

**Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District**  
**PM<sub>2.5</sub> Monitoring Report**  
**July 2022**

This report summarizes PM<sub>2.5</sub> data collected by Federal Reference Method (FRM) and Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) instruments. Measurements are reported as 24-hour averages in micro-grams per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>). The data are subject to further quality assurance checks and are not final.

**PM<sub>2.5</sub> Monthly Data Summary for June 2022**

Site Name	Maximum		Minimum		Sample	Monthly
	Conc.	Date	Conc.	Date	Recovery	Average
Algonquin Parkway	20.2	6/16/22	4.3	6/18/22	90.0%	8.7
Durrett Lane	26.0	6/15/22	5.1	6/19/22	100.0%	9.8
Cannons Lane	25.7	6/15/22	4.1	6/19/22	100.0%	9.1
Watson Lane	24.8	6/15/22	5.4	6/18/22	96.7%	9.9
Overall	26.0	6/15/22	4.1	6/19/22	96.7%	9.4

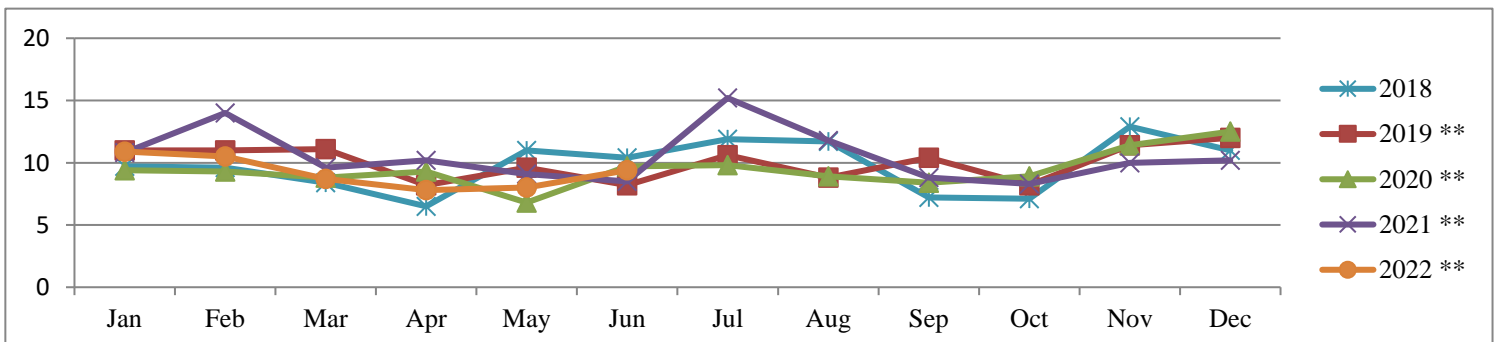
**PM<sub>2.5</sub> Monthly Averages Tracking Table for 2012-2022**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Months >Annual Standard
2012	8.9	9.5	9.2	7.2	11.7	10.9	12.5	11.9	8.6	7.3	13.1	9.6	0
2013*	10.5	10.0	8.5	7.6	8.8	11.6	10.1	12.7	11.9	9.3	7.2	10.7	0
2014	7.5	14.3	11.7	9.6	10.7	14.0	16.4	13.6	9.9	7.9	9.8	12.4	1
2015	10.9	11.0	11.3	6.9	10.2	10.1	13.1	10.0	9.7	7.5	8.5	7.7	0
2016	8.9	9.5	6.4	7.1	7.1	8.5	7.4	8.9	9.3	8.1	11.3	9.3	0
2017	7.7	8.1	6.6	5.8	7.2	6.7	11.3	9.3	8.5	6.8	10.5	10.7	0
2018	9.7	9.6	8.4	6.5	11.0	10.4	11.9	11.7	7.2	7.1	12.9	11.0	1
2019 **	11	11.0	11.1	8.2	9.6	8.2	10.6	8.8	10.4	8.2	11.4	12.0	0
2020 **	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.3	6.8	9.7	9.8	8.9	8.4	8.9	11.4	12.5	1
2021 **	10.8	14.0	9.6	10.2	9.1	8.5	15.2	11.8	8.8	8.3	10.0	10.2	2
2022 **	10.9	10.5	8.7	7.8	8.0	9.4							0
Average	9.7	10.6	9.1	7.8	10.3	9.8	11.8	10.8	9.3	7.9	10.6	10.6	

\*The new PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard of 12 µg/m<sup>3</sup> became effective on March 18, 2013

\*\* Data from continuous FEM Instruments

**PM<sub>2.5</sub> Monthly Averages 5-Year Trend**



### National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS):

National Ambient Air Quality Standards consist of primary and secondary standards. The primary standards define levels of air quality which EPA judges are necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. The secondary standards define levels of air quality which EPA judges necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. For PM<sub>2.5</sub> the levels of the primary and secondary standards are the same.

### National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM<sub>2.5</sub> - Annual Standard:

The annual standard is designed to provide an appropriate level of protection from long-term exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The standard is met when the annual design value is less than or equal to 12 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The standard changed from 15 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 12 µg/m<sup>3</sup> on March 18, 2013. The annual design value is calculated by averaging the annual means of 3 consecutive complete years of air quality data. The table below compares data collected from 2016 through year-to-date 2022 to the PM<sub>2.5</sub> annual standard.

**PM<sub>2.5</sub> Annual Means and Annual Design Values**

Site Name	Annual Means µg/m <sup>3</sup>							Annual Design Values				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2016-2018	2017-2019	2018-2020	2019-2021	2020-2022
Algonquin	8.3	8.3	9.5	10.2	9.3	10.2	8.4	8.7	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.3
Durrett Lane	9.2	8.9	10.2	10.4	9.7	11.2	9.9	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Cannons Lane	7.9	7.9	9.1	9.6	9.2	9.9	8.5	8.3	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.2
Watson Lane	8.4	8.1	10.5	10.0	9.6	10.6	9.6	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.9

**Bold:** Design value for Louisville

### National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM<sub>2.5</sub> - 24-Hour (Daily) Standard:

The 24-hour standard is designed to provide an appropriate level of protection from short-term exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The standard is met when the 24-hour design value is less than or equal to 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The design value is based on 3 consecutive complete years of air quality data and is calculated by taking the average of the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile value for each of the 3 years. The 98<sup>th</sup> percentile value is the 24-hour average out of a year of PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring data below which 98 percent of all 24-hour averages fall. The table below compares data collected from 2016 through year-to-date 2022 to the 24-hour standard for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

**PM<sub>2.5</sub> Annual 98<sup>th</sup> Percentiles and 24-Hour Design Values**

Site Name	Annual 98 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value µg/m <sup>3</sup>							24-Hour Design Values				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2016-2018	2017-2019	2018-2020	2019-2021	2020-2022
Algonquin	17.0	17.8	23.0	20.2	18.9	26.0	16.3	19.3	20.3	20.7	21.7	20.4
Durrett Lane	18.7	20.7	24.7	22.9	22.4	28.3	23.4	<b>21.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Cannons Lane	18.7	17.2	22.2	20.5	20.6	26.1	22.1	19.4	20.0	21.1	22.4	22.9
Watson Lane	16.2	17.7	24.3	21.4	21.3	27.2	21.8	19.4	21.1	22.3	23.3	23.4

**Bold:** Design value for Louisville

## Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District

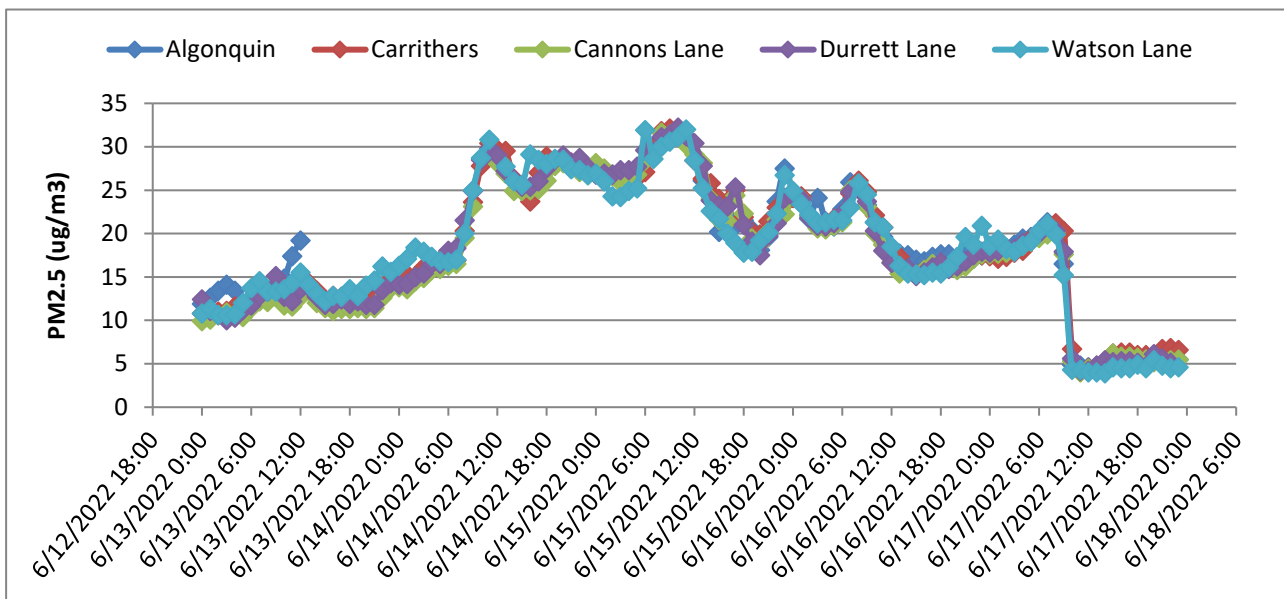
### Special Report for June Saharan Dust PM Event

This Special Report shows PM<sub>2.5</sub> data for a period of time when the Louisville Metropolitan area was impacted by long range transport of Saharan Dust from Africa.

Date	Algonquin Parkway	Carrithers	Cannons Lane	Durrett Lane	Watson Lane
	24 hr avg (ug/m3)	24 hr avg (ug/m3)	24 hr avg (ug/m3)	24 hr avg (ug/m3)	24 hr avg (ug/m3)
06/14/22	NA	23.4	22.2	23.4	23.7
06/15/22	NA	25.9	25.7	26.0	24.8
06/16/22	20.2	19.7	19.2	19.5	19.8
06/17/22	11.1	11.3	10.8	11.1	10.5

\*see below for an explanation of filter based FRM versus continuous FEM monitors

The NAAQS is a health based standard. The negative health effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub> are regulated based on 24-hour averages (35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) and annual averages (12 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). The peak hourly concentrations occurred on June 14th and 15th. PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations sharply declined on June 17th when the Louisville area was impacted by thunderstorms and strong winds that helped clear out the dust.



\*A **filter based FRM (Federal Reference Method) monitor** pulls ambient air through a filter for 24 hours at a constant flow rate. The filter is weighed before and after the sampling and the concentration is calculated using the mass accumulated on the filter and the volume of air sampled. LMAPCD is using a contract lab to weigh the filters. There is typically a three week lag time between data collection and results. LMAPCD currently operates two filter-based PM<sub>2.5</sub> FRM monitors. The data presented in this report show data collected from **continuous FEM (Federal Equivalent Method) monitors**. The hourly FEM data are used to update the Air Quality Index (alerts) and allows LMAPCD to evaluate spikes on a higher resolution than the traditional FRM 24-hour average filter method. LMAPCD currently operates five PM<sub>2.5</sub> continuous FEM monitors and two PM<sub>10</sub> FEM continuous monitors.

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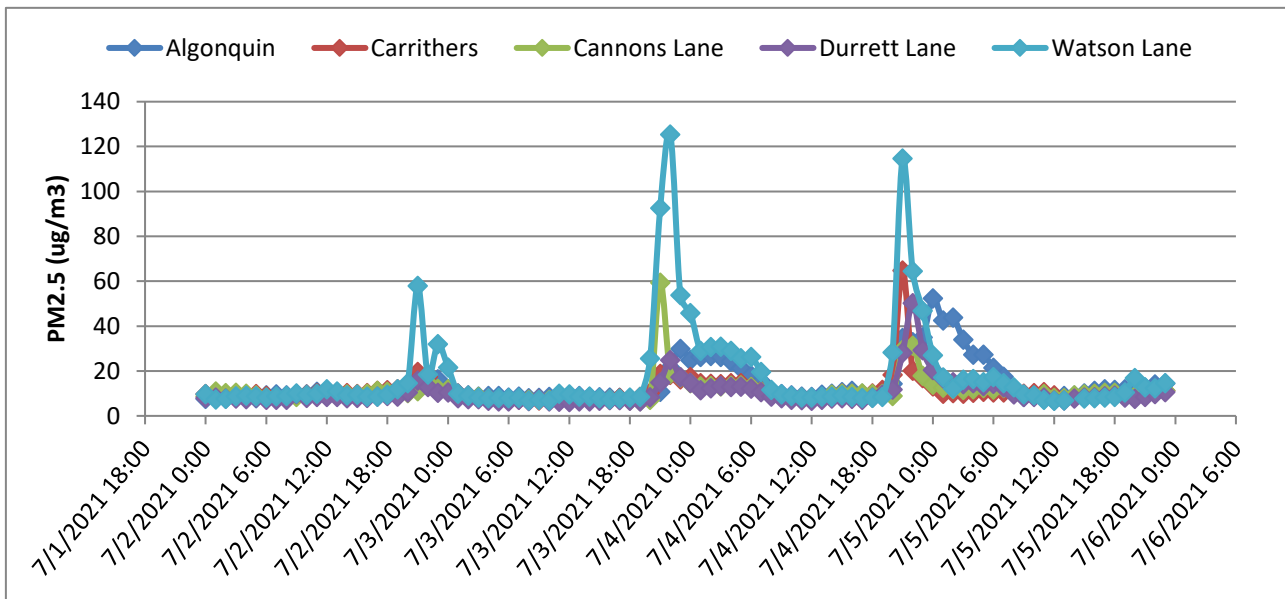
### Special Report for PM<sub>2.5</sub> July 3-5, 2022

This Special Report shows the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> averages for July 3 through July 5. A 24-hour average above 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup> exceeds the NAAQS.

Date	Algonquin Parkway	Carrithers	Cannons Lane	Durrett Lane	Watson Lane
	24 hr avg (ug/m3)	24 hr avg (ug/m3)	24 hr avg (ug/m3)	24 hr avg (ug/m3)	24 hr avg (ug/m3)
07/03/22	10.1	9.1	10.7	8.5	19.8
07/04/22	17.4	14.3	12.6	13.0	24.9
07/05/22	18.2	9.8	10.5	10.6	12.5

\*see below for an explanation of filter based FRM versus continuous FEM monitors

The NAAQS is a health based standard. The negative health effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub> are regulated based on 24-hour averages (35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) and annual averages (12 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). The hourly spikes over the July 4<sup>th</sup> holiday are shown below. Watson Lane had the highest one-hour average peaks during the evening of July 3 and July 4. PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations declined during the early morning hours of July 4 and July 5.



\*A **filter based FRM (Federal Reference Method) monitor** pulls ambient air through a filter for 24 hours at a constant flow rate. The filter is weighed before and after the sampling and the concentration is calculated using the mass accumulated on the filter and the volume of air sampled. LMAPCD is using a contract lab to weigh the filters. There is typically a three week lag time between data collection and results. LMAPCD currently operates two filter-based PM<sub>2.5</sub> FRM monitors. The data presented in this report show data collected from **continuous FEM (Federal Equivalent Method) monitors**. The hourly FEM data are used to update the Air Quality Index (alerts) and allows LMAPCD to evaluate spikes on a higher resolution than the traditional FRM 24-hour average filter method. LMAPCD currently operates five PM<sub>2.5</sub> continuous FEM monitors and two PM<sub>10</sub> FEM continuous monitors.



### 8-Hour Ozone Exceedances:

The National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone is measured as an 8-hour average. An ozone exceedance occurs when the highest 8-hour average for each day is greater than the NAAQS. The NAAQS was lowered from 80 ppb to 75 ppb in 2007 and from 75 ppb to 70 ppb in 2016. The data below lists the number of exceedances based on the NAAQS at the time the data was collected.

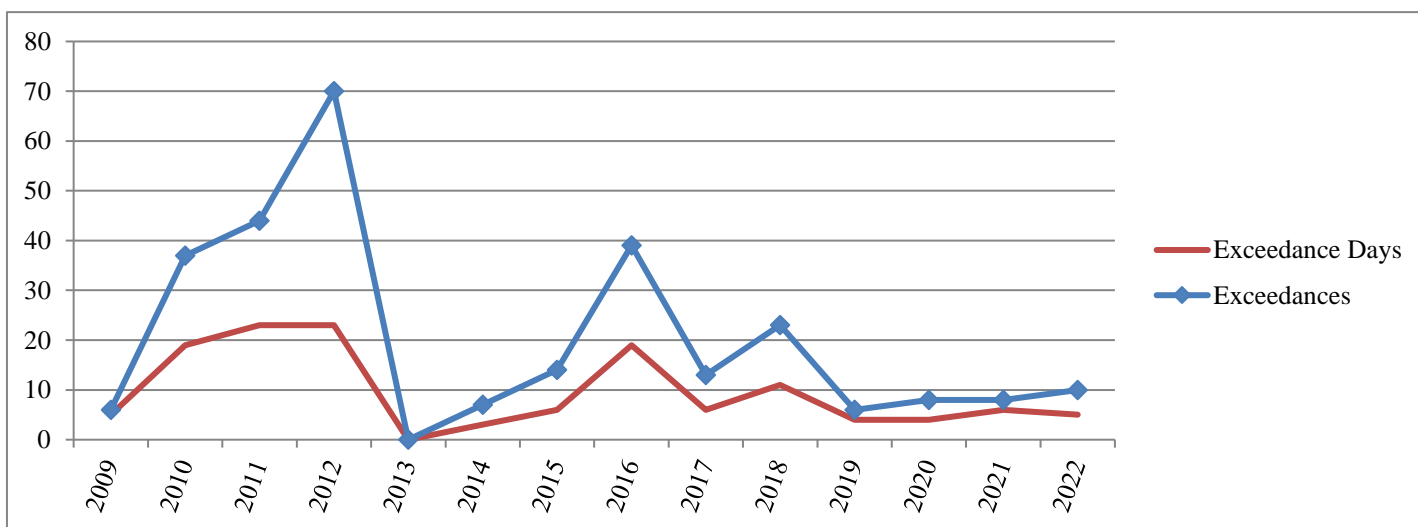
**2009-2022 8-Hour Ozone Exceedance Summary through July 14th**

Year	Charles-town	New Albany	Bates & Carri-thers	Watson	WLKY& Cannons Lane	Buckner	Shepherds-ville	Louisville MSA Total		Jefferson County Total	
								Exceedances	Days	Exceedances	Days
2009	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	6	5	6	5
2010	4	2	3	3	15	8	2	37	19	21	15
2011	6	5	6	5	8	13	1	44	23	19	14
2012	8	13	7	11	13	14	4	70	23	31	17
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	7	3	4	3
2015	3	0	4	1	4	2	0	14	6	9	5
2016	7	6	5	3	14	3	1	39	19	22	16
2017	1	5	1	1	4	1	0	13	6	6	4
2018	4	5	3	2	6	1	2	23	11	11	8
2019	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	6	4	4	2
2020	0	1	1	1	4	0	1	8	4	6	4
2021	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	8	6	6	5
2022	1	0	1	1	5	2	0	10	5	7	5

\* Cannons Lane replaced WLKY in 2010. Data through 2009 are from WLKY.

\* Carrithers replaced Bates in 2018. Data through 2017 are from Bates.

**Historical Graph of 8-Hour Ozone Exceedances**



## National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone - 8-Hour Standard:

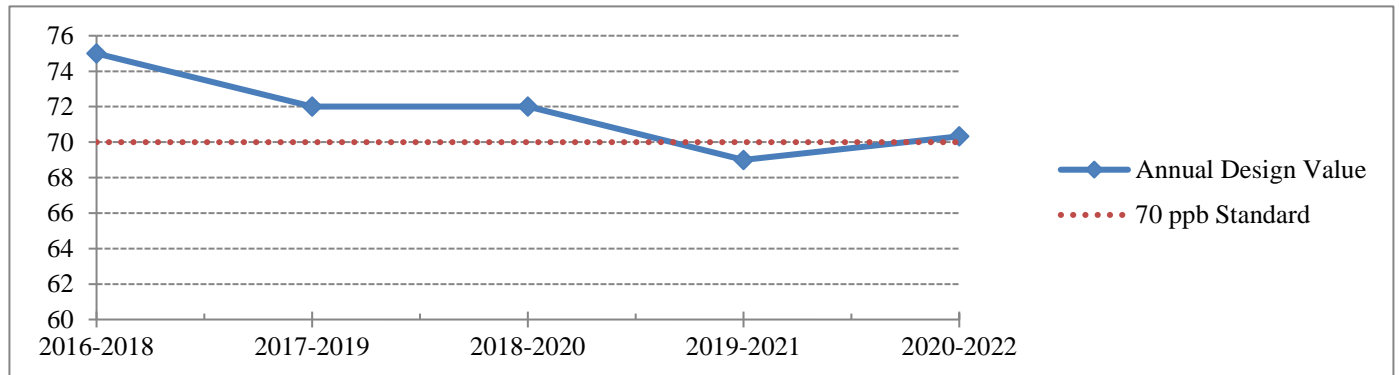
Attainment of the 8-hour standard for ozone at an individual monitor is achieved when the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum (4<sup>th</sup> maximum) 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than 71 ppb. This three-year average is the design value for that monitor. The Louisville MSA row represents the largest 4<sup>th</sup> maximum and design value\* for all monitors within the MSA.

### 8-Hour Ozone 4<sup>th</sup> Maximums and Design Values through July 14th

Site Name	4 <sup>th</sup> Maximums							8-Hour Design Values				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2016-2018	2017-2019	2018-2020	2019-2021	2020-2022
Charlestown	73	68	71	64	63	63	64	70	67	66	63	63
New Albany	73	74	73	63	66	64	63	73	70	67	64	64
Bates/Carrithers	73	65	70	64	68	73	66	69	66	67	68	69
Watson Lane	70	66	69	65	63	67	65	68	66	65	65	65
Cannons Lane	76	72	77	68	71	69	71	75	72	72	69	70
Buckner	69	64	69	65	61	65	62	67	66	65	63	63
Shepherdsville	67	63	68	63	65	65	62	66	64	65	64	64
<b>Louisville MSA</b>	76	74	77	68	71	73	71	75	72	72	69	70

\* Design Value calculations are approximations based on preliminary summary data and may differ from official design value calculations

### 8-Hour Ozone Design Value Trend Chart



**Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District**  
**Air Monitoring Report for Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)**  
**July 2022**

On June 2, 2010, EPA strengthened the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for SO<sub>2</sub>. Specifically, EPA replaced the existing annual (30 ppb) and 24-hour (140 ppb) primary standards with a new 1-hour standard set at 75 ppb. The 1-hour standard was set to better protect public health by reducing exposure to high short-term concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub>. The new standard took effect August 23, 2010.

**Exceedances of the 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> Standard:**

An exceedance occurs when a measured 1-hour average is greater than 75 ppb. Since up to twenty-four 1-hour averages are recorded each day, multiple exceedances may occur in one day. However, only the maximum 1-hour average (Daily Max) for each day is used in determining if the area is in compliance with the standard. The table below indicates the number of exceedances and the daily maximums reported thus far this year. The data are subject to further quality assurance checks and are not final.

**SO<sub>2</sub> Daily Maximums and Exceedances through June 30th**

Date	Algonquin Parkway		Watson Lane Elementary		Cannons Lane NCore		New Albany Indiana	
	Exceeds	Daily Max	Exceeds	Daily Max	Exceeds	Daily Max	Exceeds	Daily Max
01/16/22		3.2		3.6		5.2		NA
01/23/22		1.1		5.0		5.8		NA
01/26/22		0.6		5.7		0.7		NA
02/07/22		2.3		1.5		10.5		NA
02/28/22		0.9		10.0		8.1		NA
03/01/22		1.6		4.6		7.6		NA
03/17/22		1.4		8.0		1.9		NA
03/21/22		4.0		0.5		1.8		NA
03/30/22		1.4		0.7		1.4		2.0
04/08/22		1.8		5.2		2.0		0.0
04/14/22		1.2		3.9		6.1		0.0
04/15/22		4.2		3.2		5.2		3.0
05/10/22		3.8		1.7		1.3		0.0
05/15/22		1.8		9.7		4.4		0.0
05/18/22		1.8		1.3		7.6		0.0
05/21/22		1.6		9.9		5.2		0.0
05/31/22		0.9		8.9		2.3		1.0
06/01/22		1.2		11.9		2.9		1.0
06/21/22		3.2		7.1		7.5		NA
Totals/Max	0	4.2	0	11.9	0	10.5	0	3.0
99 <sup>th</sup> Percentile		4.0		10.0		8.1		2.0

NA - Indicates data were not available



### Attainment of the SO<sub>2</sub> Standard:

Attainment of the new standard is achieved when the 3-year average of the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile annual distribution of the daily maxima is less than or equal to 75 ppb. Since this value can be calculated from historical data, the table below indicates those values based on 2016-2022 data.

**SO<sub>2</sub> Annual 99<sup>th</sup> Percentiles and Annual Design Values**

Site Name	Annual 99 <sup>th</sup> Percentiles (ppb)							Annual Design Values				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2016-2018	2017-2019	2018-2020	2019-2021	2020-2022
Watson Lane	26	14	16	15	15	13	10	19	15	15	14	12
Algonquin	16	11	12	6	5	4	4	13	10	8	5	4
Cannons Lane	8	7	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	8	9	8
New Albany	11	8	9	7	4	4	2	9	8	7	5	3

\* Design Value calculations are approximations based on preliminary summary data and may differ from official design value calculations