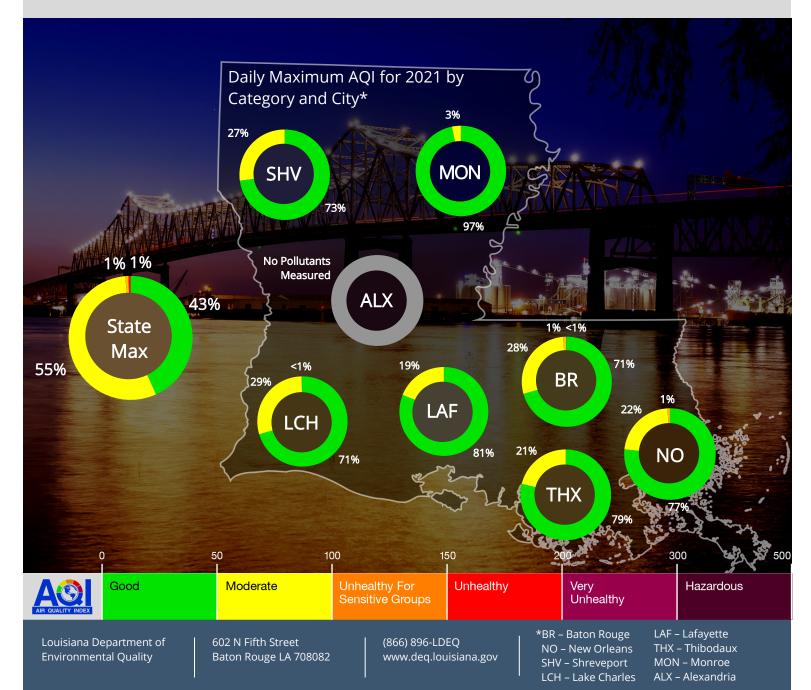
Louisiana Air Quality Summary | 2021



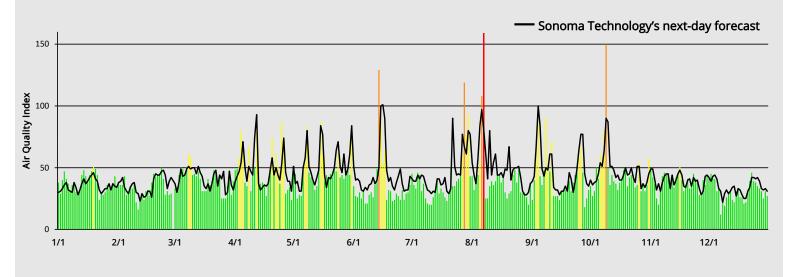
Sonoma Technology meteorologists provide same-day, next-day, and two-day Air Quality Index (AQI) forecasts for ozone and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in eight Louisiana cities. The graphs and charts shown below and on pages 2 through 8 summarize next-day AQI forecasts and observed AQI levels for 2021. Select high AQI days are discussed on pages 10 and 11.

Counts of observations and forecasts in each category are on pages 12 and 13, and forecast accuracy statistics are shown on page 14.

During the year, there were 3 days with Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (USG) AQI levels and 2 days with Unhealthy AQI levels. These high ozone days were likely the result of enhanced ozone precursors from smoke.



Baton Rouge Ozone



Highest PM_{2.5} AQI Days For Baton Rouge

83

November 26
French
Settlement

78

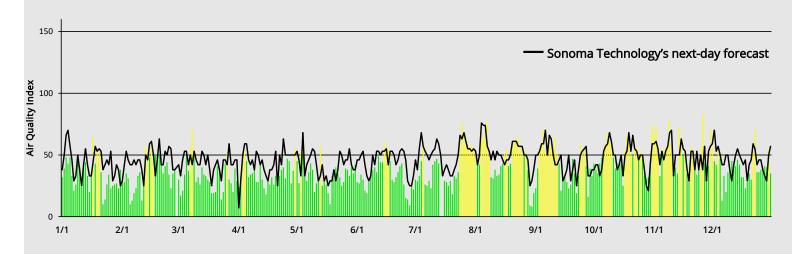
November 9
French
Settlement

77 PM₂₅ August 7
French
Settlement

76 F

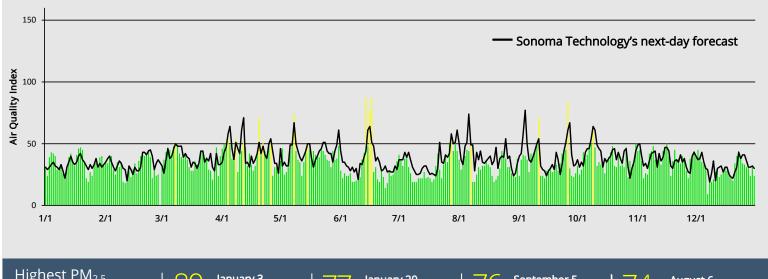
July 25French
Settlement

Baton Rouge PM_{2.5}





Lafayette Ozone



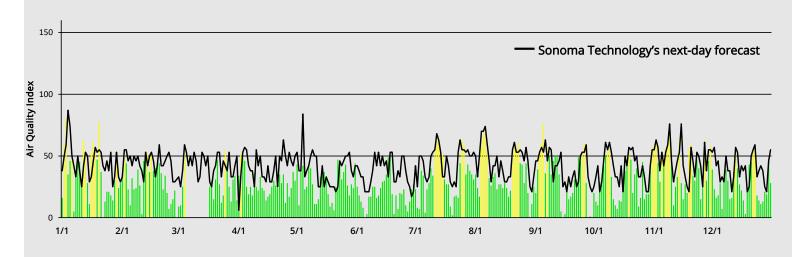
Highest PM_{2.5} AQI Days For Lafayette January 3
Lafayette
PM_{2.5}

77 PM25

January 20 Lafayette **September 5**Lafayette
PM_{2.5}

74 PM_{2.5} August 6 Lafayette

Lafayette PM_{2.5}

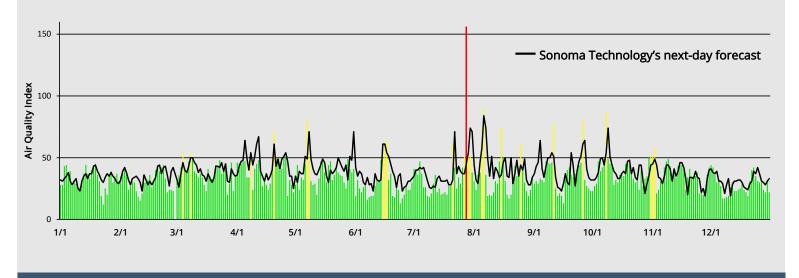








Lake Charles Ozone



Highest PM_{2.5} AQI Days For Lake Charles

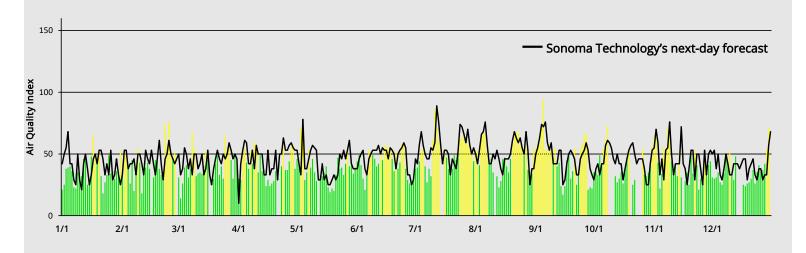
September 5
Westlake

86

July 11 Westlake 76 February 25 Westlake PM_{2.5}

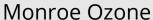
February 23
Westlake
PM_{2.5}

Lake Charles PM_{2.5}





Observational PM_{2.5} data are not measured for Monroe and Alexandria, and observational ozone data are not measured for Alexandria.

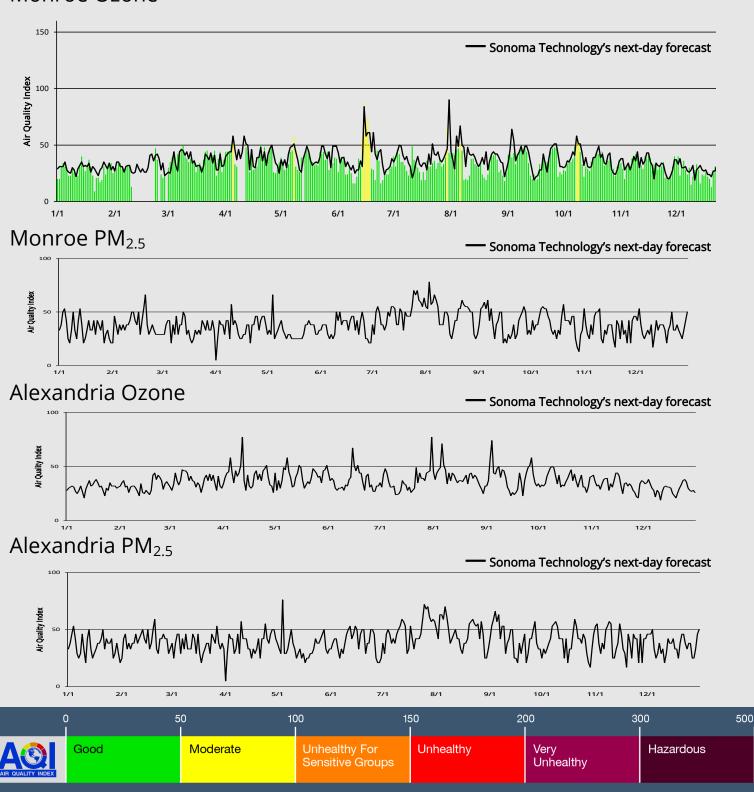


Louisiana Department of

Environmental Quality

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www.deq.louisiana.gov

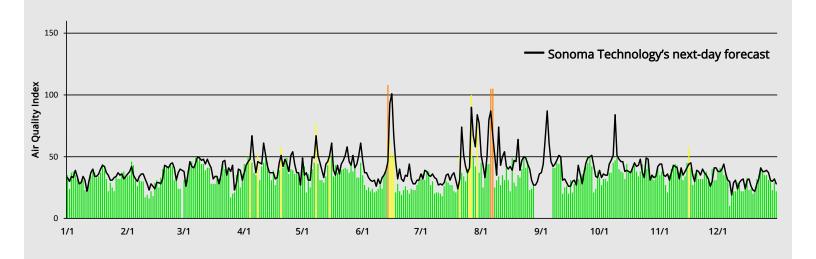




July 27
Kenner
Dzone



New Orleans Ozone



Highest PM_{2.5} AQI Days For New Orleans

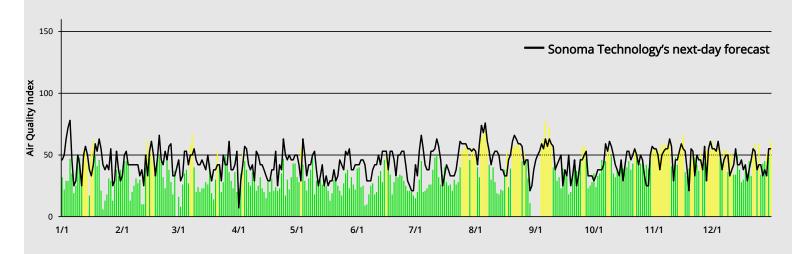
September 6
Chalmette Vista

September 8
Chalmette Vista

August 6
Chalmette Vista
PM_{2.5}

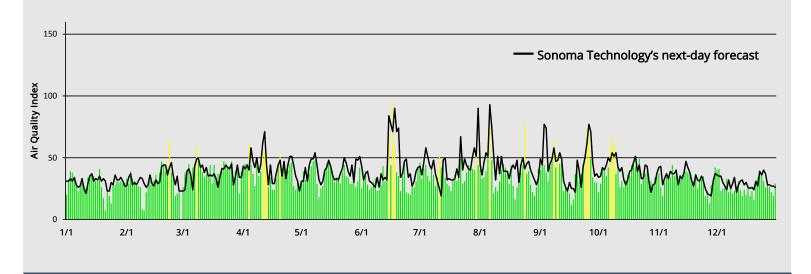
March 8, August 5
Chalmette Vista,
PM2.5 Kenner

New Orleans PM_{2.5}





Shreveport Ozone



Highest PM_{2.5} AQI Days For Shreveport

87 PM₂₅

August 4
Shreveport
Airport

86

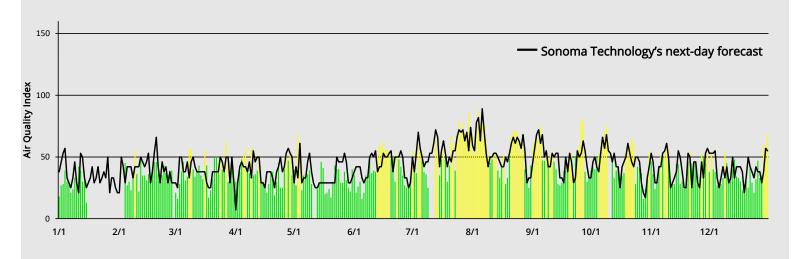
July 30Shreveport
Airport

81 PM₂ = **September 27**Shreveport
Airport

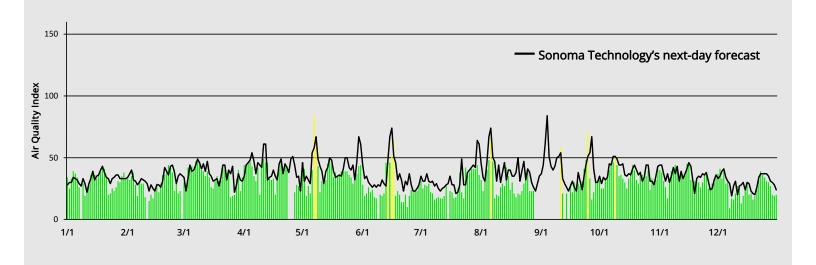
79 PM₂₅

July 25Shreveport
Airport

Shreveport PM_{2.5}



Thibodaux Ozone



Highest PM_{2.5} AQI Days For Thibodaux

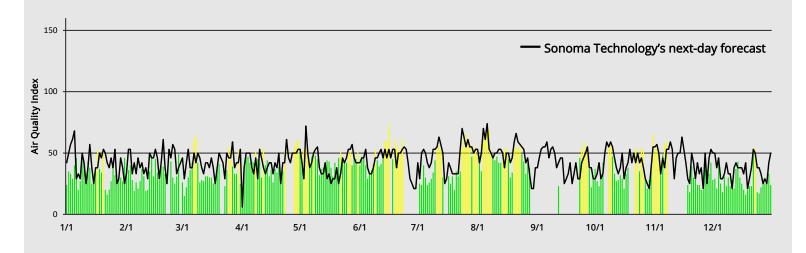
73 PM_{2.5}

June 16 Thibodaux 69

August 6, 7 Thibodaux 67

August 5 Thibodaux July 26, October 31
Thibodaux

Thibodaux PM_{2.5}





Meteorological Summary, 2021

2021	Alexandria	Baton Rouge	Lafayette	Lake Charles	Monroe	New Orleans	Shreveport	Thibodaux
Average temperature (°F)	68.1	68.6	69.7	70.0	66.8	71.7	67.9	69.6
Average Max temperature (°F)	78.3	78.5	78.8	79.0	77.4	79.4	78.6	78.7
Average Min temperature (°F)	57.9	58.7	60.7	60.9	56.3	63.9	57.2	60.6
Number of days above 90°F	86	51	60	57	76	58	96	54
Number of days above 95°F	25	0	7	6	19	16	30	4
Number of days below 32°F	19	11	8	7	20	2	15	6
Total Precipitation (inches)	54.56	79.87	79.44	72.26	45.77	86.08	46.13	86.37

Meteorological data courtesy of the National Weather Service.



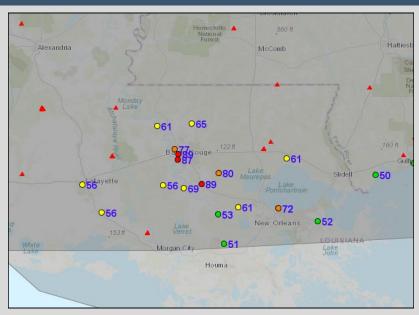
High Ozone Days

August 7, Baton Rouge: 159 AQI

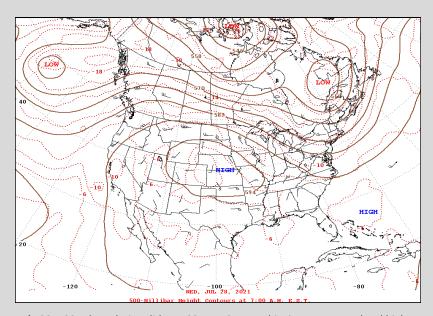
The highest observed AQI level of the year in Louisiana occurred on August 7 in Baton Rouge. On this day, a stationary front caused pollutants to converge over the Baton Rouge area. In addition, smoke from wildfires in the western U.S. and Canada contributed to ozone precursors across southeastern Louisiana, where PM_{2.5} concentrations climbed above 30 ug/m³ during the day. Furthermore, mostly sunny skies and highs in the low-90s enhanced ozone formation. These conditions, along with pollutant carryover from the previous day, resulted in an observed AQI reading of 159 at the Capitol and Dutchtown monitoring sites, which is in the Unhealthy category.

July 28, Lake Charles: 156 AQI

The second highest observed AQI of the year occurred on July 28 in Lake Charles, when a strong ridge of high pressure aloft limited atmospheric mixing and brought hot temperatures to the central and southern U.S. Similar to the August 7 event discussed above, wildfire smoke from the western U.S. and Canada contributed to ozone precursors as the upper-level high circulated a large plume of smoke into Louisiana. Dispersion was also limited on this day due to light and variable winds at the surface, while partly sunny skies and high temperatures in the low-90s aided ozone development. These conditions led to an Unhealthy AQI level of 156 at the Carlyss monitoring site.



August 7: Daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations in ppb (dots), satellite fire detections (red triangles), and NOAA smoke plume analysis (gray). Smoke and other ozone precursors converged over Baton Rouge along a stalled front, allowing AQI levels to climb into the Unhealthy category (red dots) (Courtesy: AirNow-Tech).



July 28: 500-mb analysis valid at 7:00 a.m. CDT. At this time, an upper-level high pressure system was the dominant weather feature across the central and southern U.S. Hot temperatures, limited mixing, and wildfire smoke rotating around the high pressure system led to Unhealthy AQI levels in Lake Charles (Courtesy: NOAA).



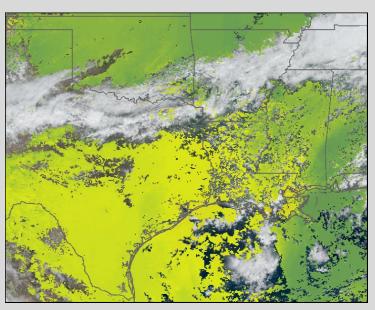
High PM_{2.5} Days

September 5, Lake Charles: 94 AQI

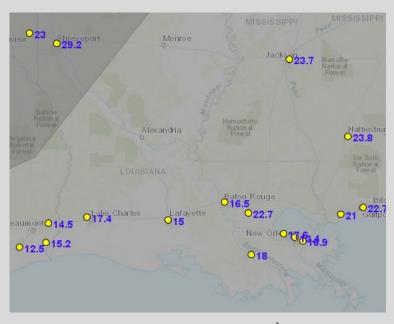
The year's highest levels of PM_{2.5} in Louisiana occurred in Lake Charles on September 5, when an expansive area of high pressure aloft limited atmospheric mixing over the Bayou State. Meanwhile, light westerly winds at the surface were hindering dispersion and transporting a mixture of smoke and Saharan dust into the region. The smoke and dust created hazy conditions, reducing visibility down to 5 miles at times during the day. Despite isolated thunderstorms in Lake Charles during the evening, the 24-hour average concentration of PM_{2.5} reached 32.4 ug/m³, which is in the high-Moderate category.

August 4, Shreveport: 87 AQI

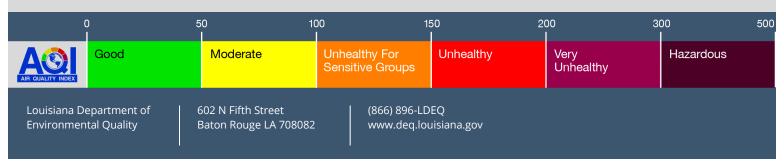
The next highest PM_{2.5} levels of 2021 occurred in Shreveport on August 4. On this day, light northeasterly winds limited dispersion and transported widespread wildfire smoke from Canada into Louisiana behind a cold front. Sinking air behind the front pushed aloft smoke to the surface, leading to increased particle levels across the Bayou State; AQI levels reached 87 in Shreveport, which is in the high-Moderate category. A surface high pressure system allowed the smoke to persist over Louisiana for several days before southerly winds finally improved dispersion on August 8.



September 5: Satellite-derived PM_{2.5} estimates from aerosol optical depth (AOD) show the broad area of smoke and Saharan dust (yellow shading) from Louisiana westward into Texas and southward into the western Gulf (Courtesy: NOAA).

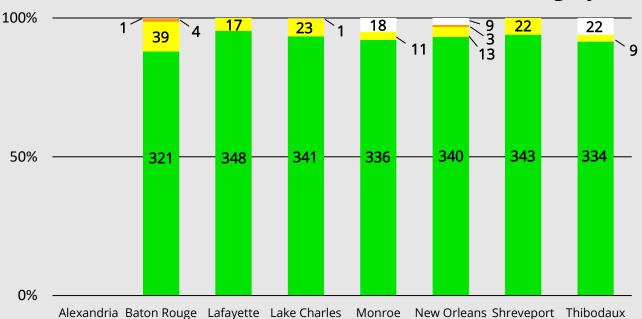


August 4: Daily 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentrations in μ g/m³ (dots) and NOAA smoke plume analysis (gray). The smoke kept AQI levels in the Moderate category statewide through August 7 (Courtesy: AirNow-Tech).

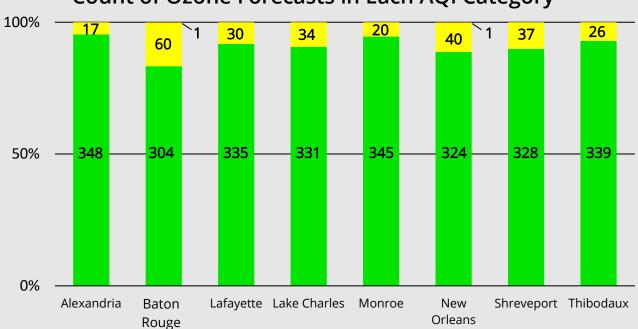


2021 Ozone

Count of Ozone Observations in Each AQI Category

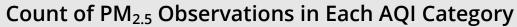


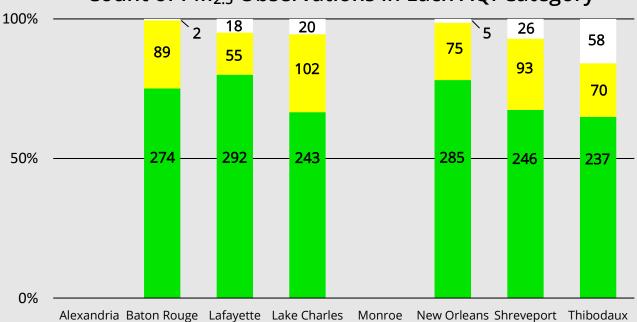
Count of Ozone Forecasts in Each AQI Category



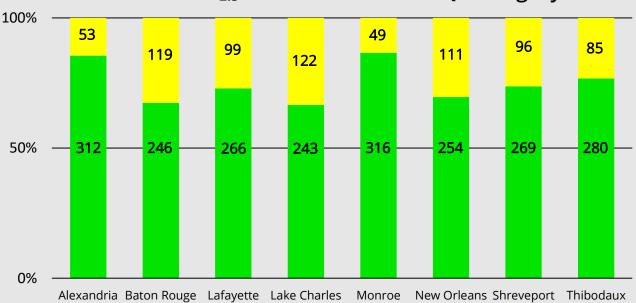
Observational ozone data are not measured for Alexandria.







Count of PM_{2.5} Forecasts in Each AQI Category

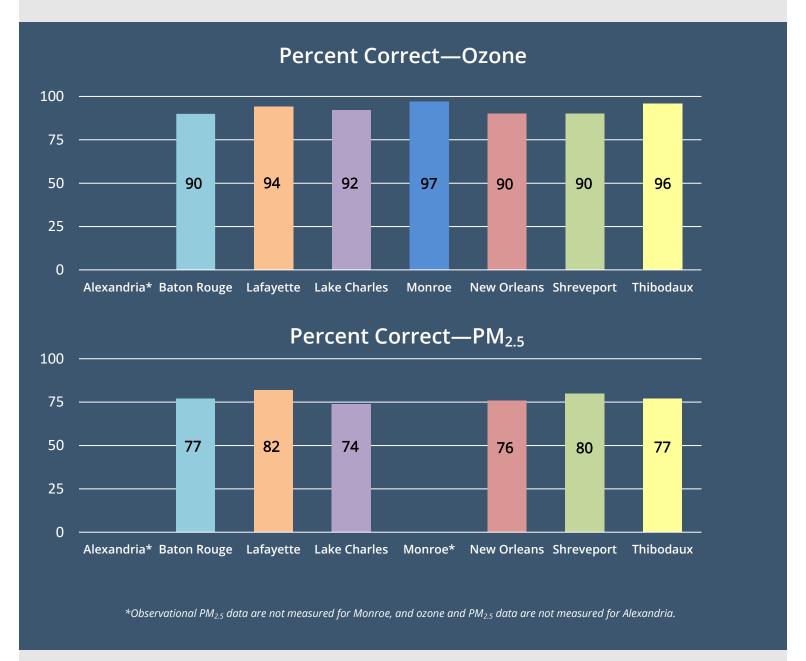


Observational PM_{2.5} data are not measured for Monroe or Alexandria.



2021 Next-Day Forecast Statistics at the Good-to-Moderate Threshold

2021 next-day forecasting performance statistics are presented in the charts below. The statistics are calculated by comparing forecasted and observed AQI levels for the Good-to-Moderate threshold. Percent Correct indicates the percentage of forecasts that correctly predicted whether observations would be above or below a certain threshold. Because few USG days were predicted or observed in the Louisiana forecast cities in 2021, Moderate-to-USG forecast statistics are not shown.



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