Reducing exposure of recreational runners to airborne particles in urban environments

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WORLD ATHLETICS. CONSEIG SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS



Background & starting hypothesis

- Running is one of the major recreational forms of exercise in urban areas
- Urban environments are known for their frequently **poor air quality**
- Runner exposures have a gender&age perspective, as men and women tend to run on different times of day, days of week, and routes.



It is possible to **significantly reduce personal exposure** to air pollutants (mostly, traffic-derived) during jogging in urban environments by **non-significantly modifying habits**



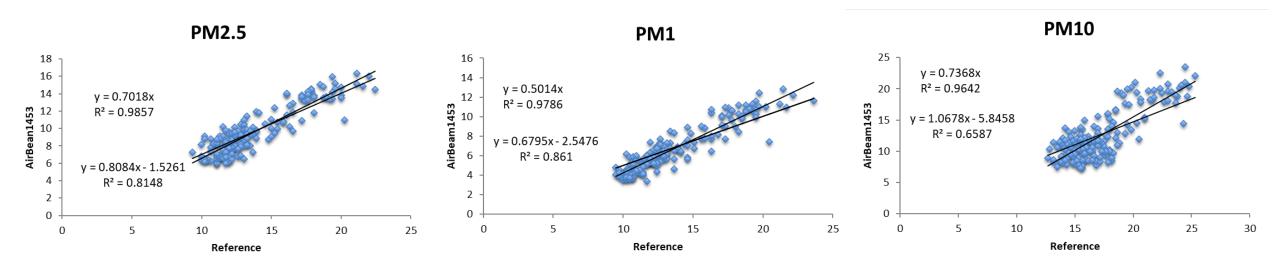
Methodology (I/II)



- PM2.5 concentrations (5-sec resolution; 240000 datapoints)
- Volunteers jogging following their **usual running habits** (route, time of day)
- **25 runs**, 3-5 km each (30-40 mins/day)
- Across 6 months (October 2020 March 2021)
- 2 areas: residential vs. major road
- Reference data from the local AQMN to account for meteo variability

Methodology (II/II)

Sensor data quality assessment





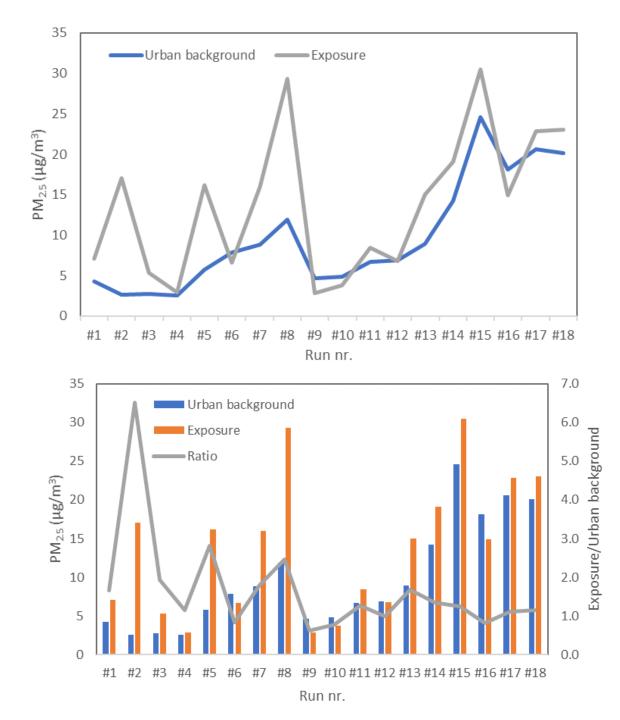
3 intercomparisons with reference instrumentation (Sept.'20, Nov.'20, May'21)

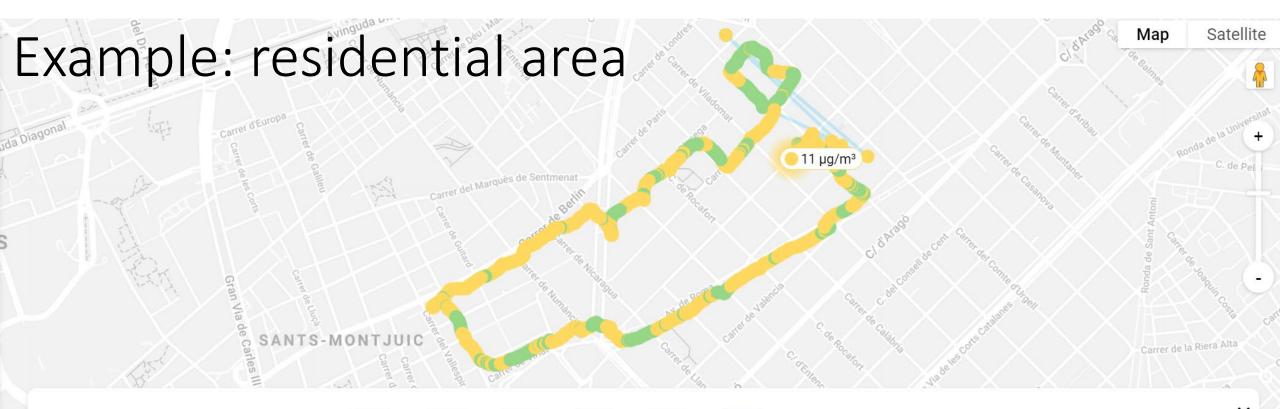
No significant drifts observed

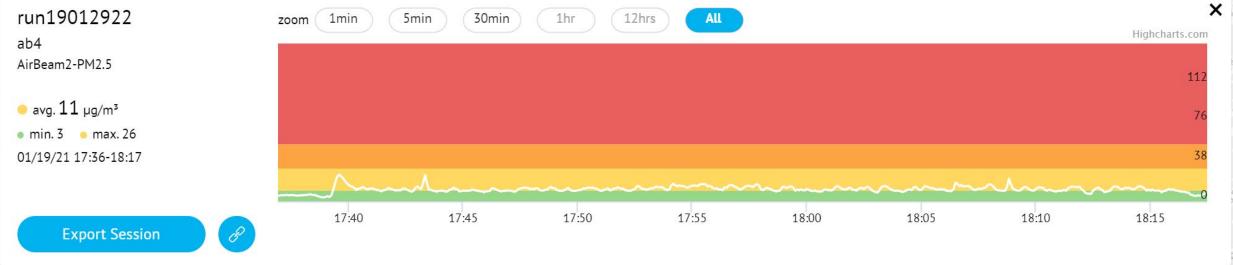
Influence of meteorology

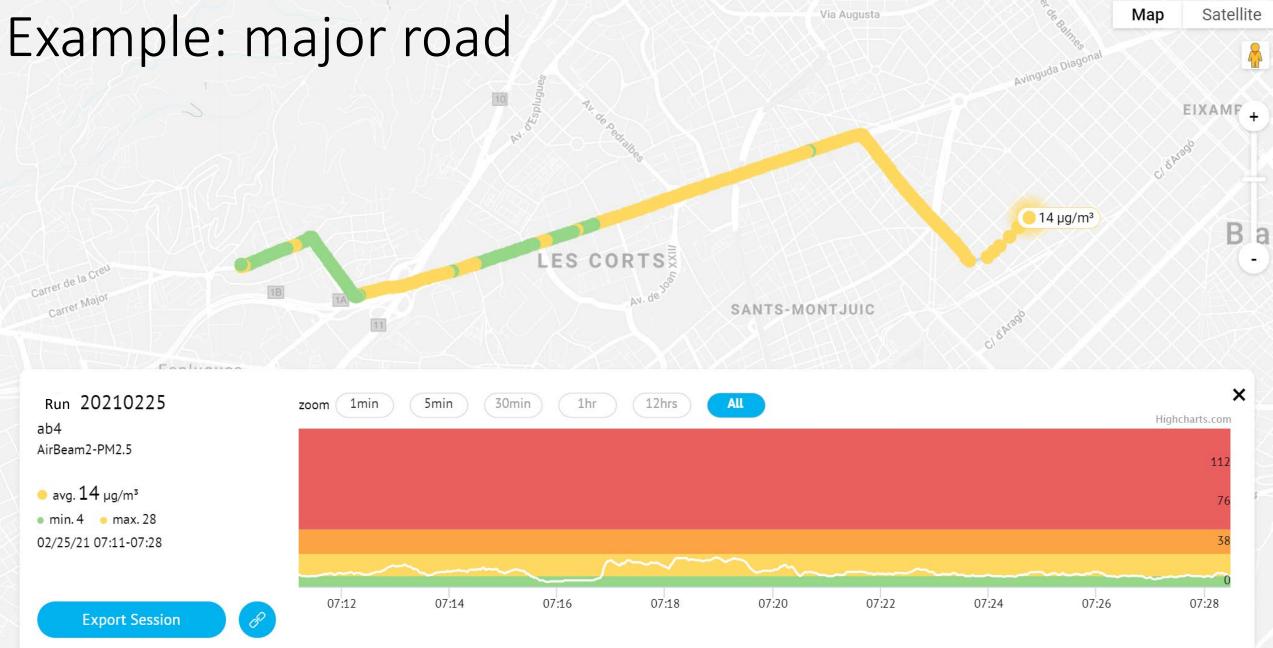
- Exposure concentrations **superimposed** on ambient urban background
- Varying ratio across runs exposure concentrations depend on sources and routes, not a reflection of meteorological variability

	Urban	Exposure
Average	9.8	13.8
Max	24.6	30.5
Stdev	6.9	8.8

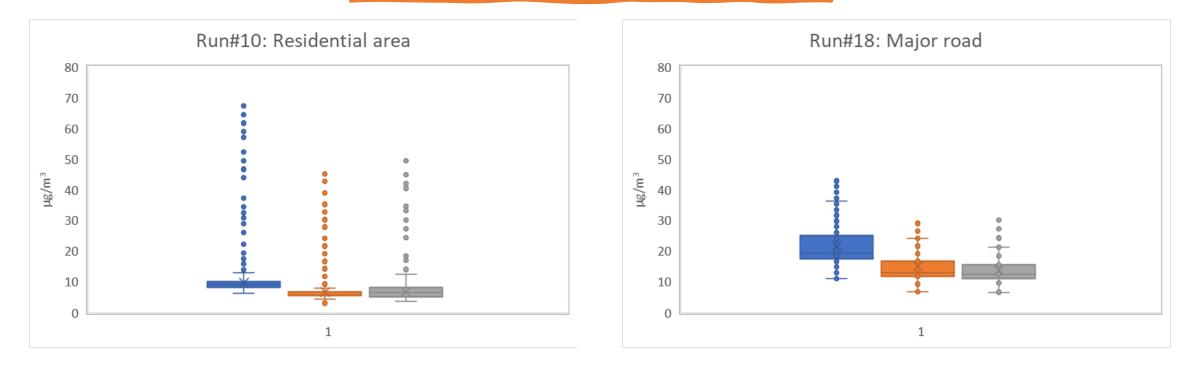








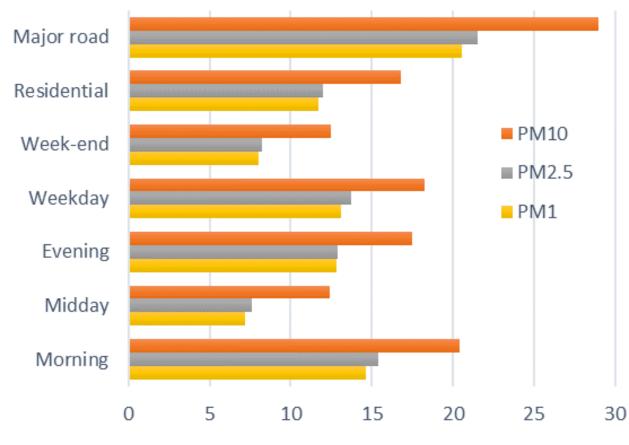
Exposure characterisation



Residential area: high variability of exposure concentrations, with lower average. High potential to reduce exposures by avoiding hotspots

Major road: lower variability and higher average concentrations. Lower potential for exposure reduction Exposure vs. running habits (route & time)

- **Route**: major roads >> residential
- Day of week: weekday >> weekend
- **Time of day**: morning > evening > midday



Exposure concentration (µg/m3)

Especially significant differences in terms of peak concentrations (more than averages)

Runner habits as a function of gender&age

50 Females <35 Eemales 35-44 45 Females 45-54 40 Males < 35</p> Males 35-44 35 Males 45-54 30 25 20 15 10 5 Ο Morning Midday Evening

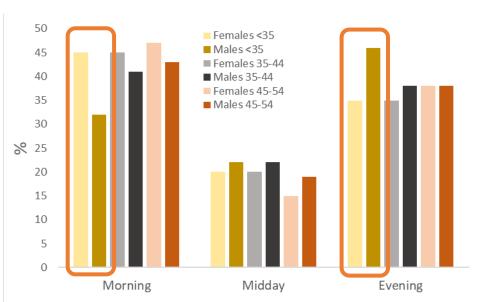
GENDER

Women of all ages run more in the mornings

Men run similarly in the mornings and evenings

Major difference for <35: women prefer mornings *vs*. men evenings Minimal differences for other age groups

Runner habits linked to gender & age show clearly different patterns



AGE

Source: <u>https://www.strava.com/</u>; Spain

Exposure as a function of runner habits



Role of time of day:

Differences in **female** and **male** exposures due to preference for **morning/evening** runs

Lowest exposures during **midday** – least preferred time for both genders

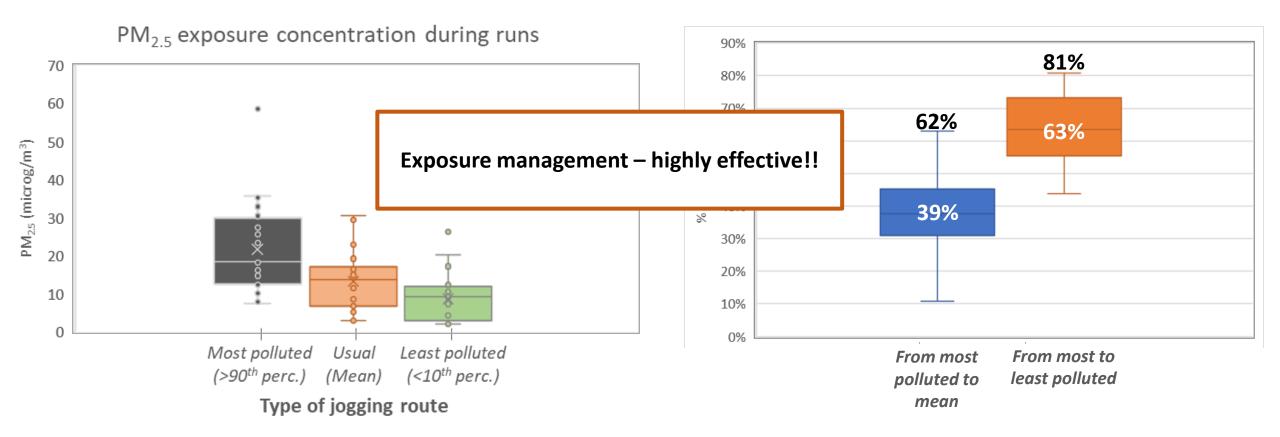
Reasons behind preferences?

Role of route:

Female runners exposed to higher concentrations (79%!) due to preference for major roads (perceived safety, especially in evening runs)

Potential for exposure reduction

Comparison between peak and low concentrations across similar routes





Key factors:

- Relevance of low exposure areas (e.g., parks, systematically 5-7 μg/m³ lower tan nearby roads)
- Relevance of junctions (up to 100% higher 5-sec concentrations, reaching 60-70 μg/m³)

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Conclusions

• Portable sensors are **useful tools** to reduce personal exposure to PM2.5 during recreational runs in urban areas

- Exposure management is effective
- Average **reductions of 63%** are easily achievable, **without significantly modifying running habits**
- Higher exposure of female vs. male runners because of running habits
- **Next steps**: inhalation dose as a function of body mass and breathing rates

Thank you for your attention!!

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