# Personal Exposure Assessment for Transportation Modes La Paz, Bolivia

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# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Revised version of Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) written in 2000
- UN Member State directive to improve sustainability and quality of life



# SDG Indicator: Urban Air Quality

- Calls for the monitoring of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in all urban areas with a population of or exceeding 250,000
  - $PM_{2.5}$  = Particulate Matter with a diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns



# SDG Indicator: Urban Air Quality

- Estimated that over 1 million premature deaths can be attributed to urban ambient air pollution
- Monitoring is cost prohibitive for many municipalities, particularly those in Lower to Middle Income Countries (LMICs)

### Circumstances in La Paz, Bolivia

- One of three cities over the SDG population threshold (>250,000)
  - Total population over 800,000
- Other cities quickly approaching threshold
- Limited access to the resources needed to implement monitoring networks





#### Our Partners

- ➤ Universidad Mayor de San Andres (UMSA)
- Informed us that traffic and point source pollution are the largest factors affecting air quality in La Paz



### Research Interests

- Compare personal exposure levels on a variety of transport modes in La Paz
- Measure pollutant concentrations linked to transit
  - Particulate Matter (PM)
  - Black Carbon (BC)
  - Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Focus on low cost measuring devices

### Low Cost Equipment

#### Particulate Matter: Dylos



- Price: \$425
- Reference Price: \$5,000+
- Limitations: Measures bin sizes >0.5 um and >2.5 um

#### Black Carbon: MicroAeth



- Price: \$6,000
- Reference Price: \$20,000+
- Limitations: decrease of sensitivity with particle build-up on filter

#### Carbon Monoxide: Lascar EL USB

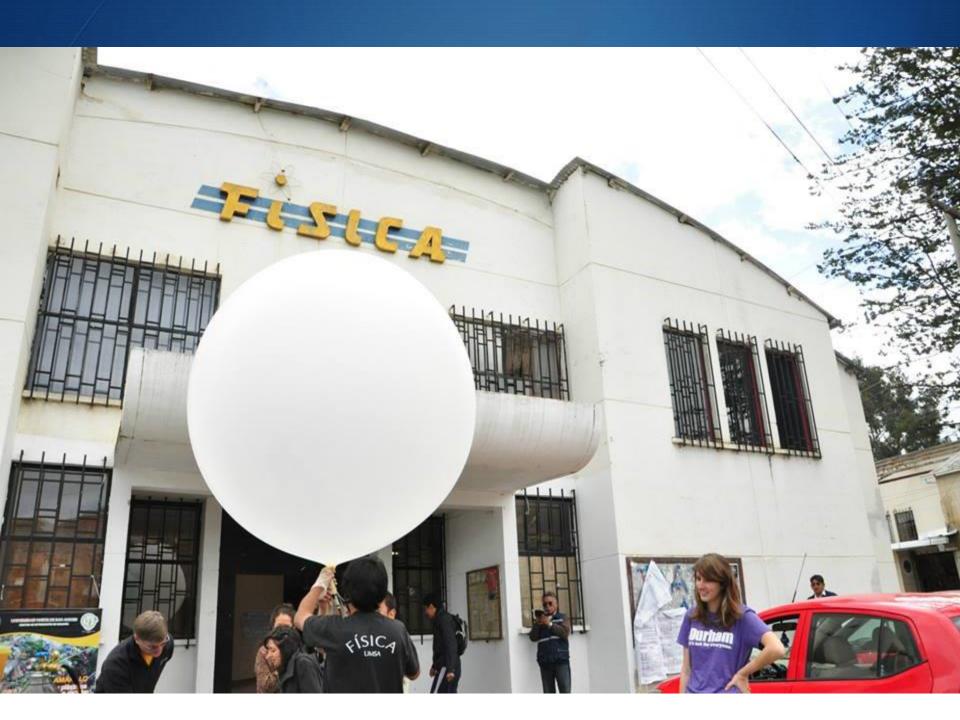


- Price: \$125
- Reference Price: \$4,000+
- Limitations: 0.5 ppm detection limit

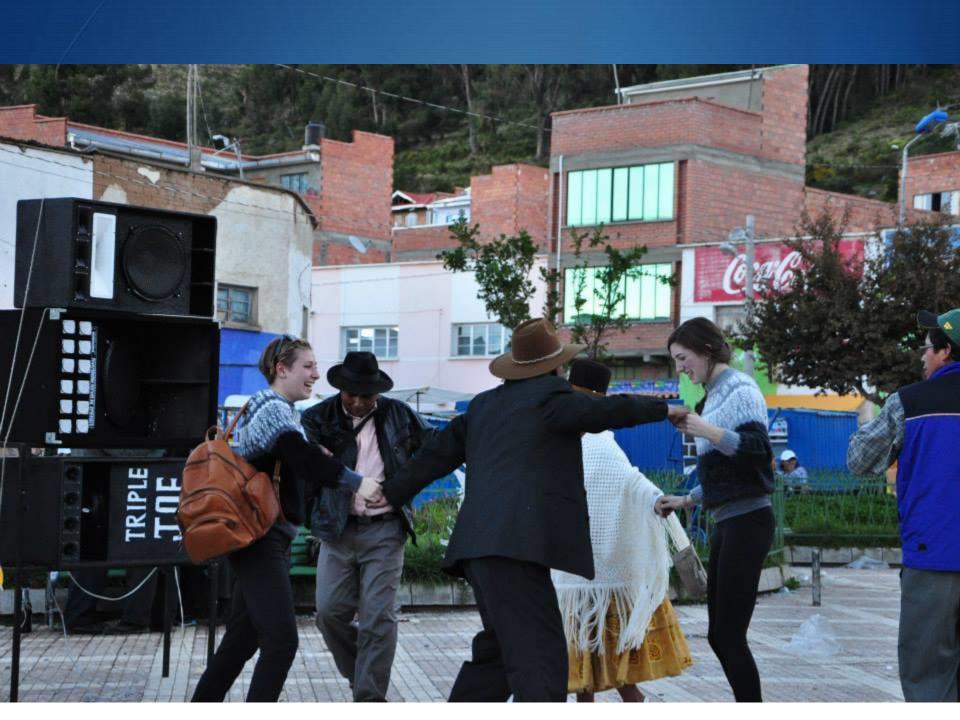
#### Limitations

- > Time and equipment availability was limited
- All modes of transportation could not be simultaneously assessed with only two sets of monitoring equipment
- > Battery life limited the length of experimentation





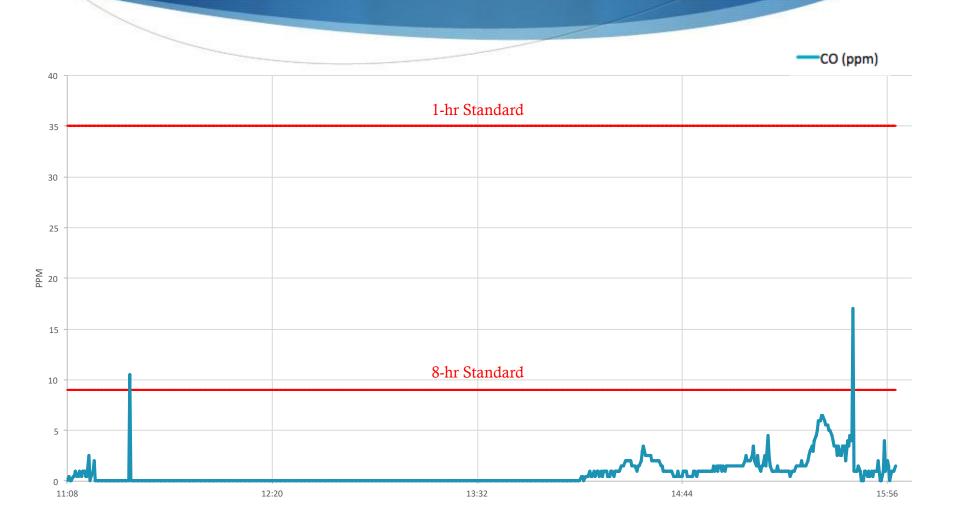








# Chacaltaya CO Graph

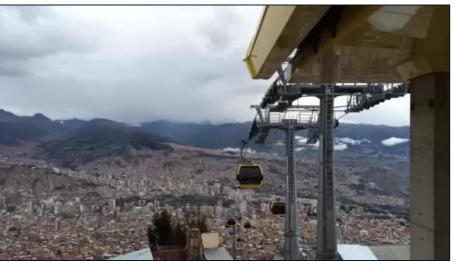


# Comparing Modes of Transportation

**Ground Transportation** 

**Teleférico** 







#### Teleférico

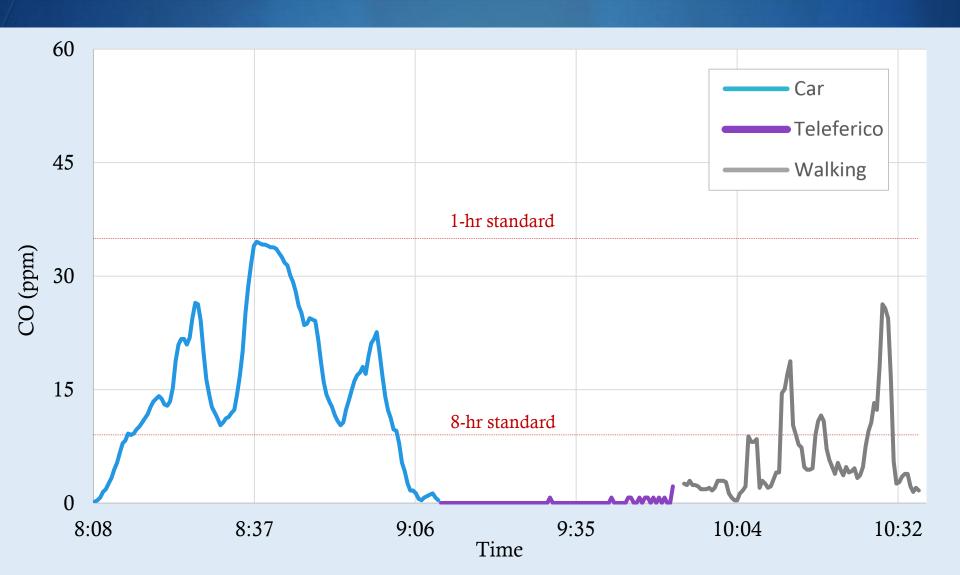
- La Paz located in a bowl with residential El Alto on the rim
- Popular commute from El Alto to La Paz
- Teleférico runs between the two cities
- Currently three lines: yellow, green and red
  - Focused on yellow line, which commuters use to travel between La Paz and El Alto



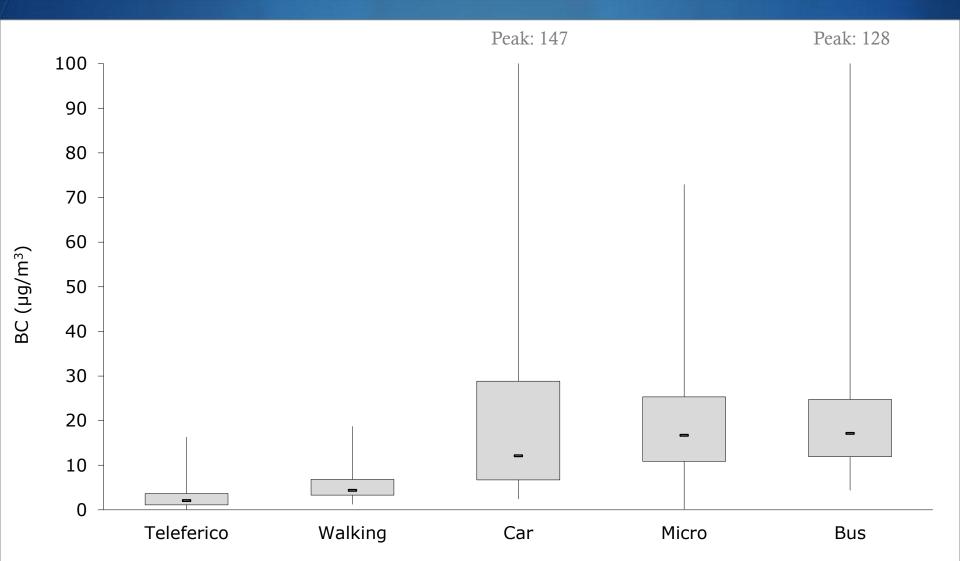
### Comparing Personal Exposure

- Major transit forms:
  - Teleférico
  - Walking
  - Car
  - Microbus
  - Diesel Bus
- Measuring commuter exposure to PM, CO, BC
  - Focus on morning and evening rush hours

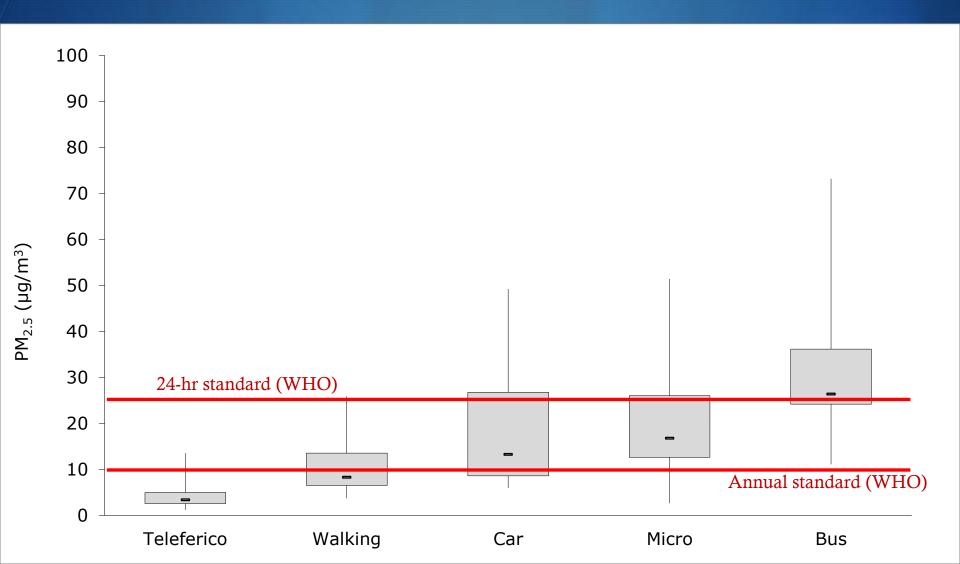
# Transportation Comparison: CO Concentrations



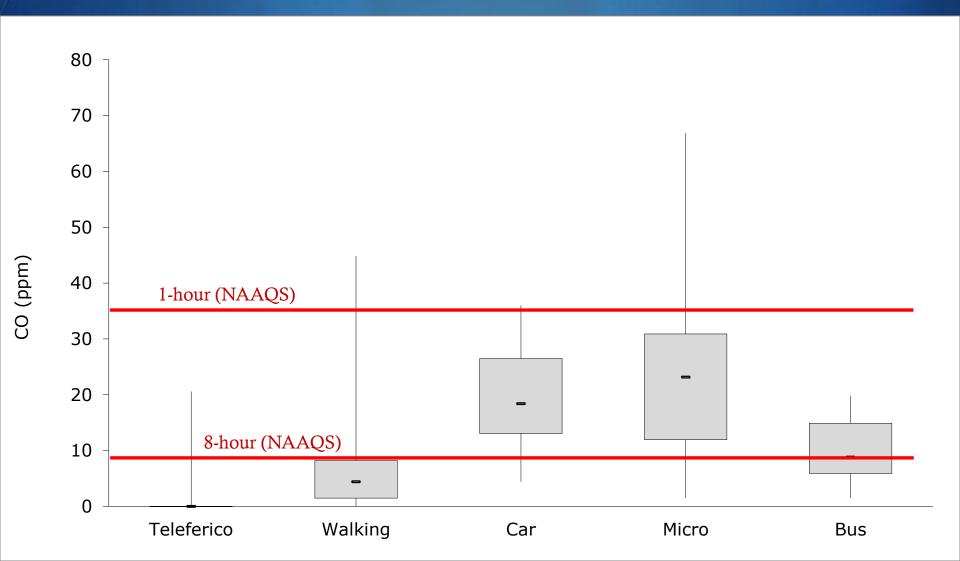
# Black Carbon Concentrations by Mode of Transport



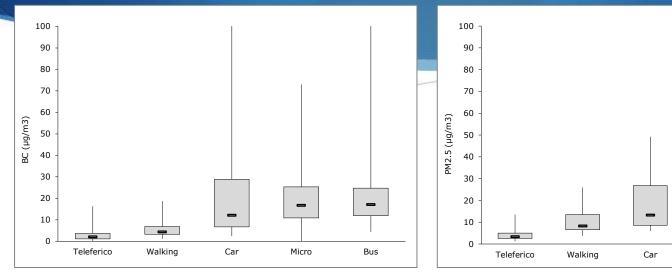
# Particulate Matter Concentrations by Mode of Transport

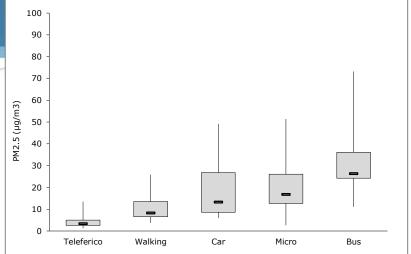


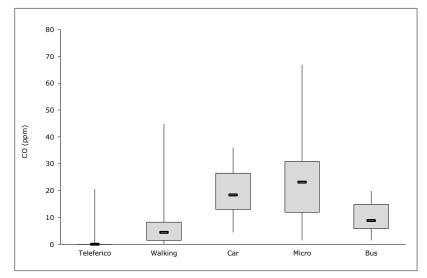
# Carbon Monoxide Concentrations by Mode of Transport

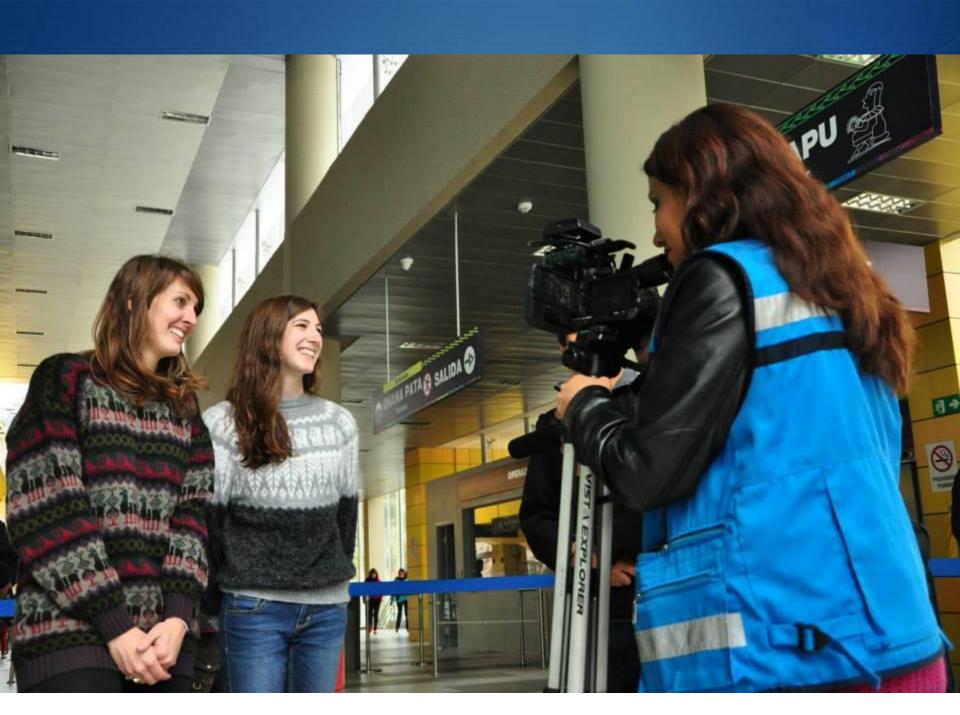


## Comparison of Pollutant Concentrations



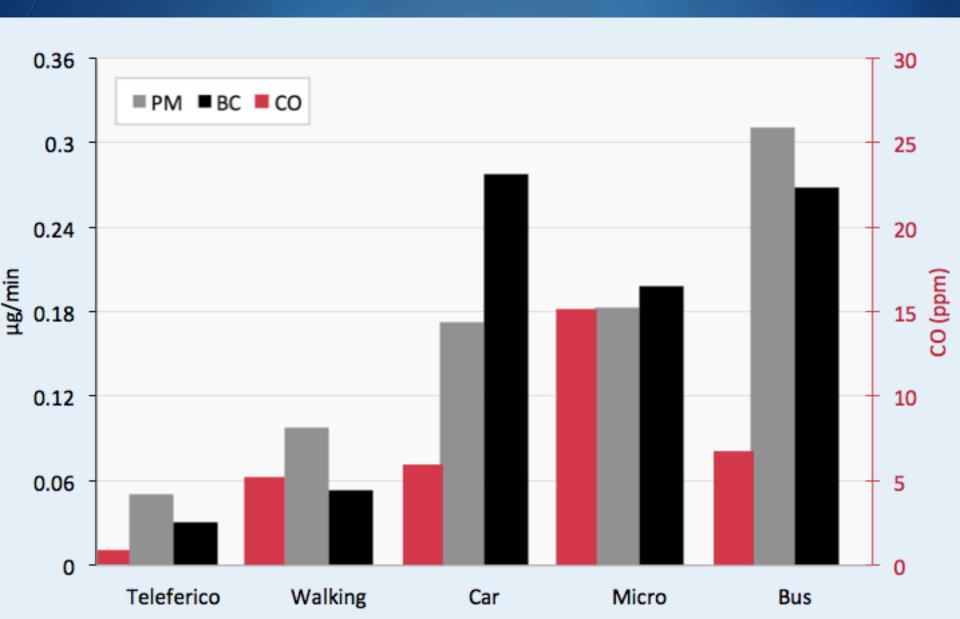






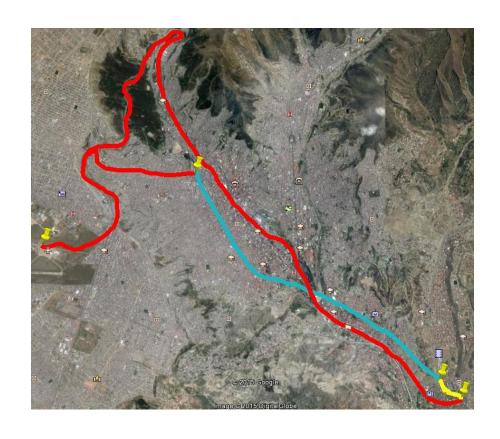


### Unit Personal Exposure

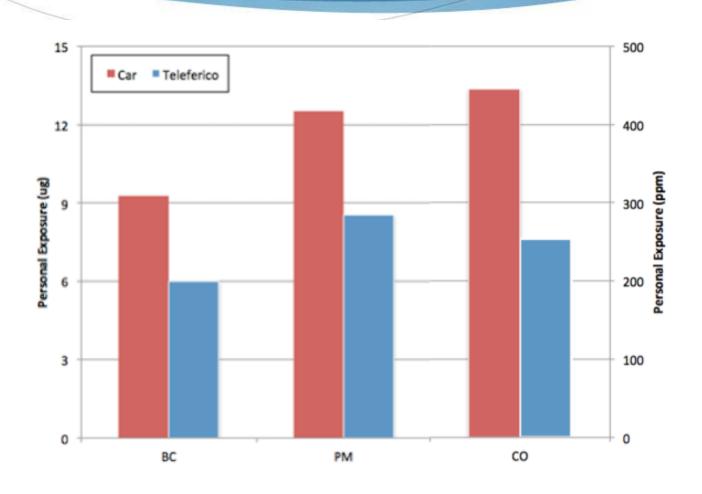


## Commute Comparison: La Paz to El Alto

- > **START:** Hotel Calacoto
- **END:** El Alto International Airport
  - Car
    - o 35 minutes driving time
  - Teleférico
    - 4 minutes of walking
    - o 34 minutes on Teleférico
    - o 18 minutes driving time



### Commute Comparison: La Paz to El Alto



### Teleférico Expansion



### Acknowledgements

- Special thanks to:
  - Dr. Mike Bergin
  - Dr. Joe Brown
  - Heidi Vreeland
  - Karoline Johnson
  - Justin Jackson

- The Mundy Foundation
- Mi Teleférico
- Universidad Mayor de San Andres
- Jenny Lincoln
- The Carter Center

# Questions?