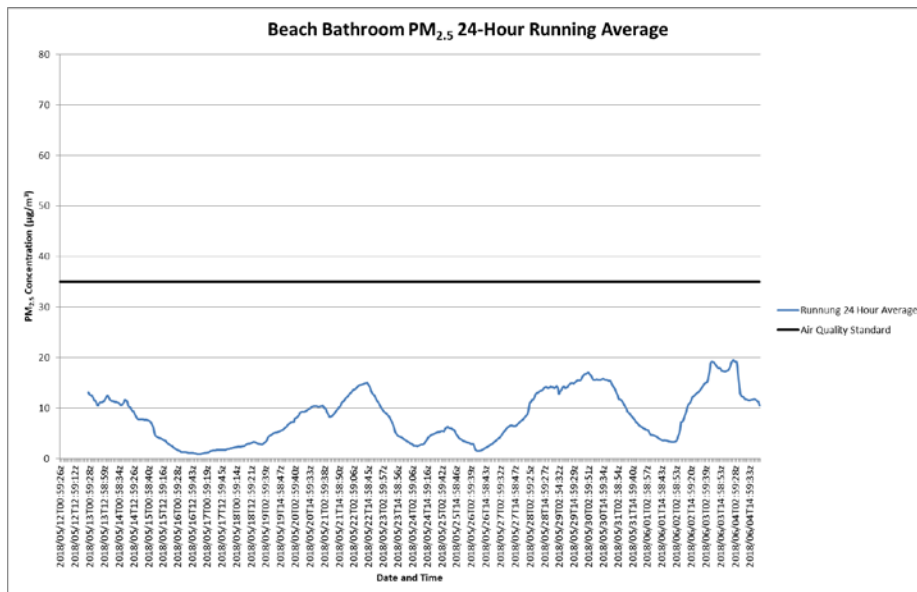


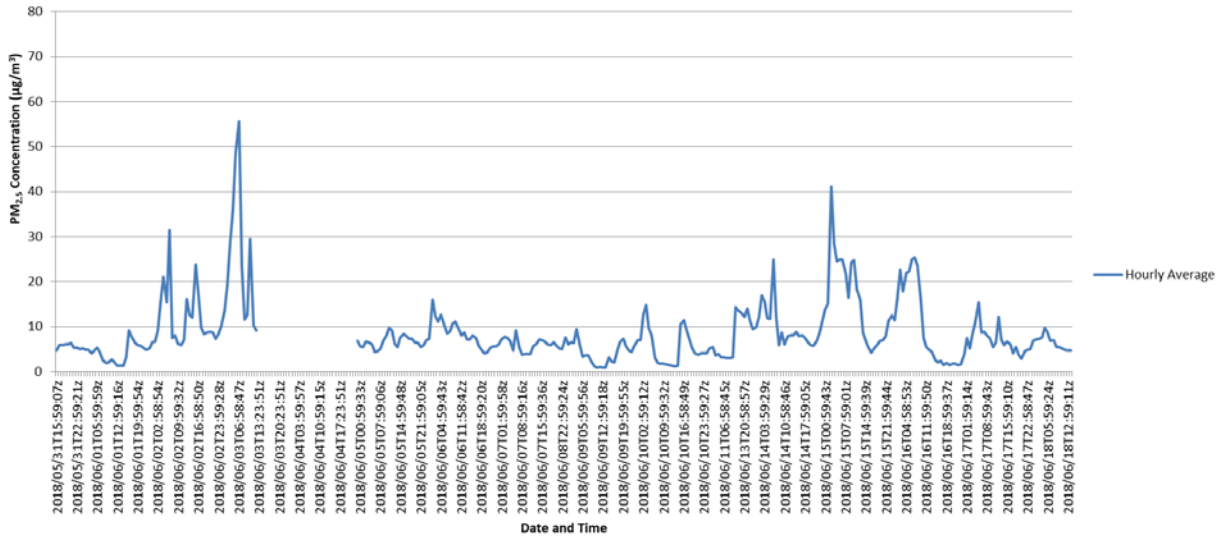
Approximately three and a half weeks of hourly averages. The instrument, which was attached to a tree, failed due to corrosion. Hourly data is not associated with health standards and can only be used to indicate peak hours when smoke is detected. However, this graph will also give an idea when more people are likely to take notice of the odor of smoke, which is the basis for public nuisance complaints, which need to be taken into consideration. The time stamp, which is a characteristic of the sensor, is in Zulu time and 7 hours need to be subtracted to get Pacific Standard Time.



The national and state ambient air quality standard for PM_{2.5} is 35µg/m³, averaged for 24 hours, midnight to midnight each day. During the time that the instrument was functioning, the 24 hour averages were well below the standard. Keep in mind the potential public nuisance of smoke odors.

Purple air sensors are being used in this study because they are cheap, very unobtrusive, are sensitive to smoke, and can run on batteries where there is no access to power. They are useful for determining whether more extensive monitoring in an area would be required. Their limitations are that they do not meet EPA standards for health monitoring and are good for qualitative observations but not quantitative studies. There are also holes in the data due to battery and chip issues being resolved during battery replacement and chip reading on site. (See forthcoming graphs for 9th and 11th street monitors.

9th Street PM2.5 Hourly Average



9th Street PM2.5 24-Hour Running Average

