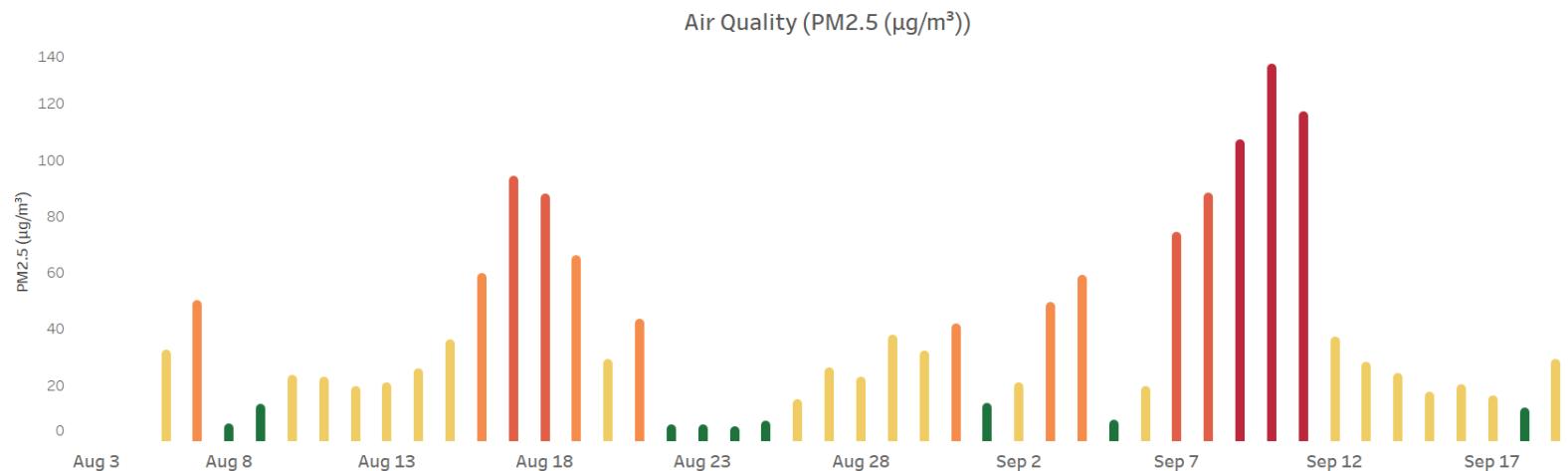


Air pollution Situation

The past weeks, there's been an climatological alert due to the fires in Brazil and in the paraguayan Chaco, the air quality has been severely affected by it



Good	0.0 - 12.0
Moderate	12.1 - 35.4
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	35.5 - 55.4
Unhealthy	55.5 - 150.4
Very Unhealthy	150.5 - 250.4

The air pollution situation has deteriorated markedly since September 6th, resulting in adverse health consequences for humans and animals. We reached peaks of 120 PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), where the professionals consider Unhealthy to be breathing with normality outside.

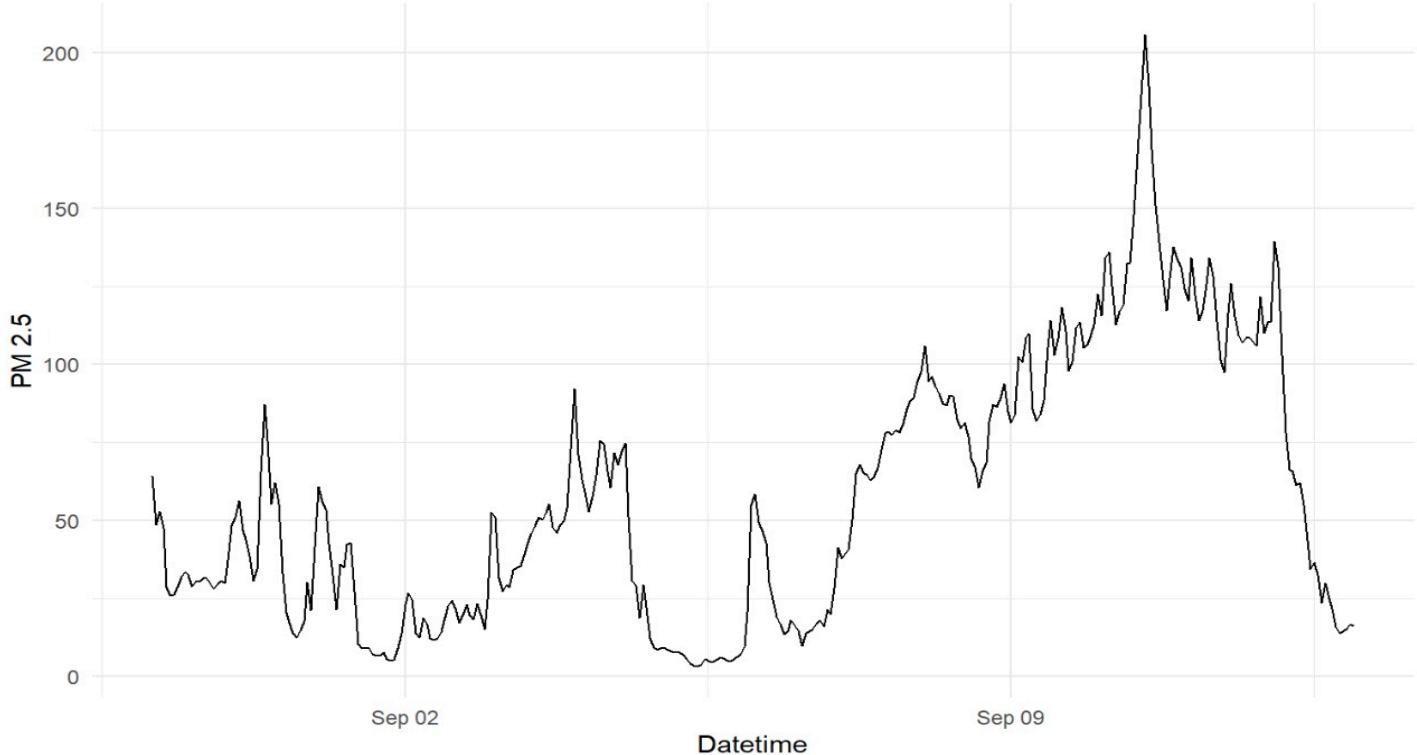
Prolonged wildfires have enveloped the city in a cloud of smoke and ash, resulting in a highly polluted environment. Although some residents are taking protective measures, many are disregarding the potential health consequences.



Pollution Situation Analysis (7 day Threshold)

From the 30 of august 2024, to the 12 of september 2024

PM 2.5 Values Over Time

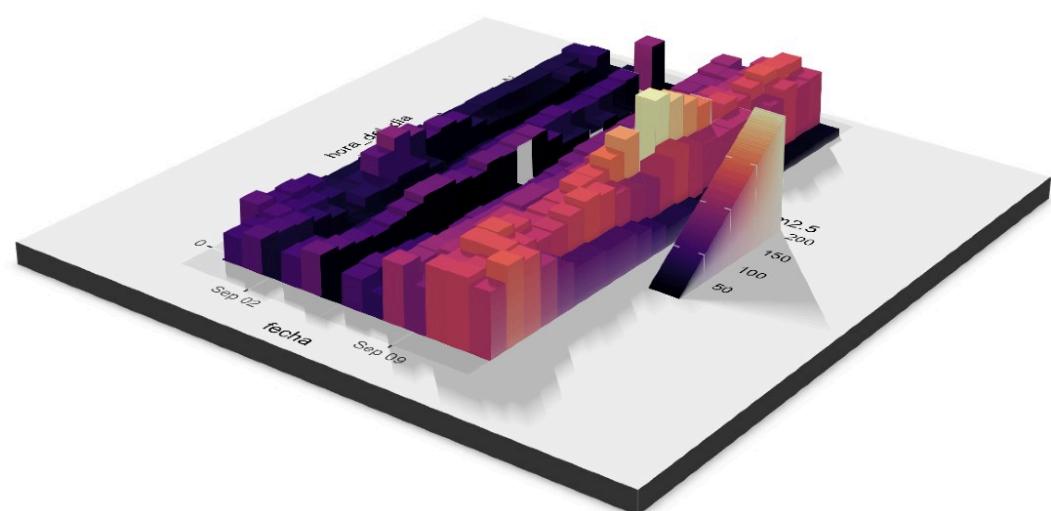
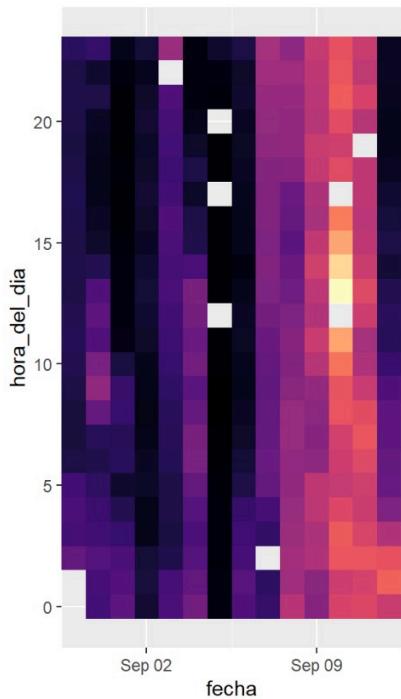


Top 3 Highest records

Date	Hour	Pm 2.5
9/10/2024	13:00	205.7
9/10/2024	14:00	189.3
9/10/2024	15:00	169.1

Top 3 Lowest records

Date	Hour	Pm 2.5
9/5/2024	9:00	3.2
9/5/2024	8:00	3.5
9/5/2024	10:00	3.7



Conclusion

The air pollution crisis that enveloped the region in early September 2024, driven primarily by extensive regional wildfires across Brazil and the Paraguayan Chaco, has been established as a profound and multifaceted public health and environmental emergency. The sustained and alarming presence of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) reached critically high levels, consistently fluctuating between **Very Unhealthy** and **Hazardous** classifications according to global air quality standards.

A significant peak was recorded on September 10th, where PM2.5 concentrations soared to 205.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. This level drastically exceeds the acceptable limits set for safe human respiration and firmly validates the professional classification of the environment as "Unhealthy" for any prolonged or sustained outdoor physical activity. The primary concern lies in the microscopic nature of these particles, which can penetrate deep into the lungs and enter the bloodstream, posing severe risks of both acute and chronic respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses.

The monitoring period revealed a highly volatile environmental state. While brief respites in air quality were observed—notably a temporary dip to 3.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on September 5th—these short-lived recoveries were quickly overwhelmed by the persistent and widespread smoke plume. The overall data trend underscores a dangerous environment characterized by sudden shifts and prolonged exposure to harmful pollutants, necessitating a high-alert response.

Furthermore, a concerning element of the crisis has been the noticeable disregard for potential health consequences among certain segments of the population. This highlights a critical deficit in public understanding and risk perception regarding the severe, non-immediate health effects of continuous smoke inhalation. Consequently, there is an urgent and demonstrable need for the development and execution of robust, culturally-sensitive public awareness campaigns. These campaigns must clearly articulate the dangers and be coupled with transparent, enforceable public health advisories—including recommendations for utilizing N95 masks and minimizing outdoor exposure—to effectively mitigate the short-term and long-term adverse health impacts on human residents and local animal populations.

In conclusion, addressing this environmental catastrophe requires more than just reactive measures. Immediate, concerted, and coordinated regional action is absolutely essential. This action must focus on two critical fronts: first, implementing effective fire management strategies to address the root causes of the widespread, often illegally-set burning; and second, establishing long-term environmental policies to minimize future exposure risks. Ensuring the sustained well-being and respiratory health of the affected communities depends directly on the swift and comprehensive implementation of these necessary policy and environmental interventions.