

Environmental Report WARSAW SEPTEMBER 2024

RUNNING FOR CLEAN AIR



This report contains data from the Air Quality monitoring station installed at Park Pole Mokotowskie, Warsaw, POLAND, operating since May 7th, 2024.

The data presented in this report is collected with sensor technologies which are not regulatory-grade instrumentation following Directive 2008/50/EC. Therefore, the results presented should be considered as informative and not be used for regulatory compliance checking purposes. Any communication of the data should include this statement. After deployment, the monitors are not routinely inter-compared with reference instruments at each destination.



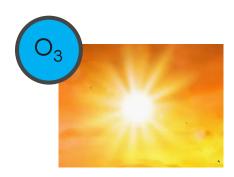


MAIN POLLUTANTS MEASURED



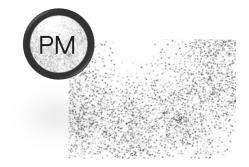
Nitrogen Dioxide

Primarily gets in the air from the burning of fuel by cars, trucks and buses, power plants



Ozone

Created by chemical reactions between (NOx) and (VOC) in the presence of sunlight

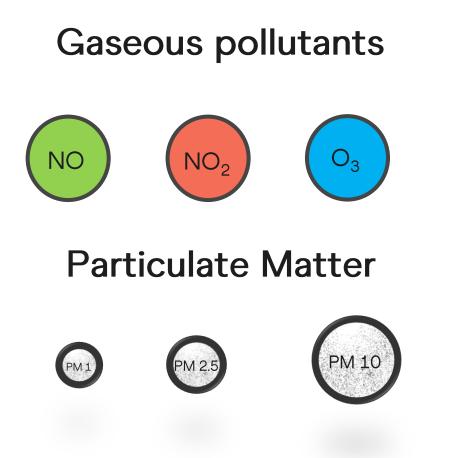


WORLD ATHLETICS

Particulate matter

Mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Some are emitted directly from a source, such as heating in residential, construction sites, unpaved roads, fields, smokestacks, fires or transported by the wind

TO BUILD A SIMPLIFIED AIR QUALITY INDEX (AQI)







EUROPEAN AQI INDEX

Help us understand data measured by the stations

EXTREMELY POOR

EXTREMELT POOR	May cause respiratory issues in healthy people, and			
126-200	serious health issues in people with lung/heart disease.			
VERY POOR	The pollution level has reached a critical level. Even			
101-125	healthy people may show symptoms for short exposures.			
POOR	Effects can be immediately felt by individuals at risk.			
75-100	Everybody feels the effects of prolonged exposure.			
MODERATE	The air has reached a high level of pollution. Higher than			
51-75	the maximum limit for 24 hours established by WHO.			
FAIR	The air is moderately polluted. A long-term exposure			
26-50	constitutes a health risk.			
GOOD	The air is pure, ideal for outdoor activities.			
0-25	The all is pure, lucal for outdoor activities.			





Measurements of up to five key pollutants (O3, NO2, SO2, PM10, PM2.5) determine the index level that describes the current air quality situation at the location of each Kunak device. The index corresponds to the poorest level for any of the five pollutants based on the following scheme:

Pollutant	Level index (based on pollutant concentrations in µg/m ³)						
	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Extremely poor		
	(0-25)	(26-50)	(51-75)	(76-100)	(101-125)	(126-200)	
PM _{2.5} (24h)	0-10	10-20	20-25	25-50	50-75	75-800	
PM ₁₀ (24h)	0-20	20-35	35-50	50-100	100-150	150-1200	
NO ₂	0-40	40-90	90-120	120-230	230-340	340-1000	
O ₃	0-50	50-100	100-130	130-240	240-380	380-800	
SO ₂	0-100	100-200	200-350	350-500	500-750	750-1250	

https://www.kunak.es/doc/08.Manuals/html/Kunak_Cloud_UserManual_EN.html#_Toc102586013





RECOMMENDED AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES LEVELS & INTERIM TARGETS

Pollutant	Averaging time		Interim target			AQG level	
		1	2	3	4		
PM _{2.5} , µg/m³	Annual	35	25	15	10	5	
	24-hour*	75	50	37.5	25	15	
PM ₁₀ , µg/m³	Annual	70	50	30	20	15	
	24-hour*	150	100	75	50	45	
O ₃ , µg/m³	Peak season ^b	100	70	-	-	60	
	8-hour*	160	120	_		100	
NO ₂ , µg/m³	Annual	40	30	20	-	10	
	24-hour*	120	50	-	-	25	

AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES FOR NITROGEN DIOXIDE (SHORT AVERAGE TIME) REMAIN VALID

Pollutant	Averaging time	Air quality guidelines that remain valid
NO ₂ , µg/m³	1-hour	200

Recommended 2021 AQG levels compared to 2005 air quality guidelines

Pollutant	Averaging Time	2005 AQGs	2021 AQGs	
PM _{2.5} , μg/m ³	Annual	10	5	
	24-hour ^a	25	15	
PM ₁₀ , μg/m ³	Annual	20	15	
	24-hour ^a	50	45	
Ο ₃ , μg/m ³	Peak season ^b	-	60	
	8-hour ^a	100	100	
NO ₂ , μg/m ³	Annual	40	10	
	24-hour ^a	-	25	
SO ₂ , μg/m ³	24-hour ^a	20	40	
CO, mg/m ³	24-hour ^a	-	4	

https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/345329/9789240034228-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y



METHODOLOGY

Meteo sensors

Temperature (WBGT) Wet bulb globe temperature Relative Humidity

Gas sensors (ug/m3) NO, NO2, O3

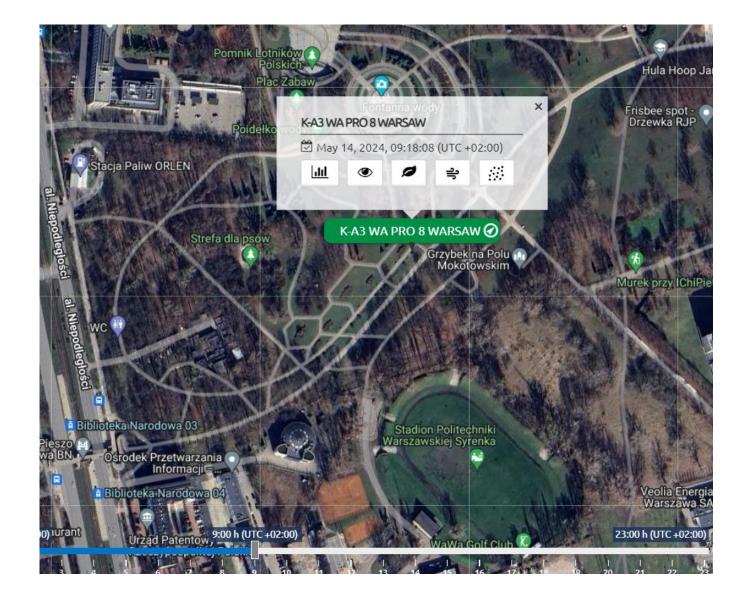
Particulate Matter sensor (ug/m3)

PM2.5, PM10

Positioning

GPS





AGGREGATED DATA September 1st to September 28th

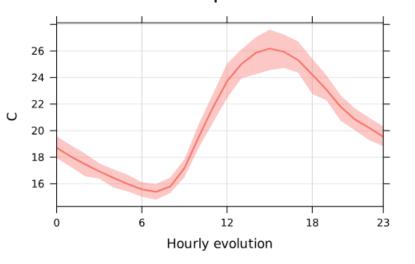
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA & AIR QUALITY INDEX

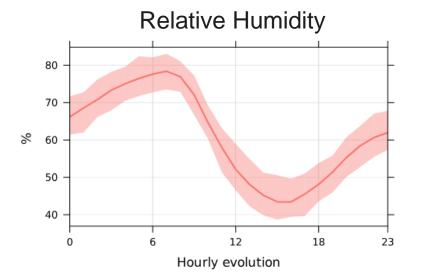
DEVICE LOCATED AT

Park Pole Mokotowskie

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY – Time variation - September 1st to 28th

Air Temperature





Aggregated data of the temperature hourly evolution indicate that the lowest temperature is measured at 07:00 and the highest between 15:00 and 16:00

Aggregated data of the humidity hourly evolution indicate that the lowest humidity is measured at 15:00 and the highest at 07:00

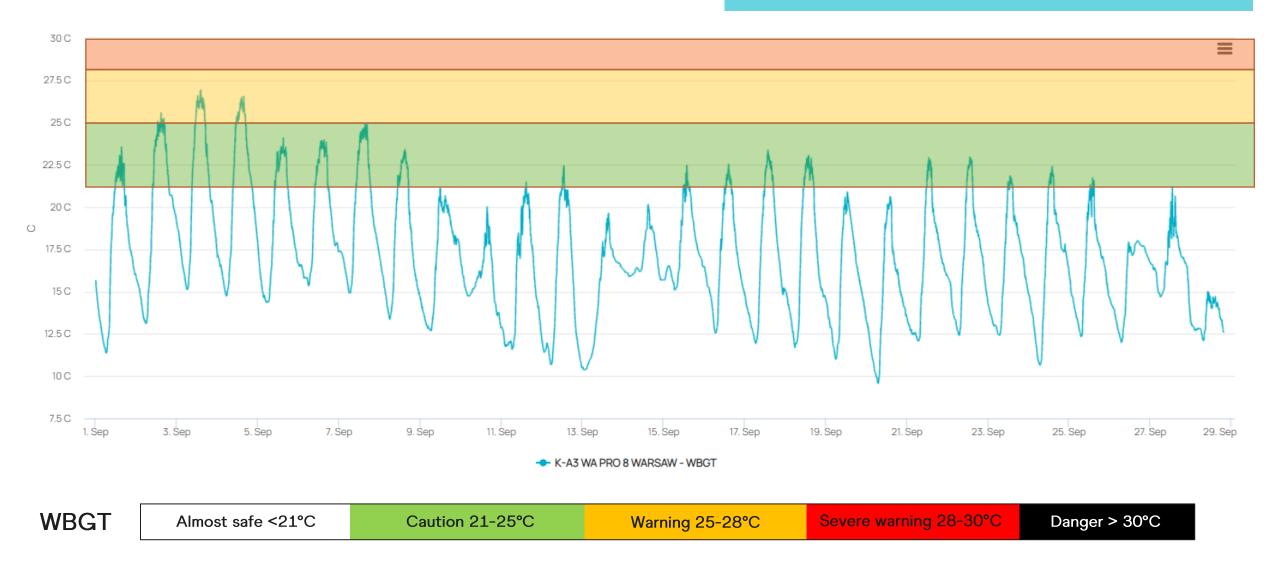
WET BULB GLOBE TEMPERATURE - Time variation - September 1st to September 28th



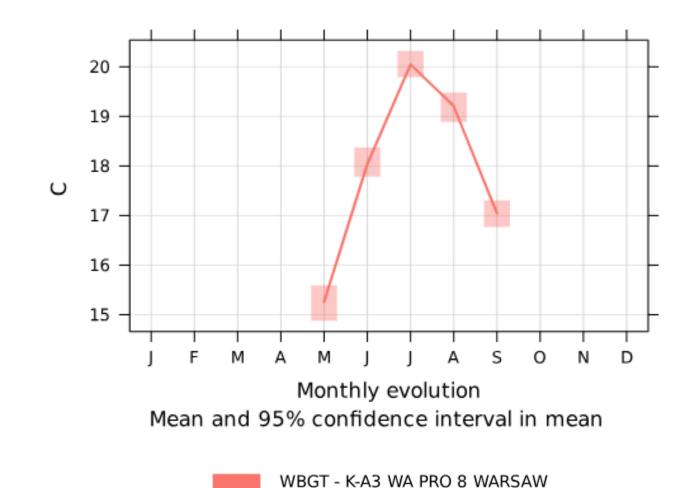
WBGT is a measure of heat stress in direct sunlight.
It is a comprehensive measure of all the weather-related factors
(i) air temperature;
(ii) humidity;
(iii) wind speed;
(iv) solar radiation
that impact the health and performance of athletes.

WBGT - Time variation September 1st to 28th

WBGT index during this period was important only 2 days at the beginning of the month, and did not represent a significant level of heat stress for training athletes for the rest of the month.



WBGT evolution from May to September

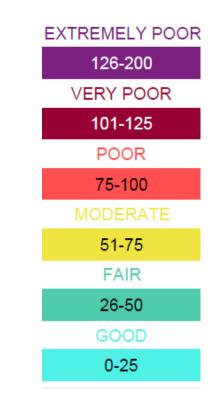




AQI EU - September 1st to 28th

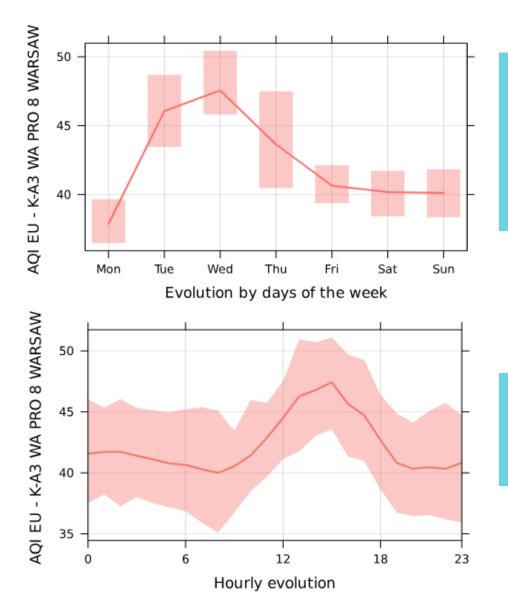
September-2024						
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
44	52	68	66	73	51	55
59	50	48	48	53	45	43
39	46	78	77	48	50	55
55	49	49	42	32	40	32
		1	2	3	4	5
S	М	т	W	Т	F	S

AQI EU of K-A3 WA PRO 8 WARSAW in 2024



The AQI calendar plot indicates the AQI for each day during the monitoring period. Helping us to have a first glimpse of the conditions for each day. The AQI measured in September shows a fair to poor air quality. The worst and best AQI values reported over the period are (78) and (32) respectively.

AQI - Time variation - September 1st to 28th



Aggregated data of the AQI evolution throughout the monitoring period helps us understand how the AQI changed based on day of the week and time of the day. Aggregated data of the evolution by days of the week indicates the lowest AQI values were recorded on Monday this month.

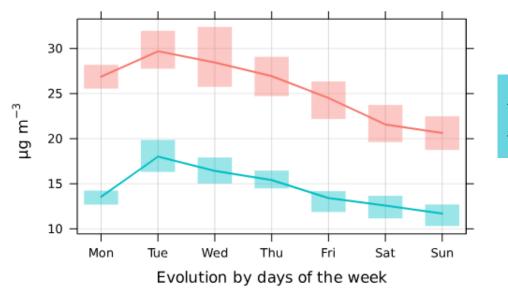
Aggregated data of the AQI hourly evolution indicates the lowest AQI values during nights and mornings, and highest AQI values during early afternoon between 13:00 and 14:00

PARTICULATE MATTERS - Time variation - September 1st to 28th

PM₁₀ - K-A3 WA PRO 8 WARSAW



PM_{2.5} - K-A3 WA PRO 8 WARSAW



Aggregated data of the particulates pollutants evolution by days of the week indicates that absolute concentrations were higher on Tuesday.

Guideline values Coarse particulate matter (PM10): $45 \ \mu g/m^3$ 24-hour mean Fine particulate matter (PM2.5): $15 \ \mu g/m^3$ 24-hour mean

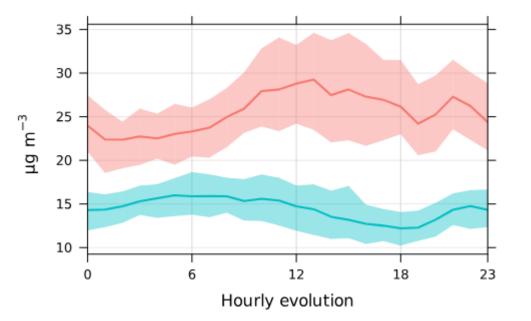


PARTICULATE MATTERS - Time variation - September 1st to 28th

PM₁₀ - K-A3 WA PRO 8 WARSAW



PM_{2.5} - K-A3 WA PRO 8 WARSAW



Aggregated data of the particulates pollutants hourly evolution show a moderate levels. PM2.5 and PM10 showed higher concentrations during the morning. These organic compounds can be emitted by both natural sources, such as trees and vegetation, as well as from man-made (anthropogenic) sources, such as industrial processes and motor vehicle exhaust. In this situation, both hypotheses are likely.

> Guideline values Coarse particulate matter (PM10): $45 \mu g/m^3$ 24-hour mean Fine particulate matter (PM2.5): $15 \mu g/m^3$ 24-hour mean



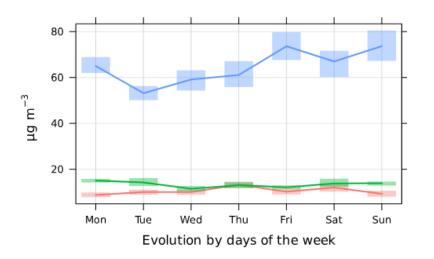
GASEOUS POLLUTANTS - Time variation - September 1st to 28th

NO₂ GCc - K-A3 WA PRO 8 WARSAW

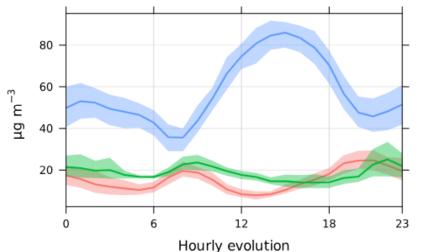
NO GCc - K-A3 WA PRO 8 WARSAW

O₃ GCc - I

O3 GCc - K-A3 WA PRO 8 WARSAW



Aggregated data of the gaseous pollutants evolution by days of the week indicates that absolute concentrations were relatively low for NO2, NO. 03 shows constant values at a relatively higher levels.

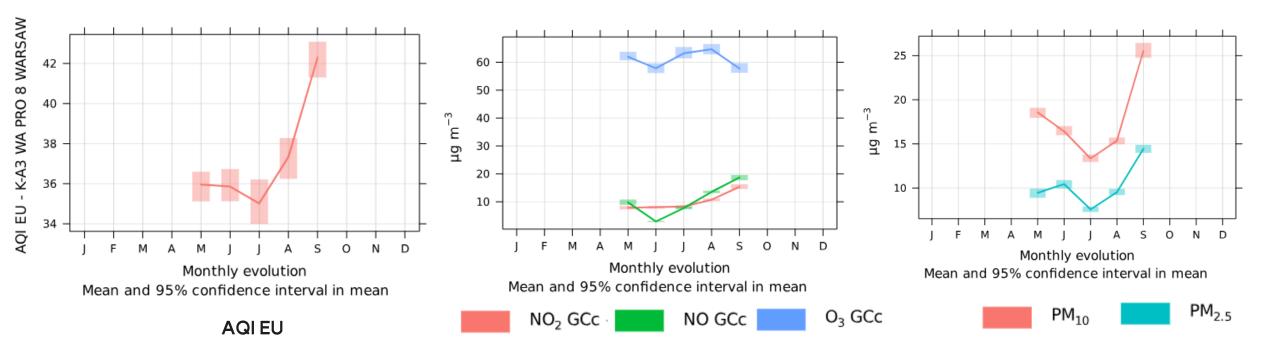


Aggregated data of the gaseous pollutants hourly evolution do not show any typical trends for NO2 and NO suggesting a very low influence of vehicle traffic emissions (morning and evening rush hours) in this location. O3 peaked in the early afternoon between 14:00 and 16:00. Typically, ozone levels reach their peak in mid-afternoon, after exhaust fumes from morning rush hour have had time to react in sunlight.

> **Guideline values NO2** 25 μg/m³ (24h) 200 μg/m³ 1-hour mean

Guideline values O_3 100 µg/m³ 8-hour mean

Comparison from May to September





CONCLUSIONS

Air Quality Index values recorded during the month of September shows a fair to poor levels of air pollution. AQI index was largely influenced by Ozone levels and PM.

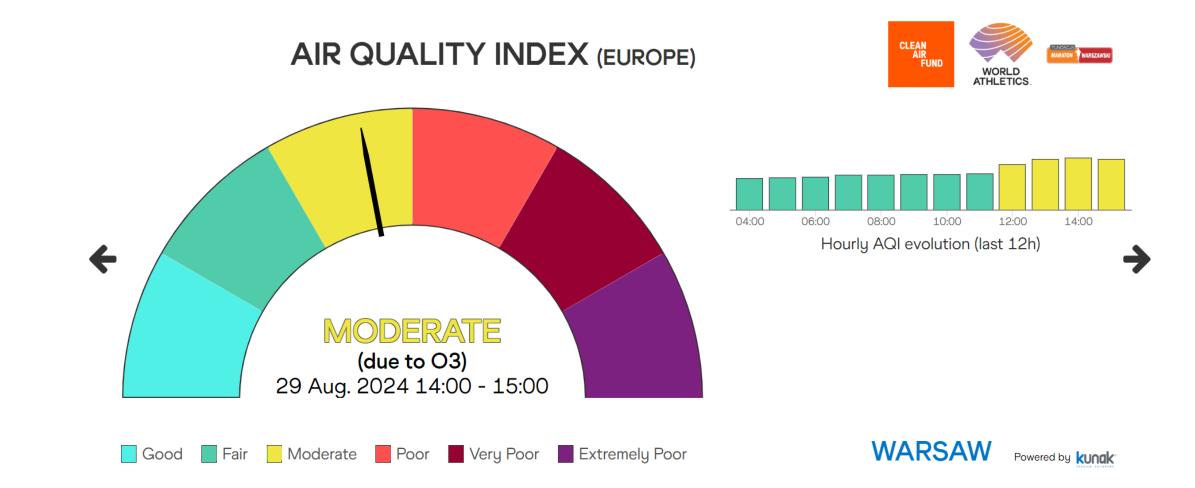
WBGT index during this period was important for 2 days and acceptable the rest of the month and did not represent a significant level of heat stress for training athletes.

Aggregated data of the gaseous pollutants hourly evolution for NO2 and NO do not show any typical trends suggesting a very low influence of vehicle traffic emissions (morning and evening rush hours) in this location. **Ozone** levels reached their peak in the early/mid-afternoon, after exhaust fumes from morning rush hours have had time to react to the sunlight.

Aggregated data of the particulates pollutants hourly evolution show a moderate to poor levels. PM2.5 and PM10 showed higher concentrations in the morning and contribute worsening the AQI level this month in comparison to previous months.

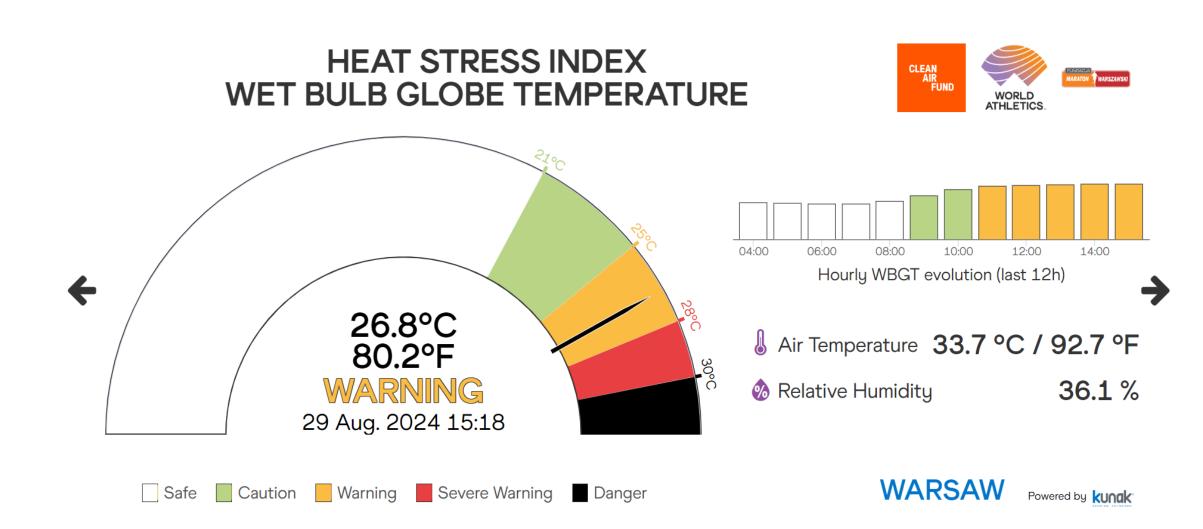


Appendix





Appendix











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