

# Building an Air Quality Program in Central America

**Dr. Amy K. Huff**  
**Battelle Memorial Institute**  
**[huffa@battelle.org](mailto:huffa@battelle.org)**



**Battelle**  
*The Business of Innovation*



**STI**  
Sonoma Technology, Inc.  
*Air Quality Research and Innovative Solutions*

# Origin of Air Quality Program in Central America

- Poor air quality is an issue in Central America and the Caribbean, especially  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  from wildfires and urban transportation sources.
- Regional transport of pollution impacts U.S.!
- Interagency cooperation and funding from USEPA and NASA to develop an air quality program in the region.



# Interagency Cooperation and Funding

- **USEPA Office of International Affairs (OIA):**
  - Expand ground-based monitor network
  - Enhance outreach and communication
  - Recommendations for clean fuels and vehicles
- **NASA Applied Sciences Program:**
  - Develop satellite air quality analysis capabilities
  - Create near real-time satellite products
  - Establish numerical air quality model
- **Central American partners/implementers:**
  - SERVIR program/CATHALAC
  - University of Panama
  - Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD)

# Geographic Focus of Air Quality Program



# Expansion of Ground-Based Monitor Network

- Limited monitor network in region, mostly capital cities
- Conducted inventory of available equipment:
  - filter-based monitoring of TSP, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>
  - passive diffusion monitoring of O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO
- Purchased 3 refurbished PM<sub>10</sub> monitors (DR and Belize)
- Trainings on air quality management and data QA/QC

## Nicaragua Inventory

- PM<sub>10</sub> mini-vol sampler
- Gas filter correlation CO analyzer (inoperable)
- CO and SO<sub>2</sub> gas monitors
- Spectrophotometer
- Balance
- Gravity convection oven
- pH meter (inoperable)
- Rotameter (inoperable)



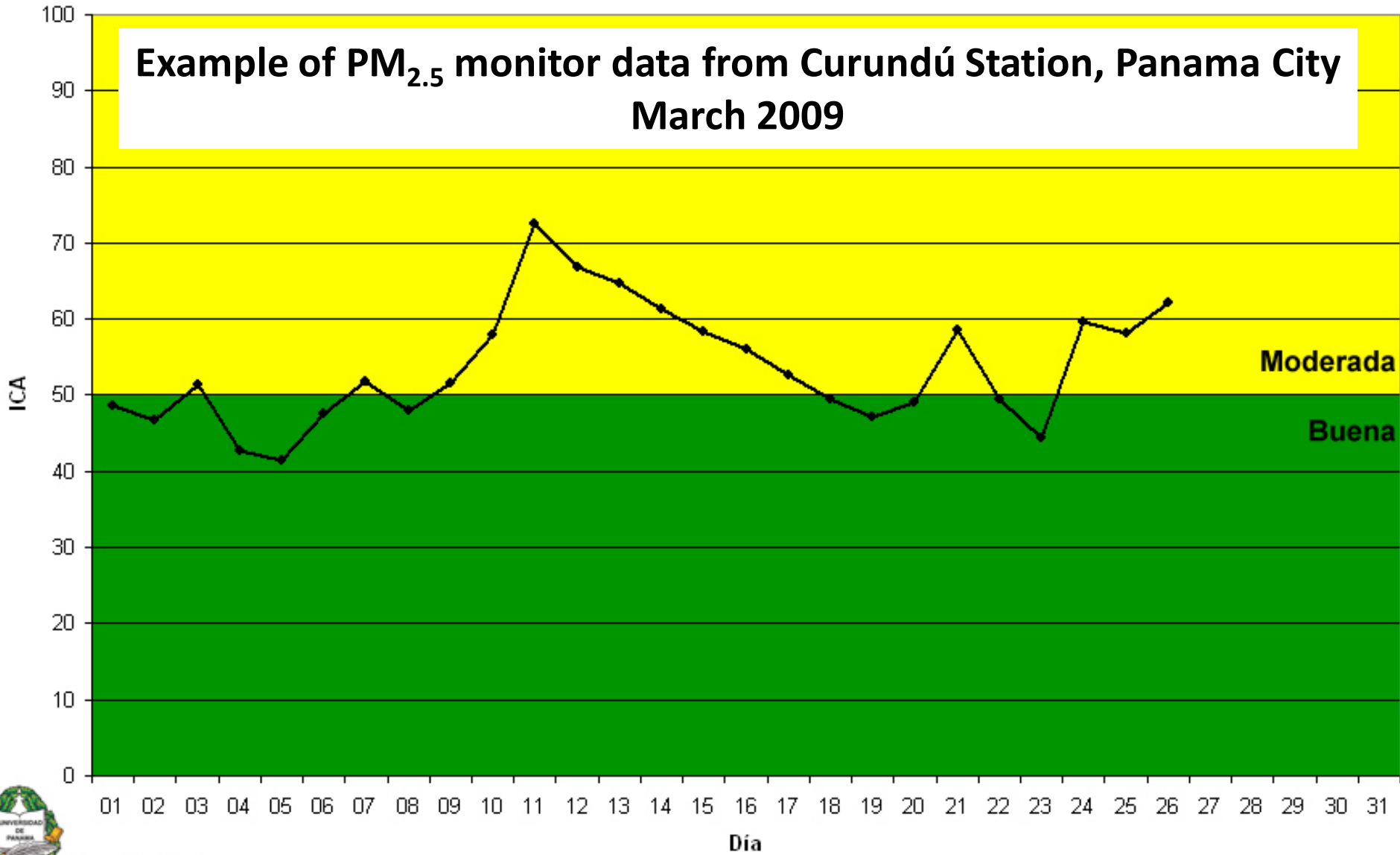
# University of Panama's Air Monitoring Program

- Based in Panama City, Panama
- 10 years of PM<sub>10</sub> data at 10 locations
- $\beta$ -attenuation PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitor at Curundú station
  - Continuous PM<sub>2.5</sub> measurements, 8/08 – present
  - Data available through SERVIR portal at [http://www.servir.net/datos\\_observados](http://www.servir.net/datos_observados)



# Índice de calidad del aire PM<sub>2.5</sub> - Estación Curundú, Panamá - Marzo 2009

**Example of PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitor data from Curundú Station, Panama City  
March 2009**



# Developing Satellite Air Quality Analysis Capabilities



**Initial Weblog Training  
CATHALAC  
September 11-12, 2008**



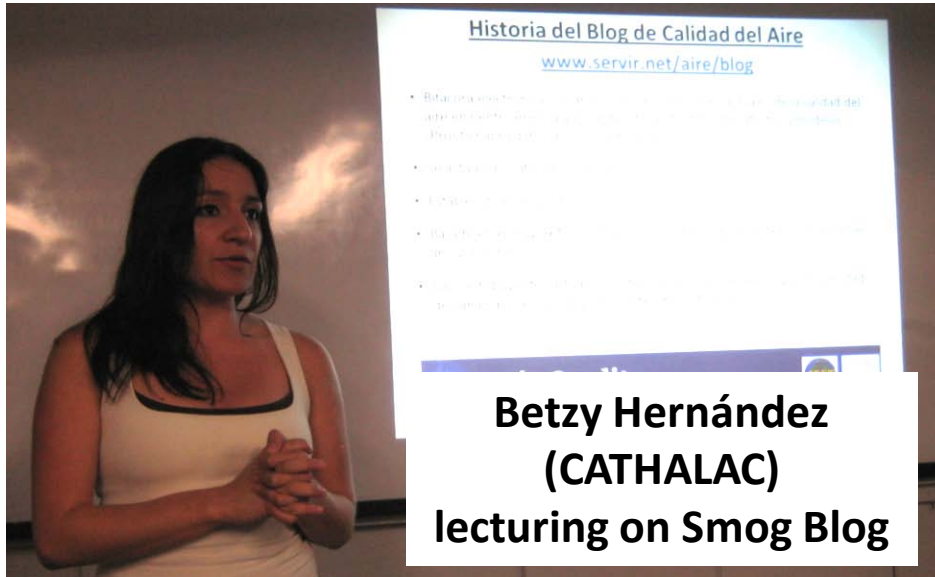
**CAFTA-DR Satellite and Weblog Training  
CATHALAC, December 4-5, 2008**



**Satellite and Weblog  
Training  
National University,  
Costa Rica  
July 20-22, 2009**



# Trainings: Lectures and “Hands-On” Activities



**Betzy Hernández  
(CATHALAC)  
lecturing on Smog Blog**



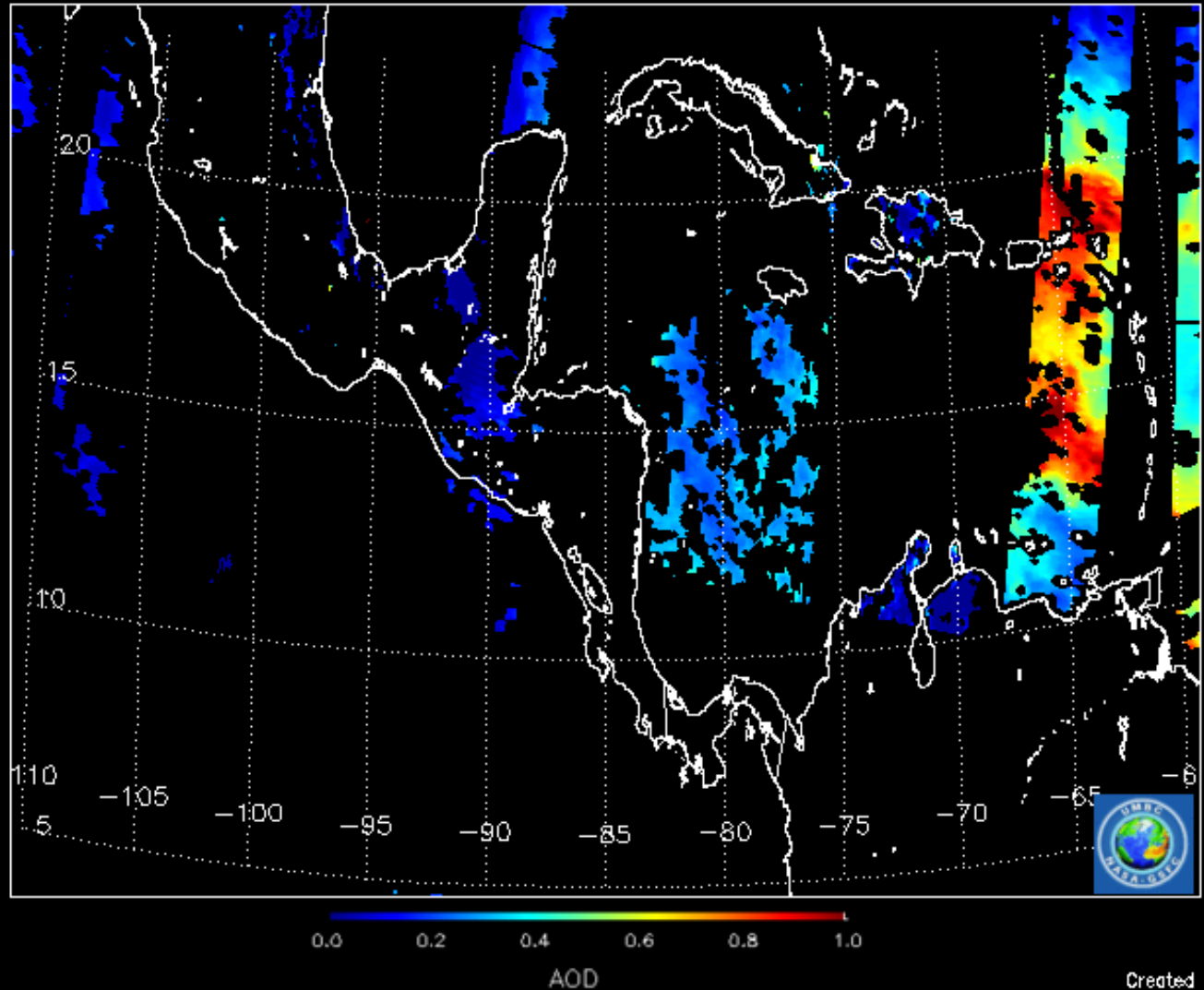
**Santiago Restrepo  
(National University of Costa Rica)  
presenting his air quality analysis**



**Erica Zell (Battelle) helping  
Alberto Fabian (El Salvador)**

# Creating Near Real-Time Satellite Products

MODIS (Terra) AOD 2009 06 27



- Experimental NRT AOD:
  - Terra and Aqua MODIS AOD
  - GASP full disk (3 images per day)
- Next step: operational products via NASA's LANCE system

Created by Dr. Hai Zhang (UMBC), courtesy of NOAA NESDIS

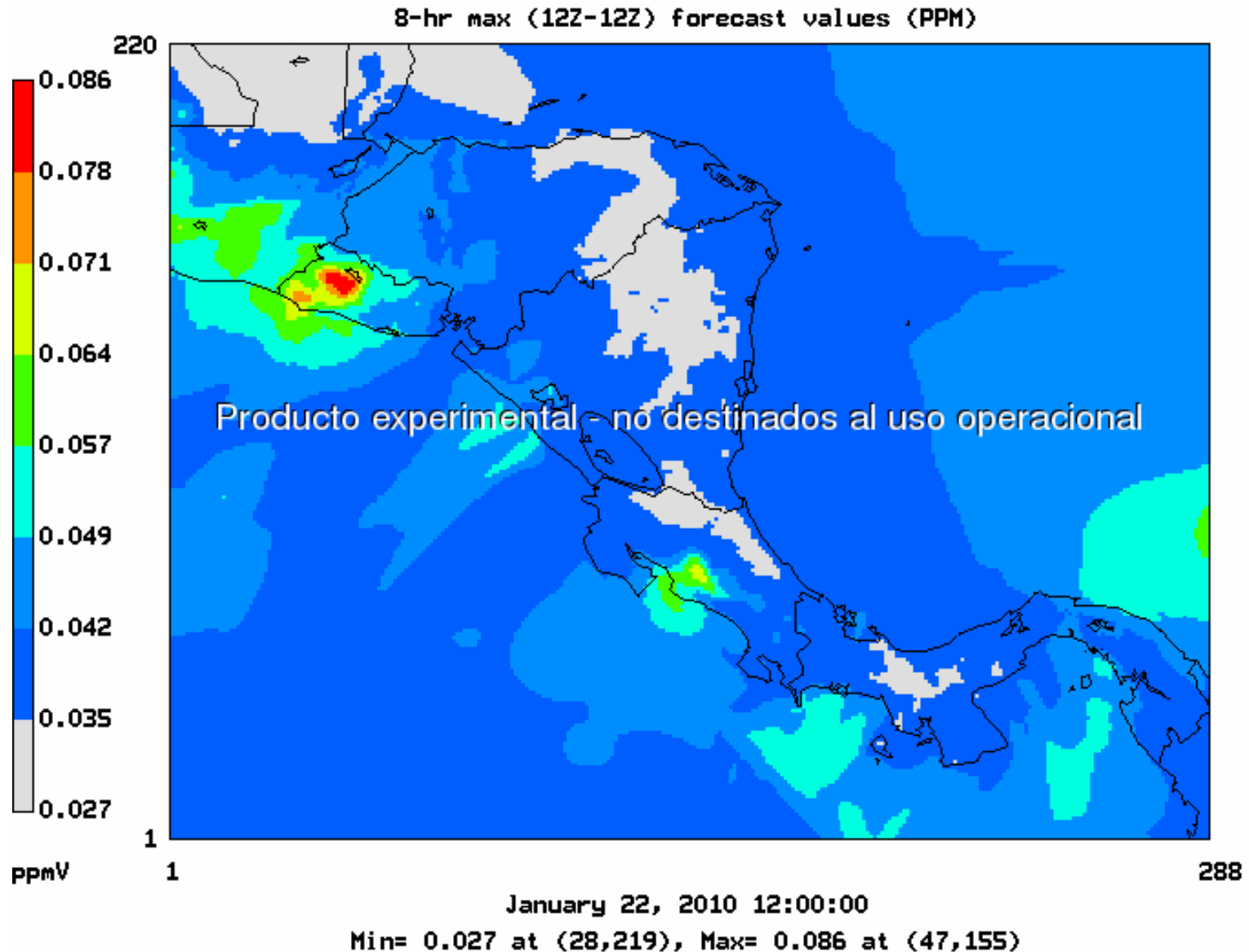
# BAMS-SERVIR Air Quality Model

<http://www.servir.net/images/imageviewer/cmaq/>

- BAMS has implemented a numerical air quality model for the Central American and Caribbean region at CATHALAC:
  - Combined meteorological-air quality model (MM5 and CMAQ)
  - Forecasts generated once per day at 12 UTC
  - 27 km and 9 km spatial resolution
  - Ground-level O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>
  - Model not yet verified; experimental use only
  - Output available on SERVIR portal in several formats, including kml files for visualization in Google Earth



# Example of BAMS-SERVIR model forecast for O<sub>3</sub> January 22, 2010



# Mesoamerican and Caribbean Smog Blog (“Blog de Calidad del Aire”)

[www.servir.net/aire/blog](http://www.servir.net/aire/blog)

- Founded in September 2008 at CATHALAC
- Analysis of air quality events in Central America and the Caribbean using [satellite data, model output, and available ground-based monitor data](#).
- Communication tool and information source (data links, help files on satellite products)
- Posts made regularly by trained staff from:
  - CATHALAC
  - University of Panama
  - National University of Costa Rica (beginning soon)
  - El Salvador Environmental Ministry (beginning soon)



## Calidad del Aire

- ➔ [Blog de Calidad del Aire](#)
- ➔ [Acerca del Blog](#)
- ➔ [Fuentes de datos](#)
- ➔ [Material de entrenamiento](#)
- ➔ [Material de Difusión](#)
- ➔ [Datos Observados](#)
- ➔ [Pronóstico](#)
- ➔ [Artículos de Ayuda](#)
- ➔ [Crear un Nuevo Blog](#)
- ➔ [Mis Blogs](#)

## ULTIMAS ENTRADAS

- [Nube de polvo sobre el Caribe](#)
- [Incendios Forestales Atípicos en Costa Rica](#)
- [Puntos de Calor dentro de Área Protegida Biotopo Laguna del Tigre-Río Escondido, Peten, Guatemala](#)
- [Disfruté de una buena calidad de aire en América Central este fin de semana pasado.](#)

# Blog de Calidad del Aire

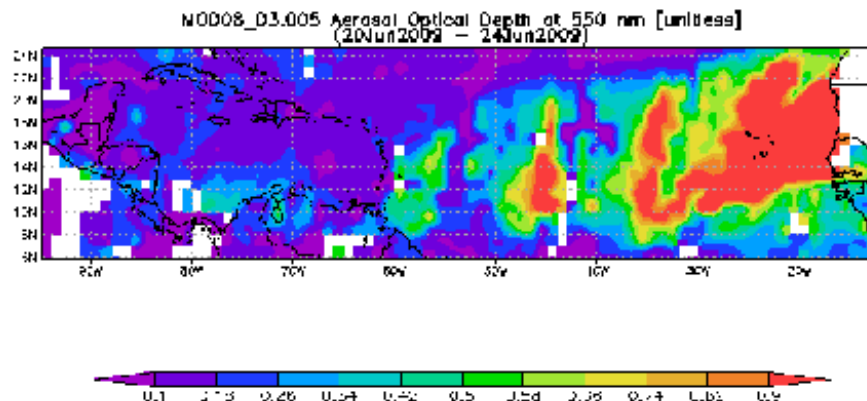
## Nube de polvo sobre el Caribe

Satélite

ESCRITO POR WILFREDO URRIOLA G.

MARTES, 30 DE JUNIO DE 2009

La imagen satelital de AOD proporcionada por TERRA, nos muestra una nube de polvo proveniente de África entre el 20 y el 24 de junio, que posiblemente llegará a las islas del Caribe, disminuyen la calidad del aire en esa región.



# Air Quality Outreach and Communication



## Outreach Materials

### Efectos de los Contaminantes Comunes del Aire

#### EFFECTOS RESPIRATORIOS

**Síntomas**

- Tos
- Flema
- Opresión en el pecho
- Astma
- Estrangula (aguda o crónica)
- Enfisema
- Neumonía

**Aumento de enfermedades y muerte prematura causado por:**

- Decremento de otras enfermedades
- Empeoramiento prematuro de los pulmones

#### EFFECTOS CARDIOVASCULARES

**Síntomas:**

- Opresión en el pecho
- Dolor de pecho (angina de pecho)
- Palpitaciones
- Falta de aire
- Fatiga

**Aumento de enfermedades y muerte prematura causado por:**

- Enfermedad de las arterias coronarias
- Fibrilación cardíaca anormal
- Insuficiencia cardíaca congestiva

**“Communicating Air Quality Information in Central America” Workshop  
Panama City, September 11-12, 2009**

## Press Releases

NASA, Partners Celebrate First Anniversary of Vital Air Quality Communications Resource in Mesoamerica, Caribbean 09.15.09

NASA, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and their partners today celebrate the first anniversary of the air quality initiative within SERVIR that delivers in-situ, satellite-based, and modeled air quality data to forecasters, researchers, broadcasters, and communities throughout Mesoamerica and the Caribbean.

A key component of SERVIR is now the Mesoamerica and Caribbean 'Smog Blog,' which provides timely information about air pollution and its sources in the region. This Smog Blog helps the public, governments and health officials monitor air quality and mitigate health impacts. In the past year of the Smog Blog's implementation, daily reports on air quality have been provided by faculty and students at the University of Panama in Panama City, and staff from the Water Center for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean, known



SERVIR's 'Smog Blog' provides timely information about air pollution and its sources throughout Mesoamerica and the Caribbean. Image credit: SERVIR

**ASQ** Reduzca su riesgo, usando el Índice de Calidad del Aire (AQI por sus siglas en inglés) al planear actividades al aire libre - [www.aimow.gov](http://www.aimow.gov)

Niveles de calidad del aire y su impacto en la salud	Valores del Índice	¿Qué medidas deben tomar las personas?
Bueno	0-50	Disfruten sus actividades.
Moderado	51-100	Personas particularmente sensibles a la contaminación del aire: Planear actividades vigorosas al aire libre cuando mejore la calidad del aire.
Dañino para la salud de los grupos sensibles	101-150	<b>Grupos sensibles:</b> Reduzcan o pospongan actividades vigorosas al aire libre cuando se detecte la presencia de los siguientes contaminantes: • Contaminación por partículas: Eviten actividades vigorosas y actividades al aire libre, sobre la contaminación por partículas. • Ozono: Eviten actividades vigorosas al aire libre. • Dióxido de nitrógeno: Eviten actividades vigorosas al aire libre. • Dióxido de azufre: Eviten actividades vigorosas al aire libre.
Dañino para la salud	151-200	Todos: Reduzcan o pospongan las actividades vigorosas al aire libre. <b>Grupos sensibles:</b> Eviten las actividades vigorosas al aire libre.
Muy dañino para la salud	201-300	Todos: Reduzcan considerablemente las actividades físicas al aire libre. <b>Grupos sensibles:</b> Eviten todas las actividades físicas al aire libre.

La versión en español fue traducida con la ayuda del Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District. Los recursos de salud consultados en el presente son de la Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. © 2009 EPA. EPA-335

# Goal: “AIRNow-like System” of AQI for Region

- SERVIR, EPA working together to make region ready for possible involvement in AIRNow-International program.





# Lessons Learned and Next Steps in Central America

- We have accomplished a lot in a short time – interagency cooperation between [NASA](#) and [EPA](#) is invaluable!
- Coordinated development of [satellite data capabilities](#), [ground-based monitor network](#), [numerical air quality model](#) is essential.
- Best approach: build [regional capabilities](#) by working with advanced groups in region (i.e., UP, CATHALAC), then they can train others – a good way to develop [sustainability](#).
- Next steps in the region include:
  - Training/technical exchanges on monitor calibration and data validation
  - Making continuous PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitor data available on-line in near real-time
  - Emissions inventories for Panama and/or Guatemala

# Acknowledgements

- **NASA:** Lawrence Friedl, Doreen Neil, Daniel Irwin
- **U.S. EPA:** Orlando Gonzalez, Lourdes Morales
- **NOAA:** Shobha Kondragunta
- **UMBC:** Ray Hoff, Hai Zhang, Ruben Delgado, Nikisa Jordan
- **Battelle:** Erica Zell, Stephanie Weber, Jill Engel-Cox, Glynis Lough, Ken Cowen, Mike Murphy
- **CATHALAC:** Emil Cherrington, Eric Anderson, Africa Flores, Valerie Garrish, Betzy Hernández
- **University of Panama:** Vasco Duke, Wilfredo Urriola, Hipólito Guerra
- **STI:** Alan Chan, Jessica Johnson, Tim Dye
- **BAMS:** John McHenry, Bob Imhoff

