

Oregon DEQ
Hermiston – Columbia Basin
Summer 2016 O3 Study

NW Airquest Annual Meeting
Pullman WA
17 June 2016

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Multiple partners

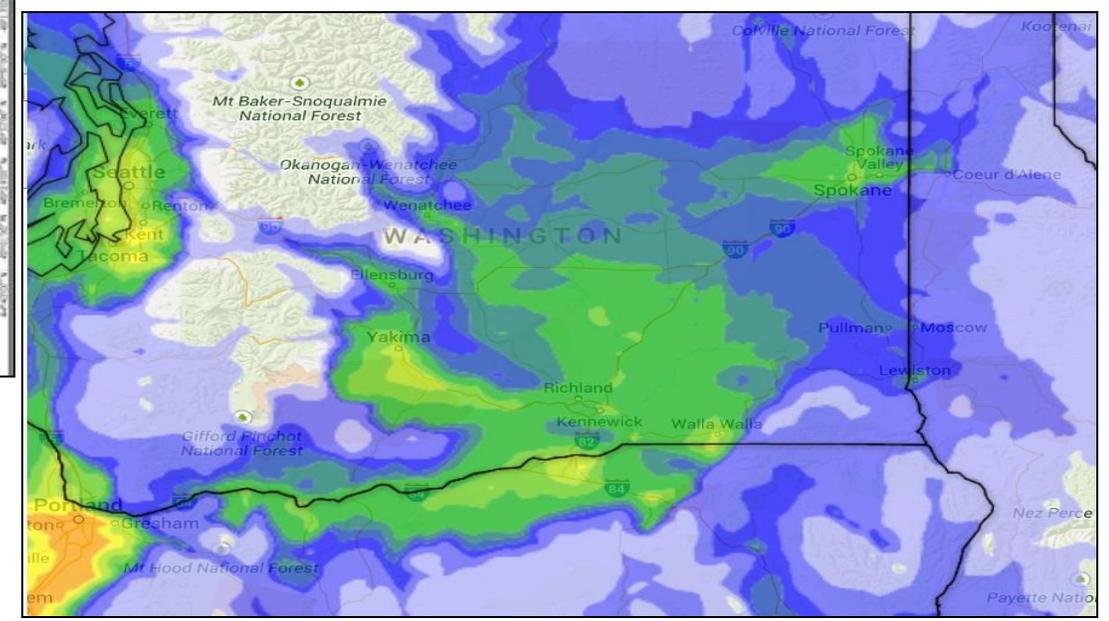
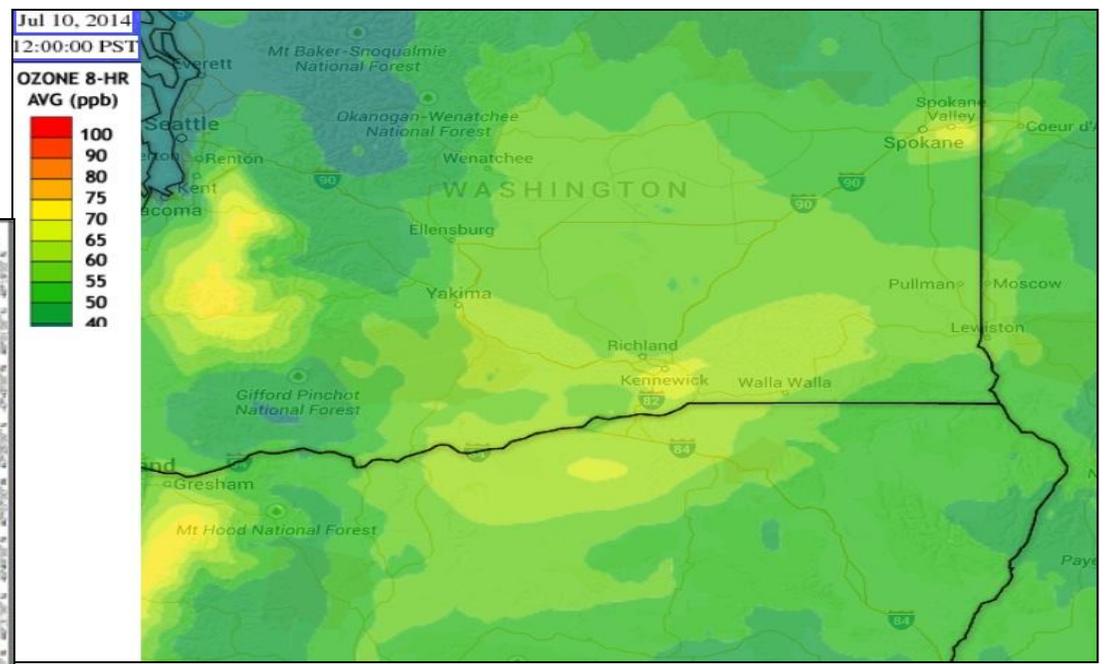
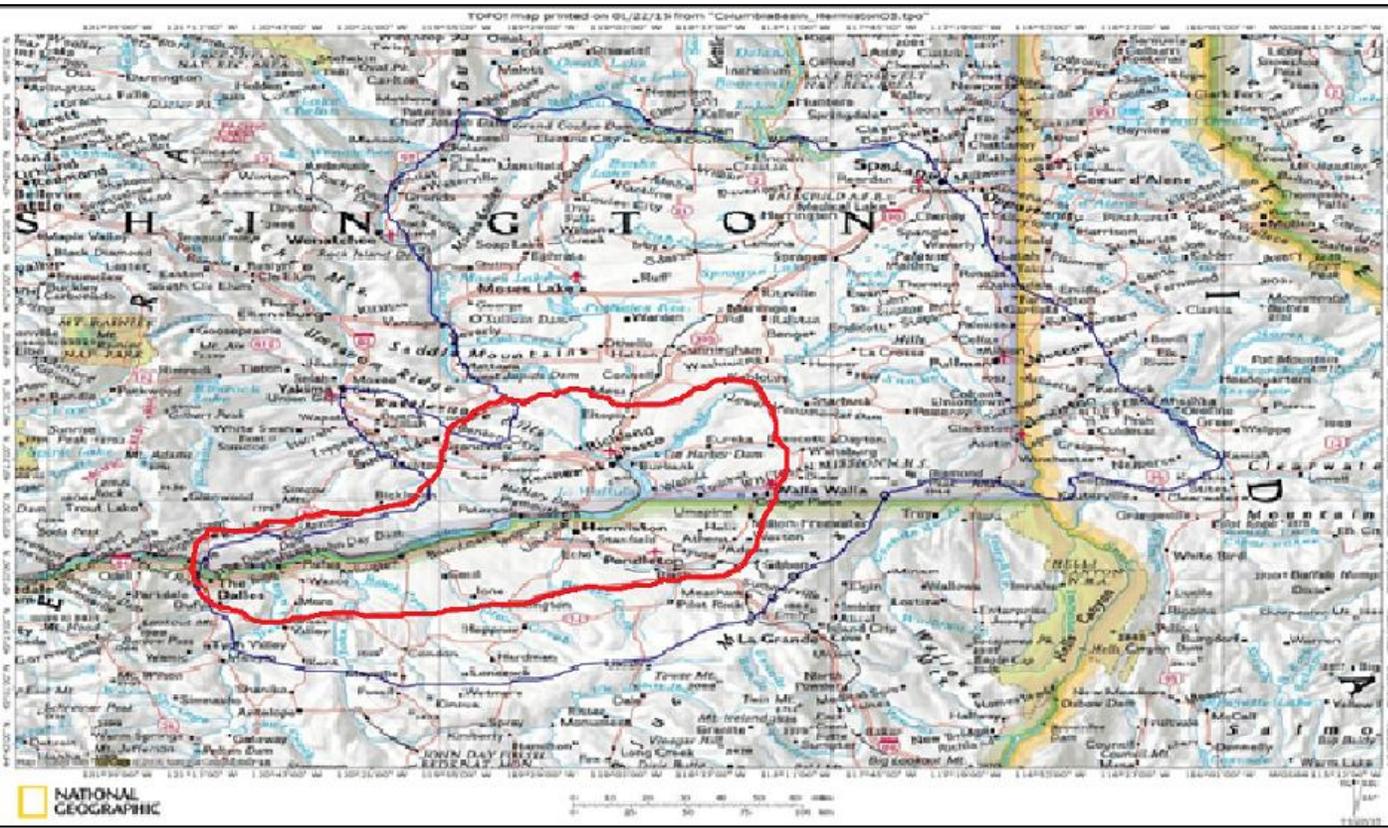
Oregon DEQ

Portland State University

Umatilla Tribes

U.S. Forest Service

EPA

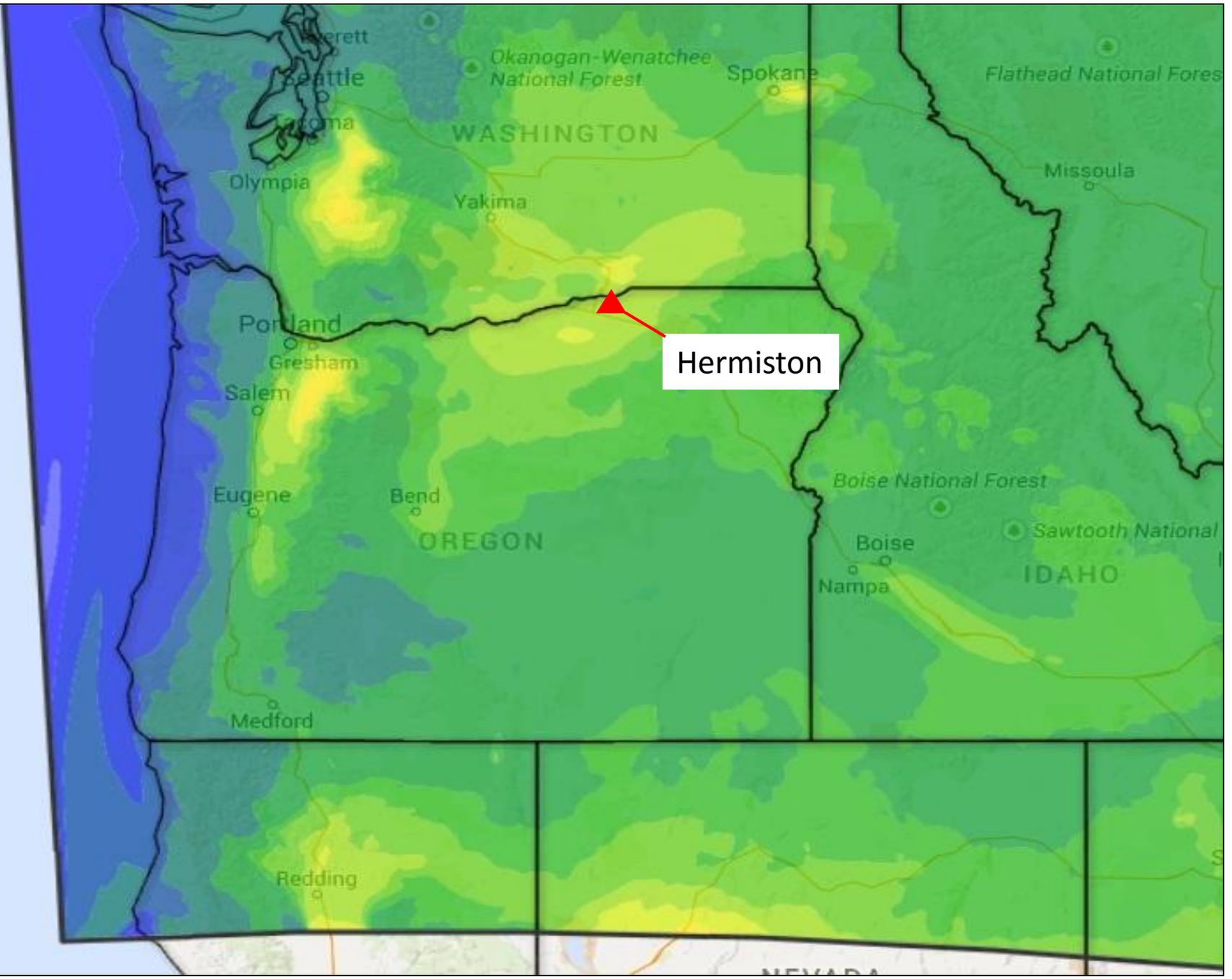
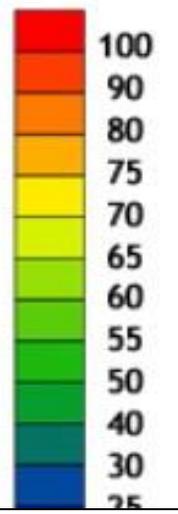




Jul 10, 2014

12:00:00 PST

**OZONE 8-HR
AVG (ppb)**



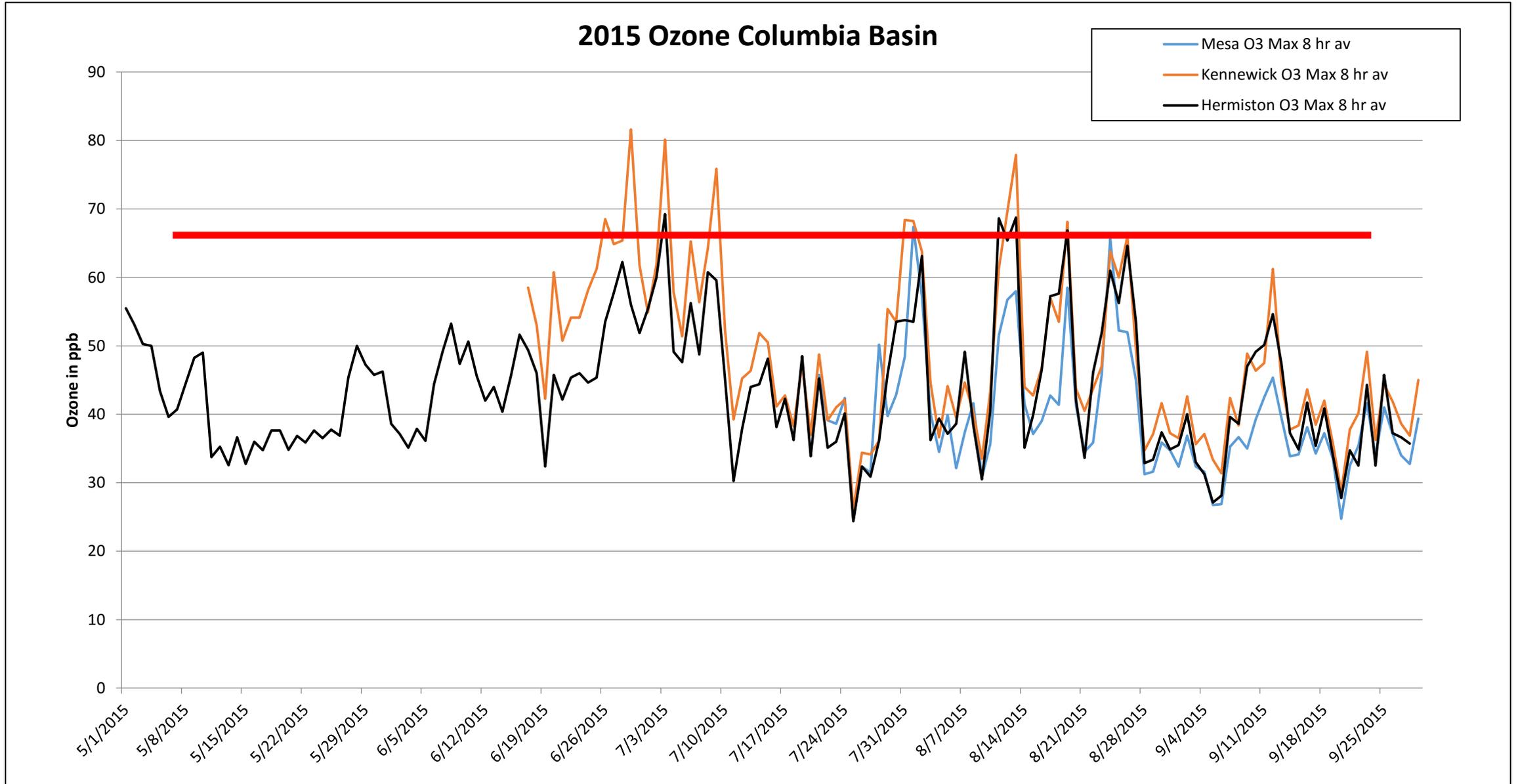
Hermiston

What does this mean for Hermiston Area?

- Hermiston barely meets standard
- The specific sources of precursors that form ozone in Hermiston are not clear
- The extent of the area affected is not known.



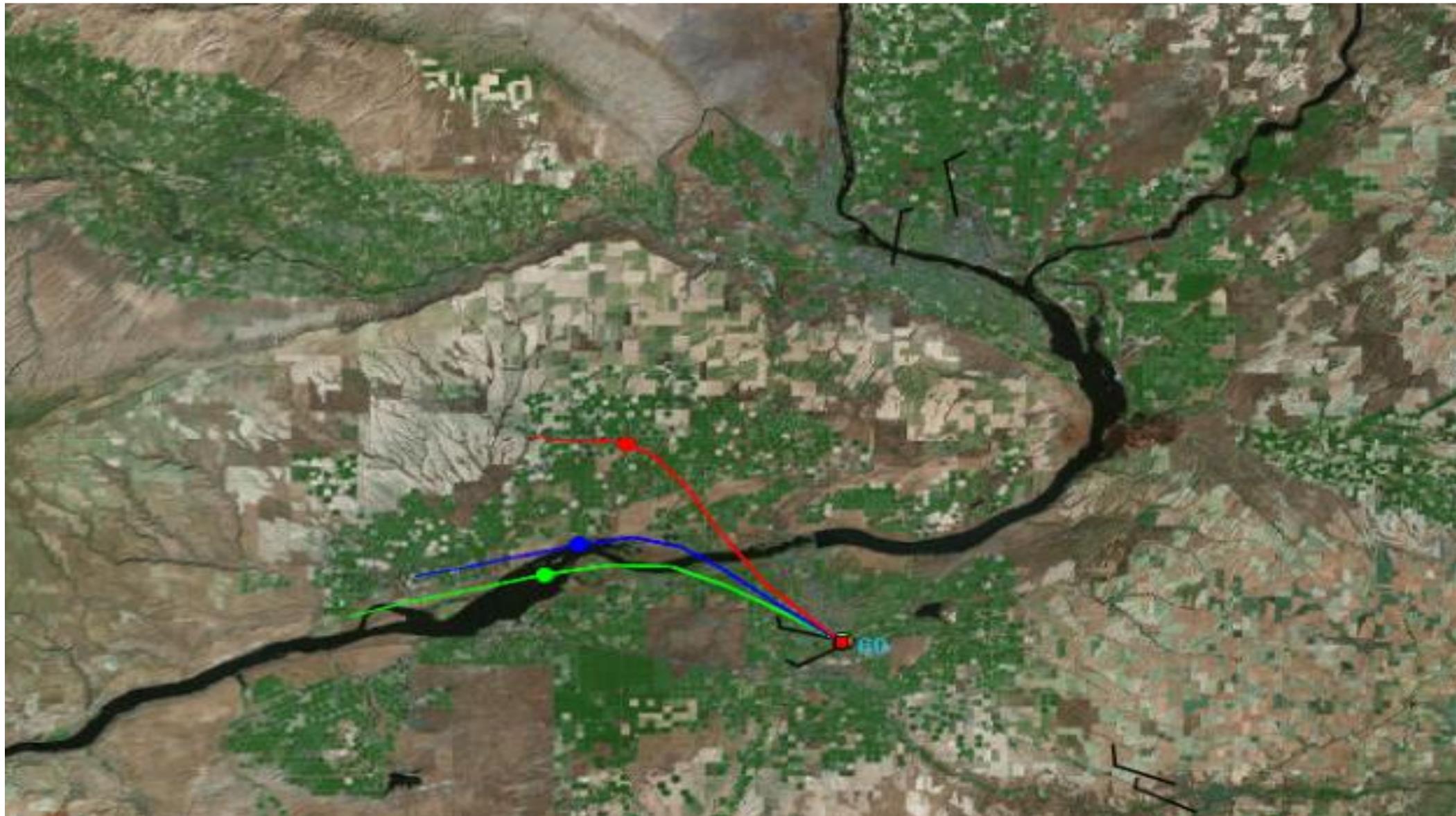
What does Hermiston's Data Show?



Hermiston O3 Back Trajectory 7/28/14 18:00; 8hr ave = 65ppb

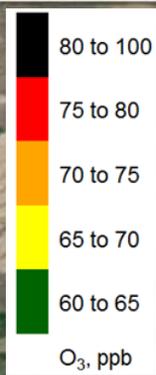


Hermiston O3 Back Trajectory 7/14/14 18:00; 8hr ave = 65ppb



Hermiston O3 Back Trajectory 8/3/14; 8hr ave = 64ppb





Some Thoughts on Sources

- Possible Nitrogen Oxide(s) sources
 - Power Plants (coal and natural gas) and other sources that use natural gas.
 - Vehicles
- Possible VOC sources
 - Solvent; Gas distribution facilities; ethanol facilities
 - Vegetation – agricultural and forestry
 - Vehicles
- Energy Source – Sun and Hot summer days

Oregon Study

1) DEQ O3 Monitoring Network

a) The Dalles monitor

b) 2B Model 202 Model monitors

Paterson School

Bureau of Reclamation Pump Station

Port Kelley

possible mobile monitor

2) Cell Towers: five O3, NO2, and NO monitors

3) PSU Passive samplers for NO, NO2 and O3: Fifty in the Hermiston region to capture average levels of NO, NO2 and O3 upwind, within and downwind of Hermiston.

3) Meteorological station at Port Kelley

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Four deployments:

- Deployment #1: Before high ozone levels are expected but winds are from the west in order to capture precursor levels before high levels of oxidation (i.e. cooler temperatures but westerly winds)
- Deployment #2 , #3, #4 : During peak ozone seasons in July,

3) Meteorological station at Port Kelley

ODEQ Monitoring and APIS Cell Tower Sites



PSU portion of the Study

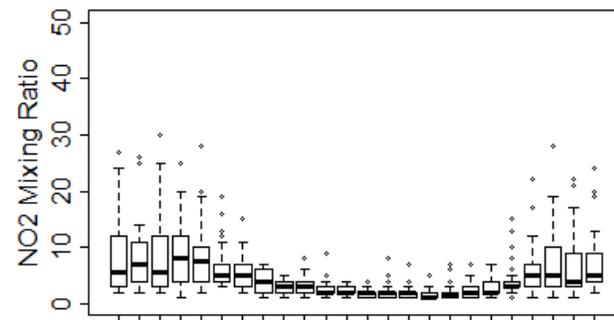
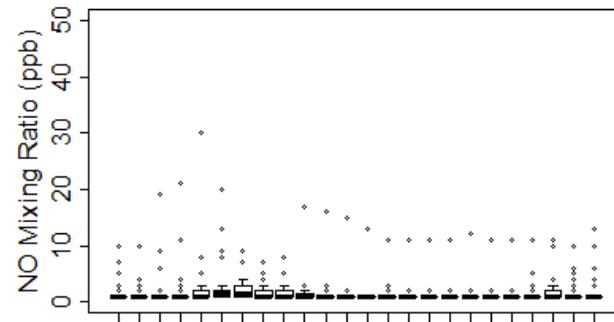
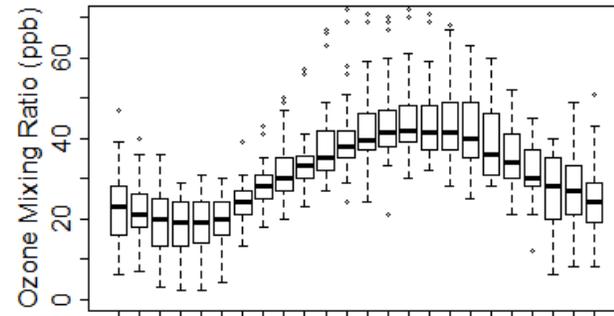
PSU Passive samplers for NO, NO₂ and O₃: Fifty in the Hermiston region to capture average levels of NO, NO₂ and O₃ upwind, within and downwind of Hermiston.

Four deployments:

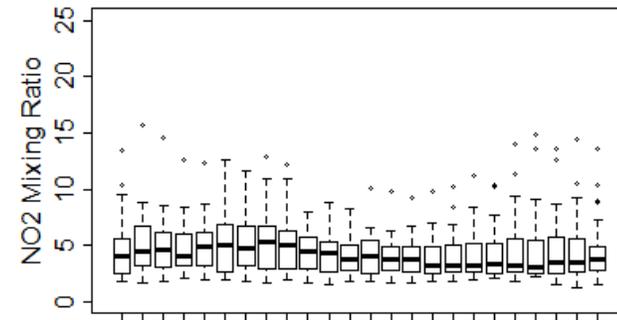
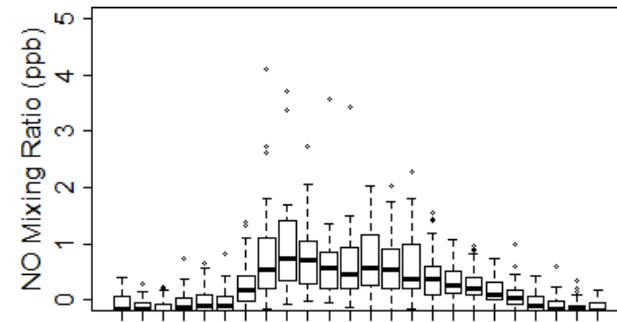
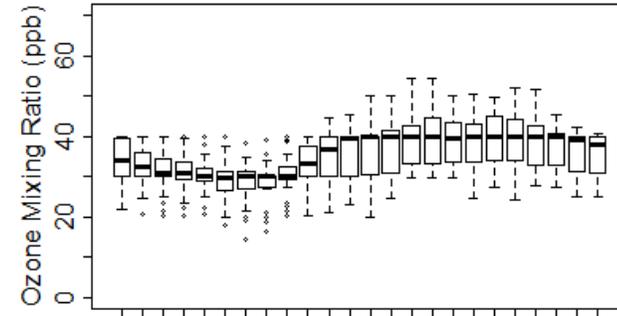
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Where are the sources that lead to ozone formation?
Are they limited to Hermiston in the Columbia Basin?

NOTE:
Y axis values for NOx
are different for
Hermiston and
Wishram

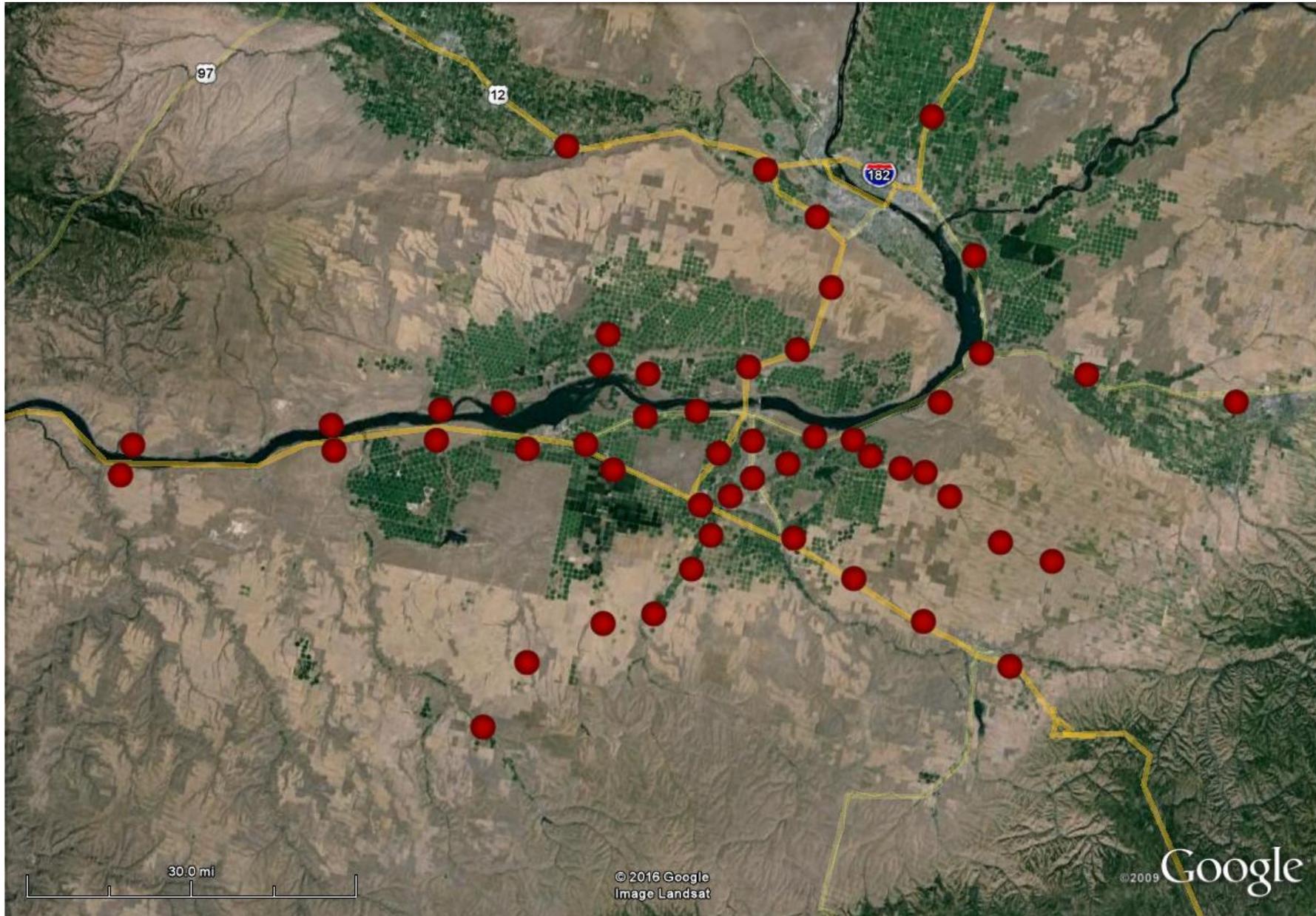


Hermiston Diurnal Jun 2007



Wishram Diurnal Jun 2014

Potential PSU Passive Sampling Sites



Paterson School on bluff overlooking Columbia to the south



Paterson School Shed



Bureau of Reclamation Pumping Station looking NE towards Wallula Gap



Wallula Yacht Club Shed



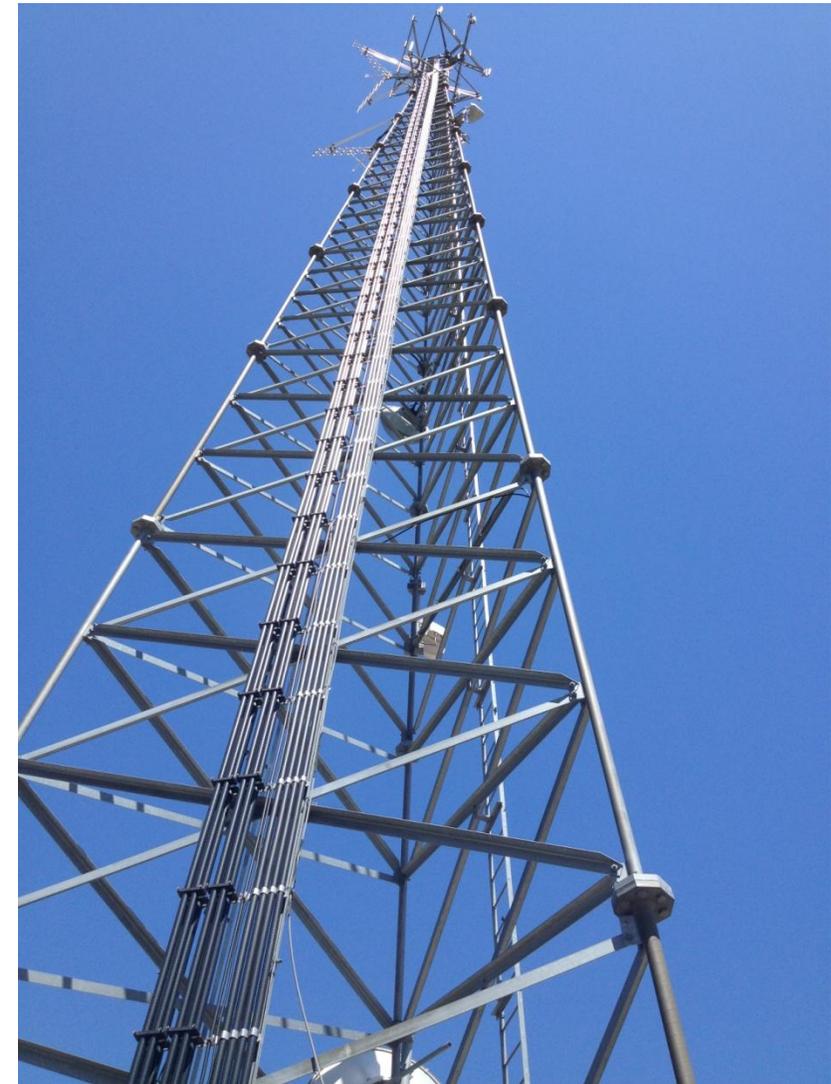
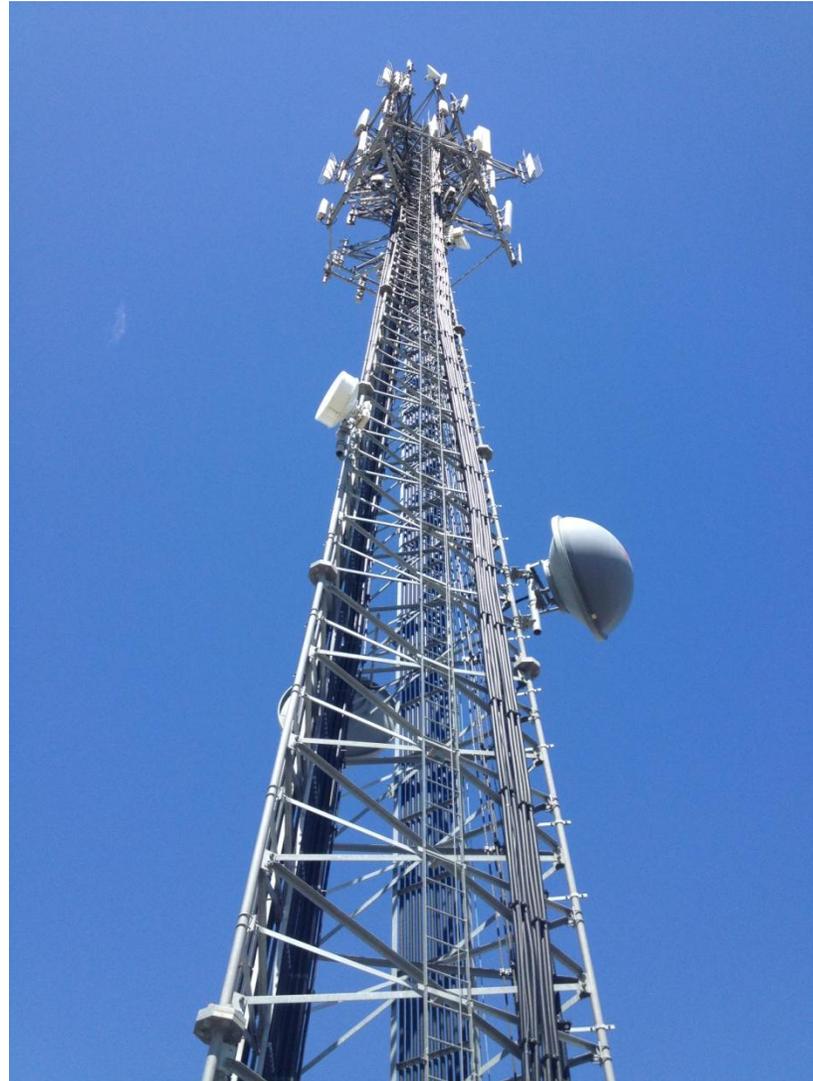
Wallula Yacht Club Open Space



Wallula Yacht Club looking N towards Wallula Gap



Cell Towers



Cell Tower 1: Above Wallula Gap



Cell Tower: Near Hermiston



Cell Tower Understory



Cell Tower Understory



Questions

Yada yada yada