

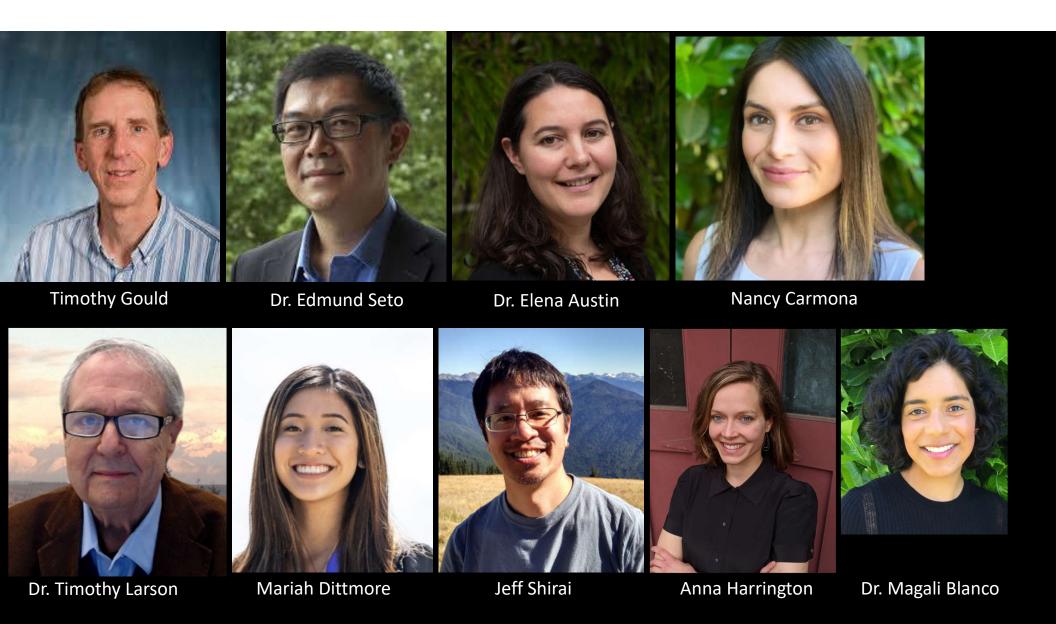
August 2022



MEETING AGENDA

- 1. Introductions
- 2. Group activities and updates
- 3. Indoor air quality report and aircraft impacts in schools
- 3. Short term health effects of UFP
- 4. Mobile monitoring update and site selection process
- 5. Discussion
- 6. Wrap up





Group Introductions and Updates

UFP Advisory Meeting Updates

- EPA community air monitoring grant opportunity in Spring 2022
 - PSCAA
 - Community applications
- EPA proposal to align US emissions standards with ICAO PM standards
 - Testimony by may UFP advisory group members
- 2019 Puget Sound UFP monitoring study (Dr. Lianne Sheppard) published

Healthy Schools, Healthy Air

- Inform schools, districts and state legislators on the current ability of building ventilation systems to effectively remove outdoor sources of particles.
- Quantify the current ability of ventilation solutions to remove indoor generated particles.
- Identify any additional benefit and cost of in-room filtration.
- Based on the experimental measures in an unoccupied classroom, describe the size fractioned infiltration rates of 1) ultrafine particles of aircraft origin 2) ultrafine particles of traffic origin and 3) wildfire smoke.
- Communicate study results to partners.
- * Funded (50k) by cities of the cities of SeaTac, Burien, Federal Way, Normandy Park and Des Moines and by the State of Washington



Study Methods

Methodology - Phase I

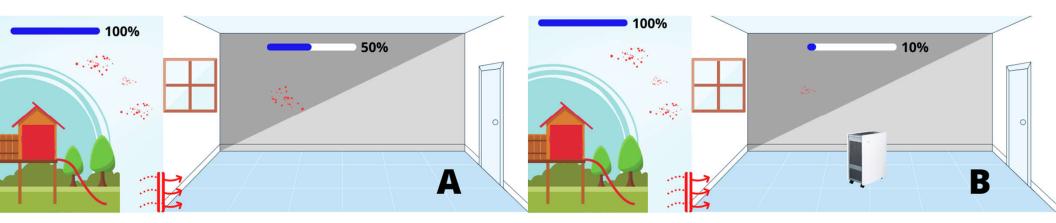
- Recruited 5 schools across 2 participating school districts
- Sampled at each location twice. Each session lasted 48 hours.
- Measured air exchange rate and infiltration before and after shortterm HEPA filter intervention
- Develop a method to report-back key results
 - Stakeholder meetings
 - Key informant interviews



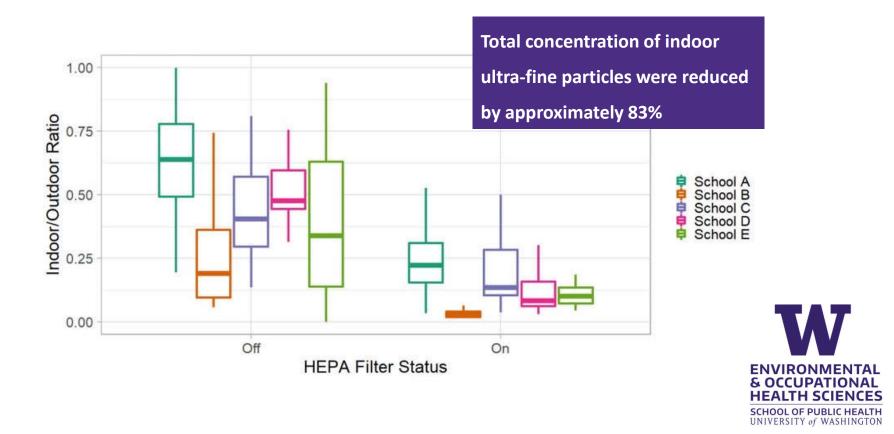
Main Finding - Phase 1

Results

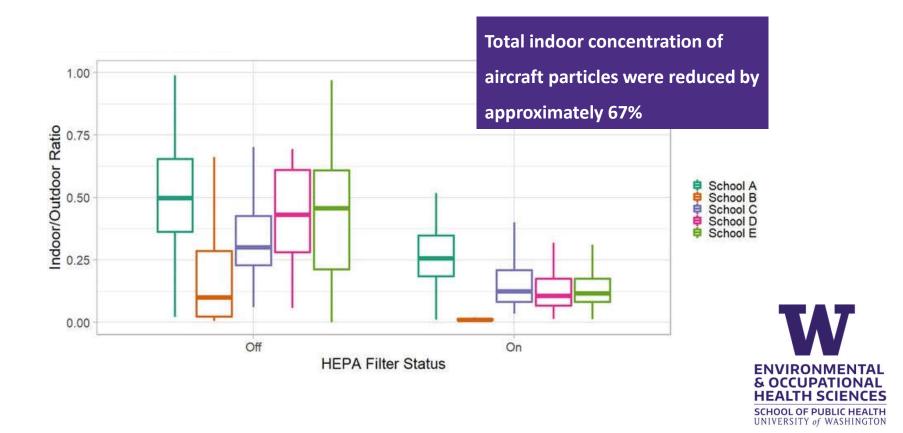
- Ultrafine particles were about 50% of outdoor levels before HEPA air purifiers were installed.
- Ultrafine particles dropped to about 10% of outdoor levels after HEPA purifiers were installed.



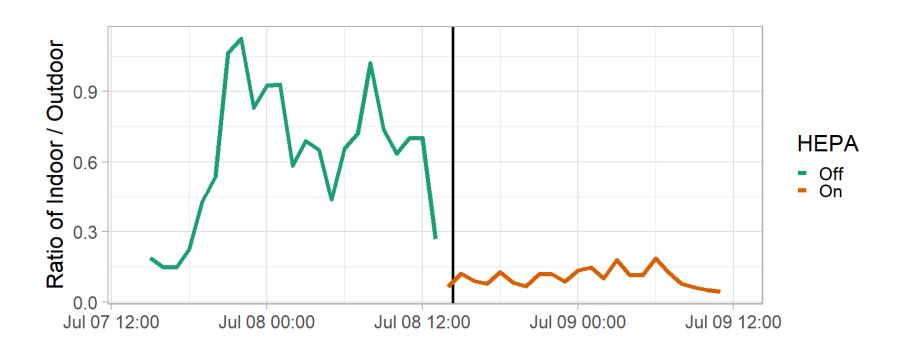
Portable Air Cleaner HEPA Intervention Total UFPs: Ratio of Indoor/Outdoor



Portable Air Cleaner HEPA Intervention Aircraft UFPs: Ratio of Indoor/Outdoor



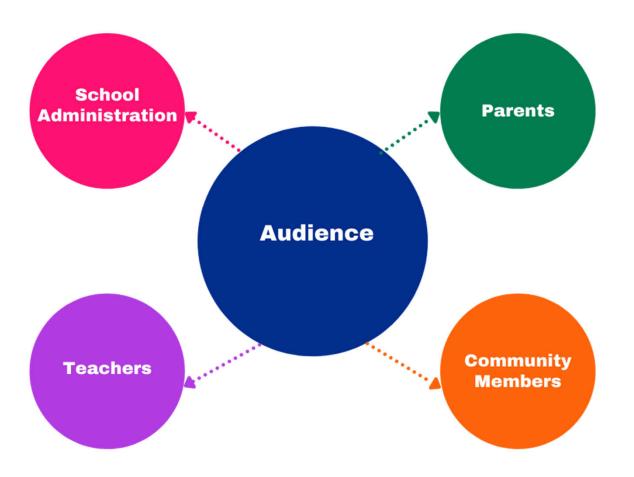
Ratio of Indoor to Outdoor Concentration



How impacted are schools by Sea-Tac Flights?

| | All King County Schools | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A : was a mt | # Arrivals (Median) | | # Departures (Median) | |
| Airport | All Schools | Pilot Study Schools | All Schools | Pilot Study Schools |
| Sea-Tac Airport | 3 | 61,234 | 10 | 53,313 |
| Boeing Field | 44.5 | 18 | 11 | 26 |
| Renton Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Airport | | | | |
| All Airports | 102.5 | 61,240 | 35 | 53,547 |

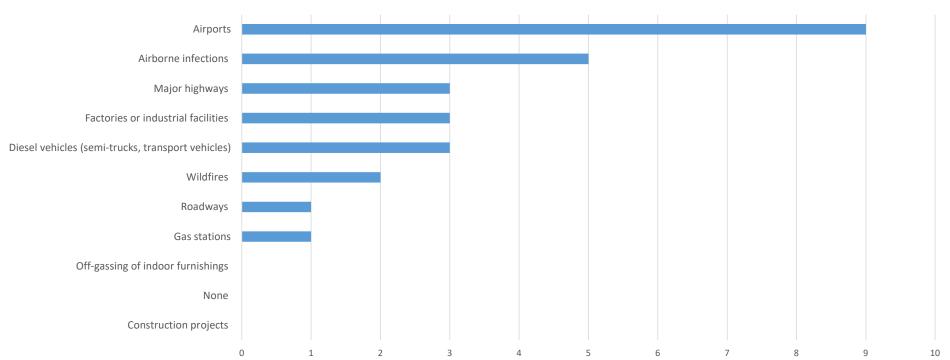
Engaging a Wide Audience





Parent Concerns based on online survey – Phase 1

What types of air pollution sources near or around your school are you most concerned about?

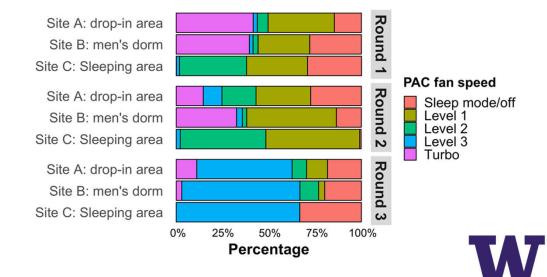


Homeless shelter deployments with King County Public Health

Shirley Huang, Elena Austin and Edmund Seto (ASICS 2022)

Over three thousand portable air cleaners (PACs) with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters were distributed by Public Health Seattle & King County (PHSKC) to homeless shelters during the COVID-19 pandemic to control SARS-CoV-2 transmission.

Highlighting the benefit of energy use monitoring in understanding usage.



ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCIENCES SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

Upcoming Activities in Phase II

- Wildfire rapid response and sampling (Summer 2022)
- Distribution of intervention equipment to schools (20 schools)
 - Portable HEPA cleaner (if applicable)
 - Power consumption monitors (if applicable)
 - Air quality sensor package
- Outdoor monitoring
- Mobile monitoring

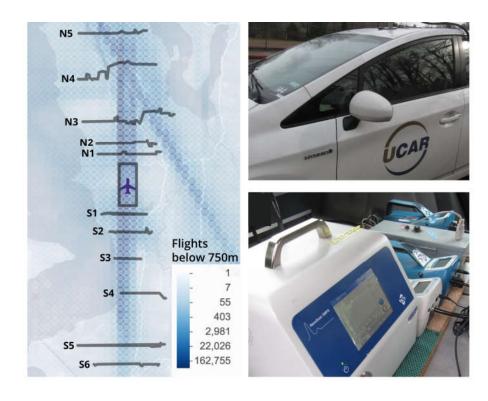


Pilot study – Short Term Health

Mobile Monitoring Updates

Mobile Monitoring Goals

- Developing and refining mobile monitoring to estimate annual exposure concentrations to traffic and aviation air pollutants including NO_x, Black Carbon and size-resolved particles.
- Engage with State and local agencies to develop plans for long-term monitoring
- Identify emissions factors and spatial variations across the area of interest



Mobile Monitoring System Instruments

Particle Detectors

Scanning Mobility Particle

Sizer (SMPS) – UFP size

distribution

Condensation Particle Counter

(CPC) - UFP > 10 nm count

Nephelometer – proxy PM2.5

MicroAeth - Black Carbon

Gas Analyzers

Aerodyne Cavity Attenuation

Phase Shift (CAPS) – NO2

Ecotech Serinus 30 -- CO

Li-Cor LI-850 - CO2



Battery / Inverter System to Power Instruments



High-capacityelectrical powersystem

Vibration resistant platform



Platform Modifications and System Testing

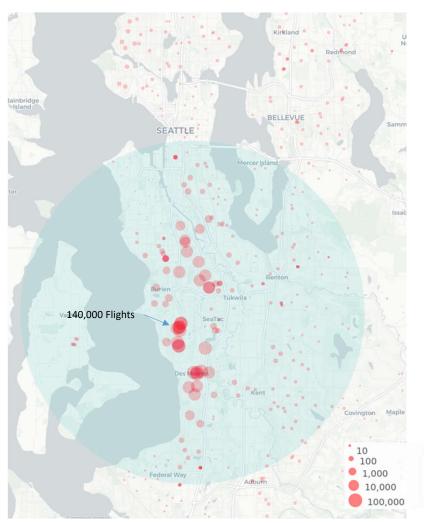
Particle Analyzers





TGas Analyzers

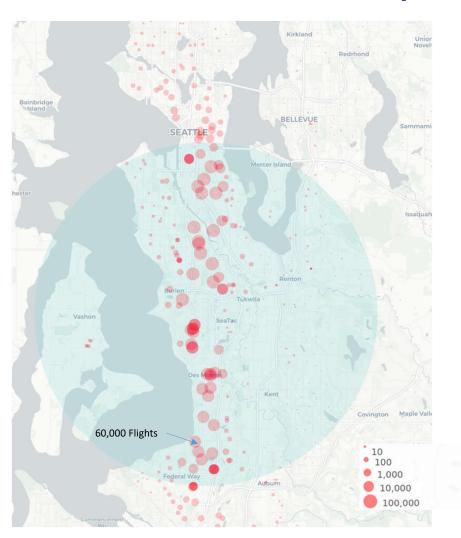
Sea-Tac DEPARTURES (10 mi) below 750 meters per year



| All King County Schools | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| | # Departures | | |
| Airport | Median | $(25^{th} - 75^{th})$ | |
| | | percentile) | |
| Sea-Tac Airport | 10 | (3 - 24.75) | |
| Boeing Field | 11 | (0 - 60) | |
| All Airports | 35 | (5, 204.75) | |

| | Pilot Study Schools | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | # Departures | | |
| Airport | Median | $(25^{th} - 75^{th})$ | |
| | | percentile) | |
| Sea-Tac Airport | 53,313 | (6,157 – | |
| | | 55,589) | |
| Boeing Field | 26 | (25 - 104) | |
| All Airports | 53,547 | (6,183 – | |
| | | 55,693) | |

Sea-Tac ARRIVALS (10 mi) below 750 meters per year

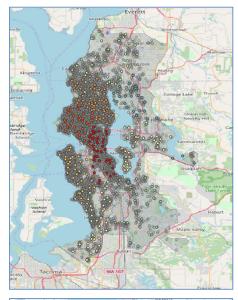


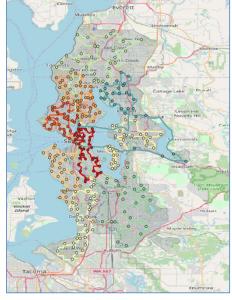
| All King County Schools | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--|
| | # Arrivals | | |
| Airport | Median | $(25^{th} - 75^{th})$ | |
| | | percentile) | |
| Sea-Tac Airport | 3 | (0 - 36) | |
| Boeing Field | 44.5 | (7 - 232) | |
| All Airports | 102.5 | (18 - 589) | |

| Pilot Study Schools | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | # Arrivals | |
| Airport | Median | $(25^{th} - 75^{th})$ |
| | | percentile) |
| Sea-Tac Airport | 61,234 | (59,529 – |
| | | 154,962) |
| Boeing Field | 18 | (8 - 89) |
| All Airports | 61,240 | (59,537 – |
| | | 155,094) |

2019 ACT Mobile Monitoring Campaign

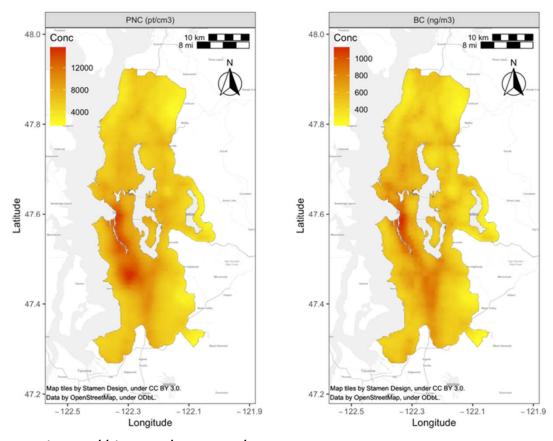
- > 309 stop locations representative of ACT cohort (large, geographically diverse area)
- > 9 fixed driving routes
- > 2-min samples per stop
- > Measured UFPs, BC, PM2.5, CO, CO2, NO2
- > A driving schedule ensured temporally balanced sampling







Baseline UFP in Puget Sound





PI: Dr. Lianne Sheppard, Citation: https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.2c01077

Current Efforts

- Finalizing 20 sampling locations within the school districts of Seattle, Renton, Tukwila, Highline
- Engaging with agencies to transfer knowledge and instrumentation
- Deploying instruments at fixed site locations to characterize air quality

Semi-structured Discussion

- Public Health Goals
 - KCPH report on health outcomes
 - Short-term health effects
 - Interventions
 - Health disparities and equity
 - Epidemiology
- Community Involvement
- Collaborations

THANK YOU!

Short Test Drive Data Examples

| Measurement | Test drive 1 | Test drive 2 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| SMPS total UFP count average (pt/cm3) median (pt/cm3) | 11,802 9,700 | 15,889 10,500 |
| SMPS Median particle size average (nm) median (nm) | 51.6 52.9 | 40.4 38.9 |
| Nephelometer b-scat average (m^-1) median (m^-1) | 1.74 e-5 1.75 e-5 | 0.91 e-5 0.79 e-5 |
| MicroAeth Black Carbon average (ng/m^3) median (ng/m^3) | 1,669 814 | 1,319 321 |