Factsheets

FOR AIRLY CUSTOMERS WITH
SENSORS AND A BASIC SUBSCRIPTION

Automated factsheets for achieving educational goals defined in clean air programs.

Factsheets possibilities:

- Creating clear, personalized brochures and air quality reports, ready for printing or exporting to PDF format,
- Sharing information and pollution reports with residents, medical and educational institutions, and using these documents during city council meetings,
- Using automation to interpret data in charts and streamline the process of creating documents and reports,
- Creating brochures for various target groups, such as residents of a specific street, district, city, or municipality, thanks to automatic data aggregation and calculation for one or multiple sensors.

Factsheets benefits:

+ Carrying out tasks defined in clean air programs related to environmental education,
+ Collaborating efficiently with local authorities involved in air quality protection,
+ Expanding cooperation with medical and educational institutions to achieve educational goals,
+ Building an informed society that understands its impact on air quality and supports the city in combating pollution.

Let’s talk about how to put air quality data to even better use!

Contact us

airly.org

What does a completed air quality factsheet include?

All sections in the factsheet are editable. You can create it using ready-made modules and charts or by adding your own descriptions, graphs, and images.

airly

Birmingham Airport
Air Quality in September
01/09/2024 – 30/09/2024

Birmingham City Council

Add a title, date range, as well as the city and partner logos.

Include a photo to make the factsheet more visually attractive.

Automatic Air Quality Results Summary

Air pollution was measured for PM10, PM2.5,, NO_2, NO and O_3 in this location.

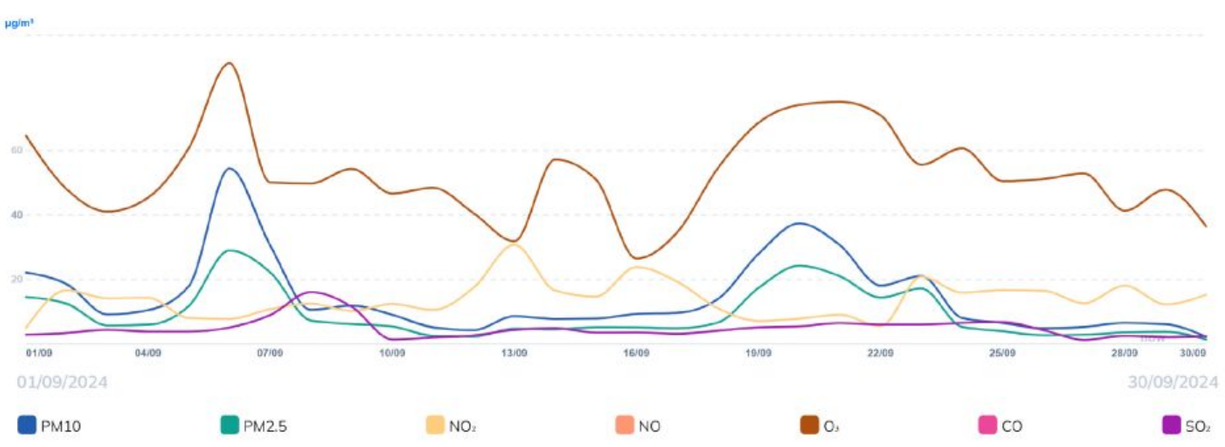
For PM10, the highest recorded concentration was **55 µg/m³ on 6 September 2024, which is 123% of the daily DEFRA guideline of 45 µg/m³**. The lowest concentration was 3 µg/m³ on 30 September 2024, which corresponds to 7% of the daily DEFRA guideline. Over the analysed period, **1 day exceeded the guideline**, with an average concentration of 15 µg/m³.

For PM2.5, the highest recorded concentration was **30 µg/m³ on 6 September 2024, which is 200% of the annual DEFRA guideline of 15 µg/m³**. The lowest concentration was 2 µg/m³ on 30 September 2024, which corresponds to 14% of the annual DEFRA guideline. Over the analysed period, **6 days exceeded the guideline**, with an average concentration of 10 µg/m³.

Freely edit the section title and description to suit your needs.
You can also remove this section and go straight to editing the charts.

Average results

Air quality results day by day



Customize the view and the type of data you want to include in the factsheet.

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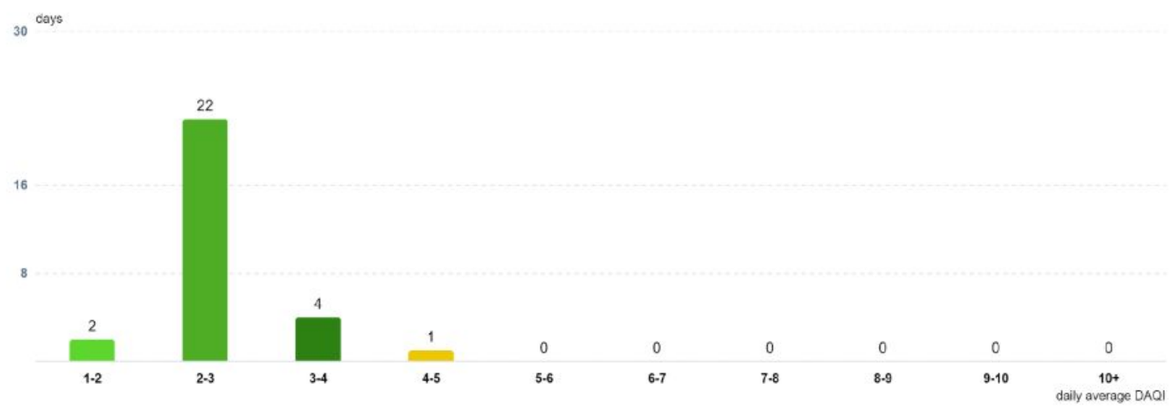
Adjust the automatically generated description and data interpretation in the results section.

Results for DAQI



Add or remove the section with additional charts. You can also edit the explanatory content for the data.

What does a completed air quality factsheet include?

Average DAQI results

LOW	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	VERY HIGH
1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 6	6 - 7	7 - 8	8 - 9	9 - 10	10 +

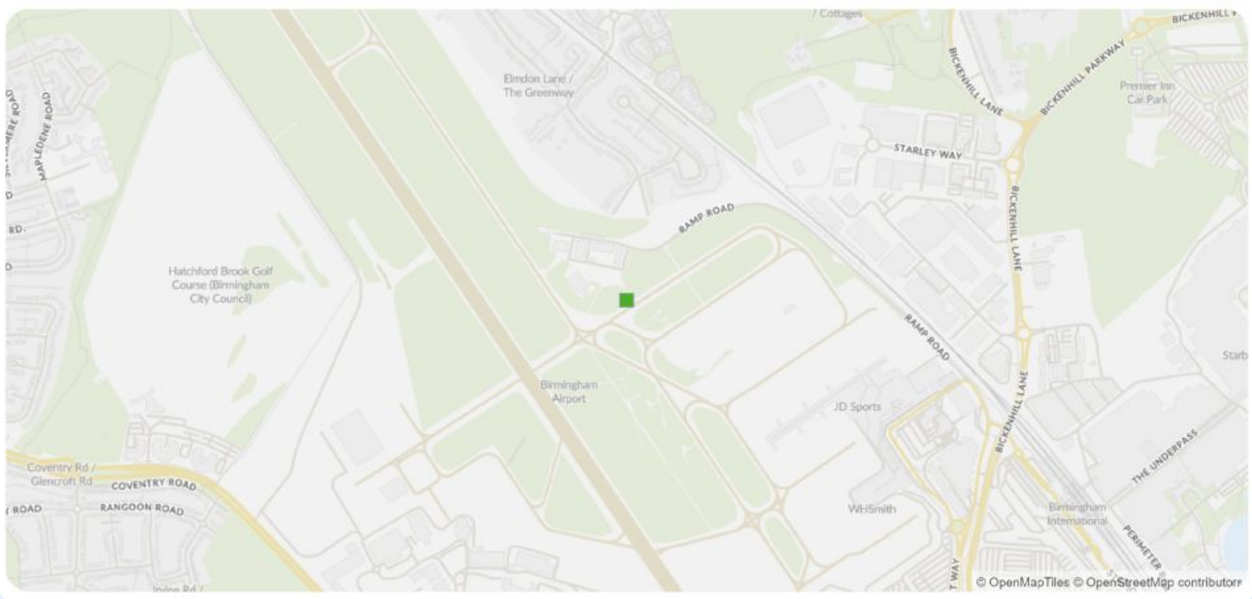
Health impact

Low (1-4): There is no risk to your health.

Moderate (4-7): Adults and children with lung problems, and adults with heart problems, who experience symptoms.

High (7-10): Adults and children with lung and heart problems, should reduce strenuous physical exertion. People with asthma may find they need to use their reliever inhaler more often. Older people should also reduce physical exertion.

Very High (10+): Adults and children with lung problems, adults with heart problems, and older people, should avoid strenuous physical activity. People with asthma may find they need to use their reliever inhaler more often.



See the description of the health impact of different pollution levels, which will be automatically generated based on the selected air quality index.

Average results

	Index	PM10	PM2.5	NO_2	NO	O_3	CO	SO_2
		µg/m³ (%)	µg/m³ (%)	µg/m³ (%)	µg/m³	µg/m³ (%)	µg/m³ (%)	µg/m³ (%)
Best	1 DAQI	9 (18%)	5 (25%)	24 (12%)	10	26 (26%)	0 (0%)	4 (1%)
Avg.	2 DAQI	15 (30%)	9 (45%)	14 (7%)	4	53 (53%)	0 (0%)	5 (1%)
Worst	4 DAQI	54 (108%)	29 (145%)	8 (4%)	1	87 (87%)	0 (0%)	5 (1%)

Temperature			Wind			Pressure			Humidity		
min.	avg.	max.	min.	avg.	max.	min.	avg.	max.	min.	avg.	max.
— °C	— °C	— °C	— km/h	— km/h	— km/h	— hPa	— hPa	— hPa	— %	— %	— %

Use automatic calculations of average values for selected types of pollutants over time.

Types of Air Pollution

Particulate Matter (PM10, PM2.5)

Particulate matter consists of tiny particles that can be inhaled deep into the lungs. PM10 refers to particles that are 10 micrometres or smaller, while PM2.5 represents even smaller particles that are more dangerous to health. These particles are released from various sources like wood-burning stoves, vehicle exhausts, and industrial processes. Breathing them is linked to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and the risk increases during winter when heating is used more intensively.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)

Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) is one of the most harmful gases in the UK, especially in cities. It mostly comes from vehicle exhausts, especially diesel engines, and from gas-based heating systems. NO2 irritates the airways, exacerbates asthma, and is linked to lung infections. While air quality has improved over time, NO2 levels in many cities are still higher than recommended, showing the need for stronger regulations and cleaner technologies.

Personalize the detailed recommendations and explanations of key terms.

Why Monitor Air Quality?

Monitoring air quality helps people make informed choices, like avoiding outdoor activities when pollution is high.

It allows local authorities to identify the most polluted areas and find solutions, such as improving public transport or promoting cleaner heating systems.

Air quality monitoring raises awareness by showing precise, real-time pollution levels. Apps like Airly help people understand what they are breathing and encourage community action.

Knowing the air quality in your neighbourhood is essential—pollution affects not just cities but rural areas too.

How Can We Improve Air Quality?

Promote cleaner heating alternatives like electric heat pumps, and reduce the use of wood or coal in home stoves.

Encourage the shift from diesel vehicles to electric cars and improve public transport systems.

Use apps like Airly to regularly check air quality levels and stay informed.

Raise awareness in your community and advocate for better practices and policies. Collective efforts are crucial for improving air quality across the UK.

Fact Sheet is powered by airly

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