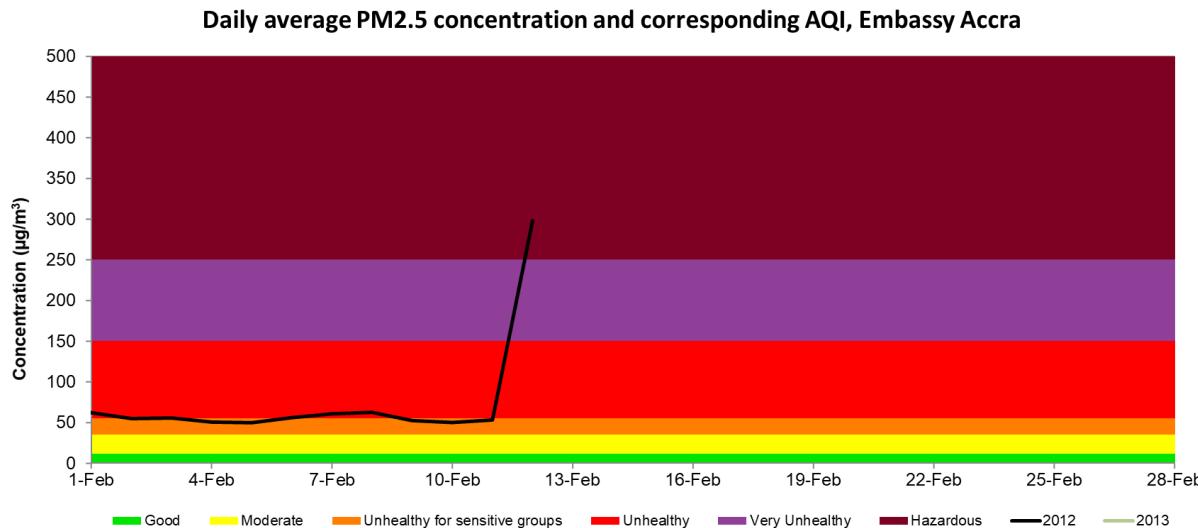
Dust Storms

Case study: Harmattan in Accra, February 2020

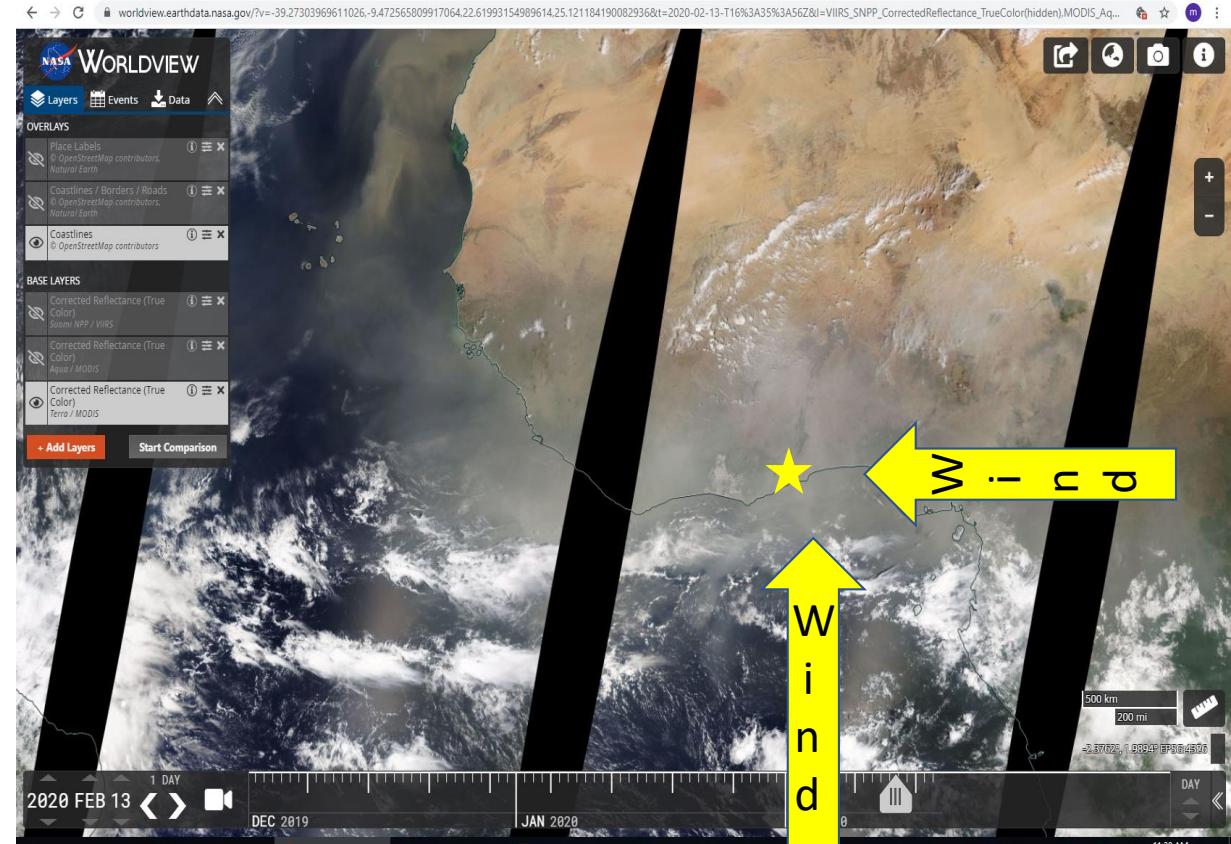
Breakout session I

- Objective: evaluate an extreme air pollution event scenario and determine whether triggers are met
- Activity: participants given event/air quality conditions and triggers
- Report out
 - Will the event impact post?
 - Is the event impacting post?
 - How bad is the air quality?
 - Is the bad air quality unusual for post?
 - How long is the poor air quality expected to persist? Will it get worse?
 - What are key uncertainties? Do we know enough?

Breakout session I: are triggers met



Satellite imagery of dust plumes



- Started February 12, 2020
- Current winds from West and South – some from desert – may carry pollutants toward Accra
- Winds not from Northeast (Harmattan)
- Winds forecasted to be from West and Southwest for several days
- No rain in forecast to wash out pollutants from air

Breakout session I: are triggers met

Inventory of post measures to assess air quality conditions and protective measures

- Real-time air quality data publicly available
- New monitor at post – installed 2020
- Office building has enhanced air filtration system
- No room air cleaners in homes
- No enhanced air filtration in homes
- Post health unit, some medical specialists available locally

Breakout session I: are triggers met

Post at a glance: air quality and resources to reduce exposures and health risks

Choose your post in the dropdown menu to the right. Blank sections indicate no data exist. Hover over a section and click the "pop out" icon for a bigger view.

Choose Your Post

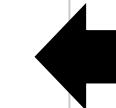
Accra

Tour of duty

Tour Length (years)	Hardship Differential	R&Rs	Unaccompanied
3	0.20	2	No

Is air quality reported hourly?

Real time data	Air Monitor Type	AirNow.gov	AirVisual.com	aqicn.org	Government website
Yes	Monitor at post	Yes	Yes	Yes	

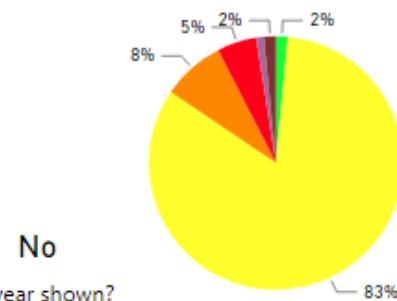


Real-time data availability

Level Definition

2 Annual average PM2.5 2 times above highest U.S. community but less than 3-fold higher

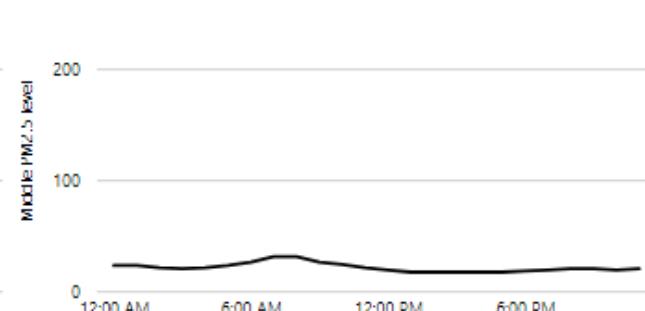
Year breakdown by daily AQI category



Seasonal changes in air quality



Average air quality throughout a day



Peak season
● No



Typical air quality patterns

Exposure and health risk reduction measures =

Medium pollution-few resources



Main office building



Homes of U.S. families

Office filtration type

Room air cleaners or central air filtration

Residence filtration type

No Enhanced Filtration

Does or can post test indoor air quality?

No data



International school

School filtration type

No Enhanced Filtration

Outdoor recess canceled during poor air quality

No data



Medical resources

Post health unit

Yes

Local cardiologist

Yes

Local pulmonologist

Limited

Asthma management plan

No data

Post resources

Breakout session I: Questions to answer

- Will the event impact post?
- Is the event impacting post?
- How bad is the air quality?

Breakout session I: Questions to answer

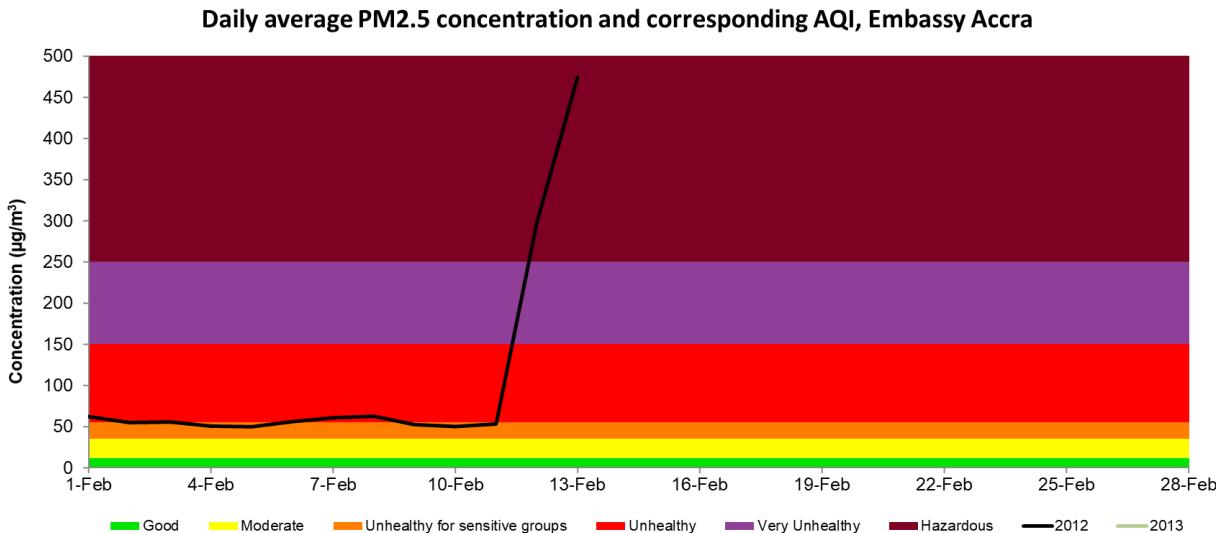
- Is the bad air quality unusual for post?
- How long is the poor air quality expected to persist? Will it get worse?
- What are key uncertainties? Do we know enough?

Breakout session II

- Objective: evaluate initial conditions and post resources and propose actions and communications
- Activity: participants given event/air quality conditions and list of potential actions
- Report out
 - What actions are recommended? Yes or No?
 - Why?
 - What needs to be communicated and to whom?

Breakout session II: initial assessment and actions

Overview of conditions



- Winds forecasted to be from West and Southwest for several days
- No rain in forecast
- No respiratory related health unit encounters

Measures to assess air quality and mitigate exposures

- Real-time air quality data publicly available
- New monitor at post – installed 2020
- Office building has enhanced air filtration system
- No room air cleaners in homes
- No enhanced air filtration in homes
- Post health unit, some medical specialists available locally

Breakout session II: Questions to answer

- What actions are recommended? Yes or No?
- Why?

Breakout session II

- What needs to be communicated and to whom?

Breakout session III

- Objective: monitor ongoing conditions and decide on follow-up actions
- Activity: participants given updated event/air quality conditions and list of potential actions
- Report out
 - Should actions remain the same?
 - Is an increased response warranted?
 - Should post return to typical operations?
 - Why?
 - What needs to be communicated and to whom?

Breakout session III: follow-up assessment

- PM2.5 levels peak on February 13, remain Hazardous for 2 days, consistent decrease to February 17
- Winds forecasted to be from west and Southwest for several days
- No rain in forecast
- No respiratory related health unit encounters

