

# Levels and Sources of Formaldehyde in the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley

**Rong Li, Brian Himes, Rick Hardy, Carl Brown, Philip Hagihara**  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

**Tom Jobson, Miao Wen, Yibo Huangfu**  
Laboratory for Atmospheric Research  
Washington State University

**Julie Simpson, Mary Fauci**  
Air Quality Program, Nez Perce Tribe

**Brigitta Gruenberg, Drew Pendleton**  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

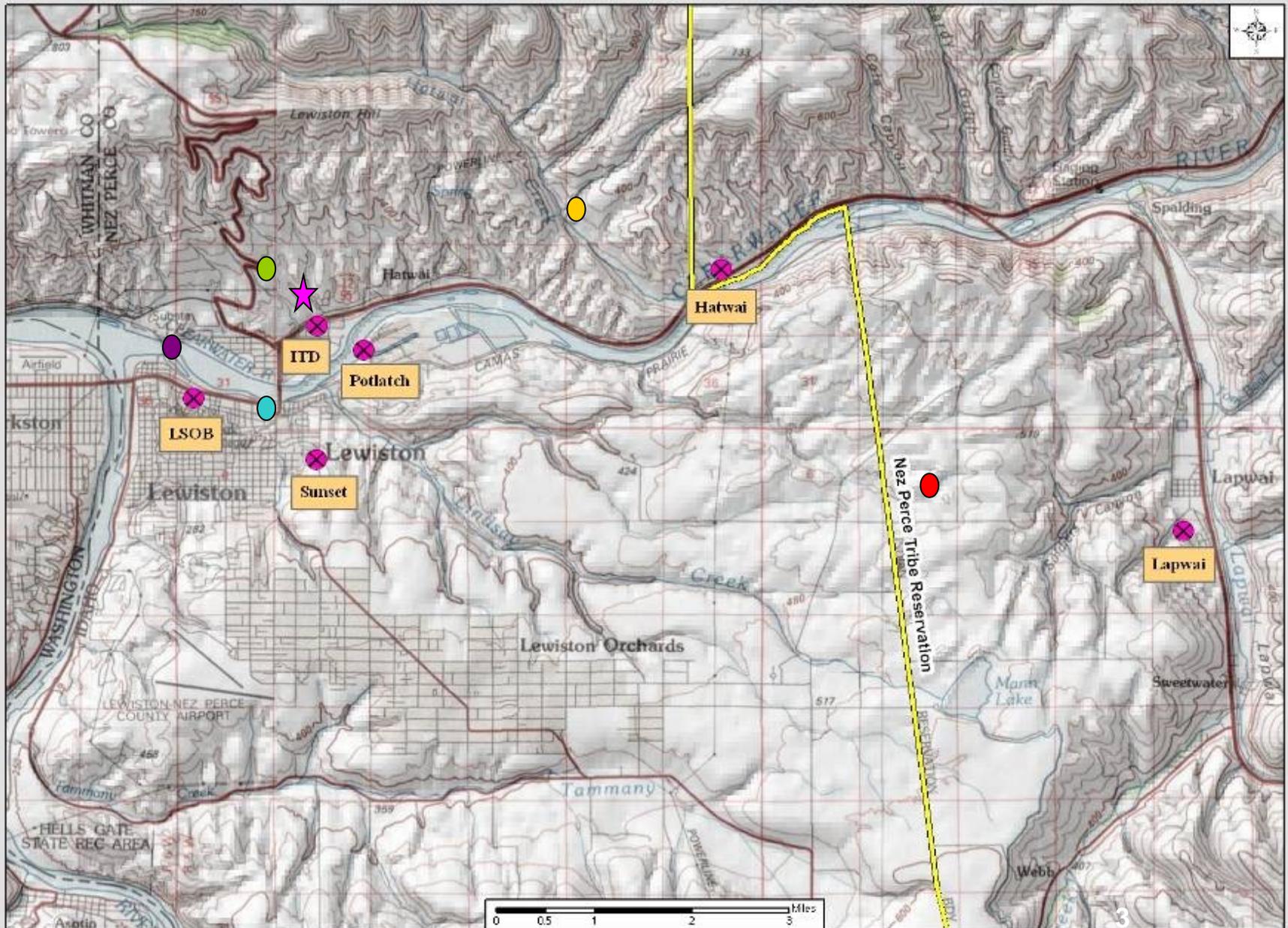
# Motivation

- Adverse health effects
- One of the key pollutants responsible for overall cancer risk nationwide

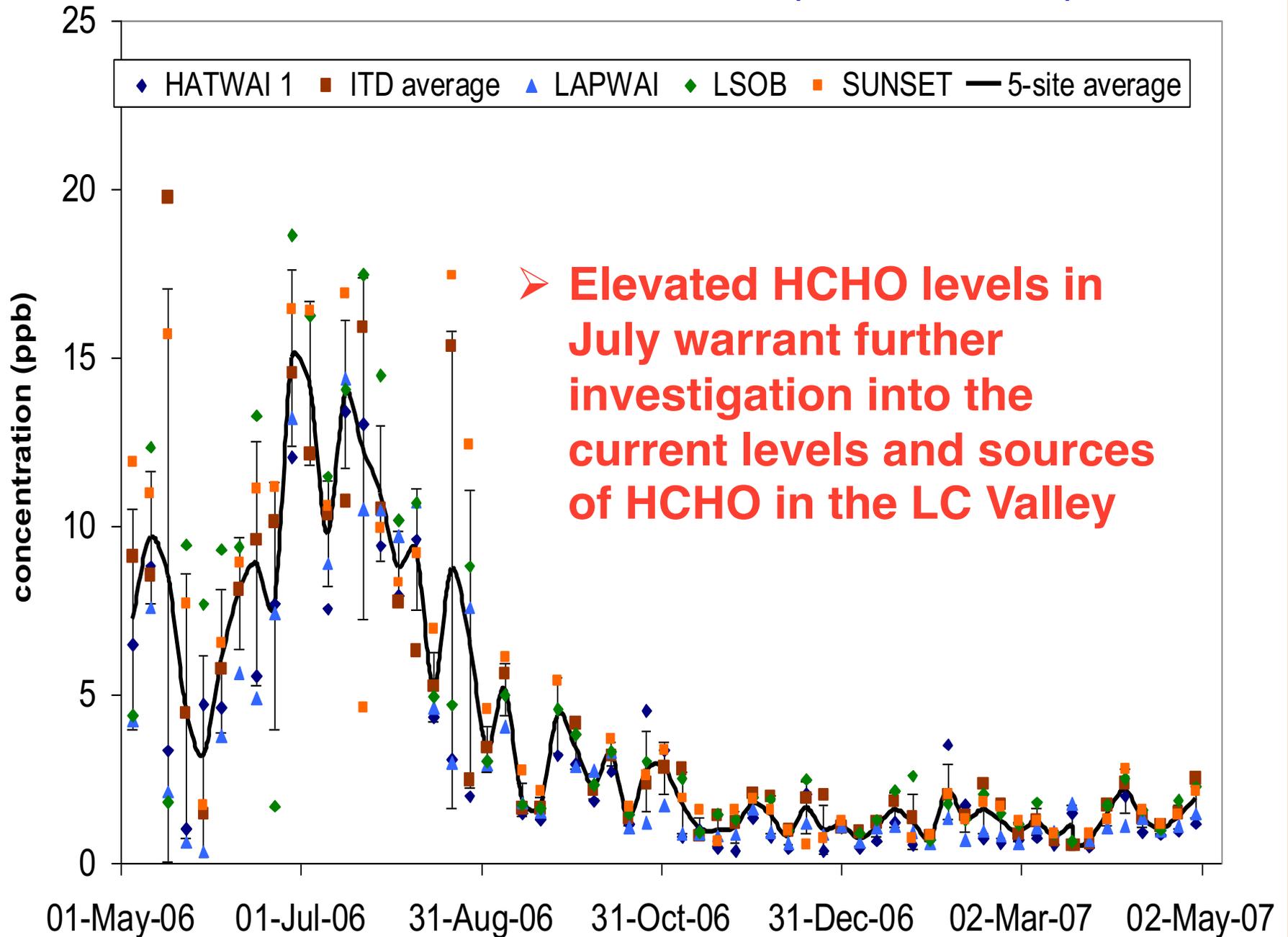


**Concern: A previous study discovered elevated HCHO levels in the LC Valley**

# LOCATIONS OF MONITORING SITES (2006-2007)



# 24-HR HCHO CONCENTRATIONS (2006-2007)



# MEASUREMENTS (4 WEEKS EACH SUMMER 2016-2017)



12-hr sampling: 7 AM to 7 PM & 7 PM to 7 AM

# MACL AT SUNSET SITE (2016-2017)



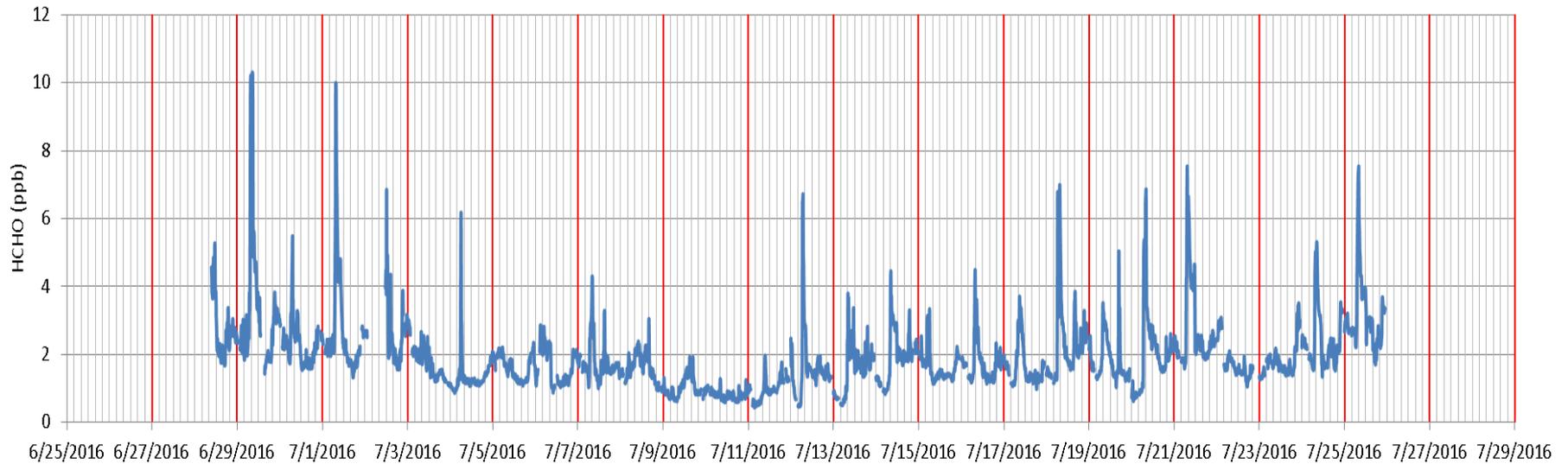
1-min measurements in addition to 12-hr sampling

## AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS

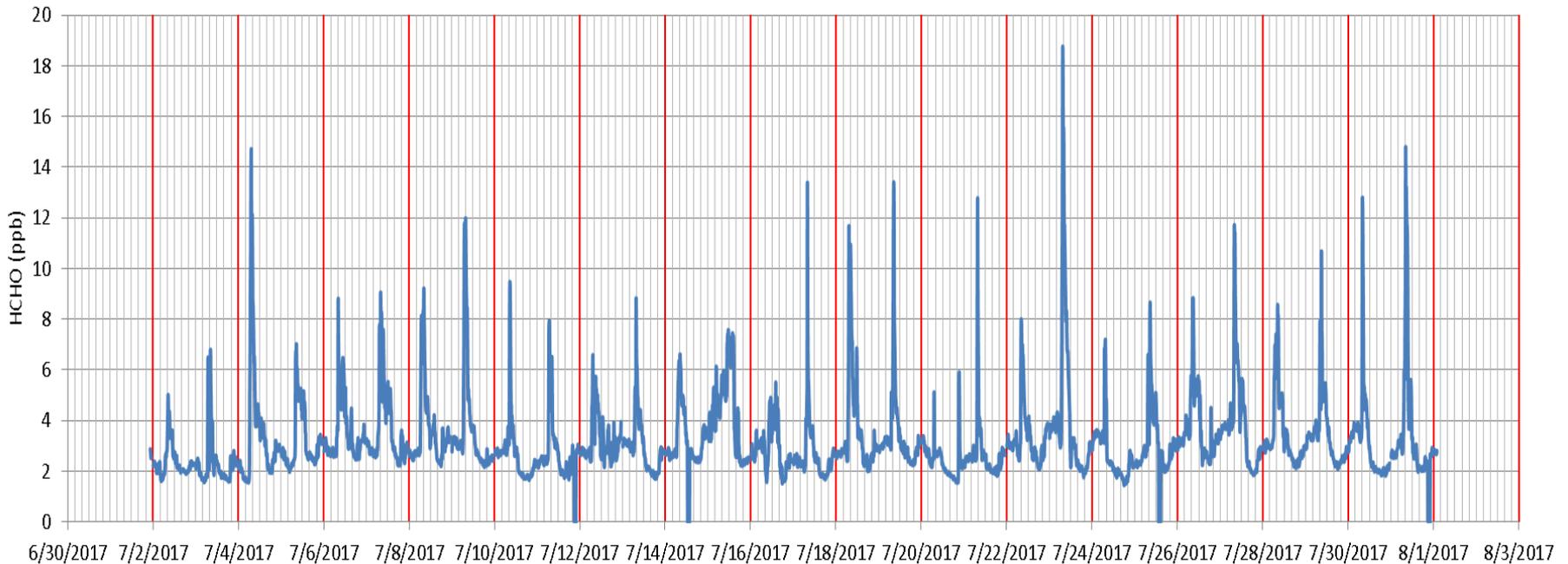
	Species	Site	Average (ppbv)	Standard Deviation	Samples
2016	HCHO	Sunset	2.02	0.93	86
		Hatwai	2.35	0.75	53
		Asotin	2.97	1	50
	CH <sub>3</sub> CHO	Sunset	1	0.64	86
		Hatwai	0.99	0.5	53
		Asotin	1.2	0.77	50
	Species	Site	Average (ppbv)	Standard Deviation	Samples
2017	HCHO	Sunset	4.81	0.85	56
		Hatwai	3.19	0.92	56
		Asotin	4.63	1.12	56
	CH <sub>3</sub> CHO	Sunset	1.98	0.76	56
		Hatwai	1.79	0.52	56
		Asotin	2.02	0.70	56

< HCHO levels in July 2006:10-20 ppb

# MACL measurements: Time series of HCHO at the Sunset site in 2016



# MACL measurements: Time series of HCHO at the Sunset site in 2017



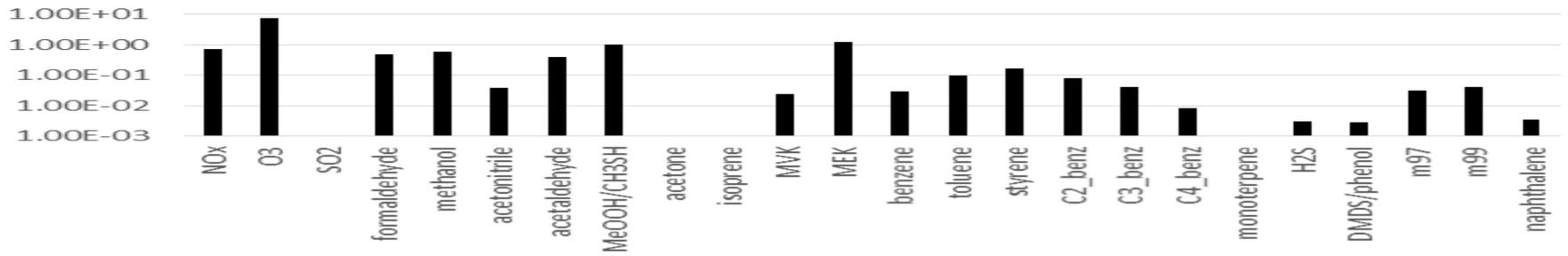
# PMF runs

- Positive Matrix Factorization (PMF) model
- Newest version PFM5.0
- Goal: Identify sources of air pollutants (e.g. Toxics)
- MACL measurements at the Sunset site
  - ❖ 10-min data
  - ❖ 2016
  - ❖ 2017

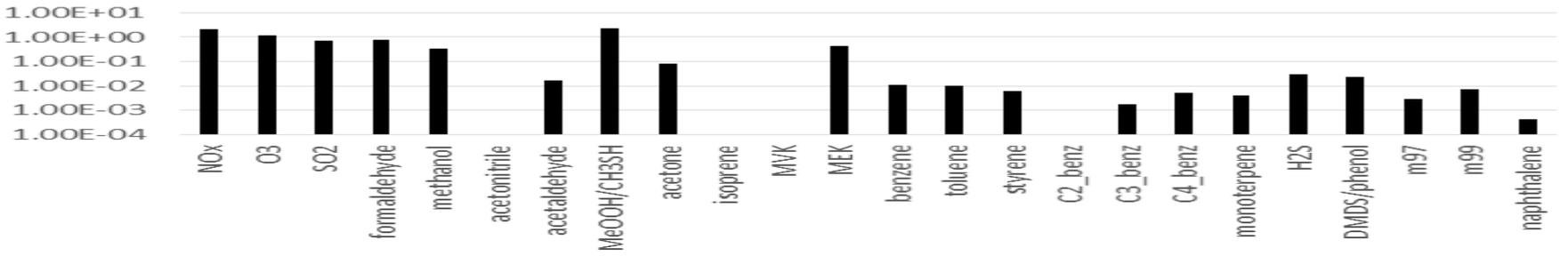


# 2017 PMF results

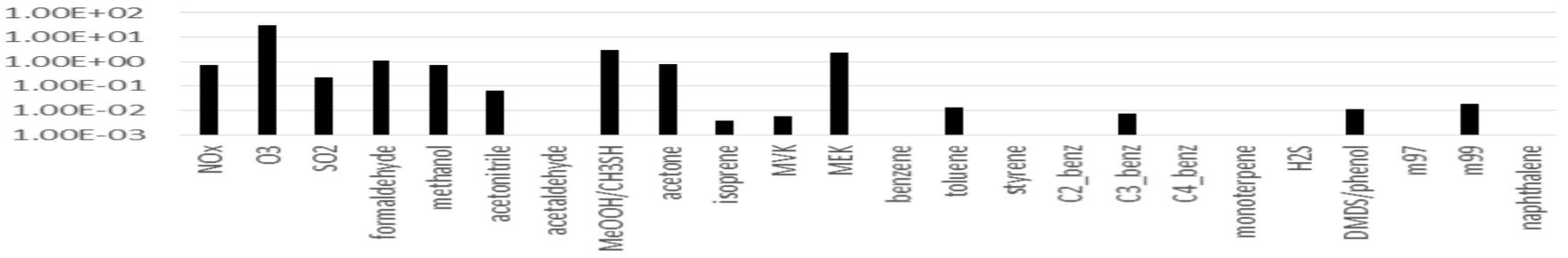
### traffic



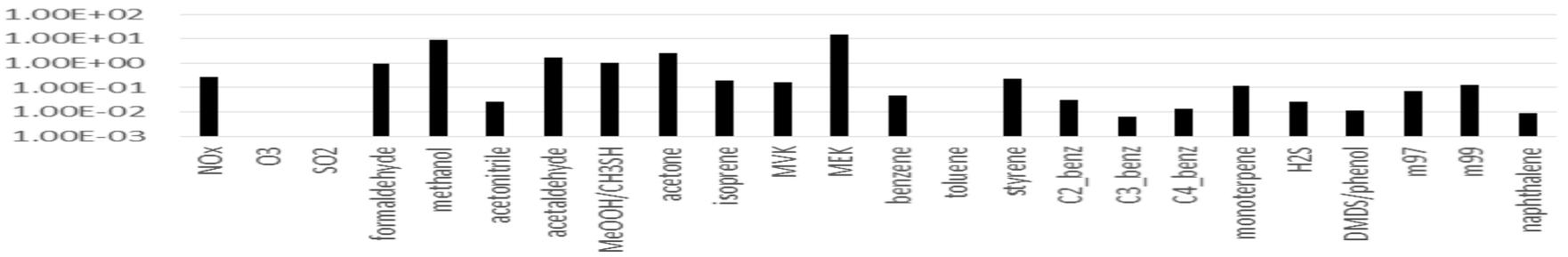
### paper mill



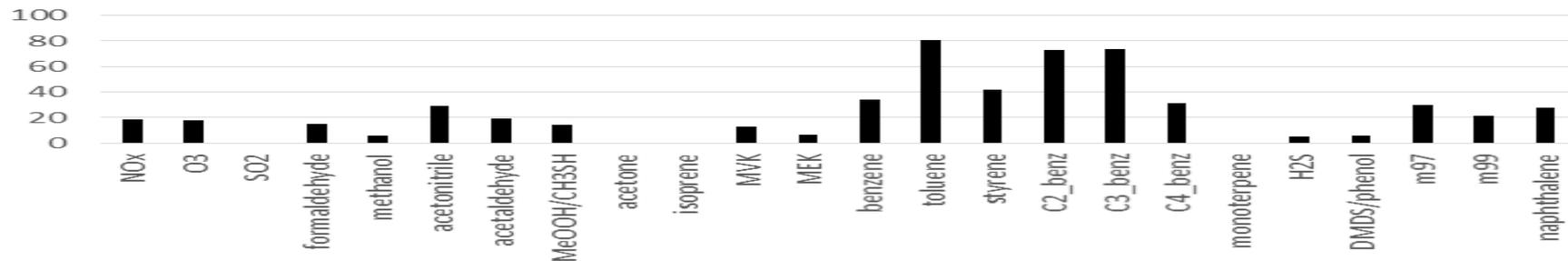
### secondary formation



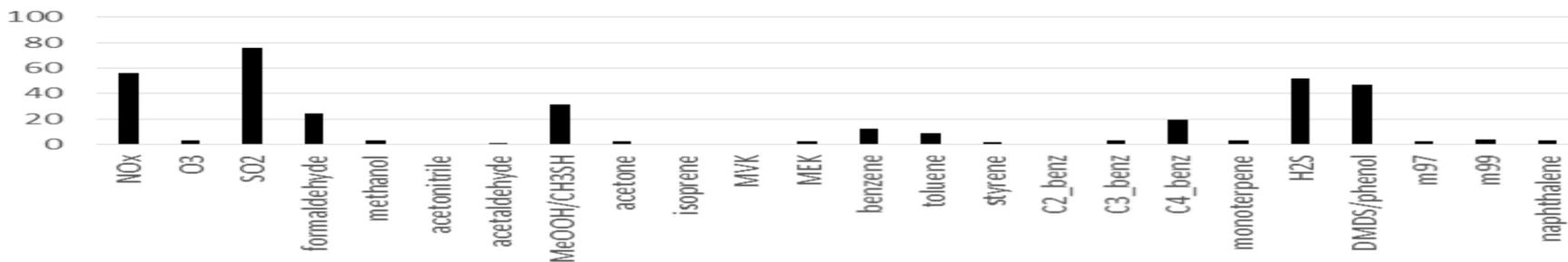
### biogenic



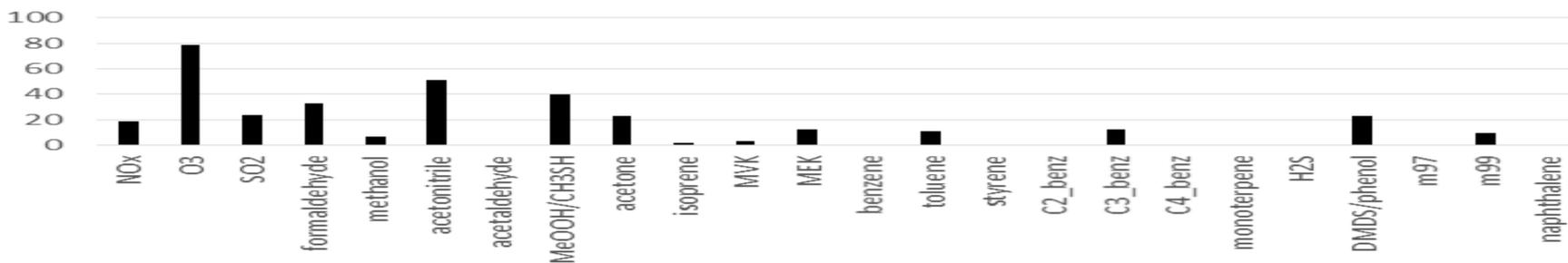
### traffic



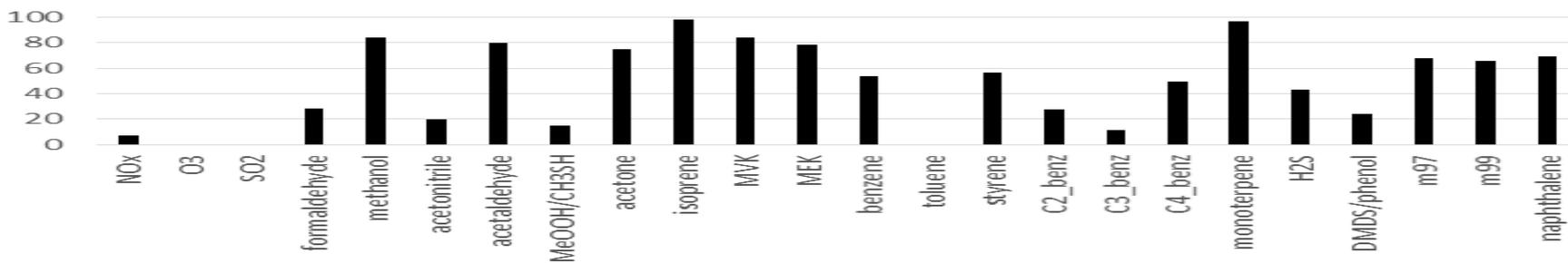
### paper mill



### secondary formation

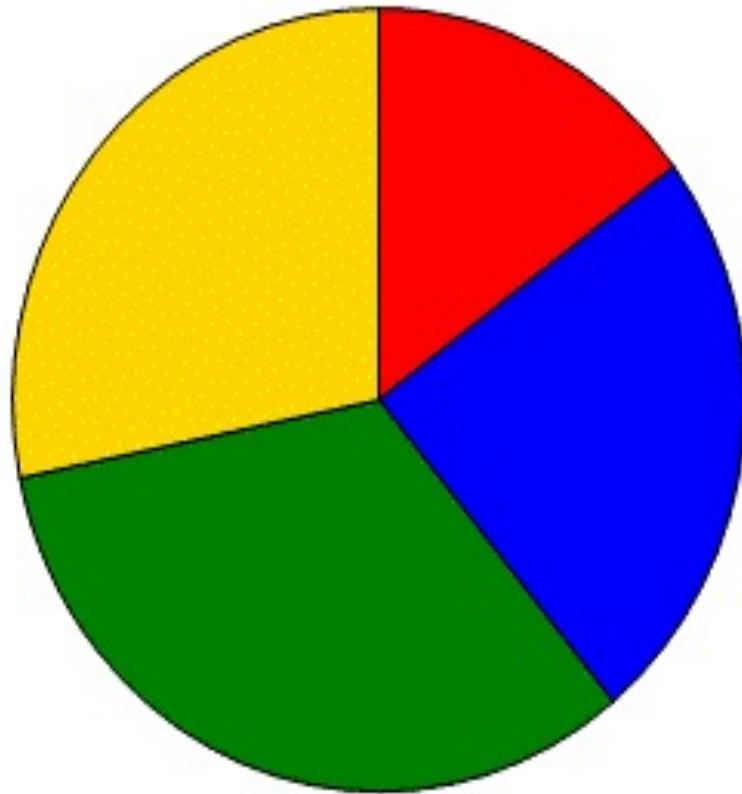


### biogenic



Contributions of the sources. Factor 1-4 represent traffic sources mixed with a little photochemical formation, the influence of the paper mill, secondary formation & mixing from residual layer, and biogenic sources

formaldehyde - Run 1

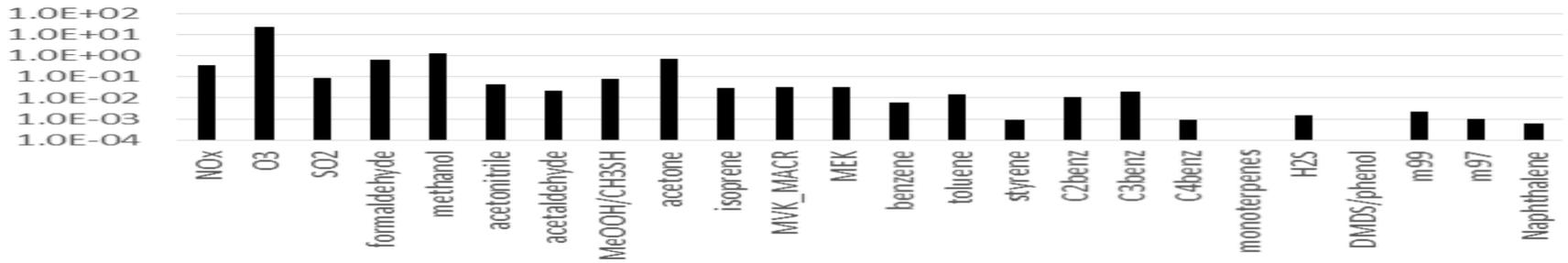


Factor Contribution > 0.05 %

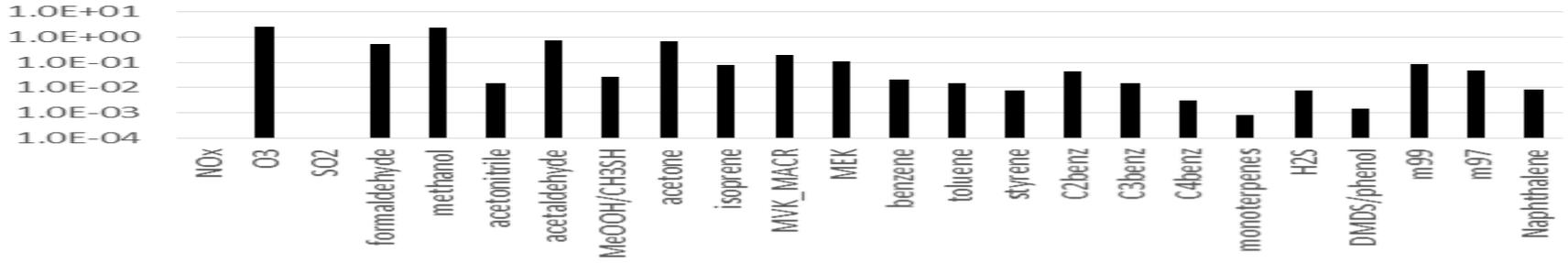
- Factor 1 = 0.48568 (14.9 %)
- Factor 2 = 0.78920 (24.1 %)
- Factor 3 = 1.07290 (32.8 %)
- Factor 4 = 0.92168 (28.2 %)

# 2016 PMF results

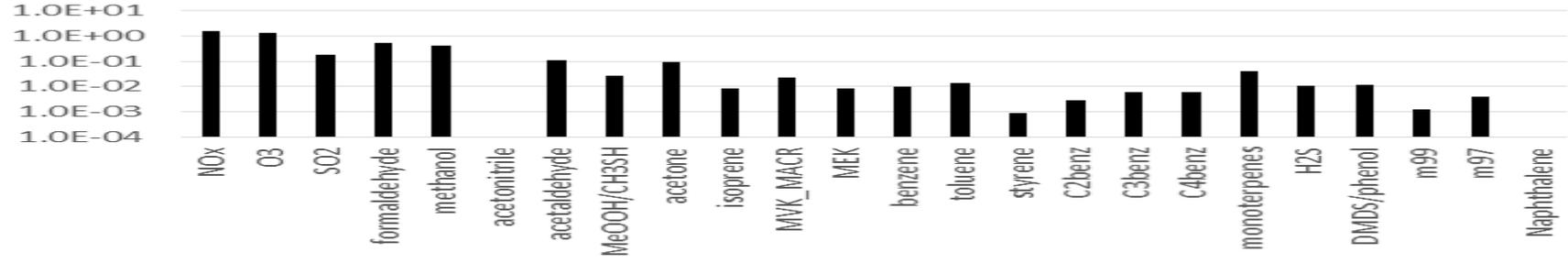
## secondary formation



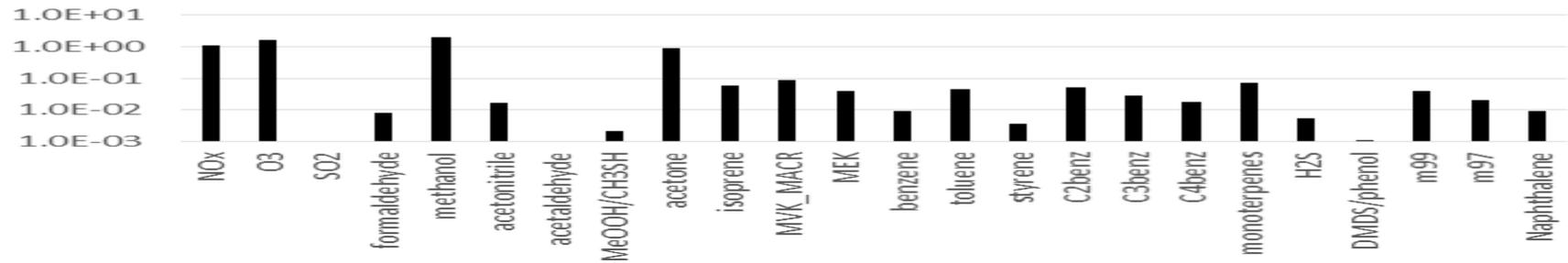
## biogenic



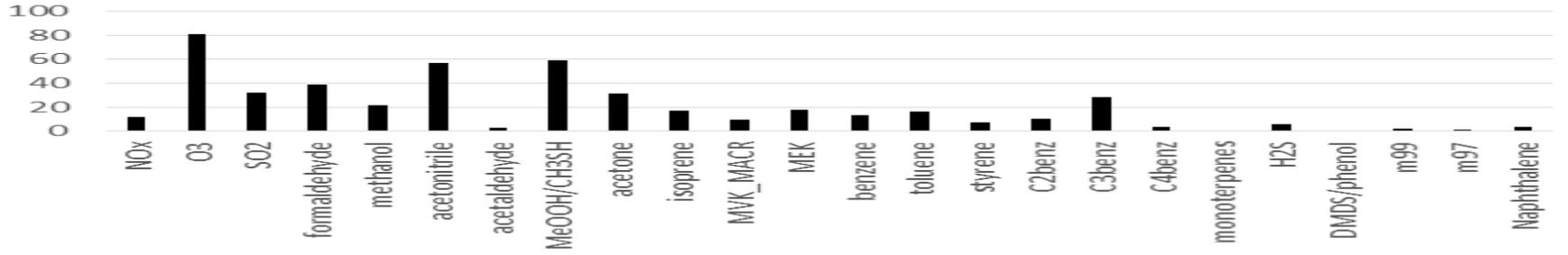
## paper mill



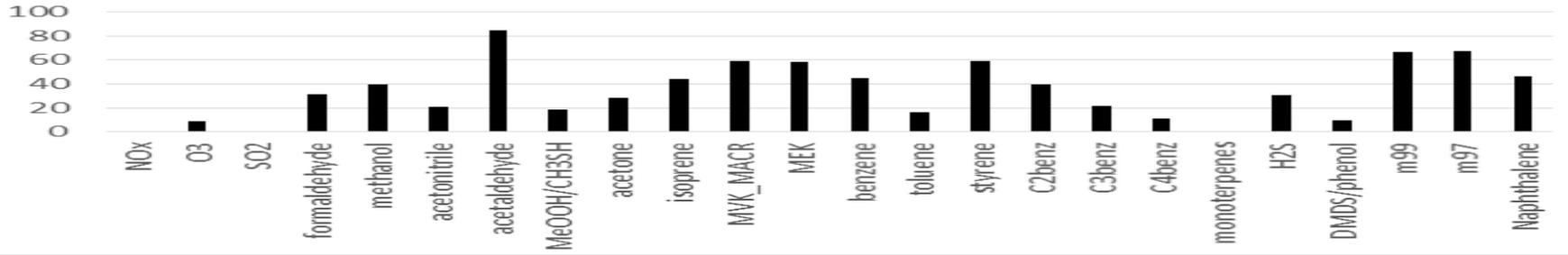
## traffic



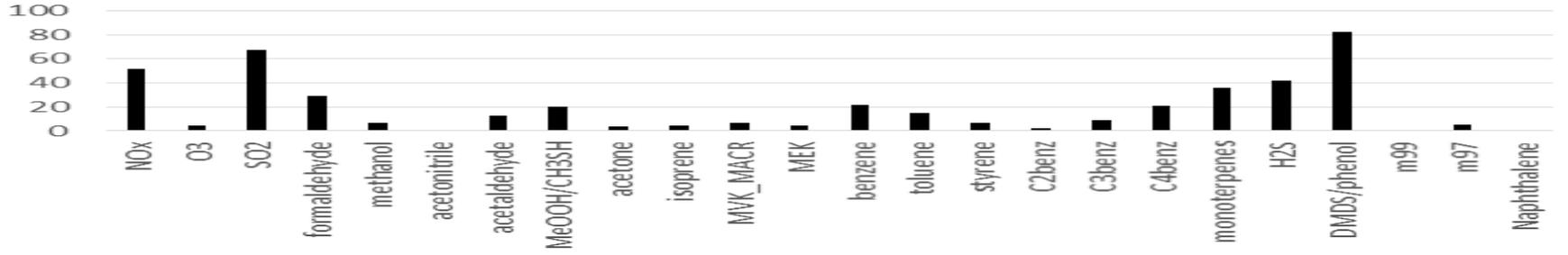
### secondary formation



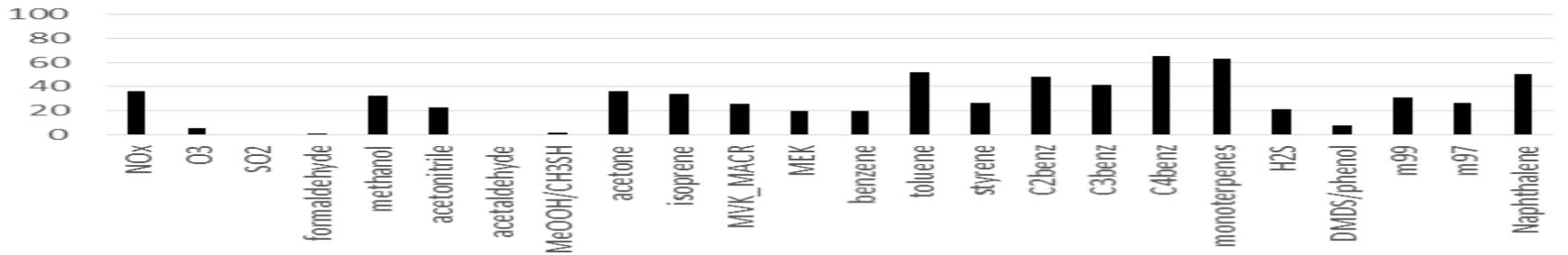
### biogenic



### paper mill



### traffic

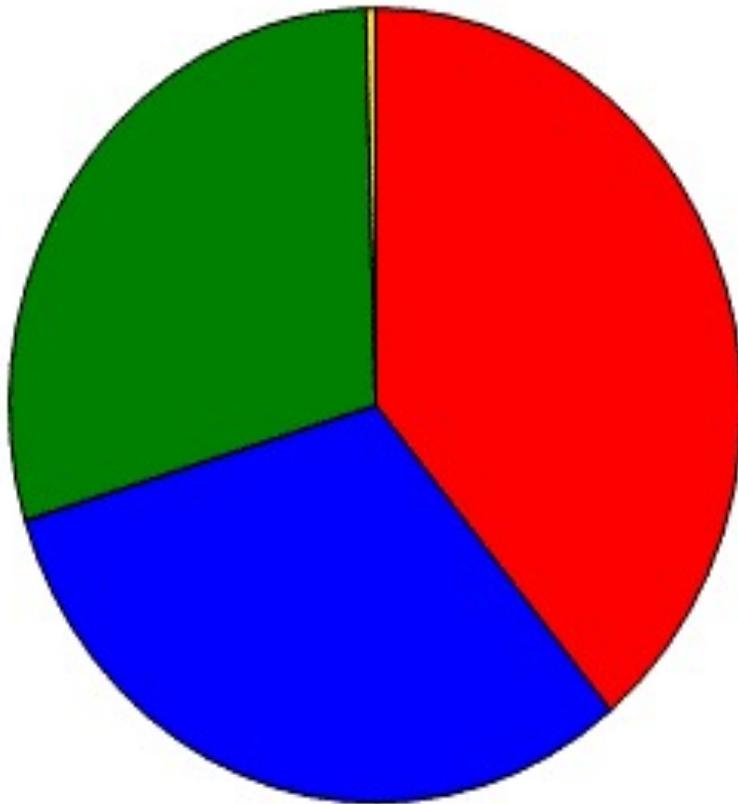


Contributions of the sources. Factor 1-4 represents secondary formation & mixing from residual layer, biogenic & other surface sources, the influence of the paper mill, and traffic sources

formaldehyde - Run 7

Factor Contribution > 0.05 %

- Factor 1 = 0.69222 (38.9 %)
- Factor 2 = 0.55748 (31.4 %)
- Factor 3 = 0.51950 (29.2 %)
- Factor 4 = 0.00800 (0.5 %)



# Summary and Conclusion

- Performed PMF modeling to understand the sources of formaldehyde
- Four major sources:
  - ❖ Secondary formation & mixing from residual layer
  - ❖ Biogenic sources
  - ❖ Emissions from the paper mill
  - ❖ Traffic sources