



MHSAA Statement on Air Quality and Sport Participation

Recent fires and smoke from outside our state continue to raise questions regarding safe participation in sports and practice for young athletes. This position statement serves as a resource to coaches, administrators, parents, and students who have questions about participation in outdoor activity during periods of diminished air quality for MHSAA member schools.

A valid and reliable standardized national air quality resource is the National Weather Service (NWS) Air Quality Forecast System. This system provides constant monitoring of ozone, particulate matter, and pollutants with accurate and advanced notice to prevent the adverse effects of decreased air quality. The key component of the standardized air quality resource is the NWS Air Quality Index (AQI). The AQI is reported as a single number based on a scale of 0 to 500 with 0 being completely safe and 500 indicating the most hazardous levels of air pollution.

The MHSAA offers the following guidance to institutions seeking to make decisions about the appropriateness of practice or competition in questionable air quality situations. These guidelines are consistent with NCAA and NFHS position statements on air quality.

1. Monitoring of local AQI and associated air quality alerts, especially during times of extreme environmental conditions is recommended. Advice and monitoring are best done by the primary athletics health care providers (athletic trainers, school nursing staff, team physicians) who have training in such monitoring. Schools may choose to delegate this responsibility to a staff member with knowledge of AQI.
2. At AQI values **above 150**, local host consideration should be given to shortening, delaying, modifying, rescheduling the activity or moving it indoors, if possible. Prolonged exposure and heavy exertion should be reduced, shortened or even avoided.
3. At AQI values **above 200**, outside events should be rescheduled, postponed or canceled.

School Emergency Action Plans may guide the emergency care response in these circumstances and the staff should be made aware of this plan. The Preparticipation Physical Examination for Sport will be used as a tool to identify students at risk for smoke inhalation exposure such as asthma, cardiac disease, and respiratory disease. Emphasize to student-athletes that the wearing of masks, such as for protection against COVID-19, does not protect against exposure to hazardous air quality. Consequently, wearing masks will not allow competition or practices when AQI is at hazardous levels.

There are now validated online applications for smartphones which can track not only AQI in a town or city, but also AQI regionally near each neighborhood within each town or city. The MHSAA recommends using the www.airnow.gov application for this purpose. The AQI may even be checked periodically during a day of competition or practice in case of changing conditions. The application was created with the collaboration of the Environmental Protection Agency and contains not only air quality data but also current fire conditions, webcams, and email notifications consistent with local and regional up-to-date conditions.

References

1. Air Quality Position Statement. NCAA Sports Science Institute, Sept 2018
2. NFHS Position Statement on Physical Activity, Air Quality, and Wildfires, April 2019
3. US Environmental Protection Agency. Air Now website www.airnow.gov