## 2023 Q4 (October-December) Air Quality Monitoring Results



## Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) Ratings

The AQHI is calculated by the Government of Alberta using data collected at FAP air monitoring stations. The AQHI is a measure of air quality as it pertains to human health.

AQHI levels are low, moderate, high or very high. Risk to health increases as the index level rises.

Visit our <u>Alberta Quality Health Index</u> for more information. Seven of FAP's 10 continuous air monitoring stations monitor substances whereby the AQHI can be calculated.

FAP – 2023 Q	.4	Risk Level (% of time in each)								
Station Name	Hours Monitored	Low	Moderate	High	Very High					
Bruderheim	2150	98.88%	1.12%	0.00%	0.00%					
Elk Island	2120	99.72%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%					
Fort Saskatchewan	2140	98.88%	1.12%	0.00%	0.00%					
Gibbons	2045	98.09%	1.91%	0.00%	0.00%					
Lamont	2145	99.81%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%					
Redwater	2083	99.90%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%					
Portable	2168	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
Total hours	14851	14752	99	0	0					

\* FAP Keith Purves Portable station operated in Thorhild County near Newbrook from February 1 to December 31, 2023.

## Hours with a High or Very High Risk AQHI Rating

There were no hours at any FAP station with high of very high risk AQHI measurements in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2023.

FAP Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Station																
Event Dates	Bruderheim Elk Isla		Island	Fort Sask.		Gibbons		Lamont		Redwater		Portable		Total	Attributed	
	High Risk	Very High Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk	Hours	Cause
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
															0	

## **Summary of Exceedances**

Air quality measurements are compared continuously to both 1 and 24-hour <u>Alberta Ambient Air</u> <u>Quality Objectives</u> (AAAQO). Any exceedance of an AAAQO is reported to the Alberta Government and the likely cause of the exceedance investigated. The following table details what substances exceeded an AAAQO, when they occurred and if it can be determined, the likely cause.

There were no 1 or 24-hour exceedances of any AAAQO in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2023.