



LEPO

Legislative Environmental  
Policy Office

MONTANA LEGISLATIVE  
SERVICES DIVISION

January 25, 2022

Environmental Quality Council  
Joe Kolman

# PLUMES OF DATA:

## AIR QUALITY AND EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS DURING RECENT MONTANA FIRE SEASONS

### DATA REQUESTED

At the request of Environmental Quality Council, the departments of Environmental Quality and Health and Human Services compiled data on air quality and emergency room visits during the last three fire seasons. The graphics are attached, and agency representatives will make presentations at the January 25 EQC meeting.

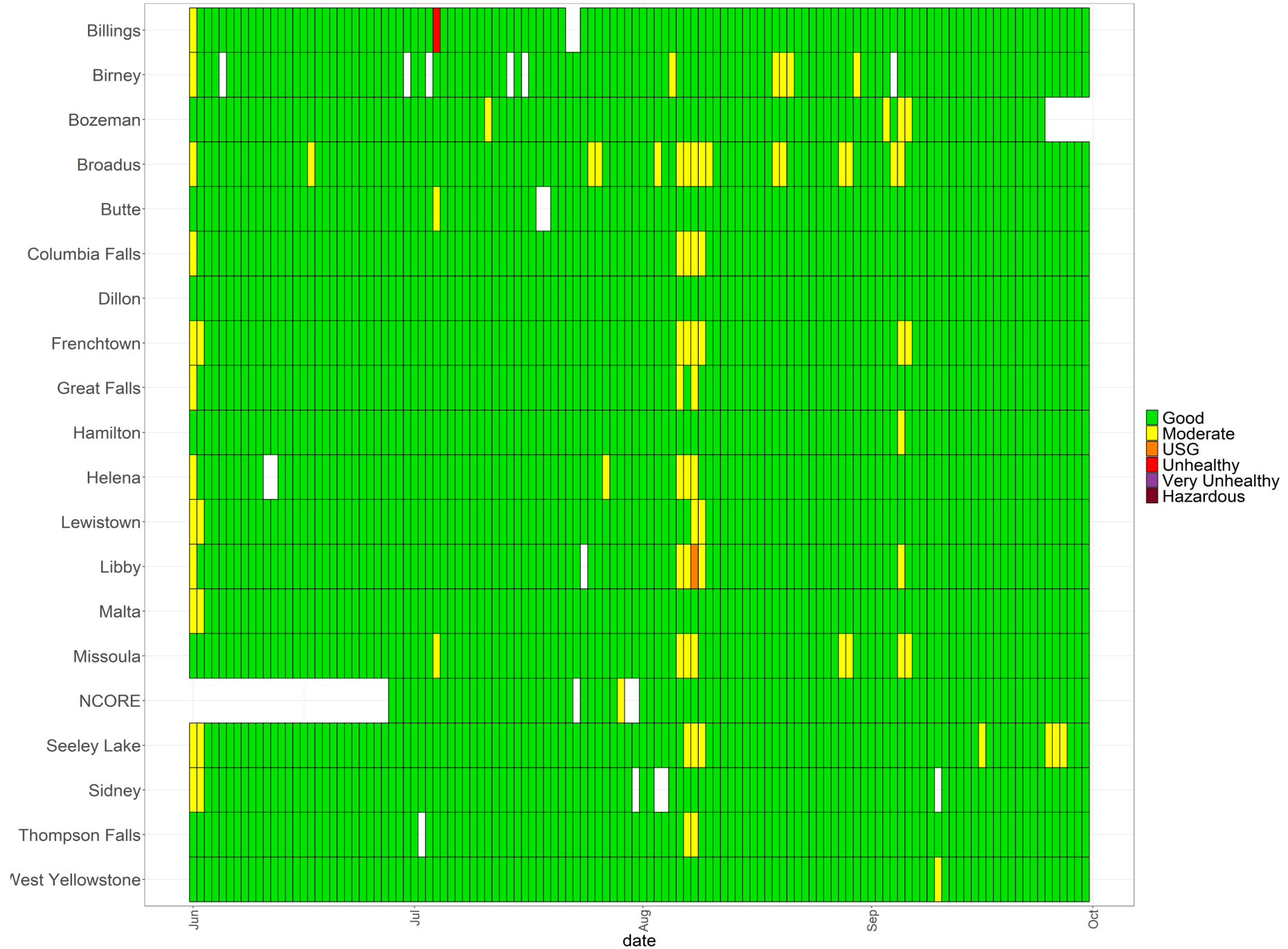
### FURTHER READING.

- [Eastern US Mortality Air Quality report, AGU](#)
- [Delayed Effect of Wildfire Season on Influenza Season journal article](#)
- [Sustained Effects on Lung Function in Community Members Following Exposure to Hazardous PM2.5 Levels from Wildfire Smoke](#)

Health Effect Categories reported at Montana's air monitoring sites  
based on PM2.5 concentration during 2019 wildfire smoke events

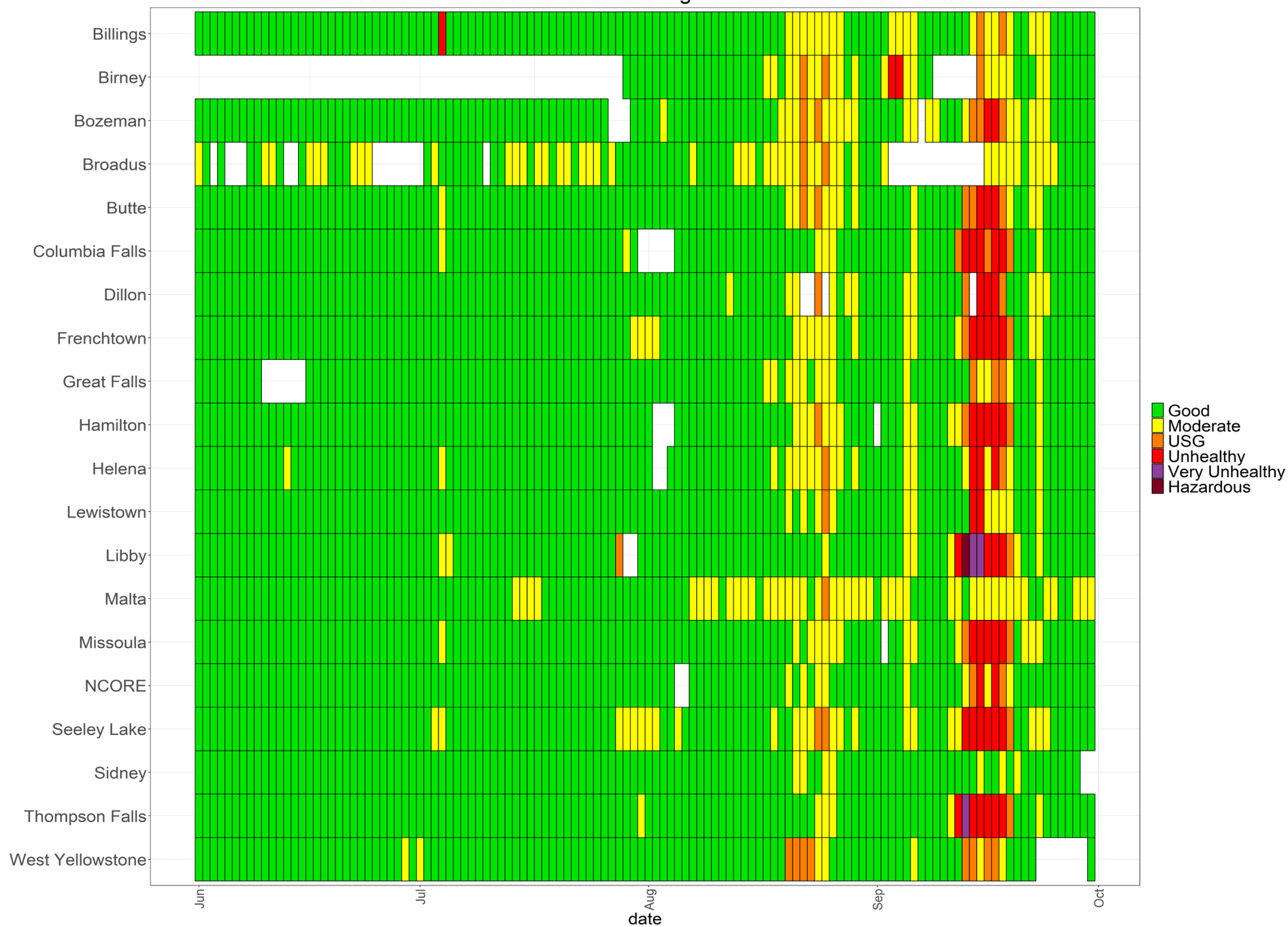
2019

Data provided by  
Montana  
Department of  
Environmental  
Quality.



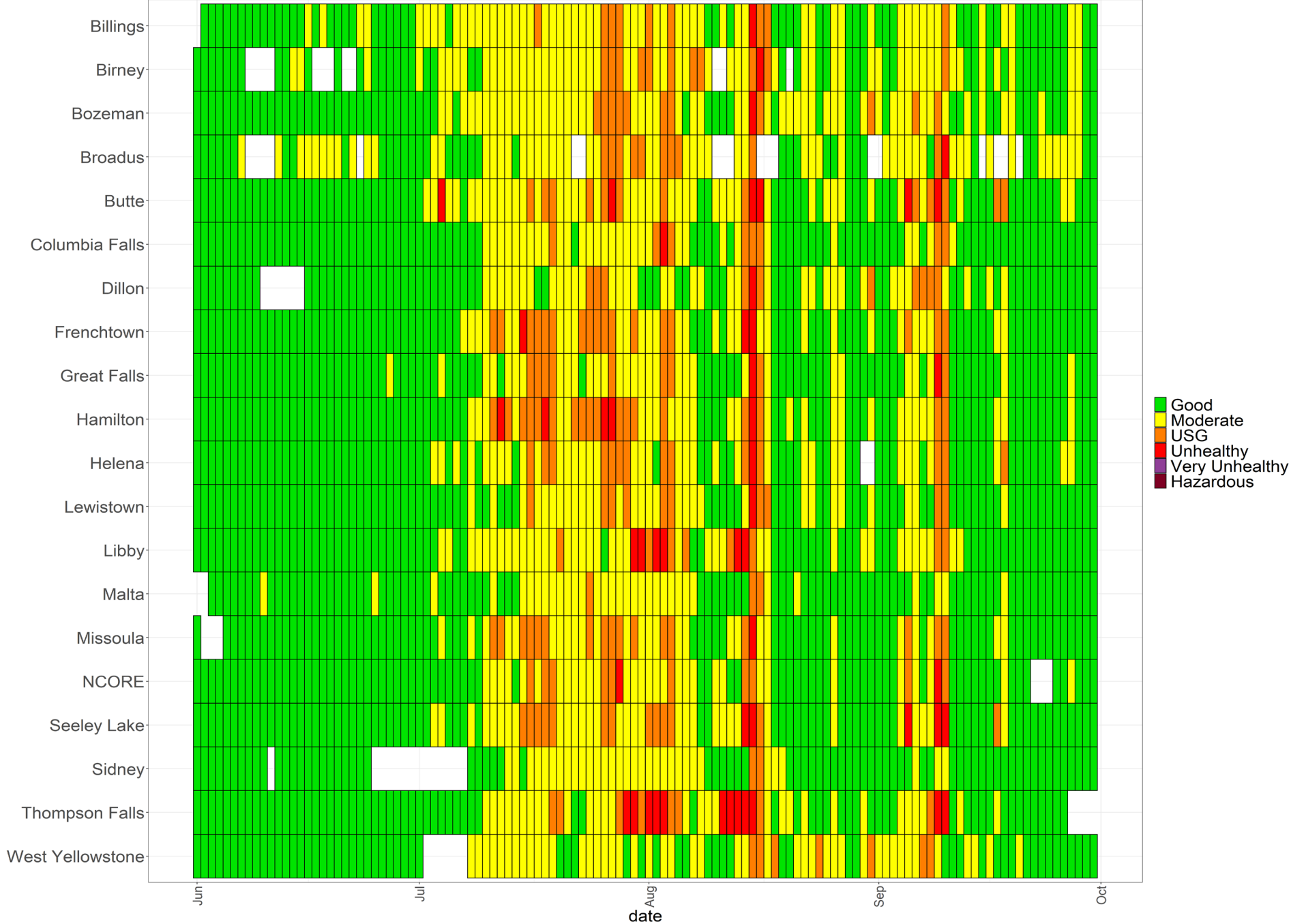
Health Effect Categories reported at Montana's air monitoring sites  
based on PM2.5 concentration during 2020 wildfire smoke events

2020



Health Effect Categories reported at Montana's air monitoring sites  
based on PM2.5 concentration during 2021 wildfire smoke events

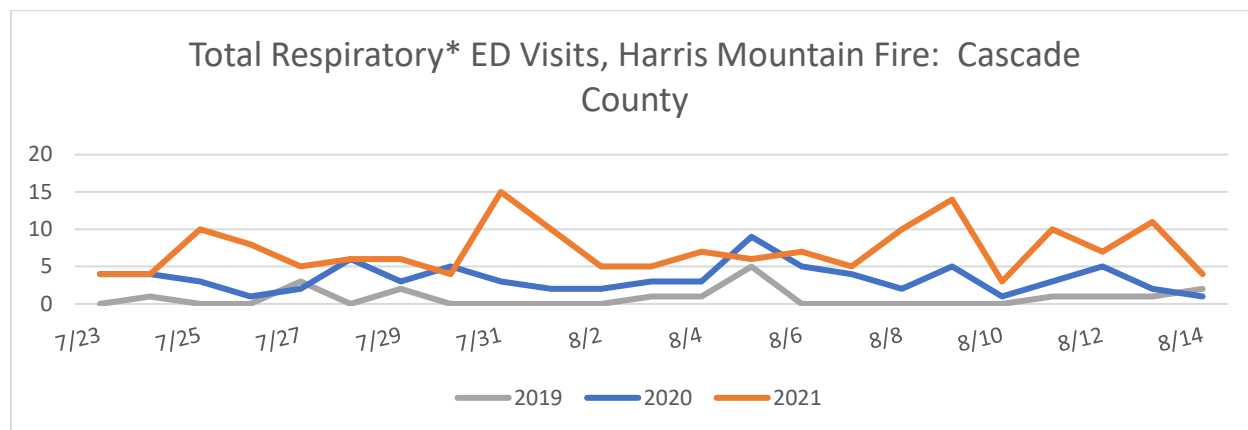
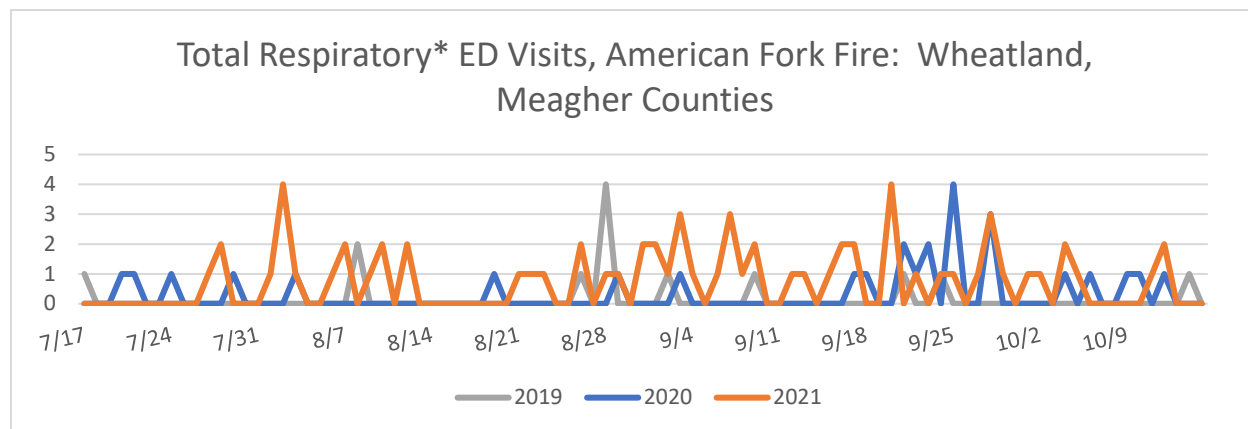
2021



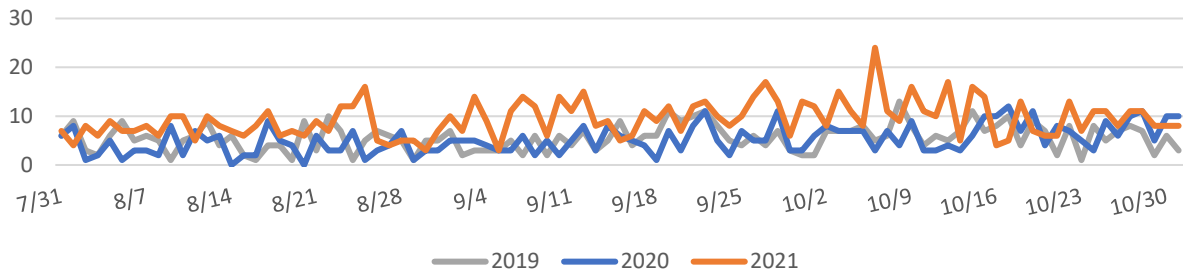
The Department of Health and Human Services examined emergency room visits during some of the more prominent fires in 2021 and compared those to 2020 and 2019. The data reflect visits where the patient complained of asthma, shortness of breath, wheezing or specifically referenced conditions related to fire or smoke.

During 2020, ED trends nationwide were abnormal due to changes in utilization caused by the COVID pandemic. Total numbers of ED visits decreased sharply between March 2020 and June 2020, as states implemented lockdown restrictions and patients delayed or avoided health care encounters when feasible.

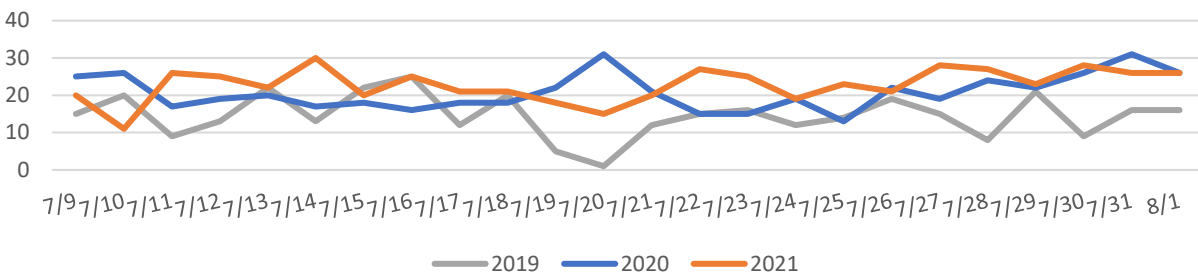
Some COVID respiratory symptoms are like those associated with the inhalation of wildfire smoke, so correlation of smoke with respiratory ED visits may be confounded by underlying rates of COVID infection.



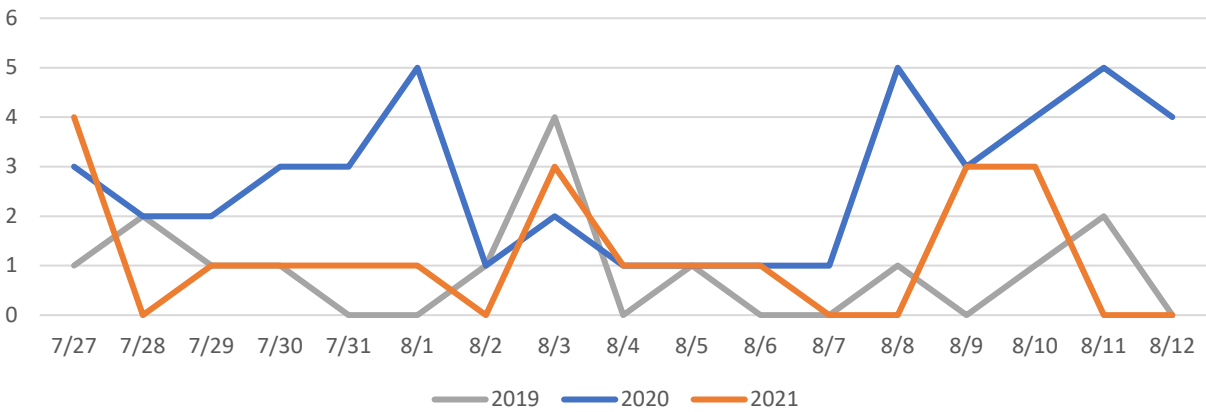
Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, Haystack Fire: Silver Bow, Jefferson, Beaverhead Counties



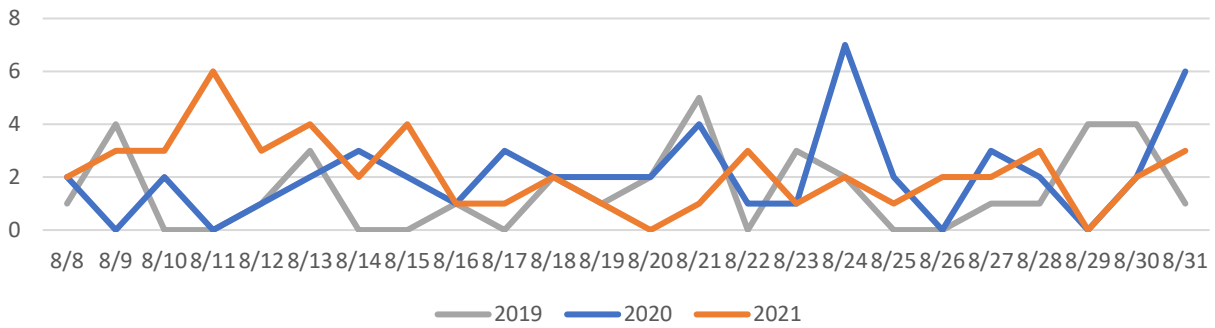
Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, MY Complex Fire: Musselshell, Yellowstone Counties



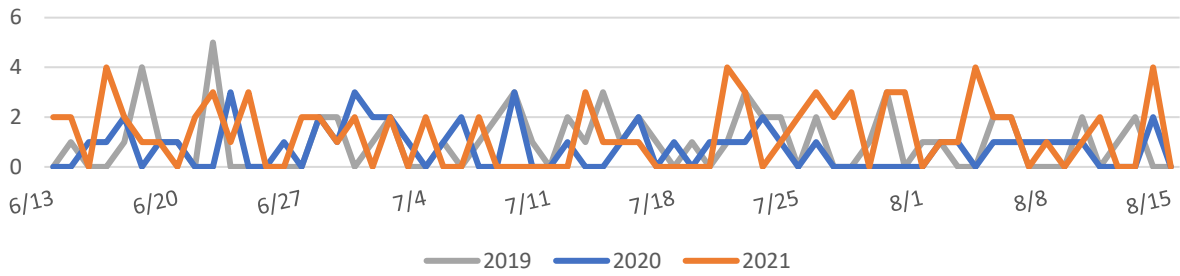
Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, PF Fire: Big Horn County



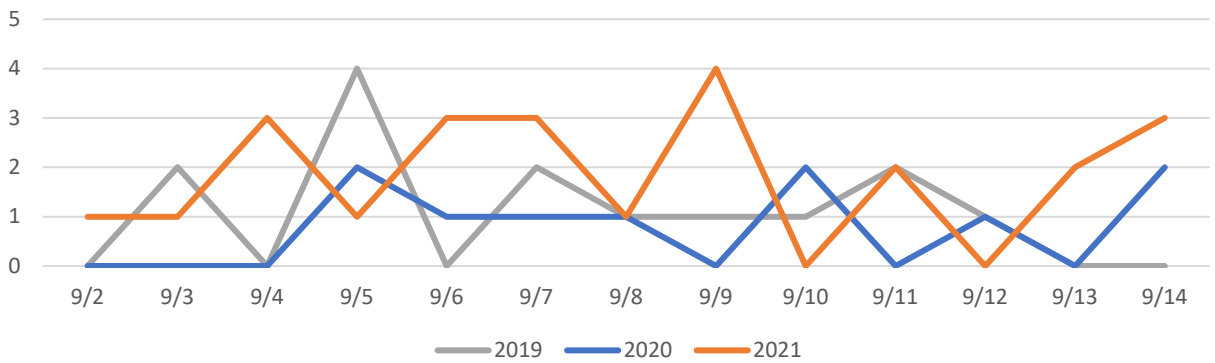
Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, Richard Spring Fire: Rosebud and Custer Counties



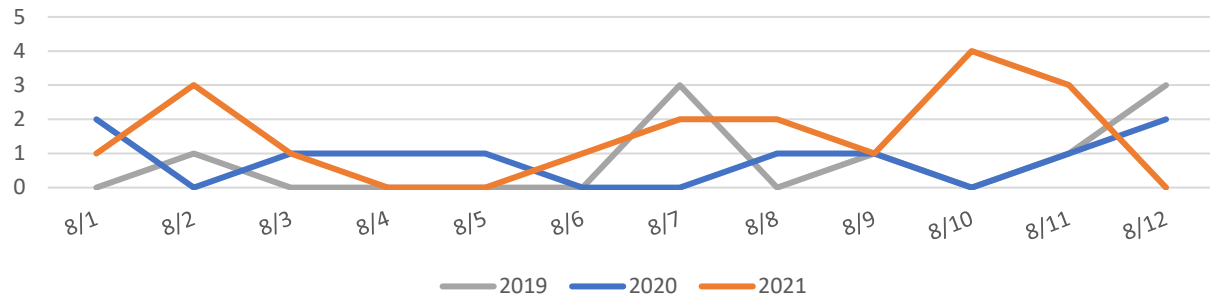
Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, Robertson Draw Fire: Carbon County



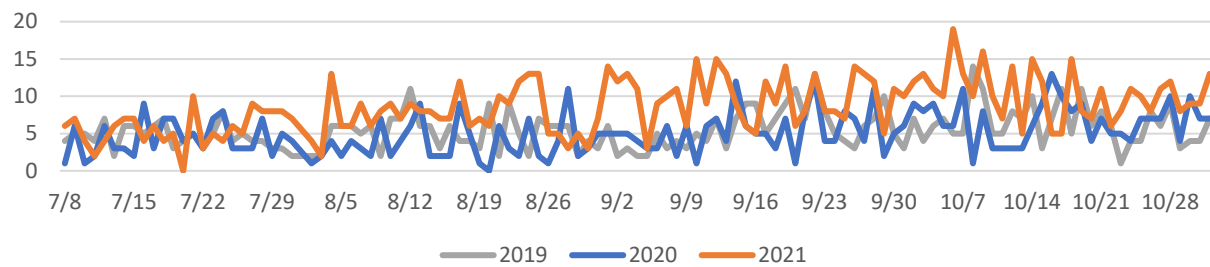
Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, Sarpy Fire: Big Horn County



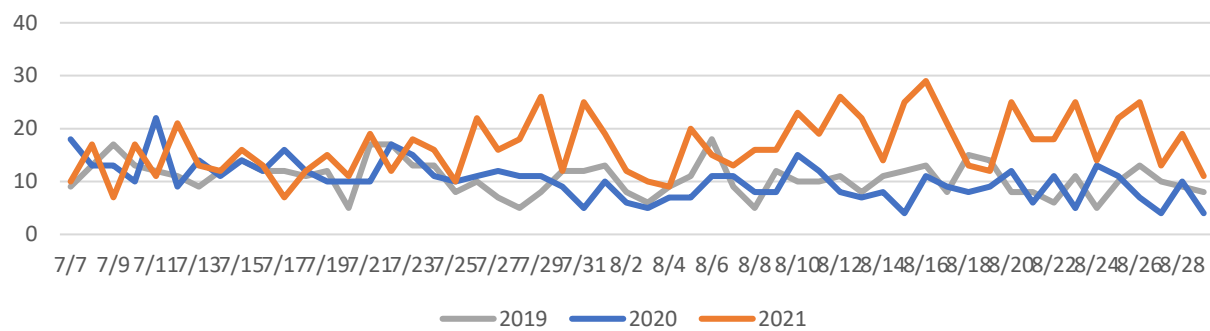
Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, Taylor Fire: Fergus County



Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, Trail Creek Fire/Alder Creek Fire: Deer Lodge, Silver Bow, Beaverhead Counties



Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, West Lolo Complex Fire: Sanders, Lake, Mineral, Missoula Counties



Total Respiratory\* ED Visits, Woods Creek Fire: Lewis and Clark,  
Broadwater, and Meagher Counties

