

#### Wildfire Smoke Emergency Rule Stakeholder Meeting

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### Purpose

- Wildfire smoke health effects
- Sharing information from other agencies
- Sharing information on smoke history
- Discussion of proposed air quality thresholds.
- Discussion of interventions required.

Will be discussing threshold for required respirator use at a later meeting.

### **Definitions**

 PM2.5: Solid particles and liquid droplets suspended in air, known as particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or smaller. Measured in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>).

### **Definitions**

- Air Quality Index (AQI): The method used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to communicate air quality hazards to the public.
- Washington Air Quality Advisory (WAQA): The method used by Washington Department of Ecology to communicate air quality hazards to the public.
- Both AQI and WAQA base their index off PM2.5 measurements.

#### Wildfire Smoke: Immediate Health Effects

- Shortness of breath
- Chest tightness
- Eye, nose and throat irritation, headache
- May worsen COVID-19 symptoms
- Asthma attacks
- Worsening of other chronic conditions, especially of the heart, lung, and circulation
- May cause psychological stress

# **Groups at increased risk**

- People with pre-existing conditions, especially lung, heart, and circulatory problems
- People with respiratory infections such as COVID-19
- Older adults
- Children
- Pregnant individuals
- Outdoor workers

Other factors: Access to health care, and other social and economic disparities

# **Short-term PM2.5 and Mortality**

- Liu et al 2019: data from > 600 cities showed short-term PM2.5 exposure associated with worsening daily all-cause, respiratory, and cardiovascular mortality (death). On average, every additional 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> of PM2.5 increased daily all-cause mortality by 0.68%.
- Orellano et al (2020 systematic review for WHO) also found short-term PM2.5 exposure worsened mortality.

Liu et al 2019: https://www.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1817364

Orellano et al 2020: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2020.105876

# **EPA on PM2.5 health effects**

- Mortality (death): causal relationship, short-term and long-term exposure
- Cardiovascular effects: causal relationship, short-term and long-term exposure
- Respiratory effects: likely causal relationship, short-term and longterm exposure
- Lung cancer: likely causal relationship with long-term exposure
- Nervous system effects: likely causal relationship with long-term exposure

United States Environmental Protection Agency (2020, December). Review of the national ambient air quality standards for particulate matter. 85 FR 82684.

# Additional hospitalizations from PM2.5 below 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

 Four New York counties ">90% of excess cardiovascular hospital admissions attributable to PM2.5 exposure occur when air quality is reported as 'good' or 'moderate' according to the AQI" (under 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

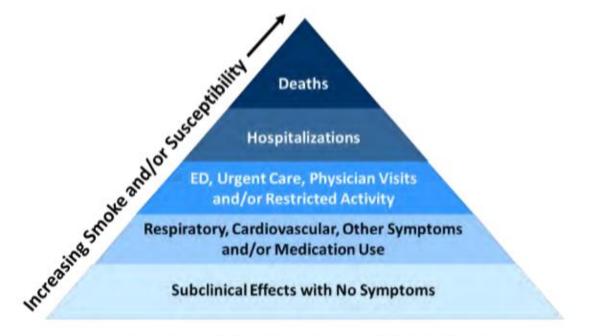
Perlmutt, L., D. Stieb, and K. Cromar (2017). Accuracy of quantification of risk using a single-pollutant air quality index. *Journal of Exposure Science & Environmental Epidemiology* 27(1), 24–32.

# **Excess Wildfire Smoke Mortality in WA**

- 2.0% increased odds of non-traumatic mortality (death) with Washington State wildfire smoke exposure day prior.
- Average PM2.5 on days with wildfire smoke: 26.4 μg/m<sup>3</sup>

Doubleday, A., J. Schulte, L. Sheppard, M. Kadlec, R. Dhammapala, J. Fox, and T. B. Isaksen (2020, jan). Mortality associated with wildfire smoke exposure in washington state, 2006–2017: a case-crossover study. *Environmental Health 19*(1).

#### Range of health effects from wildfire smoke exposure



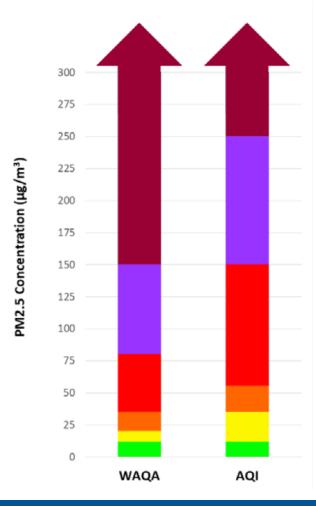
Size of Population Exposed to Wildfire Smoke ——

Figure adapted from Cascio 2018 [3]

WA DOH/Ecology Wildfire Smoke Guidance

### **Health Standards**

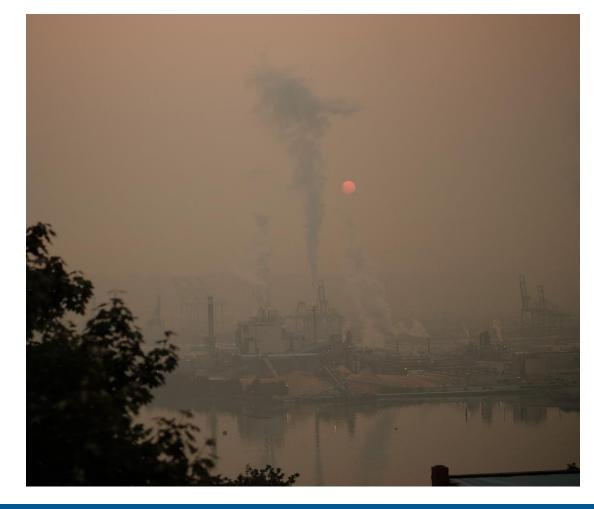
- World Health Organization (WHO)
  - 25µg/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour
- National Ambient air Quality Standard (NAAQS)
  - 35µg/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour



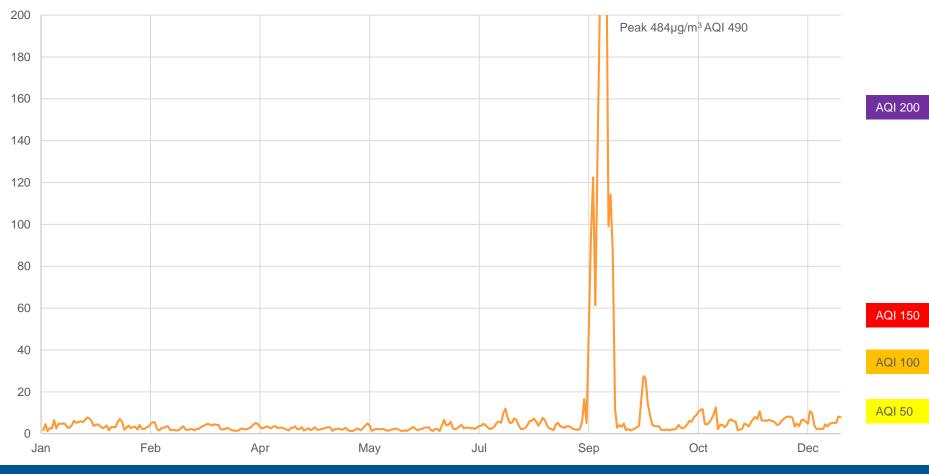
Health advisory category Forecasted 24-hour average or NowCast PM2.5 concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Washington State Department of Health Recommended Public Health Actions For use with Washington Air Quality Advisory.
Good: PM2.5 0 to 12.0	If smoke incident is forecasted in your area, review the Washington Wildfire Response document for Severe Smoke Episodes and the Wildfire Smoke Guide for Public Health Officials.
Moderate: PM2.5 12.1 to 20.4	<ul><li>Distribute information to public health partners and the public.</li><li>Refer people to the WA Smoke Blog for more information about status of wildfires.</li></ul>
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups: PM2.5 20.5 to 35.4	<ul> <li>Above recommendations, plus:</li> <li>Issue press release, identify sensitive groups and encourage them to reduce exposure.</li> <li>For extended duration of smoke recommend spending time in a cleaner air setting in the community (air-conditioned library) or leaving the area until air quality improves.</li> <li>For extended duration of smoke, open a cleaner air shelter for sensitive groups.</li> </ul>
Unhealthy: PM2.5 35.5 to 80.4	<ul> <li>Above recommendations, plus:</li> <li>Recommend cancelling children's outdoor athletic events and practices, or moving them indoors or to an outdoor space with good air quality.</li> <li>Recommend the public limit strenuous outdoor activities.</li> <li>Recommend that sensitive groups shelter-in-place, spend time in a cleaner air setting in the community (air-conditioned library) or leave the area until air quality improves.</li> <li>For extended duration of smoke, open and publicize cleaner air shelters for sensitive groups.</li> </ul>
Very Unhealthy: PM2.5 80.5 to 150.4	<ul> <li>Above recommendations, plus:</li> <li>Consider cancelling outdoor public events and activities.</li> <li>Recommend shelter-in-place for the general population.</li> <li>Share information about periods of improved air quality to guide essential outdoor activity and ventilation of dwellings.</li> </ul>
Hazardous: PM2.5 More than 150.4	<ul> <li>Above recommendations, plus:</li> <li>Cancel outdoor public events and activities.</li> <li>If school is in session, discuss school closure with administrators if indoor air cannot be kept cleaner.</li> <li>Recommend voluntary evacuation for sensitive groups.</li> </ul>

#### Tacoma Tideflats

- 54.9µg/m<sup>3</sup> PM2.5
- WAQA Unhealthy
- AQI 149

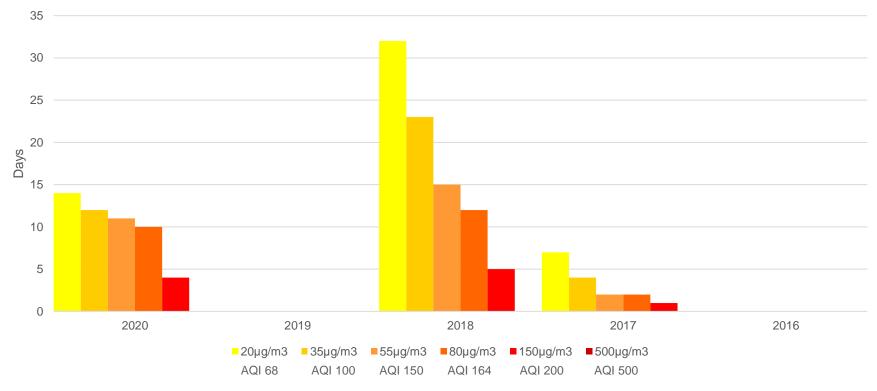


Chelan 2020 PM2.5 Levels (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

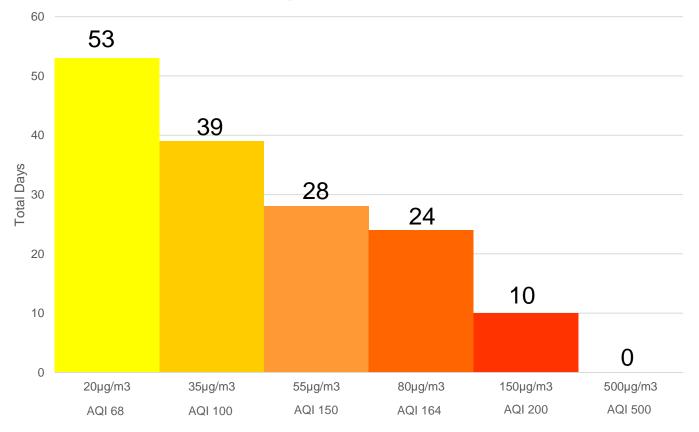


Washington State Department of Labor & Industries

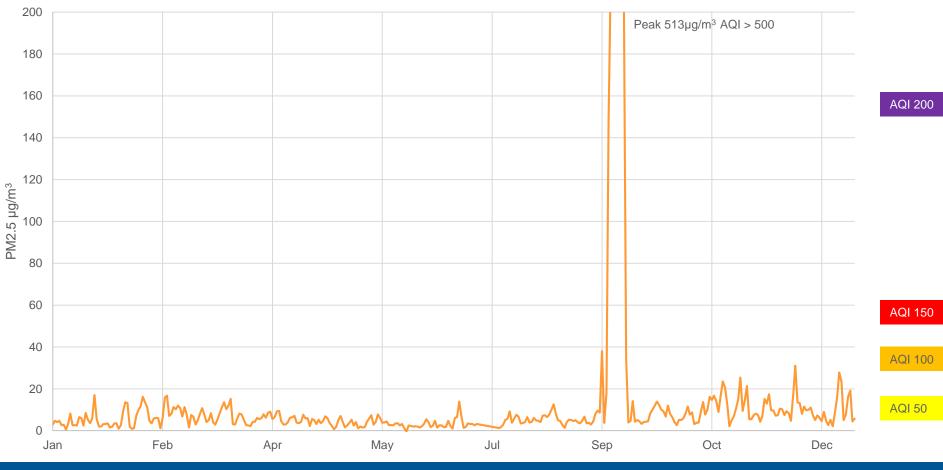
#### Chelan WA: Number of days over air quality threshold June through September



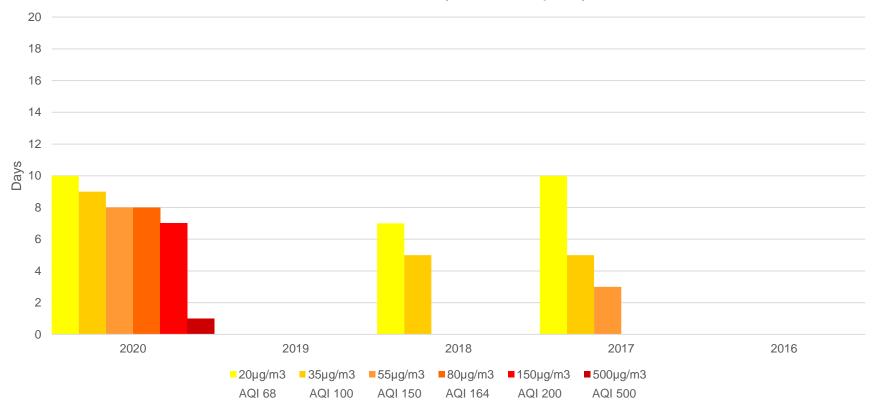
Chelan WA: Total number of days over air quality threshold June through September 2016-2020



Vancouver 2020 PM2.5 Levels (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

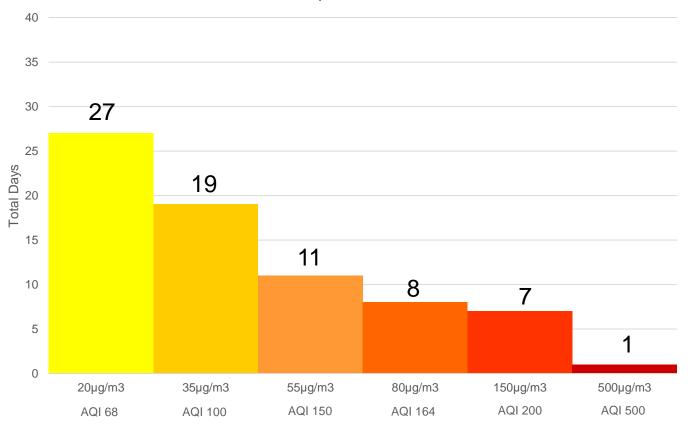


Washington State Department of Labor & Industries

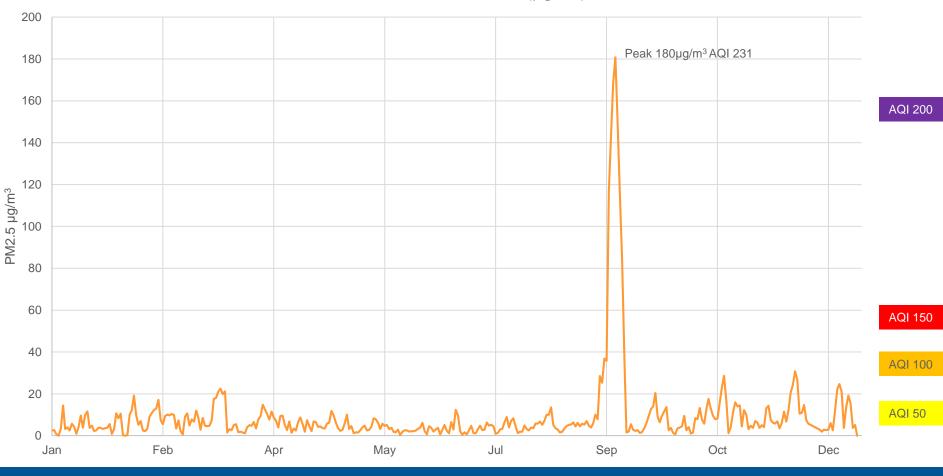


#### Vancouver WA: Number of days over air quality threshold

Vancouver WA: Total number of days over air quality threshold From June-September 2016-2020



Tacoma 2020 PM2.5 Levels (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

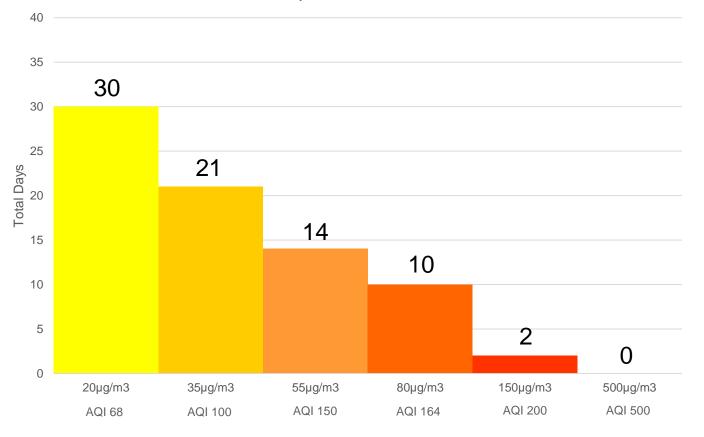


Washington State Department of Labor & Industries

#### 20 18 16 14 12 Days 8 6 4 2 0 2020 2019 2018 2017 2016 ■20µg/m3 ■35µg/m3 ■55µg/m3 80µg/m3 ■150µg/m3 ■500µg/m3 AQI 68 AQI 100 AQI 150 AQI 164 AQI 200 AQI 500

#### Tacoma WA: Number of days over air quality threshold

Tacoma WA: Total number of days over air quality threshold From June-September 2016-2020



#### 1st level of intervention thresholds proposed:

#### Three threshold options proposed:

- 20 μg/m<sup>3</sup> AQI 68:
  - WAQA Unhealthy for sensitive groups
- 35 μg/m<sup>3</sup> AQI 100:
  - WAQA-Unhealthy
- 55 μg/m<sup>3</sup> AQI 150:
  - WAQA Unhealthy
  - California rule threshold AQI of 151 for PM2.5.

Comments on the proposed options?

#### **1st level of interventions proposed:**

- Worker training
- Written program
- Two way communication system
- Employers must provide respirators for voluntary use.
- Engineering and administrative controls at 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> level.



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