Cheverly Community Air Quality Monitoring Dashboard

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Introduction

- The Town of Cheverly and neighboring communities, in partnership with the Community Engagement, Environmental Justice, and Health Laboratory at the University of Maryland School of Public Health, created a hyper-local air monitoring network of sensors.
- Purple Air sensors monitor the **particulate matter**, a key pollutant for measuring the Air Quality Index (AQI) and understanding health impacts.

What are the health effects of particulate matter?

- Particles smaller than 10 micrometers in diameter can cause or aggravate a number of health problems and have been linked with illnesses and deaths from heart or lung disease. These effects have been associated with both short-term exposures (usually over 1 day, but possibly as short as 1 hour) and long-term exposures (years).

Collection

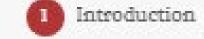## CHEVERLY COMMUNITY AIR QUALITY MONITORING DASHBOARD

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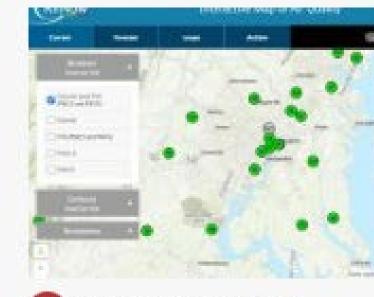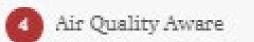
Get started
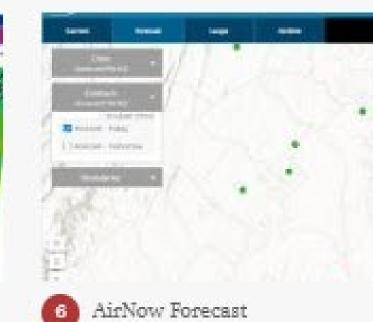

1. Introduction
2. Real-Time Air Quality Map | PurpleAir
3. AirNow Interactive Map
4. Air Quality Aware
5. NOAA's National Weather Service/Environmental…
6. AirNow Forecast
7. Baltimore/Washington
8. NWS Radar
9. Weather Maps | Live Satellite & Weather Radar - meteoblue
10. EJScreen
11. PGAtlas.com
12. EPA Air Quality and Health Brochure

Who is most at risk?

Sensitive groups for particle pollution include people with heart or lung disease (including heart failure and coronary artery disease, or asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), older adults (who may have undiagnosed heart or lung disease), and children. The risk of heart attacks, and thus the risk from particle pollution, may begin as early as the mid-40s for men and mid-50s for women.

Air Quality Index

AQI Value	Actions to Protect Your Health From Ozone
Good (0–50)	None
Moderate (51–100*)	Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (101–150)	The following groups should reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion: • People with lung disease, such as asthma • Children and older adults • People who are active outdoors
Unhealthy (151–200)	The following groups should avoid prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion: • People with lung disease, such as asthma • Children and older adults • People who are active outdoors Everyone else should limit prolonged outdoor exertion.
Very Unhealthy (201–300)	The following groups should avoid all outdoor exertion: • People with lung disease, such as asthma • Children and older adults • People who are active outdoors Everyone else should limit outdoor exertion.

* An AQI of 100 for ozone corresponds to an ozone level of 0.075 parts per million (averaged over 8 hours).

Discussion

- Analysis of these results is needed to provide a baseline for gauging the immediate and cumulative effects of proposed industrial development and increased traffic. Equally important, is the need to address community concerns regarding public health impacts of local air pollution due to industrial activities and diesel truck traffic and help prepare the community with regard to exposure risks.