



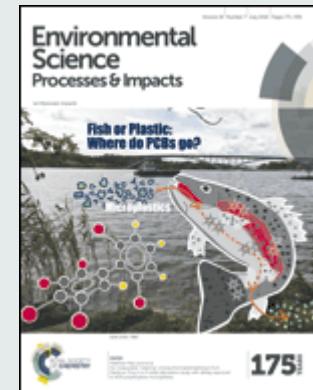
# Reviewing the benefits of PAMS measurements in the South Central U.S.

Mark Sather (sather.mark@epa.gov)  
U.S. EPA Region 6

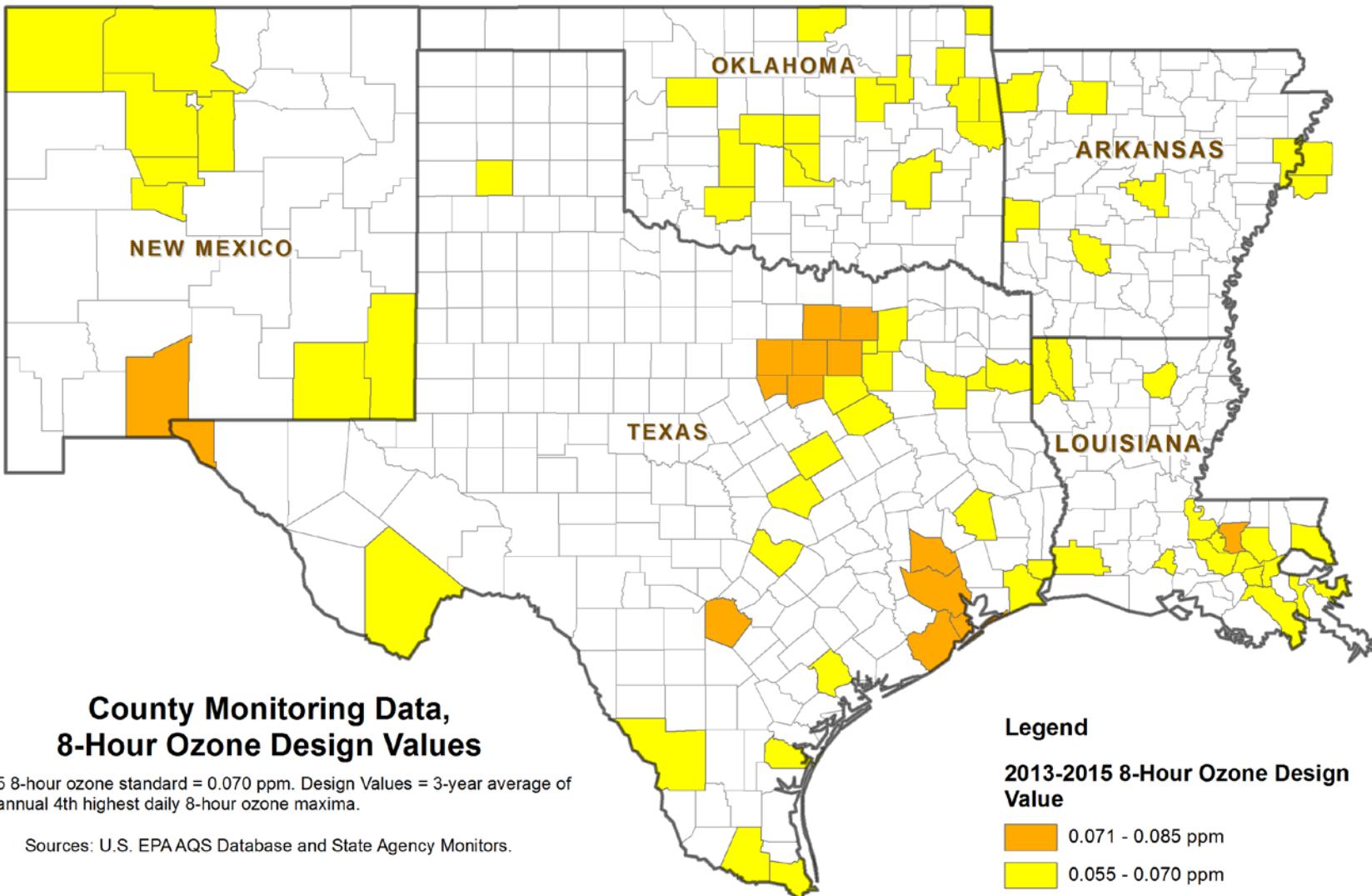
Presented at the 2016 National Ambient Air Monitoring Conference, St. Louis, Missouri  
August 10, 2016

# Update on long-term trends analyses of ambient 8-hour ozone and precursor monitoring data in the south central U.S.

- Past 30 years: 1986-2015
- 4 cities: El Paso, Baton Rouge, Houston, DFW
- Significant progress made concerning simultaneous reductions of ambient ozone and precursor concentrations
- National and local precursor controls over time
- New challenge: 2015 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard
- Details in July, 2016 paper in journal *Environmental Science: Processes & Impacts*, published by Royal Society of Chemistry
- New Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) program requirements, including new enhanced monitoring plans, should continue to provide valuable ozone and precursor monitoring data for the future

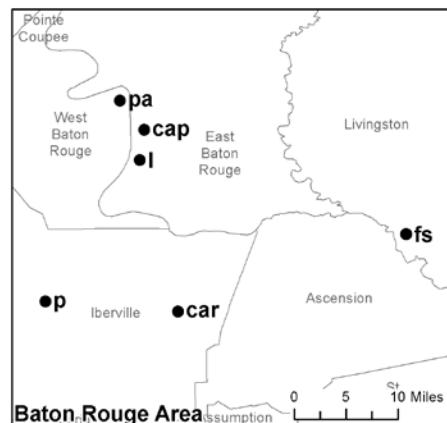
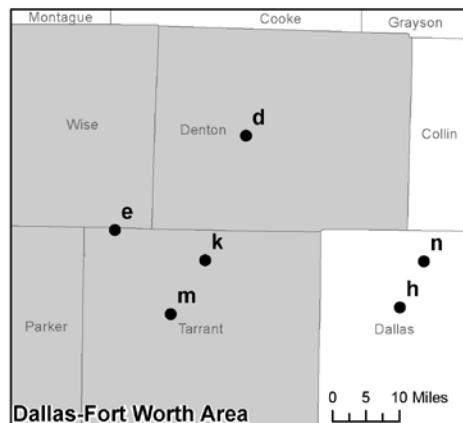
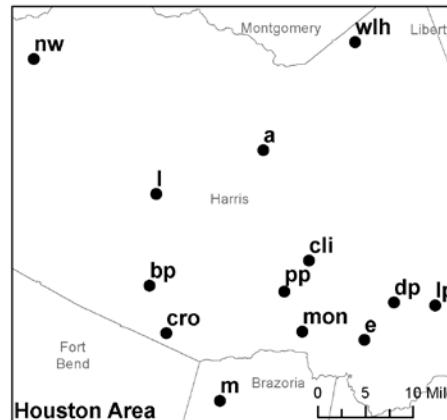
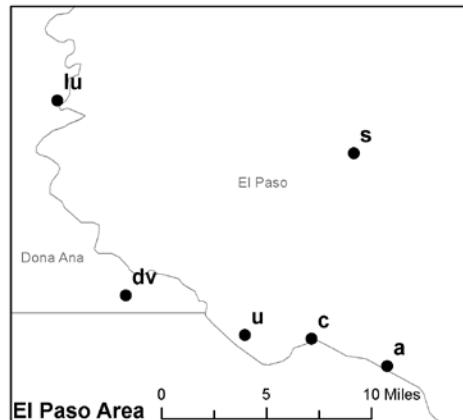
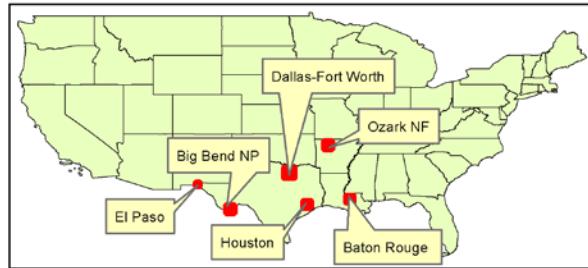


# Region 6 Ground Level Ozone Concentrations





## South Central U.S. Long-term PAMS Areas



● Air Monitoring Sites

County

■ Counties in Barnett Shale

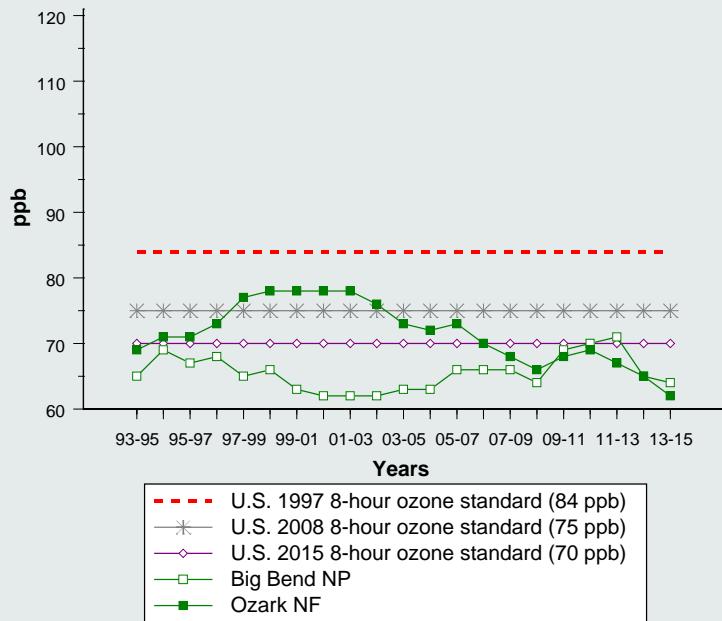


U.S.  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 6

EPA Region 6  
GIS M2P2 Division  
May 19, 2016  
20160519DEG

## 8-Hour Ozone Trends

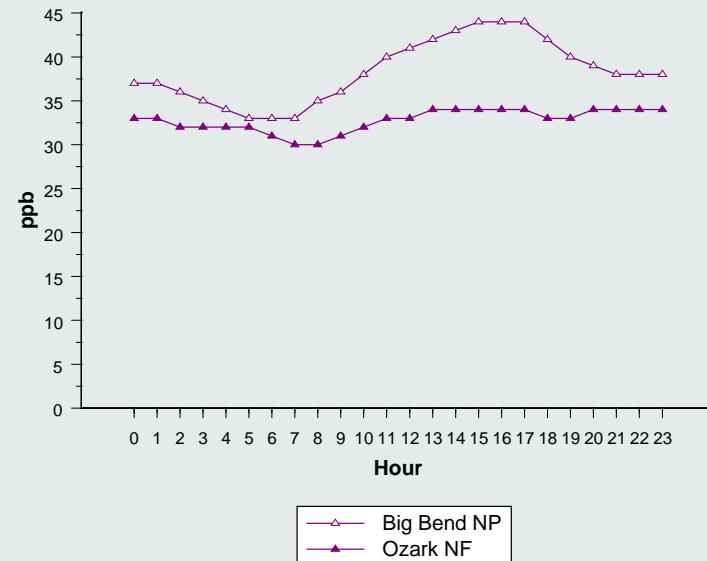
3-year averages of annual 4th highs



-1.3 ppb/3-year rolling time period O<sub>3</sub> reduction rate at Ozark NF from 2001-2003 to 2013-2015

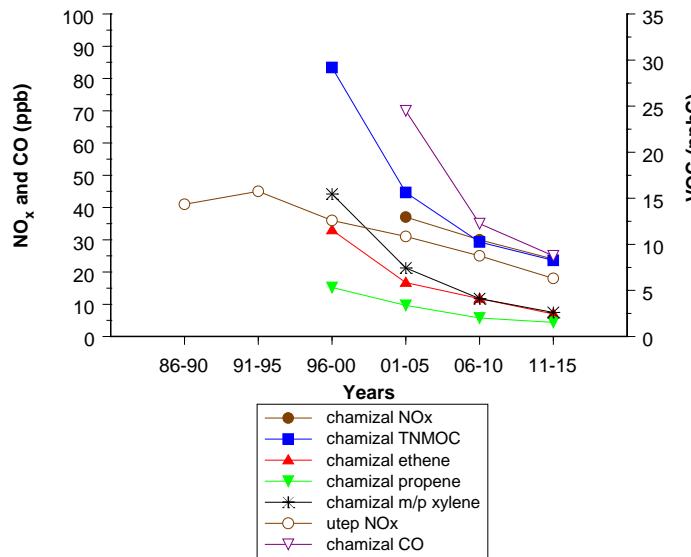
Big Bend NP and Ozark NF considered representative regional rural background ozone sites according to criterion from Saylor et al. 1998

Big Bend NP and Ozark NF Ozone Diurnal Profiles; June-August, 2015

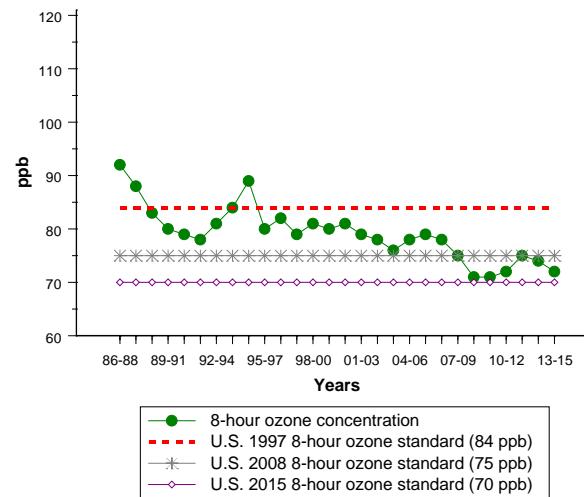


# El Paso area

**NO<sub>x</sub>/CO/VOC Concentration Trends**  
June-August Weekdays; 0500-0800 LST; TNMOC and CO concentrations x 10

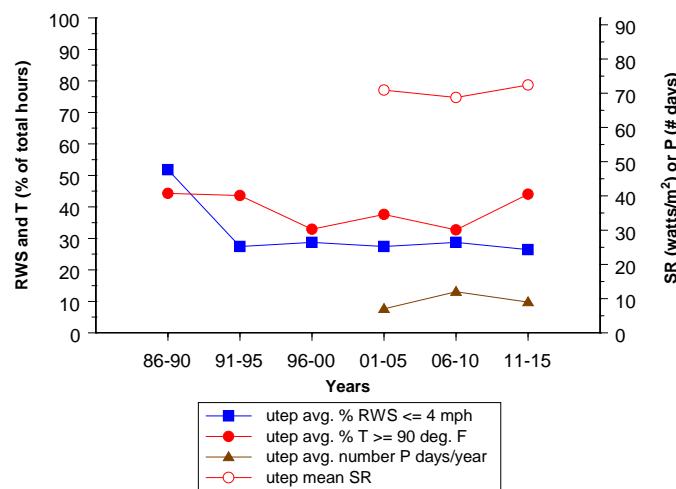


**8-Hour Ozone Trends**  
3-year averages of annual 4th highs  
highest site in network each 3-year period

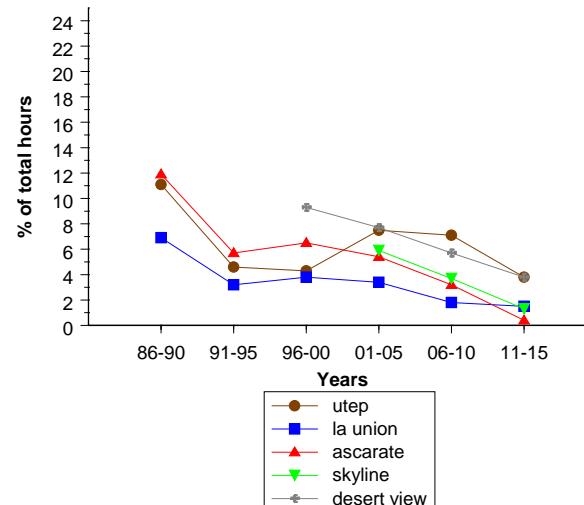


**High Temperature/Solar Radiation/Stagnation/Precipitation Trends**

June-August; 0500-1900 LST (0800-1600 LST for solar radiation); SR measurements x 10  
T=temperature, SR=solar radiation, RWS=resultant wind speed, P=precipitation



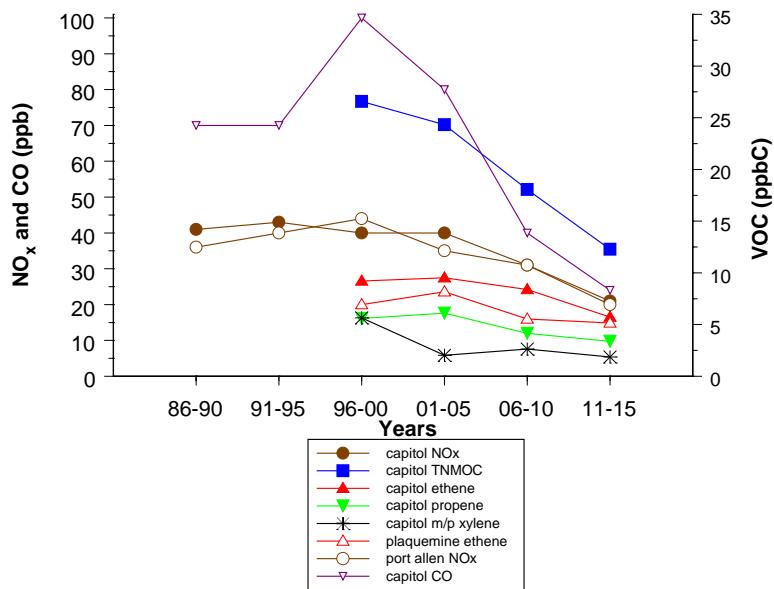
**8-Hour Ozone Trends**  
average % time 8-hour [ozone] > 70 ppb; June-August; 0800-1900 LST



# Baton Rouge

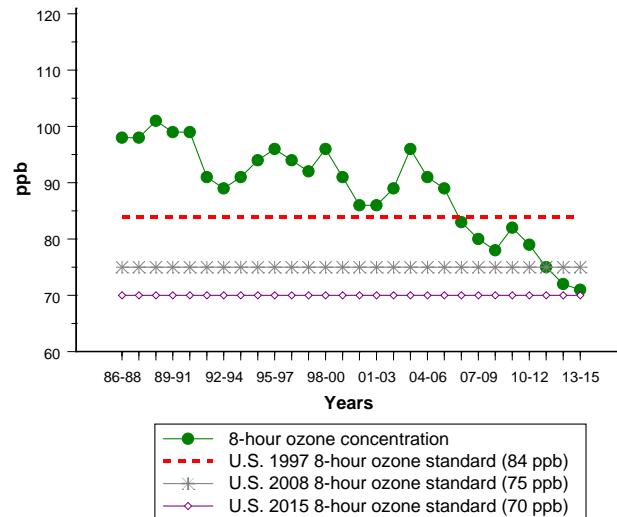
## NO<sub>x</sub>/CO/VOC Concentration Trends

June-August Weekdays; 0500-0800 LST (0300-0900 LST for 3-hr speciated VOC data);  
TNMOC and CO concentrations x 10



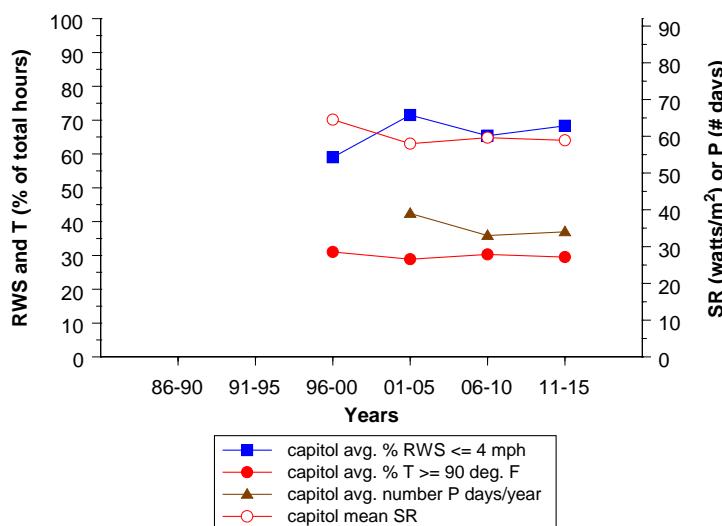
## 8-Hour Ozone Trends

3-year averages of annual 4th highs  
highest site in network each 3-year period



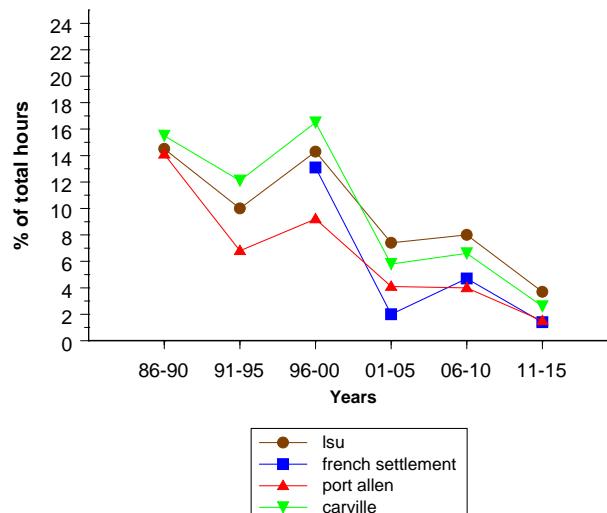
## High Temperature/Solar Radiation/Stagnation/Precipitation Trends

June-August; 0500-1900 LST (0800-1600 LST for solar radiation); SR measurements x 10  
T=temperature, SR=solar radiation, RWS=resultant wind speed, P=precipitation

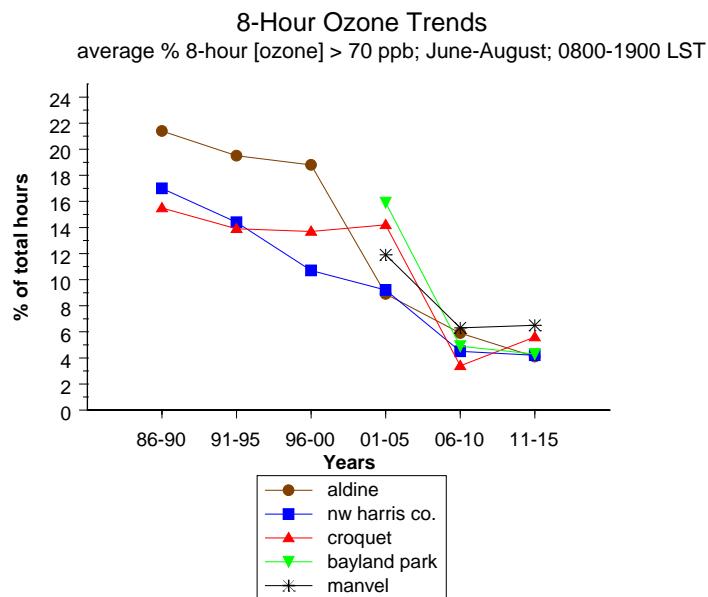
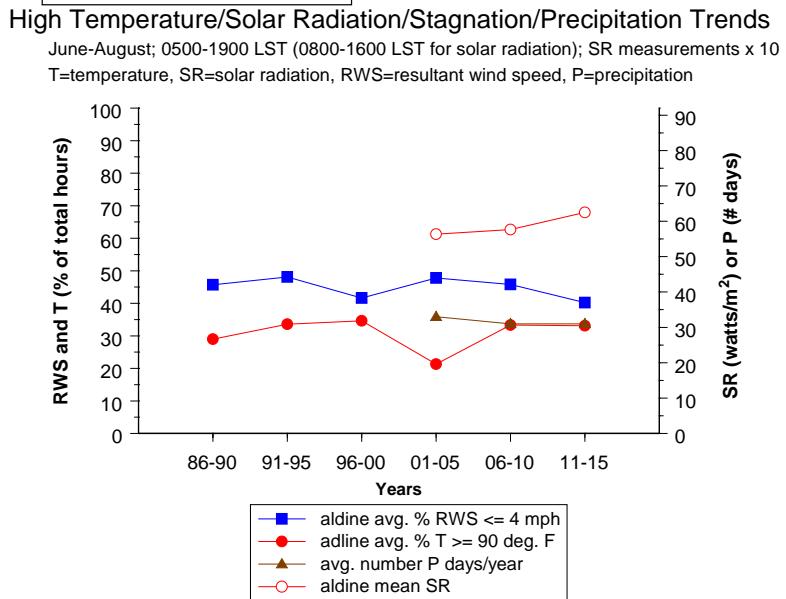
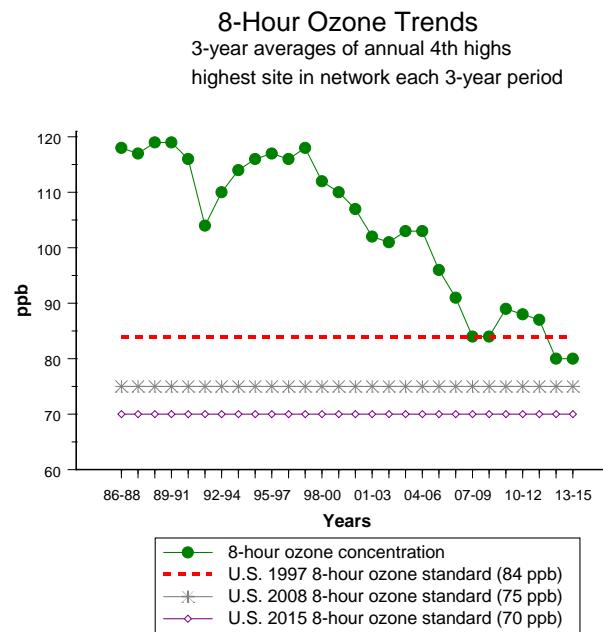
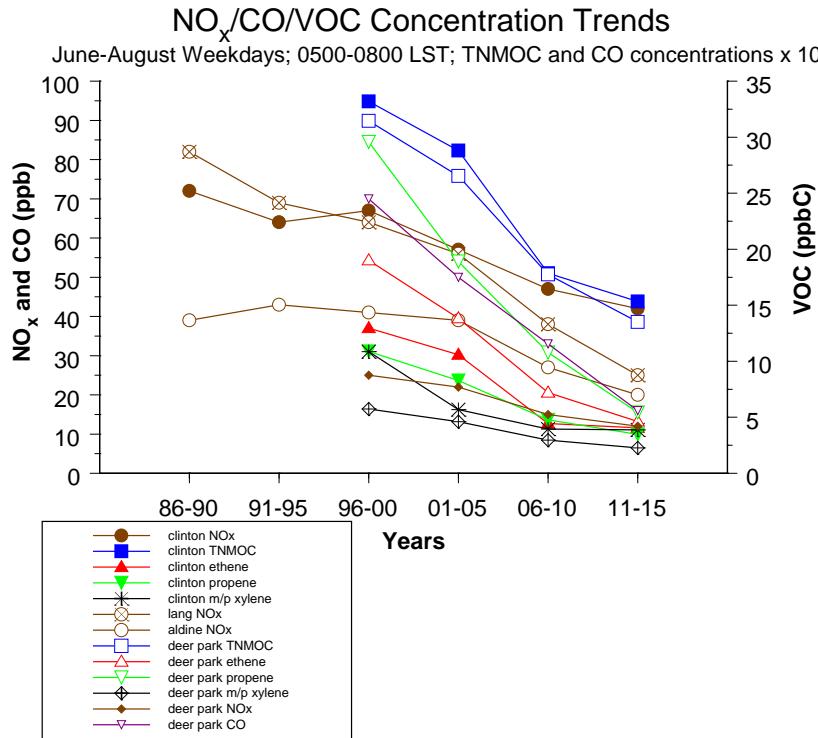


## 8-Hour Ozone Trends

average % time 8-hour [ozone] > 70 ppb; June-August; 0800-1900 LST



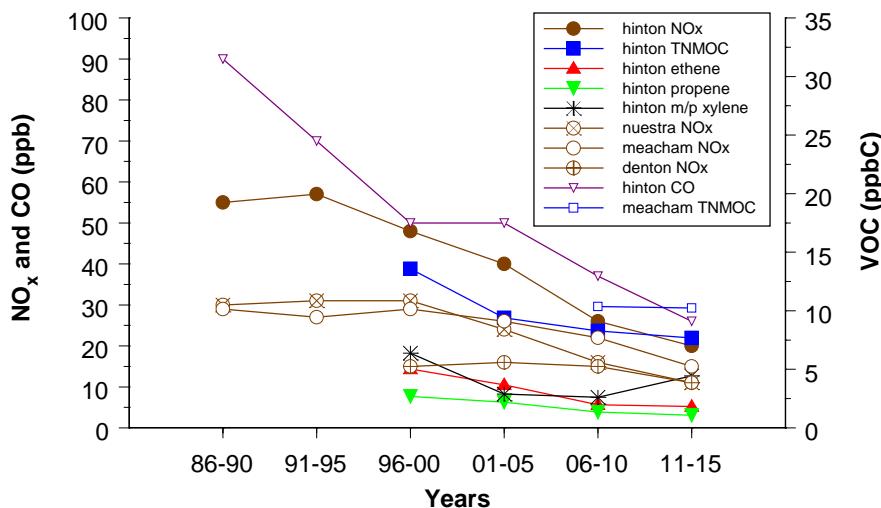
# Houston



# Dallas-Fort Worth

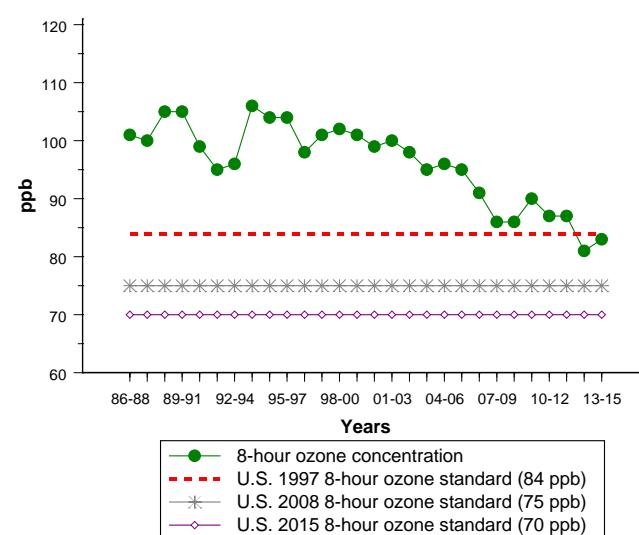
## NO<sub>x</sub>/CO/VOC Concentration Trends

June-August Weekdays; 0500-0800 LST; TNMOC and CO concentrations x 10



## 8-Hour Ozone Trends

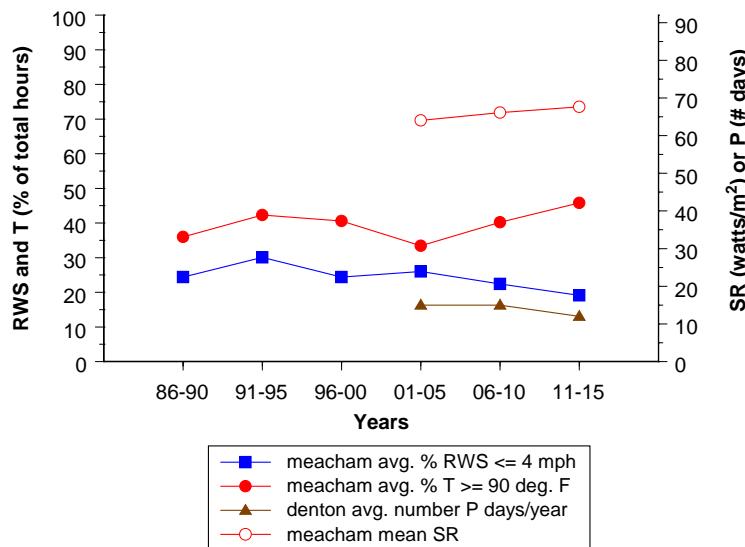
3-year averages of annual 4th highs  
highest site in network each 3-year period



## High Temperature/Solar Radiation/Stagnation/Precipitation Trends

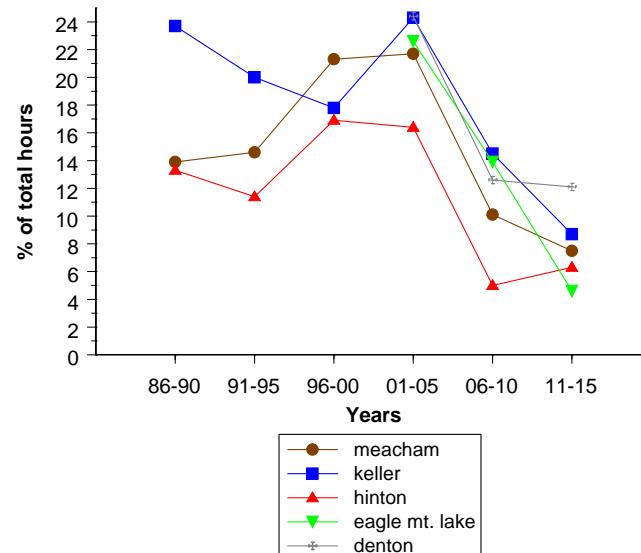
June-August; 0500-1900 LST (0800-1600 LST for solar radiation); SR measurements x 10

T=temperature, SR=solar radiation, RWS=resultant wind speed, P=precipitation



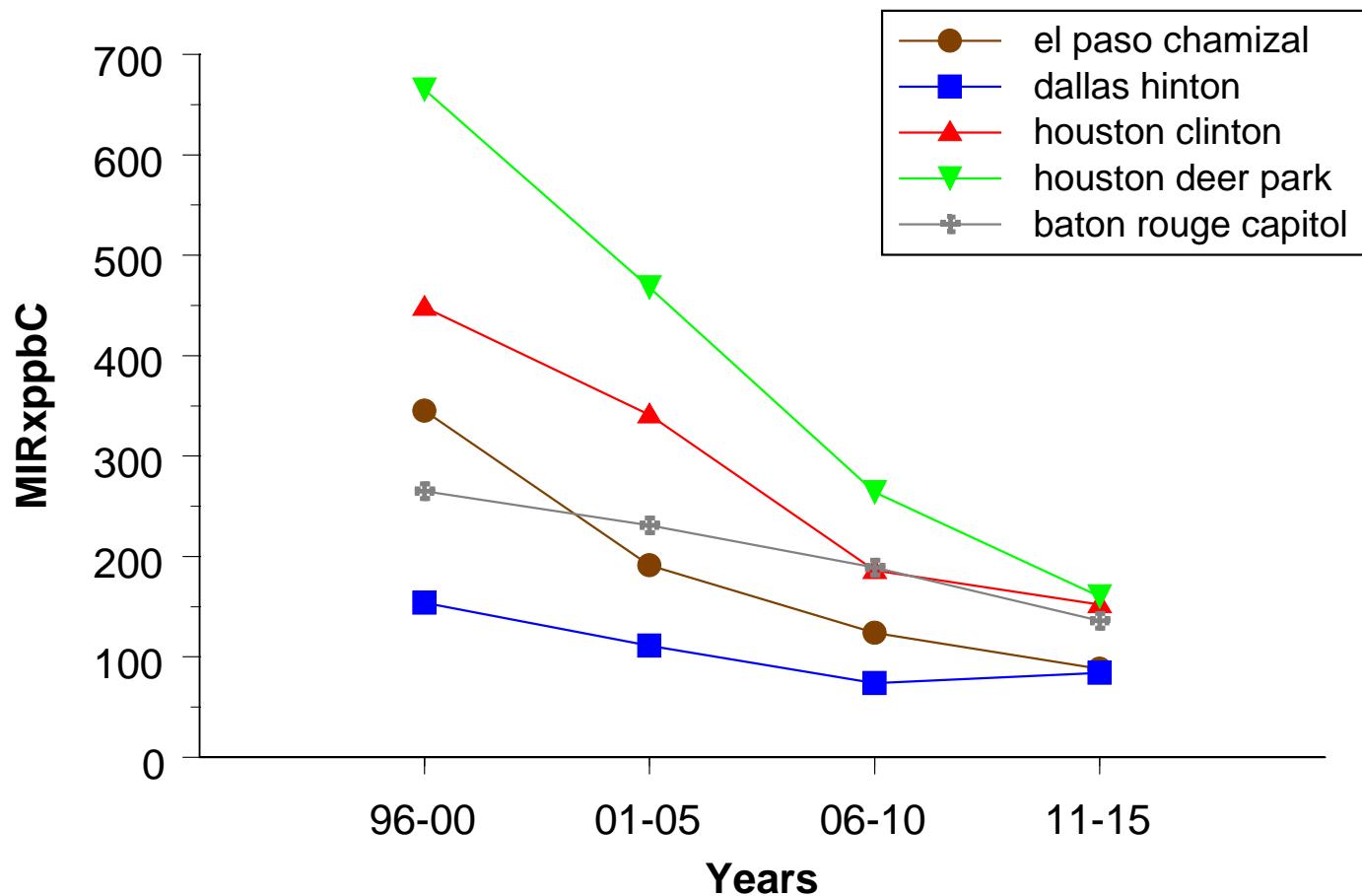
## 8-Hour Ozone Trends

average % 8-hour [ozone] > 70 ppb; June-August; 0800-1900 LST



# VOC Reactivity

Sum of Mean MIRxppbC for 9 species: ethene, propene, m/p xylene, trans-2-butene, cis-2-butene, 1-butene, ethane, propane, n-butane



MIR = Maximum Incremental Reactivity  
as per Carter 2010

45-76% decline

<b>City</b>	<b>8-hour O<sub>3</sub> conc. reduction rate (ppb per 3-year rolling time period)</b>	<b>2013-2015 8-hour O<sub>3</sub> design value</b>	<b>Estimated # of 3-year rolling time periods to meet 70 ppb standard</b>
El Paso area	-0.7 ppb	72 ppb	2
Baton Rouge	-1.0 ppb	71 ppb	1
Houston	-1.4 ppb	80 ppb	7
Dallas	-0.7 ppb	83 ppb	18
Big Bend NP	-0.05 ppb	64 ppb	NA
Ozark NF	-0.35 ppb	62 ppb	NA

# Conclusions

- Over the past 30 years (1986-2015) significant progress has been made in the south central U.S. regarding simultaneous reductions of ozone and ozone precursor ambient concentrations
- Regional rural background ozone concentrations have decreased in the northeastern section of the south central U.S. and have remained generally the same in the southwestern section of the south central U.S.
- The U.S. 1997 8-hour ozone standard (84 ppb) is now being attained in all south central U.S. cities. El Paso and Baton Rouge are also meeting the 2008 8-hour ozone standard (75 ppb)
- All four cities face the challenge of meeting the new 2015 8-hour ozone standard of 70 ppb, especially DFW

# Findings of Interest

- Statistically significant m/p-xylene (and o-xylene) concentration increases at the Dallas Hinton site over the past 5 year period 2011-2015, coinciding with notable ozone concentration increase at the same site
- Overall flat ambient Total Non-Methane Organic Compounds (TNMOC) trend for the past 5 years in DFW