Continuous Air Monitoring Results
Moraine, Montgomery County, Ohio
Fayao Glass Fire – ER

Monitoring Period: 03/23/26 13:53 to 03/24/26 05:11

Air Monitoring Station	Analyte	Screening Levels[1, 2, 3, 4]	8-hour Period Concentration Range	Average of All 8-hour Periods
West Carrollton Intermediate School	HCN (ppm)	1	0.000 to 0.005	0.000
	LEL (%LEL)	> 10%	0.000 to 0.000	0.000
	O_2 (%)	19.5 - 23.5%	20.906 to 20.954	20.929
	VOC (ppm)	9	0.000 to 0.020	0.007
	$PM_{2.5}$ (µg/m^3)	0 - 12[a]	8 to 8*	8*
	PM_{10} (µg/m^3)	150	8 to 8*	8*
Kettering Early Childhood Education Center	CO (ppm)	9	0.000 to 0.000	0.000
	H_2S (ppm)	0.33	0.000 to 0.000	0.000
	HCN (ppm)	1	0.000 to 0.014	0.000
	LEL (%LEL)	> 10%	0.000 to 0.000	0.000
	O_2 (%)	19.5 - 23.5%	20.909 to 21.008	20.924
	VOC (ppm)	9	0.000 to 0.012	0.0082
	$PM_{2.5}$ (µg/m^3)	0 - 12[a]	4 to 4*	4*
	PM_{10} (µg/m^3)	150	5 to 5*	5*
KinderCare Learning Center	CO (ppm)	9	0.000 to 0.000	0.000
	H_2S (ppm)	0.33	0.000 to 0.000	0.000
	HCN (ppm)	1	0.000 to 0.018	0.001
	LEL (%LEL)	> 10%	0.000 to 0.000	0.000
	VOC (ppm)	9	0.055 to 0.090	0.077
	$PM_{2.5}$ (µg/m^3)	0 - 12[a]	9 to 9*	9*
	PM_{10} (µg/m^3)	150	10 to 10*	10*

Notes:

[1] - As determined by EPA in consultation with ATSDR, the screening levels selected for $PM_{2.5}$ are based on the "Wildfire Smoke: A Guide for Public Health Officials" as shown on page 2.

[2] - The screening levels for PM_{10} and CO have been provided by EPA and are based on the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The screening level for PM_{10} is based on a 24-hour exposure period and the screening level for CO is based on an 8-hour exposure period.

[3] - The screening levels for HCN, H_2S, and VOCs have been provided by EPA and are based on the AEGL-1 for an 8-hour exposure period. The screening level for total VOCs is based on the AEGL-1 for benzene.

[4] - The screening levels for LEL and O_2 are based on the occupational exposure value that applies to workers and is used in the site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

[a] - PM2.5 screening level represents the "Good" AQI Category.

* - Daily monitoring time range was less than 8 hours. The average of all collected measurements is presented.
AQI screening levels are based on 24-hour averages and are being compared to 8-hr time-weighted averages.

Abbreviations:

µg/m^3: microgram per cubic meter
%: percent
AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels
ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
AQI: Air Quality Index
CO: Carbon Monoxide
H_2S: Hydrogen sulfide
HCN: Hydrogen cyanide
LEL: Lower Explosive Limit
$PM_{2.5}$: particles that are 2.5 micrometers and smaller
PM_{10}: particles that are 10 micrometers and smaller
ppm: parts per million
O_2: Oxygen
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds

$PM_{2.5}$ Screening Levels
Moraine, Montgomery County, Ohio
Fayao Glass Fire – ER

AQI Category	$PM_{2.5}$ µg/m³ 24-hour average	Recommended Actions
Good (0-50)	0- 12	If smoke event in forecast, implement communication plan
Moderate (51-100)	12.1- 35.4	Issue public service announcements advising public about health effects, symptoms, and ways to reduce exposure.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (101-150)	35.5- 55.4	If smoke event is projected to be prolonged, evaluate and notify about possible sites for cleaner air shelters.
Unhealthy (151-200)	55.5- 150.4	Consider canceling outdoor events based on public health and travel considerations.
Very Unhealthy (201-300)	150.5- 250.4	Cancel active outdoor events. Consider closing schools and non-active outdoor events.
Hazardous (>300)	250.4> 500	Cancel outdoor events. Consider closing schools. Consider indoor air quality for active work. Consider evacuation of at-risk populations.

Note: Screening levels have been provided by EPA upon consultation with ATSDR and are based on the "Wildfire Smoke: A Guide for Public Health Officials"

For additional information, please see the attached "Air Quality Guide for Particle Pollution" EPA fact sheet.

Air Quality Guide for Particle Pollution

Harmful particle pollution is one of our nation's most common air pollutants. Use the chart below to help reduce your exposure and protect your health. Visit AirNow.gov for your local air quality forecast (www.airnow.gov).

Air Quality Index	Who Needs to be Concerned?	What Should I Do?
Good (0-50)	It's a great day to be active outside.	
Moderate (51-100)	Some people who may be unusually sensitive to particle pollution.	**Unusually sensitive people:** Consider making outdoor activities shorter and less intense. Watch for symptoms such as coughing or shortness of breath. These are signs to take it easier. **Everyone else:** It's a good day to be active outside.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (101-150)	Sensitive groups include **people with heart or lung disease, older adults, children and teenagers, pregnant women, minority populations, and outdoor workers.**	**Sensitive groups:** Make outdoor activities shorter and less intense. It's OK to be active outdoors, but take more breaks. Watch for symptoms such as coughing or shortness of breath. **People with asthma:** Follow your asthma action plan and keep quick relief medicine handy. **People with heart disease:** Symptoms such as palpitations, shortness of breath, or unusual fatigue may indicate a serious problem. If you have any of these, contact your health care provider.
Unhealthy (151-200)	**Everyone**	**Sensitive groups:** Avoid long or intense outdoor activities. Consider rescheduling or moving activities indoors.* **Everyone else:** Reduce long or intense activities. Take more breaks during outdoor activities.
Very Unhealthy (201-300)	**Everyone**	**Sensitive groups:** Avoid all physical activity outdoors. Reschedule to a time when air quality is better or move activities indoors.* **Everyone else:** Avoid long or intense activities. Consider rescheduling or moving activities indoors.*
Hazardous (301-500)	**Everyone**	**Everyone:** Avoid all physical activity outdoors. **Sensitive groups:** Remain indoors and keep activity levels low. Follow tips for keeping particle levels low indoors.*

***Note:** If you don't have an air conditioner, staying inside with the windows closed may be dangerous in extremely hot weather. If you are hot, go someplace with air conditioning or check with your local government to find out if cooling centers are available in your community.

Key Facts to Know About Particle Pollution:

- Particle pollution can cause serious health problems, including asthma attacks, heart attacks, strokes and early death.
- Particle pollution can be a problem at any time of the year, depending on where you live.
- You can reduce your exposure to ozone pollution and still get exercise! Use AirNow's (www.airnow.gov) current Air Quality Index (AQI) information and forecasts to plan your outdoor activities.

What is particle pollution?

Particle pollution comes from many different sources. Fine particles (2.5 micrometers in diameter and smaller) come from power plants, industrial processes, vehicle tailpipes, woodstoves, and wildfires. Coarse particles (between 2.5 and 10 micrometers) come from crushing and grinding operations, road dust, and some agricultural operations.

Why is particle pollution a problem?

Particle pollution causes a number of serious health problems, including coughing, wheezing, reduced lung function, asthma attacks, heart attacks and strokes. It also is linked to early death in people with heart or lung disease.

Do I need to be concerned?

It's always smart to pay attention to your air quality, but it's especially true for people who may be at greater risk. They include:

- People with heart disease.
- People with lung disease, including asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
- Older adults.
- Children and teenagers because their lungs are still developing, and they breathe more air per pound of body weight than adults.
- Pregnant women.
- Minority populations.
- Outdoor workers.

How can I protect myself?

Use AQI forecasts, available on AirNow.gov **to plan outdoor activities**. On days when the AQI is forecast to be unhealthy, check AirNow for your current air quality and take simple steps to reduce your exposure, including:

- Choose a less intense activity.
- Shorten your outdoor activities.
- Reschedule activities.
- Exercise away from busy roads.

When particle levels are high outdoors, they can be high indoors too.

Keep particles lower indoors:

- Reduce your use of fireplaces and wood stoves. And don't use candles or smoke indoors.
- Use HEPA air filters (https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq) in your HVAC system.
- Buy or make your own portable air cleaner designed to reduce particles indoors.

Can I help reduce particle pollution?

Yes! Here are a few tips.

- Drive less: bike or walk, carpool, use public transportation.
- Use energy efficiently; choose ENERGY STAR certified products.
- For cleaner heat, upgrade to a heat pump, electric heat, or ductless heat pumps.
- Keep car, boat and other engines tuned.
- If you use wood for heat, burn it efficiently. Check EPA's Burn Wise Program for tips (www.epa.gov/burnwise).
- Don't burn leaves, garbage, plastic or rubber.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Air Quality and Radiation
EPA-452/F-23-002
www.airnow.gov
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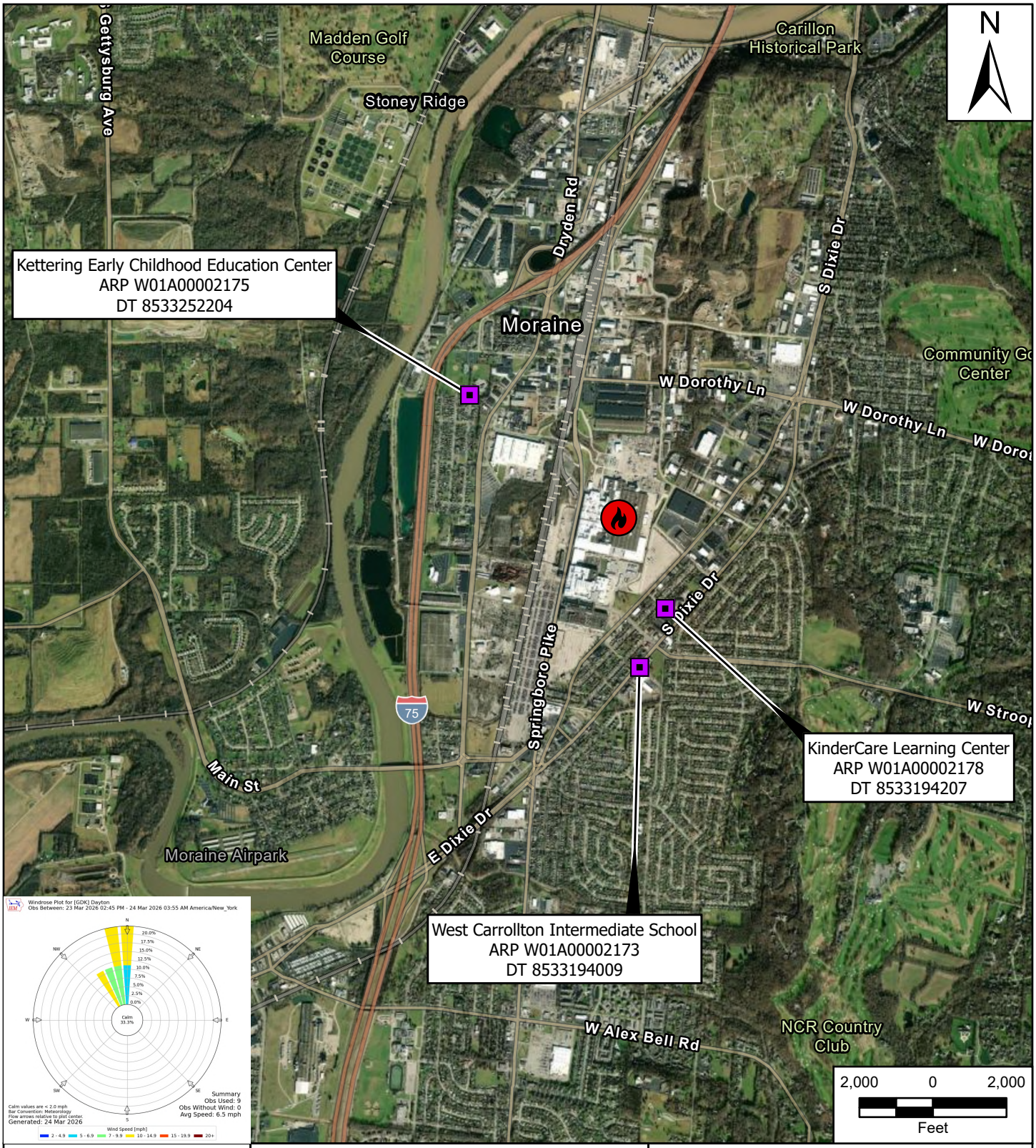

Reference Map

Legend

- Continuous Air Monitoring Locations
- Approximate Fire Location

Source: Esri, 2026

Fuyao Glass Fire
2801 Stroop Road
Moraine, Montgomery County, Ohio

Figure 1
Continuous Air Monitoring Summary Map

TETRA TECH

Prepared For: EPA	Prepared By: Tetra Tech Inc.

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Units: Meter