

DOEE

2024 Hyperlocal Air Quality Monitoring: Project Results and Next Steps

MWAQC-TAC: March 5, 2025



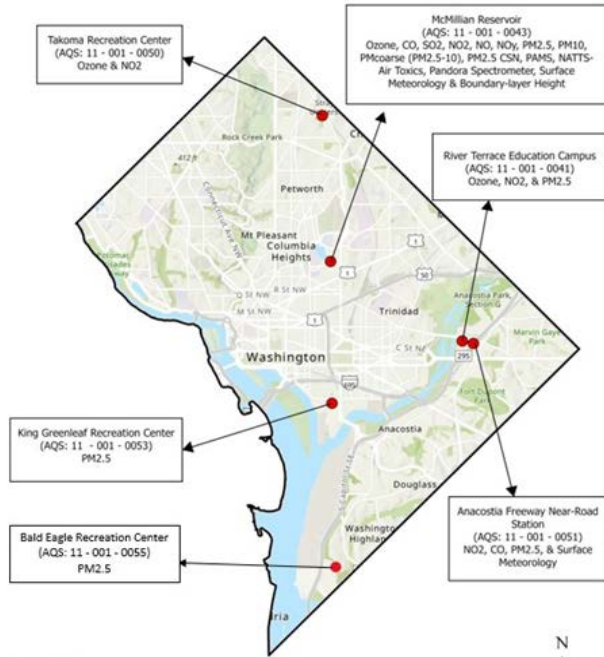
Agenda

1. Project Refresher
2. Monitoring Areas and Results
3. Next Steps



Existing Monitoring System

Washington DC's Ambient Air Monitoring Network



DOEE has 6 stationary monitors in all 4 quadrants of the city

Monitor	Ward	Location Setting*
River Terrace Education Center	7	AQ Community of Concern
I-295 Near-Road Station	7	AQ Community of Concern
Bald Eagle Recreational Center	8	AQ Community of Concern
King Greenleaf Rec Center	6	AQ Community of Concern
McMillan Reservoir	1	
Takoma Rec Center	4	

Newest monitoring station

* All monitors considered to be urban monitors

Additional District-wide Monitors and Sensors

DOEE has begun implementing its low-cost air quality sensor program.

To date we have installed:

- 1 Village Green park bench monitor
- 8 Purple Airs
- 2 Clarity Nodes

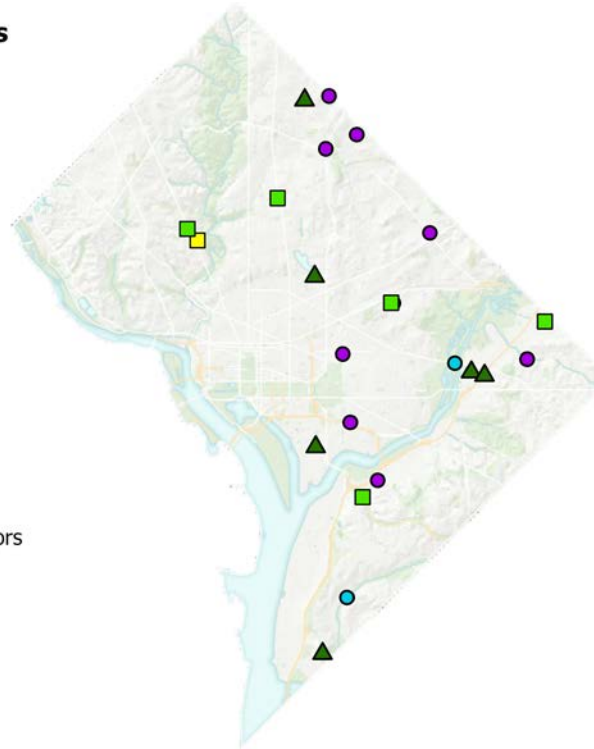
We also have potential locations chosen for 4 Village Green park bench monitors

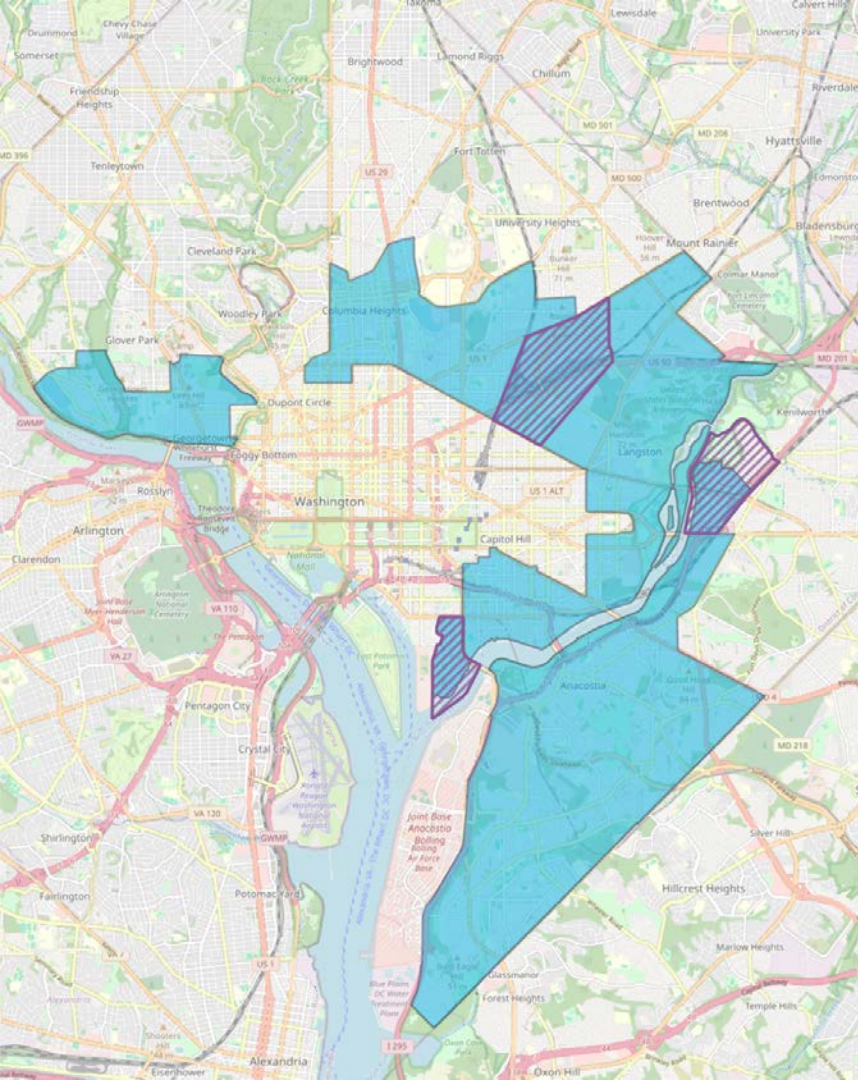
You can sign up to host a Purple Air yourself here:

<https://doee.dc.gov/service/purpleair-monitoring-project>

DOEE Monitors

2/19/2025



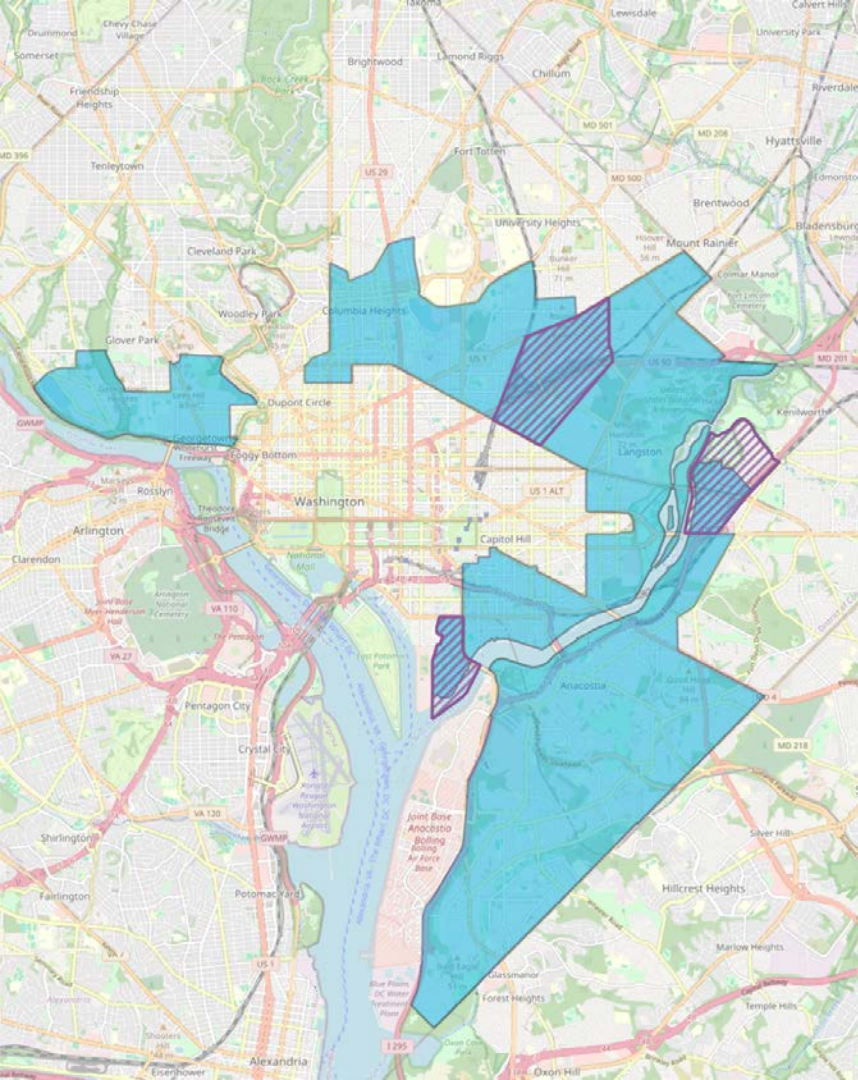


2024 Mobile Monitoring Initiative

Starting in August 2024, Aclima conducted six weeks of hyperlocal mobile air quality measurement approximately 24 hours a day across neighborhoods in the District:

- Columbia Heights/Park View
- Howard/LeDroit Park
- Eckington/Edgewood/Bloomingdale
- Ivy City/Brentwood*
- Trinidad/Carver
- South Capitol Hill/Barney Circle
- Buzzard Point*
- River Terrace*
- Greater Anacostia/Naylor Gardens/Good Hope
- Bellevue/Congress Heights
- Georgetown/Palisades

*Included in 2023 pilot



How were these neighborhoods chosen?

- The majority of the neighborhoods included in the monitoring project were chosen due to their history of disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards.
- Georgetown was chosen to provide comparison data to areas of the city that have been historically disadvantaged.
- DOEE held listening sessions in preparation for data collection and included community input in final maps.



What is Mobile Monitoring?

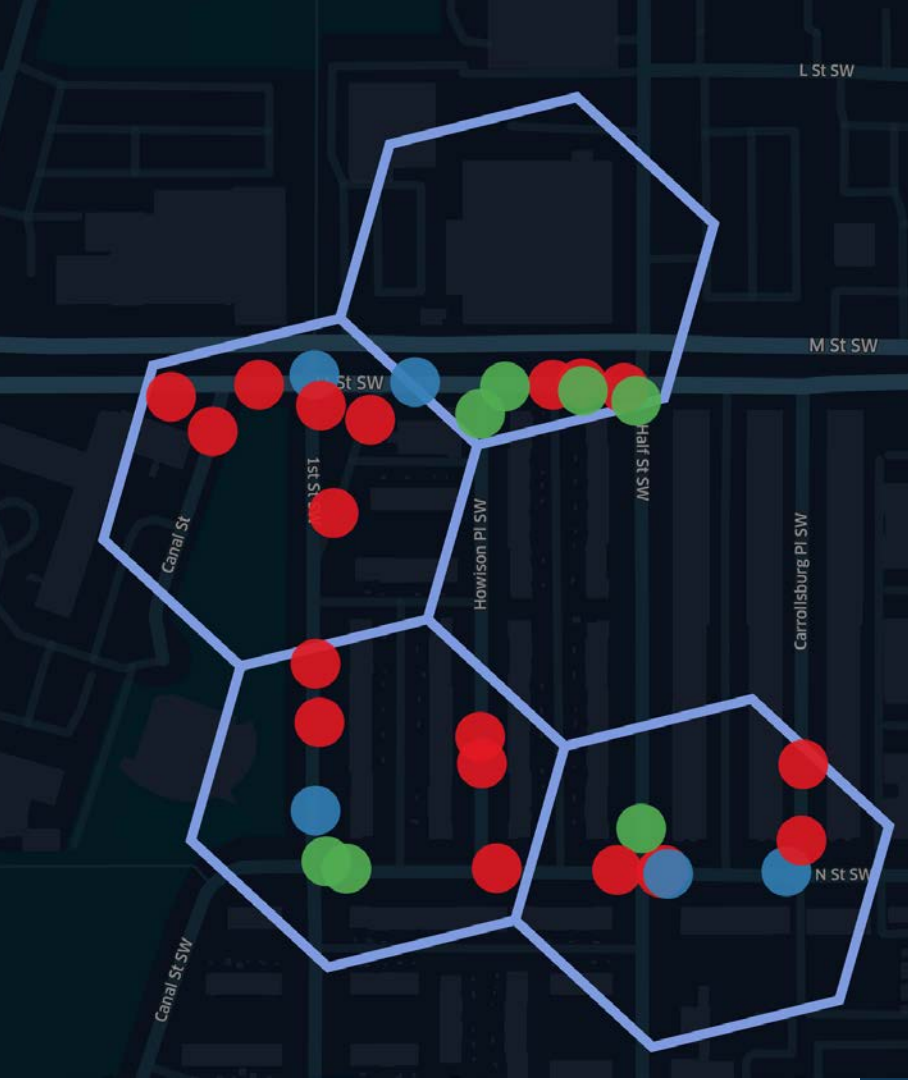
- Mobile monitoring uses moving sensors to collect air quality measurements at multiple points in space over time
- Aclima uses mobile monitoring to measure, map, and analyze air pollution and greenhouse gases block by block.
- Data is collected continuously at 1-second intervals as the vehicle moves and aggregated geographically.
- We provide science and data-backed information about air pollution at the hyperlocal level — illuminating each neighborhood block's unique air.



2024 Mobile Monitoring Initiative

Measurements included:

- Fine particulate matter
- Black carbon
- Nitrogen dioxide
- Ozone
- Carbon monoxide
- Methane
- TVOCs
- Carbon dioxide



Data aggregation

The data has been combined into a hexagonal spatial grid to show the average concentration levels over the 6-week sampling period.

EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Criteria Air Pollutants (**highlighted** pollutants are measured by Aclima)

Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	100 ppb (1 hour); 53 ppb (annual average)
Ozone (O ₃)	70 ppb (8 hour)
Fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5})	35 µg/m ³ (24 hour); 9 µg/m ³ (annual average)*
Coarse particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	150 µg/m ³ (24 hour)
Carbon monoxide (CO)	35 ppm (1 hour), 9 ppm (8 hour)
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	75 ppb (1 hour)
Lead (Pb)	0.15 µg/m ³ (3 month average)

*Lowered from 12 µg/m³ in early 2024

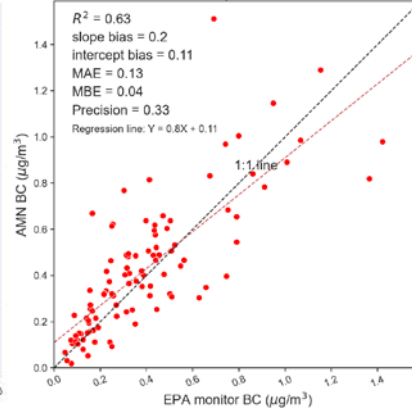
Comparison with DOEE regulatory monitors



BC Daily Timeseries



BC Hourly Scatter Plot



Aclima conducted a 5-day stationary co-location with DOEE's regulatory monitors at the McMillan air monitoring site.

We also compare all Aclima mobile data collected within 250 m of any of DOEE's monitoring sites during the 6-week monitoring period as a mobile-to-stationary comparison.

Complete results of the co-locations and mobile-to-stationary comparisons will be included in the final report.

Results

Key pollutant: Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})

Sources:

- Combustion (especially diesel)
- Dust
- Photochemistry (sunlight)

Health Effects:

- Increased mortality
- Respiratory damage
- Asthma



Wards 1-5: Fine Particulate Matter

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of PM_{2.5}:

- North Columbia Heights
- Adams Morgan
- Ivy City

PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)

- 5.17 to 5.56
- 5.56 to 6.5
- 6.5 to 7.4
- 7.4 to 8.4
- 8.4 to 9.17

Ward 3

Ward 1

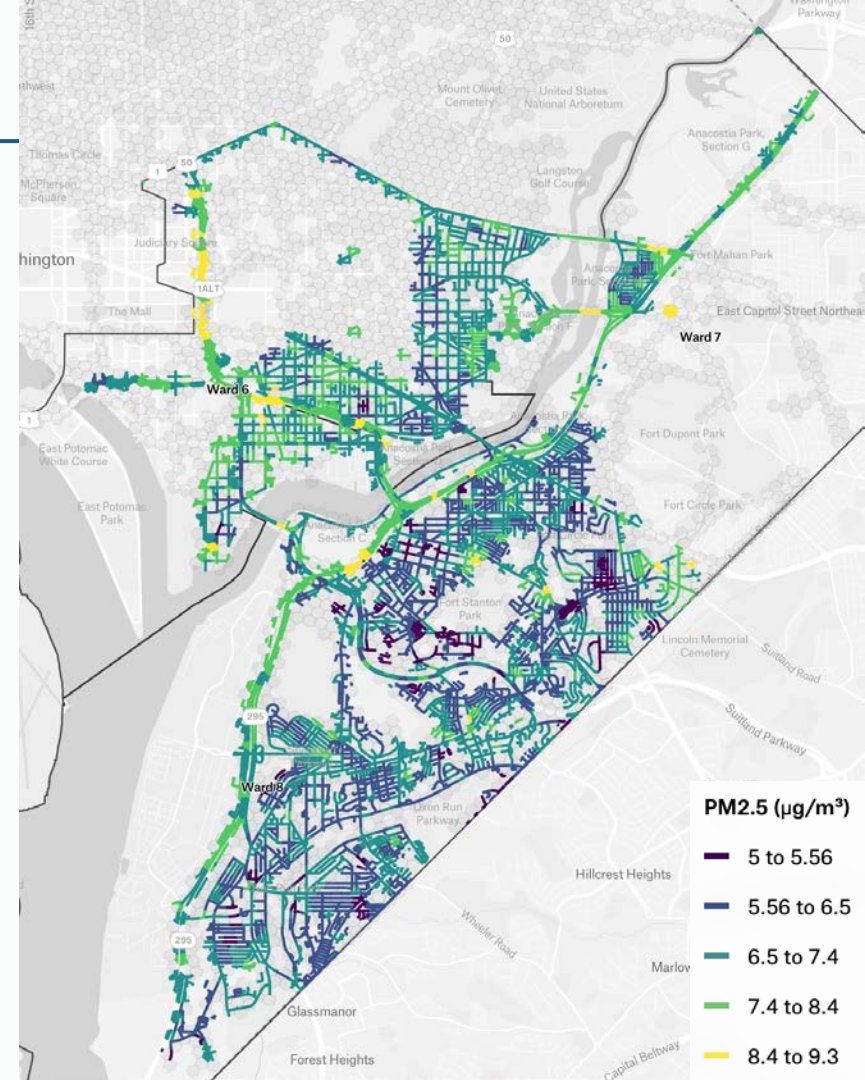
Ward 5

Ward 2

Wards 6-8: Fine Particulate Matter

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of PM_{2.5}:

- South Capitol Hill
- River Terrace
- Hillcrest/Good Hope



Key pollutant: Black Carbon (BC)

Part of $PM_{2.5}$ that is “soot”

Sources:

- Diesel engines
- Wood fires
- Combustion

Health Effects:

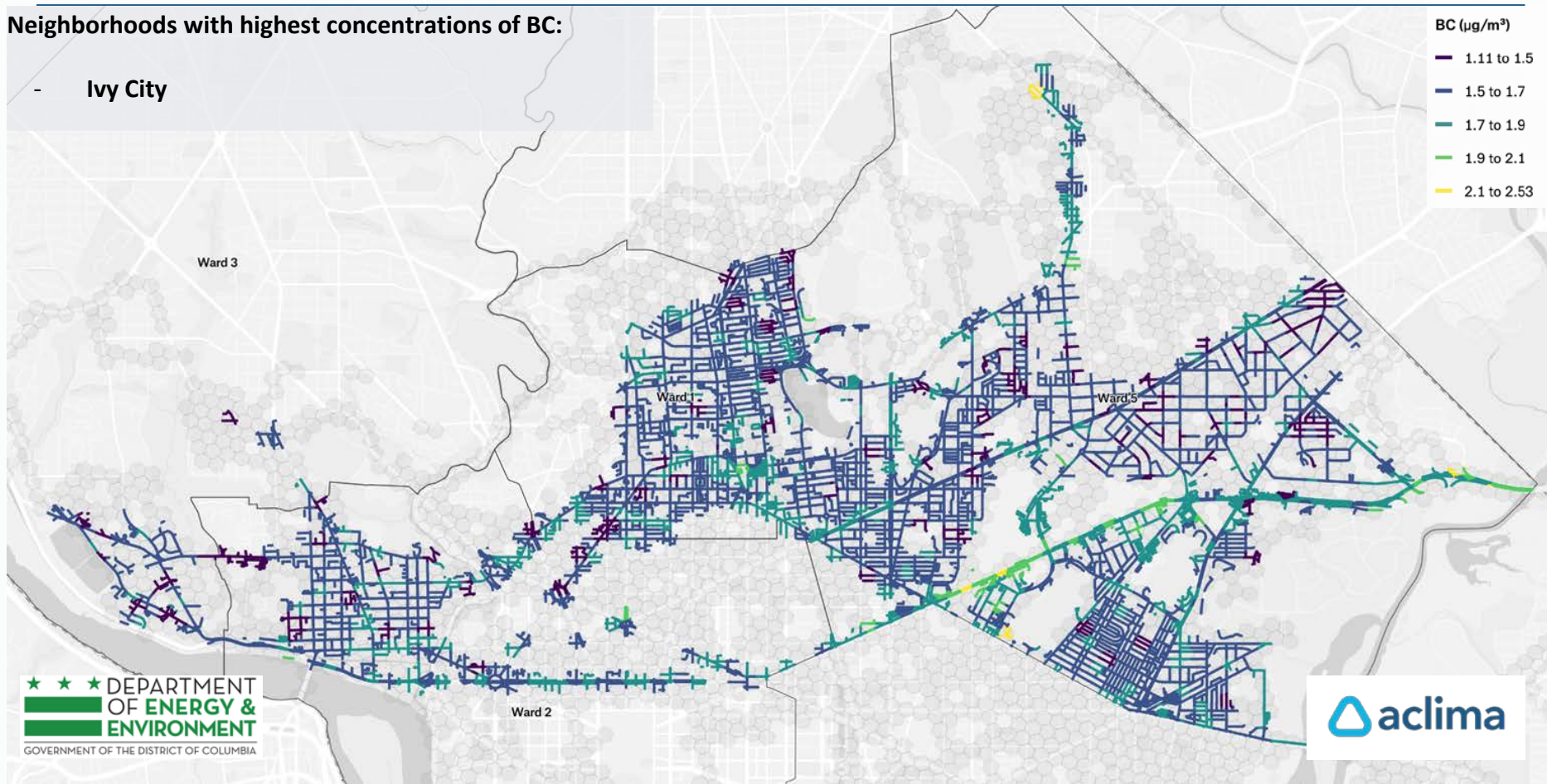
- As “diesel particulate matter,”
classified as a carcinogen
(cancer-causing)



Wards 1-5: Black Carbon (BC)

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of BC:

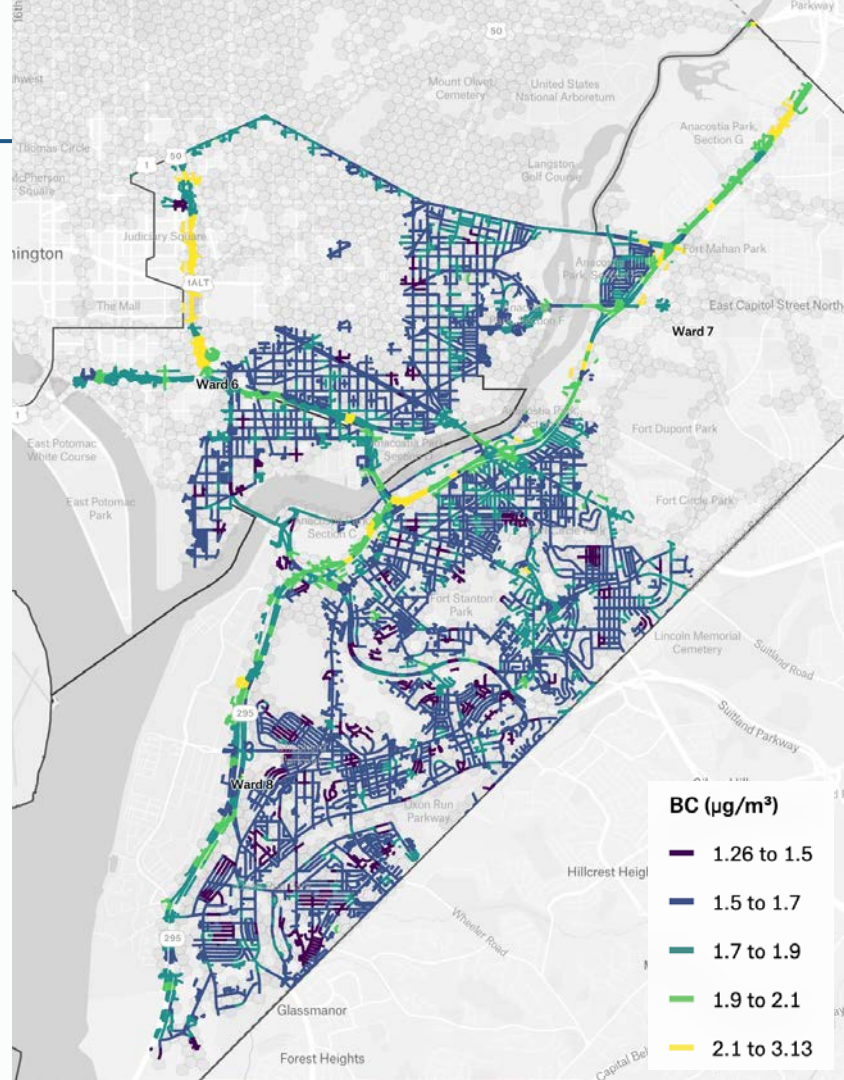
- Ivy City



Wards 6-8: Black Carbon (BC)

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of BC:

- River Terrace
- South Capitol Hill
- Areas in Ward 8 near 295



Key pollutant: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Sources:

- Emissions + Photochemistry (sunlight)

Health Effects:

- Reduced lung function
- Increased asthma attacks
- Increased risk of respiratory infections



Denver, Colorado's "Brown Cloud" ([source](#))

Wards 1-5: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of NO₂:

- Ivy City

NO₂ (ppb)

3.87 to 4.9

4.9 to 8.3

8.3 to 11.8

11.8 to 15.2

15.2 to 20.2

Ward 3

Ward 1

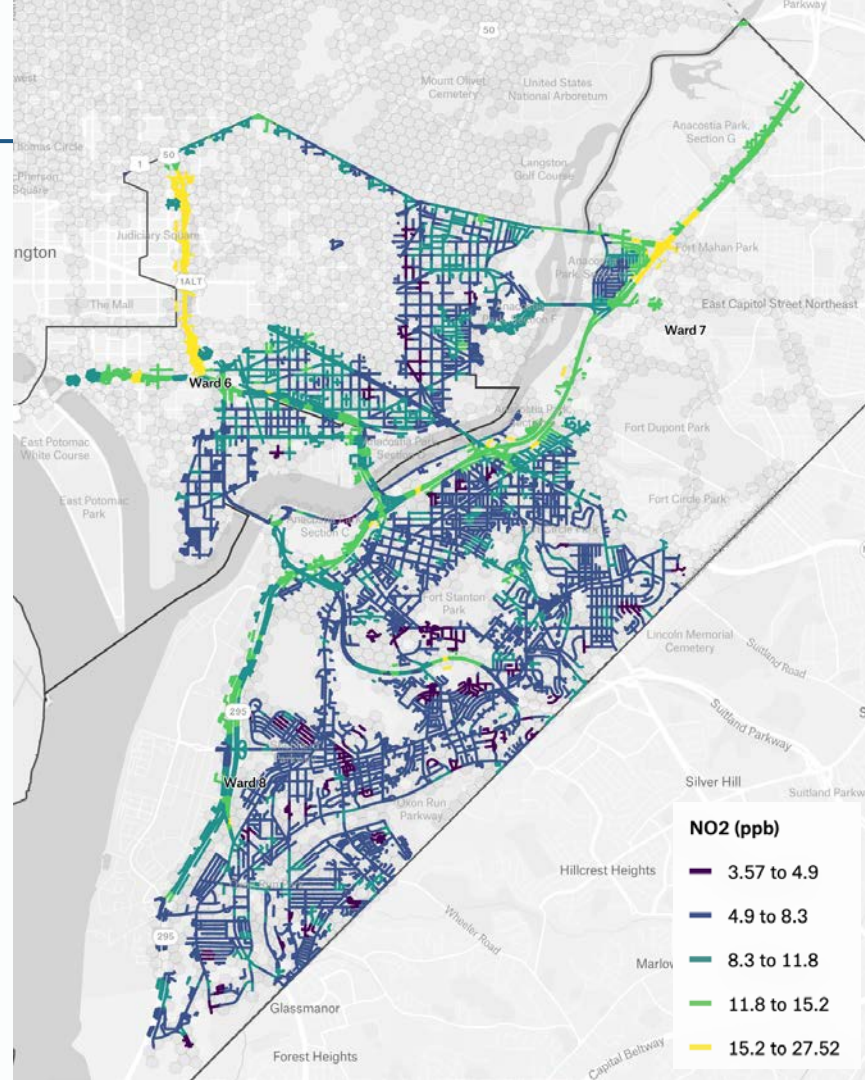
Ward 5

Ward 2

Wards 6-8: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of NO₂:

- River Terrace
- South Capitol Hill
- Areas in Ward 8 near 295



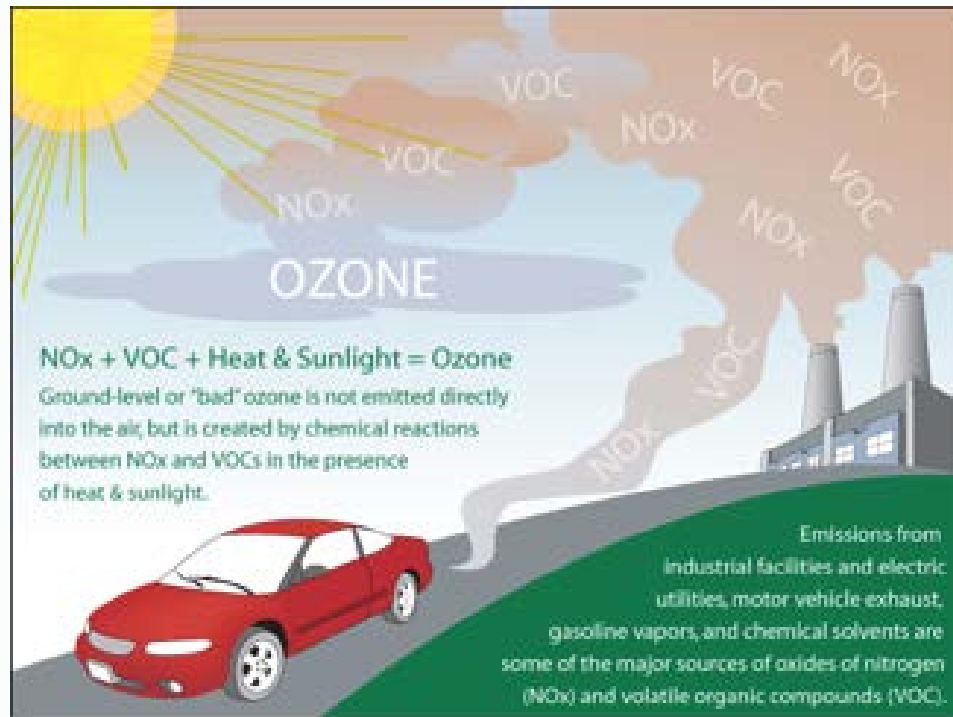
Key pollutant: Ozone (O_3)

Sources:

- Emissions (eg. NO_x from traffic, VOCs from paints) + photochemistry (sunlight)

Health Effects:

- Reduced respiratory system function
- Chest pain, asthma, bronchitis
- Damage to vegetation



Source: AirNow

Wards 1-5: Ozone (O₃)

Nearby neighborhoods with highest concentrations of Ozone:

- Eckington/Edgewood/Brookland
- Langdon/Brentwood

O₃ (ppb)

14.64 to 15.9

15.9 to 22.6

22.6 to 29.3

29.3 to 36

36 to 42.17

Ward 3

Ward 1

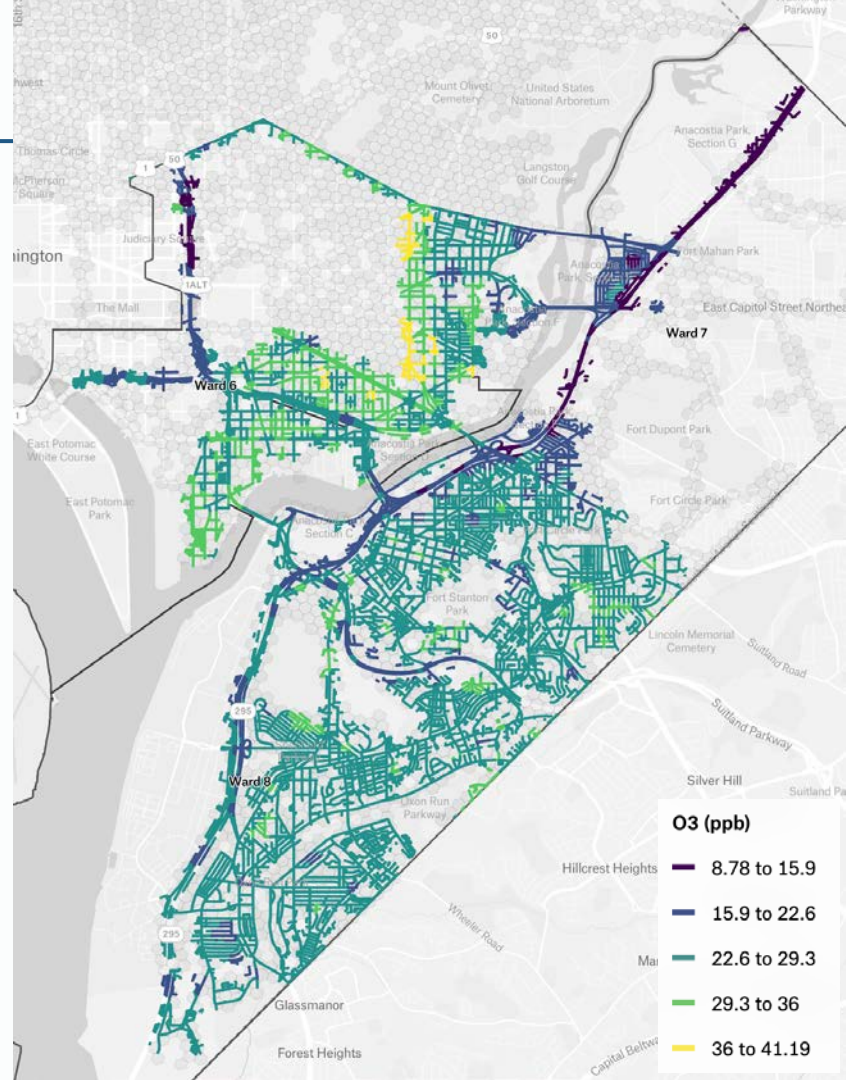
Ward 5

Ward 2

Wards 6-8: Ozone (O_3)

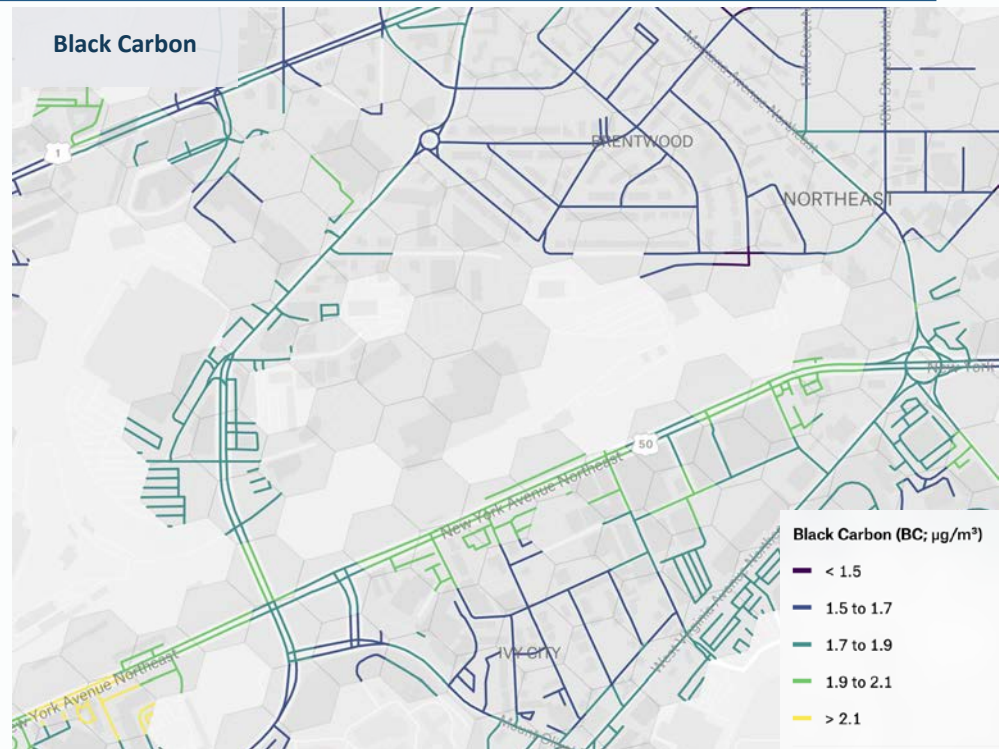
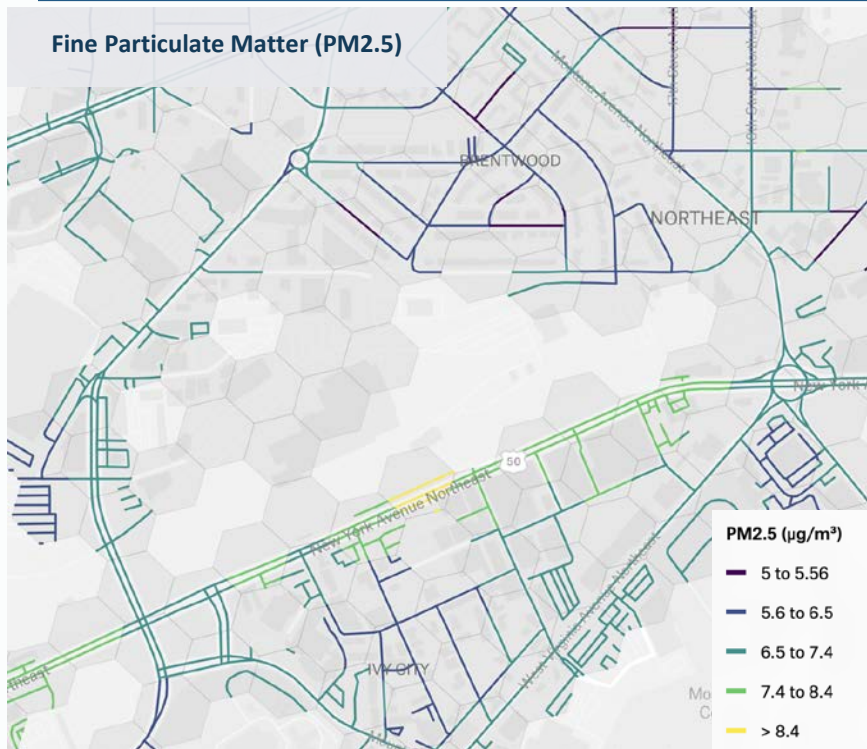
Neighborhoods with highest concentrations of Ozone:

- Kingman Park
- Barney Circle
- South Capitol Hill

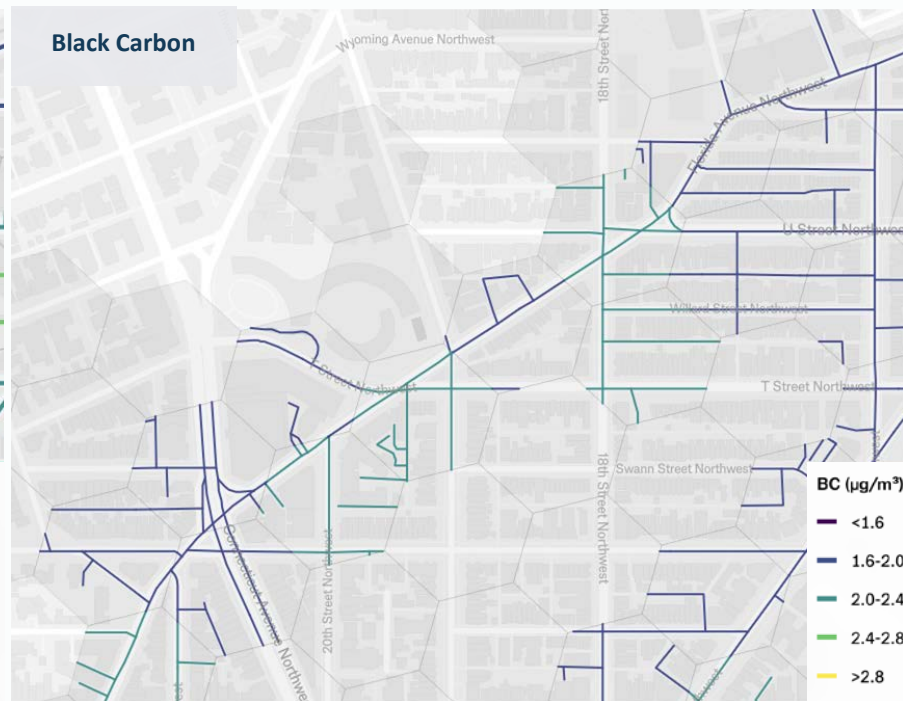
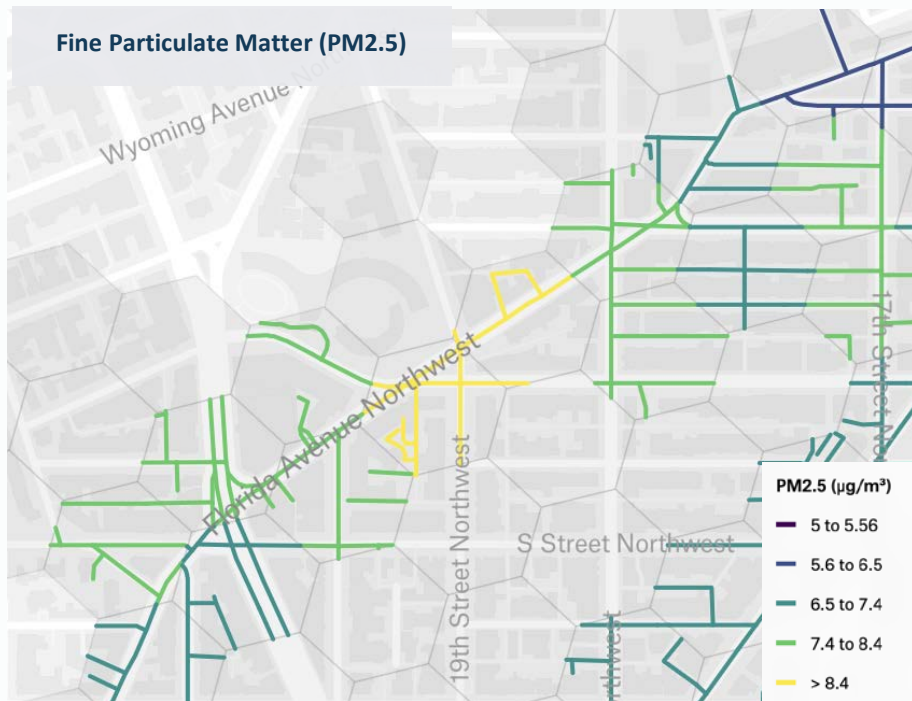


Select Neighborhood Hotspots

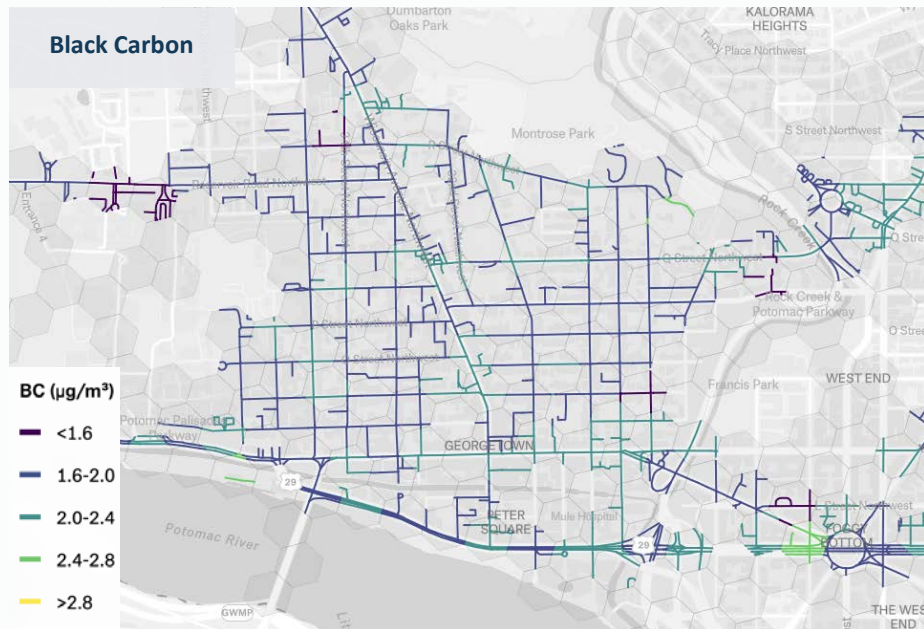
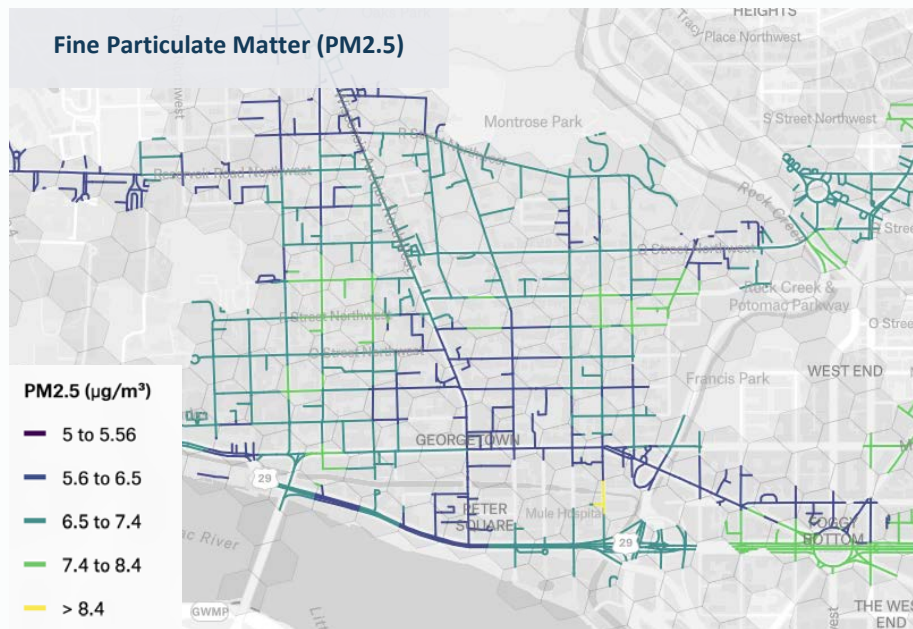
Ivy City/Brentwood - Diesel impact



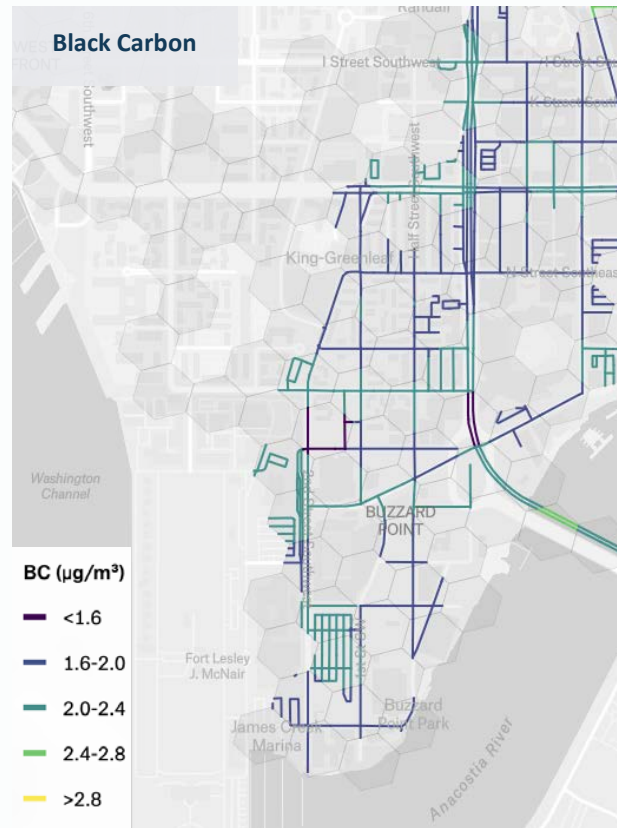
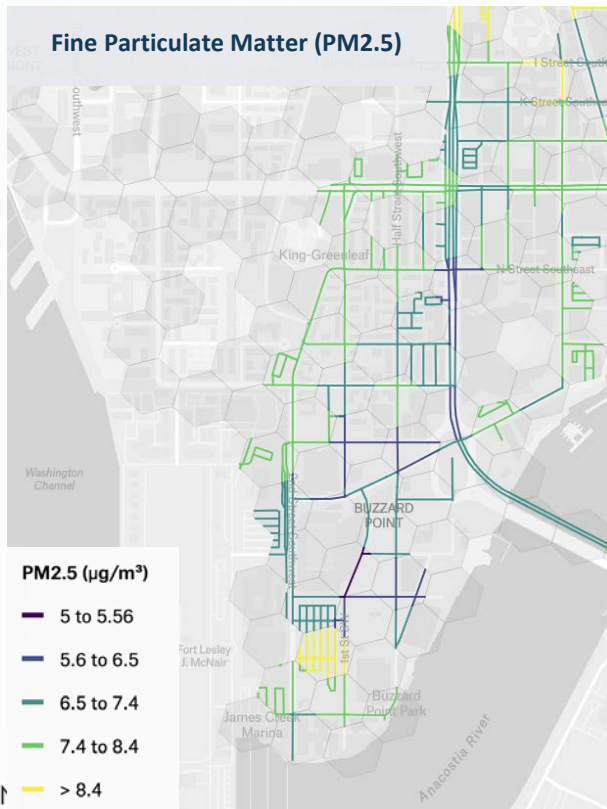
Adams Morgan - PM_{2.5}



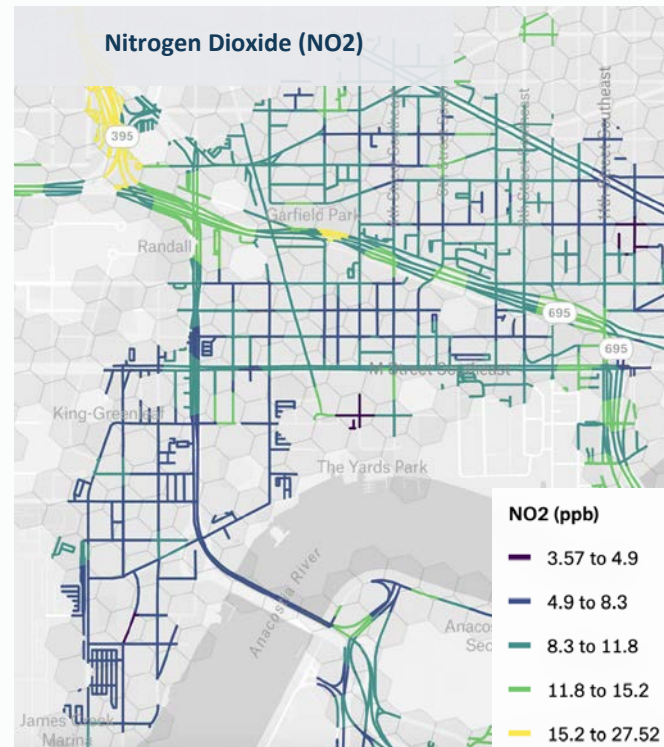
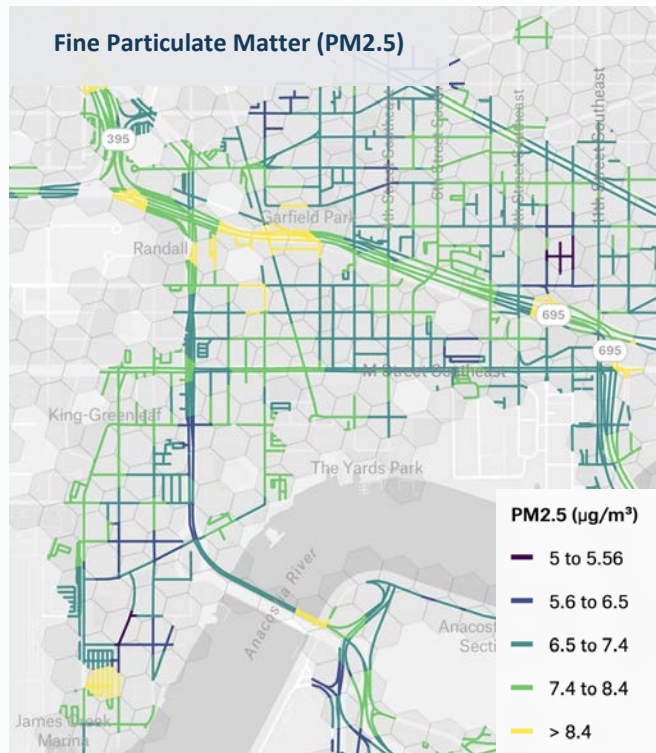
Georgetown - PM_{2.5}



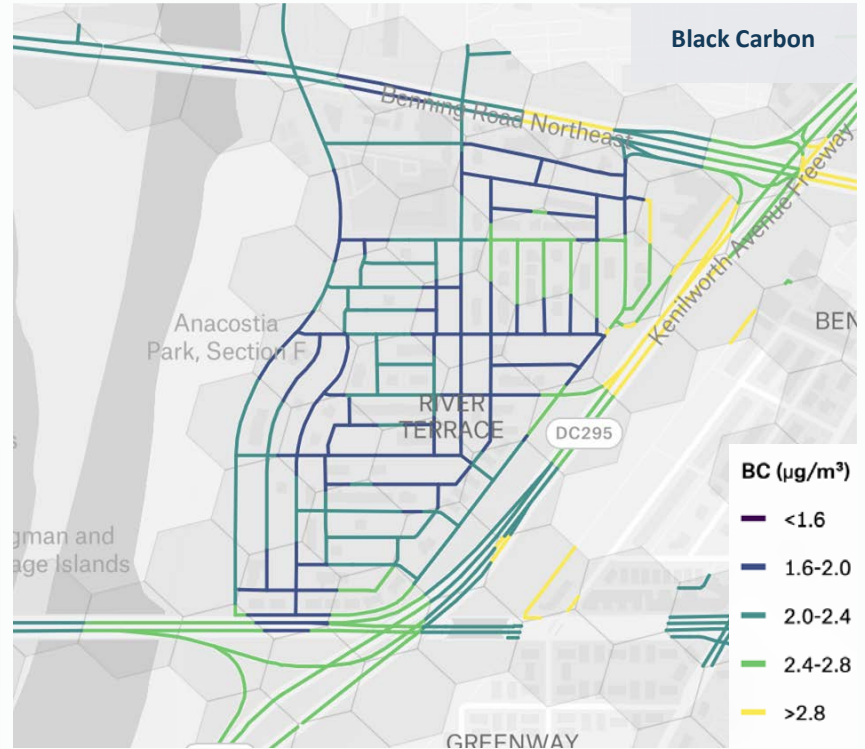
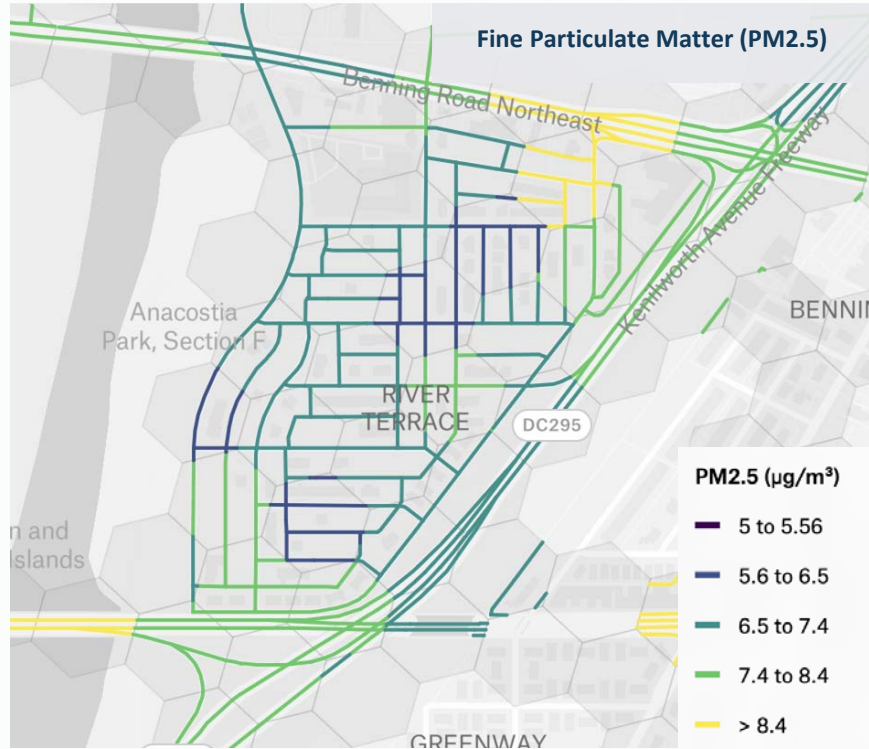
Buzzard Point - PM_{2.5}



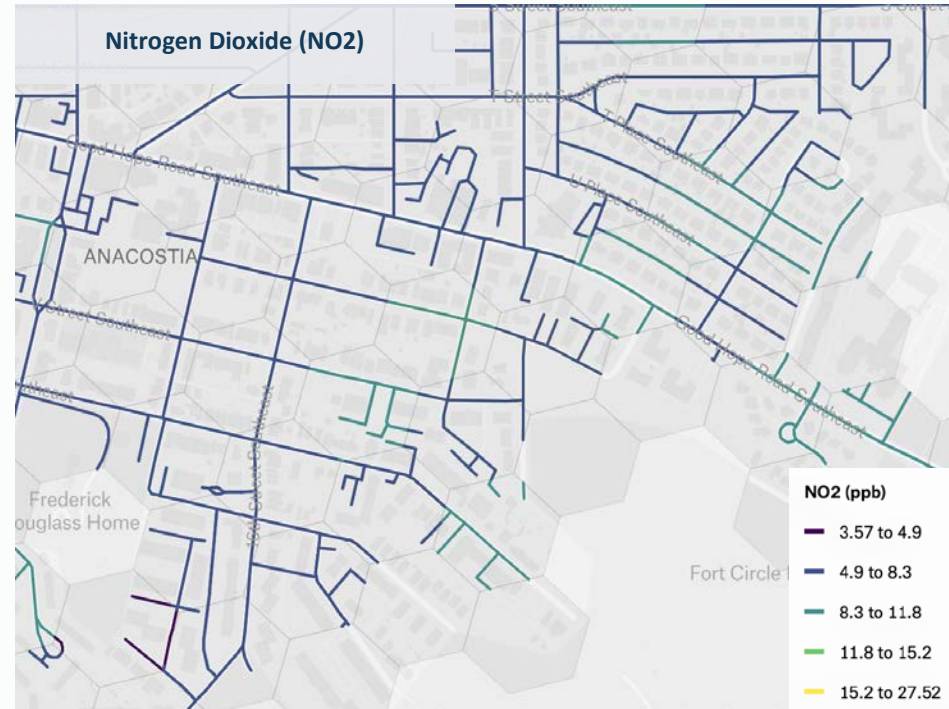
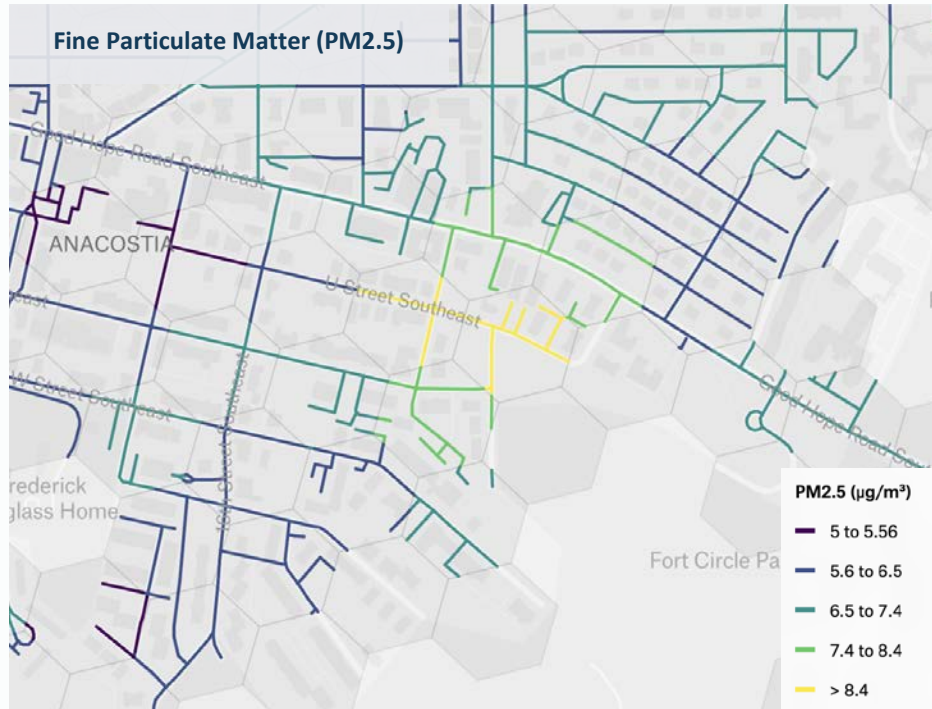
South Capitol Hill/Barney Circle - PM_{2.5} and NO₂



River Terrace - Diesel impact



Anacostia - PM_{2.5}



Next Steps

- Data availability
 - DOEE will put summary files on opendata.dc.gov
 - Aclima will finalize a report to be posted on DOEE website
 - Map is available at <https://www.aclima.earth/dc2024>
- Future data uses
 - Conducting further research, including factor in low-cost sensor placement
 - Sharing with other District agencies to aid decision making
 - Scouting out potential hot spots for targeted enforcement