PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standard Health Exceedances on July 5, 2023

On Wednesday, July 5, 2023, there were three (3) sites in New Jersey that exceeded the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for PM2.5 (24-hour average of 35 micrograms/cubic meter, ug/m³). A PM2.5 exceedance of the 24-hour NAAQS is measured when the concentration is 35.5 ug/m³ or greater. The PM2.5 levels were impacted by fireworks from July 4th celebrations. See Table 1.

Note, all of NJ is in attainment for the PM2.5 annual and 24-hour NAAQS and there are no downwind nonattainment areas from NJ.

STATION	24-Hour Average (ug/m³)
Brigantine	11.6
Camden Spruce St	17.3
Columbia	10.8
Elizabeth Lab	48.1
Flemington	10.0
Fort Lee Near Road	32.2
Jersey City Firehouse	41.5
Millville	11.6
Paterson	17.0
Rahway	28.6
Rider University	17.5
Rutgers University	23.4
Toms River	16.0
Trenton	19.6
Union City High School	39.6
TOTAL EXCEEDANCES	3

Table 1. New Jersey PM2.5 Concentrations on 7/5/2023

From the out-of-state stations adjacent to New Jersey, there were no exceedances of the PM2.5 NAAQS. See Table 2.

STATE	STATION	24-Hour Average (ug/m ³)
СТ	Bridgeport	16.4
СТ	Danbury	11.1
СТ	New Haven - Criscuolo Park	11.7
СТ	Waterbury	13.2
DE	KILLENS (Kent Co.)	No Data
DE	LUMS 2 (New Castle Co.)	No Data
DE	MLK (New Castle Co.)	No Data
DE	Rte 9 Del City	No Data
DE	SEAFORD (Sussex Co.)	No Data
MD	Fair Hill	10.8
NY	Bklyn - PS274	No Data
NY	CCNY	31.2
NY	Division Street	No Data
NY	Eisenhower Park	31.2
NY	Fresh Kills	13.4
NY	Holtsville	15.6
NY	Manhattan/IS143	No Data
NY	Maspeth	30.0
NY	Queens	20.8
NY	Queens Near-Road	21.4
NY	White Plains	8.8
PA	Allentown	13.6
PA	Chester	12.2
PA	Freemansburg	13.0
PA	Marcus Hook	12.1
PA	New Garden	11.5
PA	Norristown	12.8
PA	FAB (Philadelphia Co.)	14.3
PA	MON (Philadelphia Co.)	No Data
PA	NEW (Philadelphia Co.)	16.3
PA	RIT (Philadelphia Co.)	17.4
PA	TOR (Philadelphia Co.)	21.0
	TOTAL EXCEEDANCES	0

Table 2. PM2.5 Concentrations at Out-of-State Monitoring Stations Adjacent to New Jersey on7/5/2023



Figure 1. PM2.5 Air Quality Index for Saturday, July 5, 2023

Source: <u>www.airnow.gov</u> For PM2.5 terminology definitions see NJDEP Air Quality Planning's Glossary and Acronyms webpage: https://www.nj.gov/dep/airmon/glossary.html

<u>Weather</u>

On Wednesday July 5th, a broad swath of high pressure sat over the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern United States, providing the region with calm/light winds, clear skies, and elevated humidity. With the July 4th holiday the day prior, many firework displays were observed throughout the New York City metropolitan area in the evening and into the overnight hours. Limited atmospheric ventilation as a result of high pressure allowed smoke from the firework displays to hover near the surface and aloft. A weak frontal boundary was also draped along the I-95 corridor during the evening and overnight hours leading into the 5th, allowing residual smoke aloft to mix back down to the surface. The particulate matter exceedances noted on this day were very localized to the NYC metropolitan area, indicating that firework smoke was likely the cause of this brief spike in PM2.5 concentrations. As the day progressed, a light southeast flow developed, allowing any leftover smoke to dissipate or transport to the north.

Where Did the Air Pollution that Caused PM2.5 Come From?

In the previous weeks, the United States and Canada have experienced elevated PM2.5 concentrations due to wildfires burning in eastern Canada resulting in wildfire smoke moving throughout the atmosphere and being transported into different regions. As a result, a very diffuse smoke plume aloft continues to linger across the region. Figure 2 shows the AirNow Fire and Smoke Map for July 5th, which

Preliminary Evaluation –July 5, 2023

depicts the smoke plume in gray and the AQI levels across the region. PM2.5 concentrations at the surface generally remain in the good/moderate threshold except for the exceedance locations. As noted above, the PM exceedances observed in the figure are likely due to residual smoke from firework displays and limited atmospheric ventilation occurring during the late evening hours of July 4th. Figure 3 shows that hourly PM2.5 concentrations remained elevated in the overnight and early morning hours on July 5th and gradually came down as the day progressed.



Figure 2. AirNow Fire and Smoke Map, Smoke Plume for July 5, 2023



Figure 3. PM2.5 1-hr Concentrations for July 5, 2023

Figures 4, 5, and 6 show the back trajectories of different wind heights for the monitored exceedance(s) on this day. The figures illustrate where the air came from during the 48 hours preceding the 24-hour PM2.5 exceedances. A transport analysis is provided with each figure shown below along with a map of the National Air Quality Index for the previous day (Figure 7). The monitoring station(s) that were chosen to model back trajectories are listed in Table 3.

STATE	STATION	Daily Maximum 24-
		Hr Average (ug/m ³)
NJ	Elizabeth Trailer	43.7
NJ	Jersey City Firehouse	41.5
NJ	Union City High School	39.6

Table 3. Monitoring Stations with a 24-hr PM2.5 Exceedance thatwere selected to Run 48-hr Back Trajectories

Figure 4. 48-hour Back Trajectories for July 5, 2023 at 10 meters

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL Backward trajectories ending at 1800 UTC 05 Jul 23 NAMS Meteorological Data





Figure 5. 48-hour Back Trajectories for July 5, 2023 at 500 meters





8



Figure 7. Air Quality Index for the United States on July 4, 2023

Source: www.airnow.gov

Find Out About Air Quality Every Day

Learn more about your local PM2.5 air quality forecast by visiting the "What's Your Air Quality Today?" page at <u>https://www.nj.gov/dep/baqp/aqitoday.html</u>.