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*****LINK TO HISTORICAL AIR POLLUTION EXCEEDANCE DATA FOR YUMA*****

YUMA AIR QUALITY FORECAST FOR Thursday, February 18, 2016

This report is updated by 1:00 p.m. Sunday thru Friday and is valid for areas within and bordering the city of Yuma, Arizona

FORECAST DATE	YESTERDAY Tue 02/16/2016	TODAY Wed 02/17/2016	TOMORROW Thu 02/18/2016	EXTENDED Fri 02/19/2016
NOTICES *see below for details				
AIR POLLUTANT	AQI Reading/Category (Preliminary data only)			
O3 (Ozone)	32 GOOD	36 GOOD	37 GOOD	37 GOOD
PM-10 (Particles 10 microns and smaller)	33 GOOD	40 GOOD	31 GOOD	38 GOOD

[* **Ozone Health Watch** means that the highest concentration of OZONE may approach the federal health standard.
PM-10 Health Watch means that the highest concentration of PM-10 may approach the federal health standard.
High Pollution Advisory means that the highest concentration of OZONE or PM-10 may exceed the federal health standard.
DUST means that short periods of high PM-10 concentrations caused by outflow from thunderstorms or frontal system passages are possible.]

Health Statements	
Wednesday 02/17/2016	No health impacts are expected.
Thursday 02/18/2016	No health impacts are expected.

Synopsis and Discussion

Good AQ under spring like conditions prevails. Today, we will add breezy winds to the mix. Southerly flow intensifies this afternoon in response to a fast moving disturbance crashing into the western states. Widespread wind gusts could briefly reach the 20 mph mark before shutting down after sunset. Only a minor increase to the 24-hour PM-10 average is expected. Oh, and climate for February 17th shows the record max temp being 88°F set in 2014. There is a decent chance hitting the 90°F mark later today.

The rest of the work week a slight “cool” down commences when a second wave moves inland from the Pacific. High cloud cover will be more noticeable, which cuts down on ozone formation a bit. Surface winds are predominately out of the north and not at speeds to create PM issues.

Have a good day and check back Thursday for an updated forecast! J. Malloy

POLLUTION MONITOR READINGS FOR Tuesday, February 16, 2016

O3 (OZONE)

Info on current 8-hour ozone standard: http://www.epa.gov/air/ozonepollution/pdfs/2008_03_aqi_changes.pdf
For archived AQI maps go to: http://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow_maps

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPB)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Yuma Supersite	35	32	

PM-10 (PARTICLES)

SITE NAME	MAX 24-HR VALUE (µg/m3)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Yuma Supersite	35.7	33	

[Click Here to find out how the AQI forecast is used in the Yuma Air Quality Flag Program](#)



Yuma Supersite Pollution Monitor Location Map



Local Air Pollutants in Detail



O3 (OZONE):

DESCRIPTION: This is a secondary pollutant that is formed by the reaction of other primary pollutants (precursors) such as VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and NO_x (Nitrogen Oxides) in the presence of heat and sunlight.

SOURCES: VOCs are emitted from motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, and other industrial sources. NO_x is emitted from motor vehicles, power plants, and other sources of combustion.

POTENTIAL HEALTH IMPACTS: Exposure to ozone can make people more susceptible to respiratory infection, result in lung inflammation, and aggravate pre-existing respiratory diseases such as asthma. Other effects include decrease in lung function, chest pain, and cough.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT: Parts per billion (ppb).

AVERAGING INTERVAL: Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

REDUCTION TIPS: Curtail daytime driving, refuel cars and use gasoline-powered equipment as late in the day as possible.

PM-10 (PARTICLES):

DESCRIPTION: The term “particulate matter” (PM) includes both solid particles and liquid droplets found in air. Many manmade and natural sources emit PM directly or emit other pollutants that react in the atmosphere to form PM. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter tend to pose the greatest health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are referred to as “fine” particles and are responsible for many visibility degradations. Particles with diameters between 2.5 and 10 micrometers are referred to as “coarse”.

SOURCES: Fine = All types of combustion (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and some industrial processes. Coarse = crushing or grinding operations, dust from paved or unpaved roads, as well as dirt and sand from the open desert.

POTENTIAL HEALTH IMPACTS: PM can increase susceptibility to respiratory infections and can aggravate existing respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic bronchitis.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT: Micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m³)

AVERAGING INTERVAL: 24 hours (midnight to midnight).

REDUCTION TIPS: Stabilize loose soils, slow down on dirt roads, carpool, and use public transit.