



## Public Health Guidance: School Outdoor Activities During Wildfire Events

Check the local Air Quality Index (AQI) online (<http://www.deq.state.or.us/aqi/>) and do a visual inspection outside.\* Compare the AQI and visibility test to determine the air conditions in your community. Then, use the guide below to determine activity level for your students.\*\*

Air Quality Index	Visibility Scale	Recess (15 min)	P.E. (1 hr)	Athletic events and practices (2–3 hrs)
<b>Good</b>	Over 5 miles	Great day to be active outdoors!	Great day to be active outdoors!	Great day to be active outdoors!
<b>Moderate</b>	5–15 miles	It is a good day for students to be active outside. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watch students who are unusually sensitive to air pollution for symptoms of shortness of breath or coughing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watch students who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.</li> <li>• Look for symptoms of shortness of breath or coughing.</li> <li>• Monitor symptoms and reduce or cease activity if symptoms arise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watch students who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.</li> <li>• Look for symptoms of shortness of breath or coughing.</li> <li>• Increase rest periods and make substitutions for these students as needed.</li> <li>• Monitor symptoms and reduce or cease activity if symptoms arise.</li> </ul>
<b>Unhealthy for sensitive groups</b>	3–5 miles	It is an OK day for students to be active outside. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow students who are unusually sensitive to air pollution to stay indoors if they'd like.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move activities indoors for students sensitive to air pollution.</li> <li>• Limit other students to light outdoor activities or move the activities indoors.</li> <li>• Increase rest periods and make substitutions.</li> <li>• Monitor symptoms and reduce or cease activities if symptoms arise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move activities indoors for students sensitive to air pollution.</li> <li>• Limit other students to light outdoor activities or move the activities indoors.</li> <li>• Increase rest periods and make substitutions.</li> <li>• Monitor symptoms and reduce or cease activities if symptoms arise.</li> </ul>
<b>Unhealthy</b>	1–3 miles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider keeping all students indoors or allowing only light outdoor activity.</li> <li>• Move activities indoors for students sensitive to air pollution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move activities indoors for students sensitive to air pollution.</li> <li>• Consider moving all activities indoors.</li> <li>• Limit all students to light activities.</li> <li>• Increase rest periods and make substitutions.</li> </ul>	Consider any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cancel the event.</li> <li>• Move the event indoors.</li> <li>• Postpone the event.</li> <li>• Move the event to an area with “good” air quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Very unhealthy/hazardous</b>	1 mile or less	Keep all students indoors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move all activities indoors.</li> <li>• Limit all students to light activities.</li> <li>• Increase rest periods and make substitutions.</li> </ul>	Do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cancel the event.</li> <li>• Move the event indoors.</li> <li>• Postpone the event.</li> <li>• Move the event to an area with “good” air quality.</li> </ul>

\* If you get conflicting results when you compare the AQI to your visual inspection, err on the side of caution. Follow the recommendations for the worse of the two assessments.

\*\*Students with asthma action plans should follow them closely. They should monitor their breathing and exposure to wildfire smoke. Anyone experiencing symptoms should contact a health care provider for further advice. They should call 911 in an emergency.

## Watch for symptoms

Wildfire smoke can make asthma symptoms worse. It can trigger asthma attacks. Symptoms of asthma include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and chest tightness. Even students without known asthma can have symptoms when exposed to unhealthy levels of wildfire smoke pollution.

Students with asthma should follow their Asthma Action Plan. This will help them decide if they need to take special precautions while engaging in outdoor activities. Athletes with asthma should have rescue inhalers readily available. Use should be as directed by their health care provider. Anyone experiencing symptoms should contact a health care provider. Call 911 in an emergency.

## Air Quality Index

How clean or polluted the air is and the level of health concern is in the Air Quality Index (AQI). The AQI categorizes air quality based on air measures collected from Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) air monitors. For more about AQI in Oregon and how the AQI is calculated, go to <http://www.deq.state.or.us/aqi/>.

## Visibility Scale

In addition to the AQI, you can use your own observations to determine the air conditions in your area. To do a visual inspection:

- Go outside.
- Face away from the sun.
- Determine the limit of your visible range by looking at objects at known distances (miles). Visible range is the point at which even high contrast objects totally disappear.



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OHA website: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/Preparedness/Prepare/Pages/PrepareForWildfire.aspx>  
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## School closures

School closures are the decision of the individual school district, usually in consultation with the local health department. Consult your local health department if you have questions about air pollution and health.

## More information

For more information on how wildfire can affect your health, see <http://public.health.oregon.gov/Preparedness/Prepare/Pages/PrepareForWildfire.aspx>.

Consult with your local or tribal health authority if you have questions about air pollution and health.

## Children and air pollution

Children are particularly sensitive to smoke because their respiratory systems are still developing. In addition, their airways are smaller, and they breathe in more air per pound body weight. Children who may be more sensitive to air pollution include those with:

- Asthma
- Respiratory infection
- Lung or heart disease

Parents of these children should follow their health care providers' advice about prevention and treatment of symptoms. Parents should also watch the smoke forecast to decide when to limit their child's activities.