

# Ozone and Particulate Matter Levels in Albuquerque – Bernalillo County

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Air Quality Program**



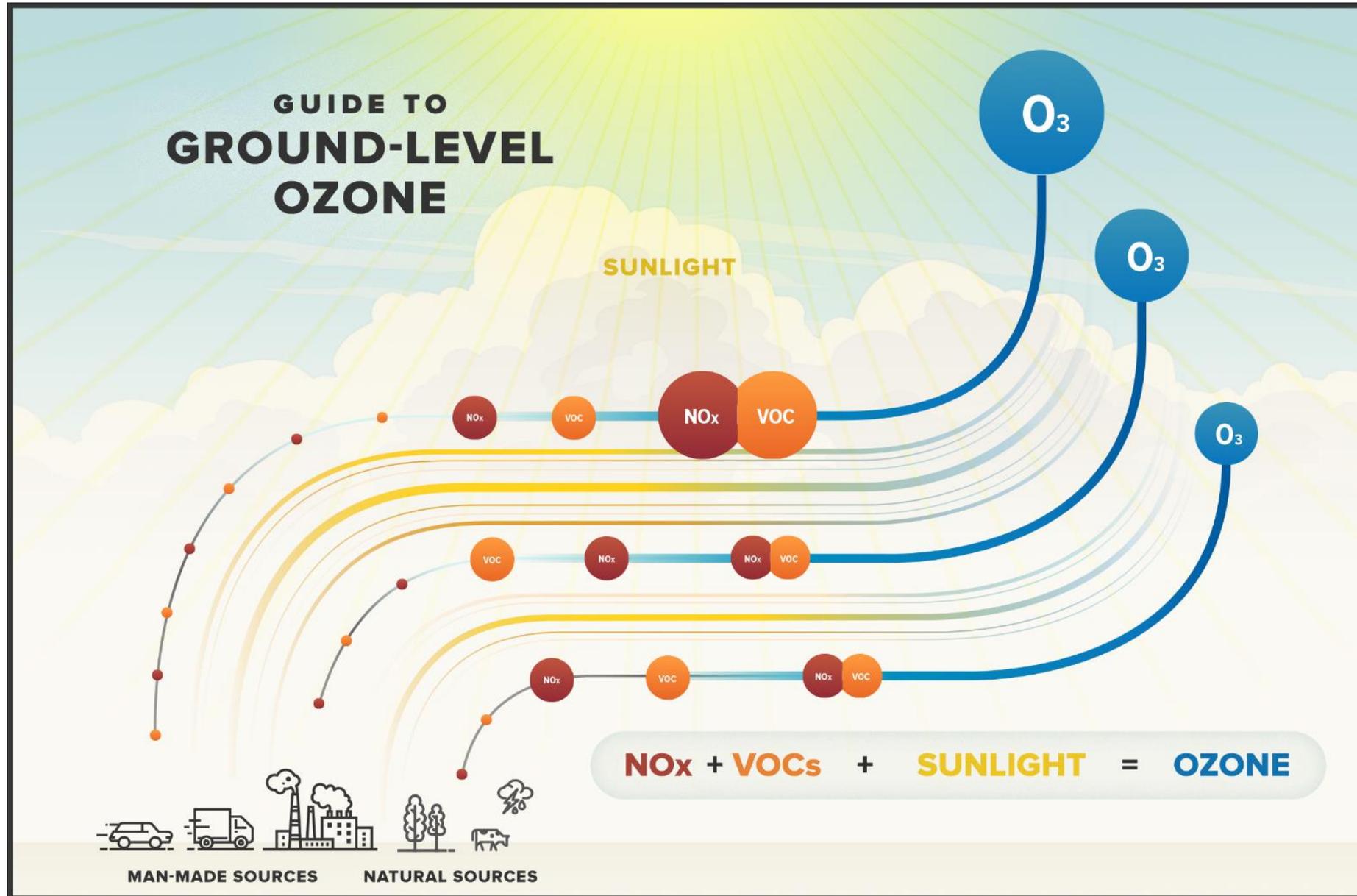
# Purpose of this Presentation

- Ozone
  - Description, it's effects, and how it is formed
  - Where it occurs in the atmosphere
  - Ozone in Albuquerque/Bernalillo County
  - Initiatives to address ozone
- Particulate Matter
  - Description, it's effects
  - How it behaves in the air
- Current Ozone and PM Levels

# What Is Ozone?

- Highly reactive gas composed of three oxygen atoms
- Natural and a man made product
- Occurs in the Earth's upper atmosphere (the stratosphere) and lower atmosphere (the troposphere)
- Can be good or bad depending on where it is in our atmosphere
  - Can damage the lungs, aggravate respiratory diseases
  - Damage plants, crops, ecosystems
  - Protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays

# How Is Ozone Formed?



# Ozone Precursors from Mobile Sources



# Ozone in Albuquerque-Bernalillo County

- Photochemical Modeling of June and July 2017 Ozone Episodes
  - June 2017 episode was driven largely by emissions outside Albuquerque/Bernalillo County
  - July 2017 episode was driven more strongly by local emissions from within Albuquerque/Bernalillo County
  - Local emission controls (if required) less effective for long-range pollutant transport from outside Albuquerque/Bernalillo County
  - Local emission controls will be more effective at reducing ozone when ozone is driven more strongly by local emissions
- The takeaway from this report is that it is both a transport and local problem
- Photochemical modeling report available at:  
<https://www.cabq.gov/airquality/documents/air-quality-modeling-of-2017-ozone-episodes-in-the-city-of-albuquerque.pdf>

# EHD Initiatives to Address Ozone

- Current Initiatives:

- EHD supports State NMED proposed oil & gas ozone pre-cursor rules
- Exceptional events demonstration to EPA
  - Events that may influence measurements in the air monitoring network
- EPA Ozone Advance program
  - Voluntary EPA program for ozone attainment areas

- Future Initiatives:

- Proposed photochemical assessment monitoring (“PAMS”)
  - Enhanced monitoring of ozone, NO<sub>x</sub>, and VOCs
- Additional modeling of VOC role in ozone formation

# Particulate Matter

# What Is Particulate Matter?

- Mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air
- Can be seen with the naked eye but can also be so small that it can only be detected using an electron microscope.
- Chemically diverse
- Can injure the respiratory tract and harm health
- Large particulate comes from wind-blown dust, unpaved roads, rock crushing & screening
  - Large enough to fall within 1000 feet or less
- Fine particulates primarily come from combustion sources
  - So light that they may travel for thousands of miles

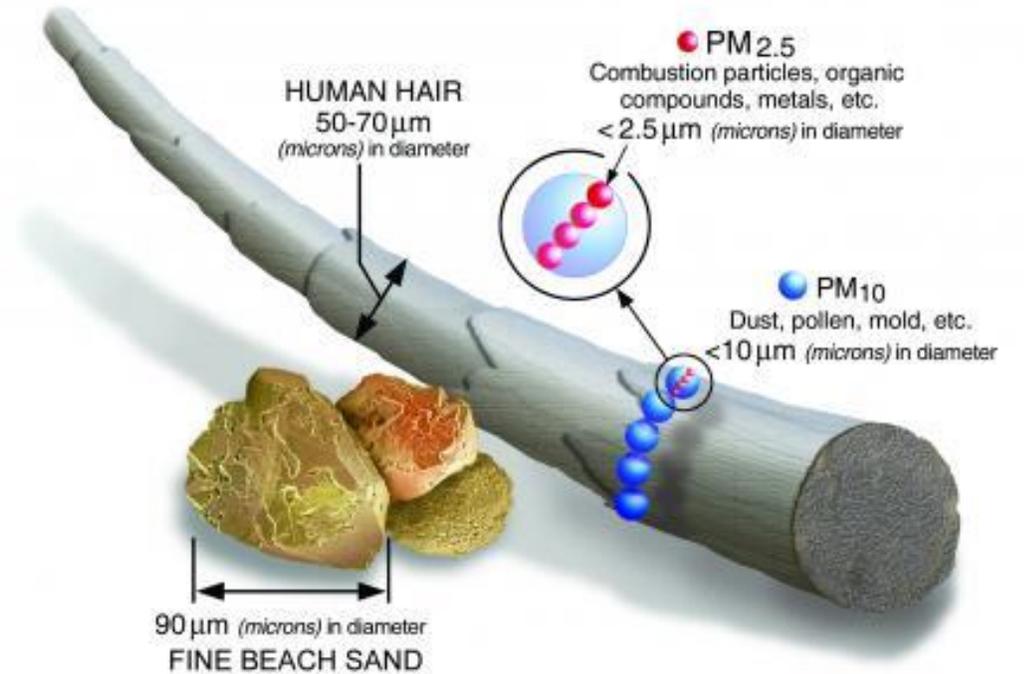
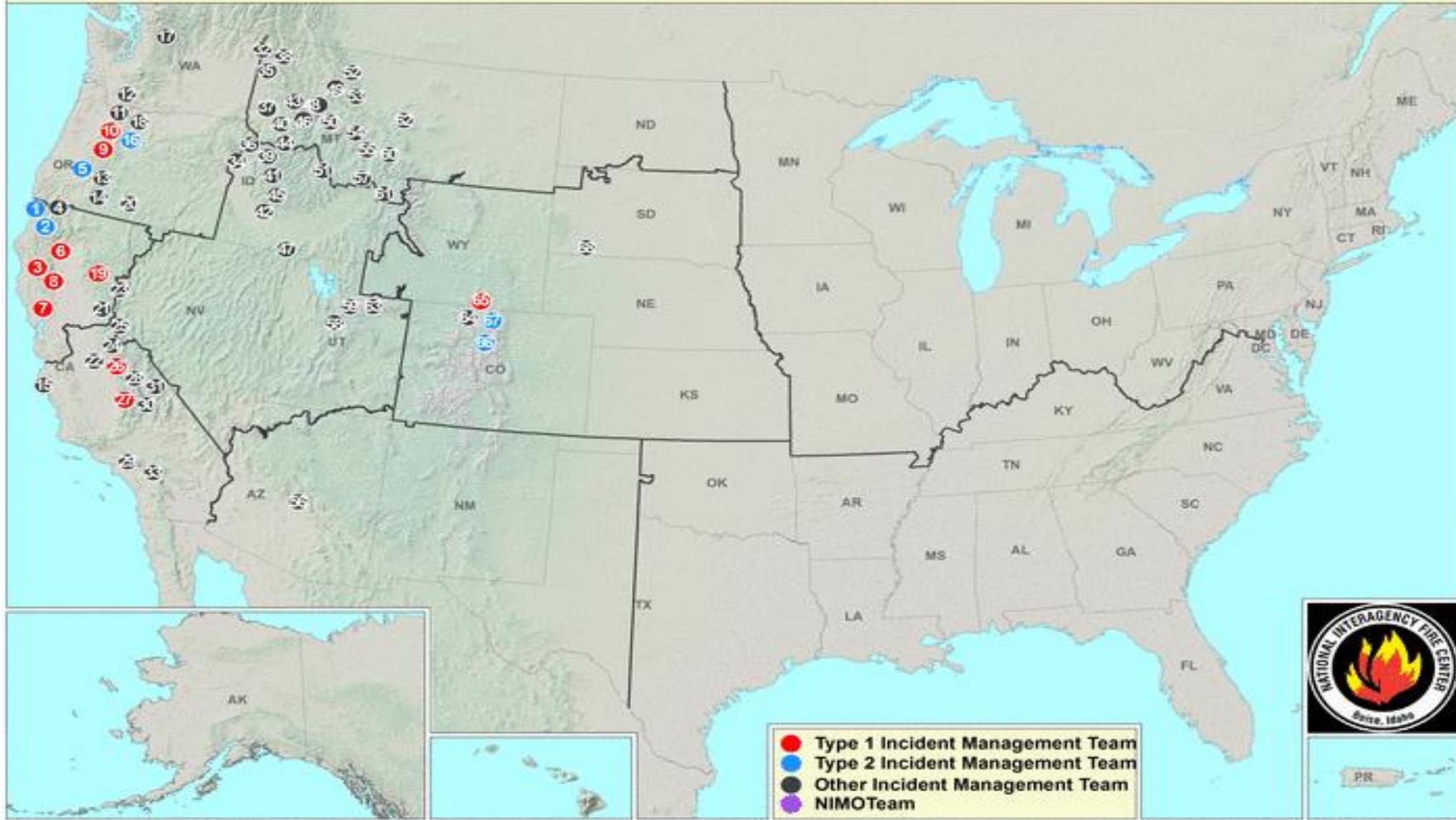


Image Courtesy of The US EPA

# Current Large Incidents

October 07, 2020



# August 19, 2020 NOAA Satellite Imagery Loop

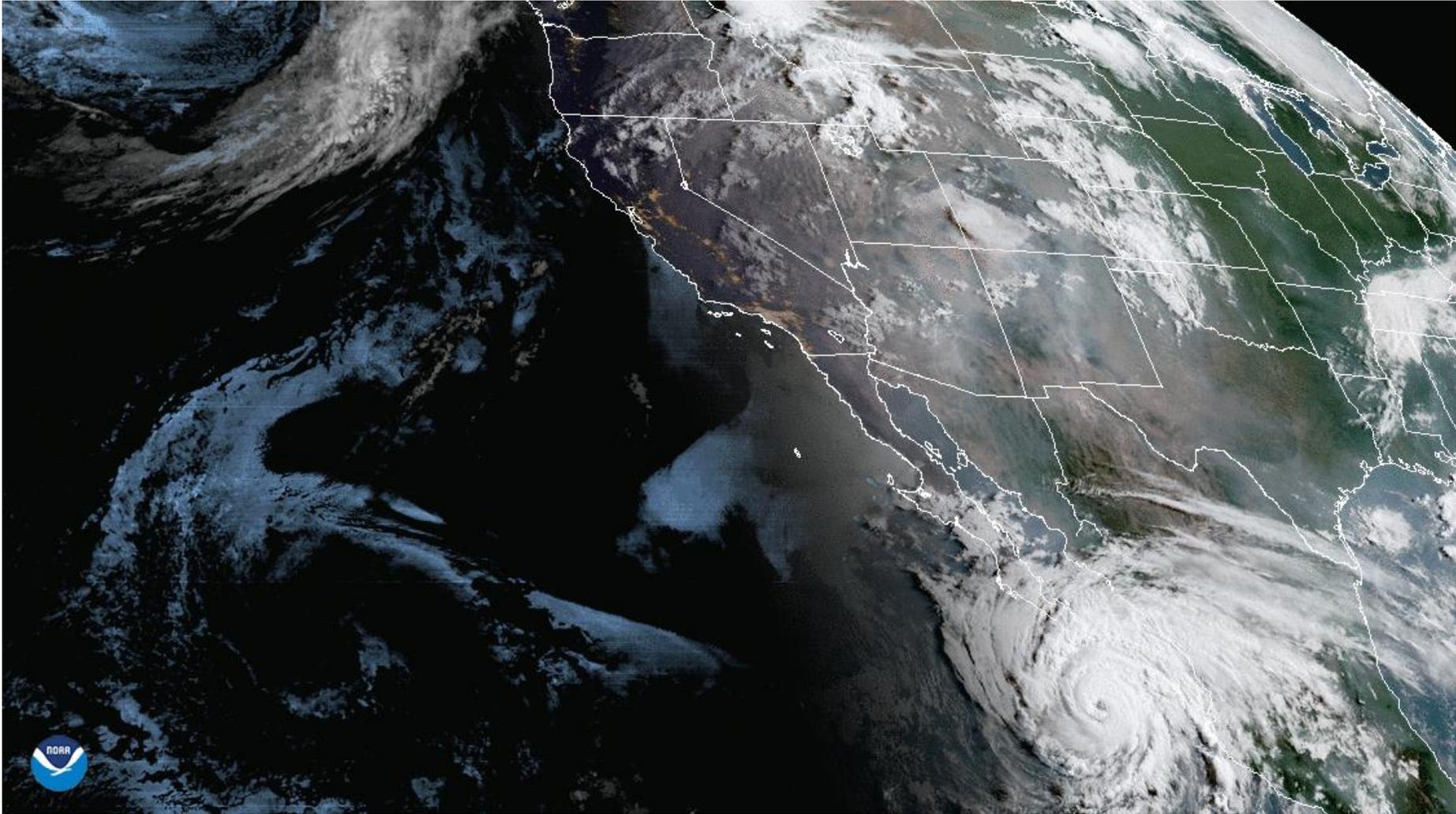


Image courtesy of the NOAA

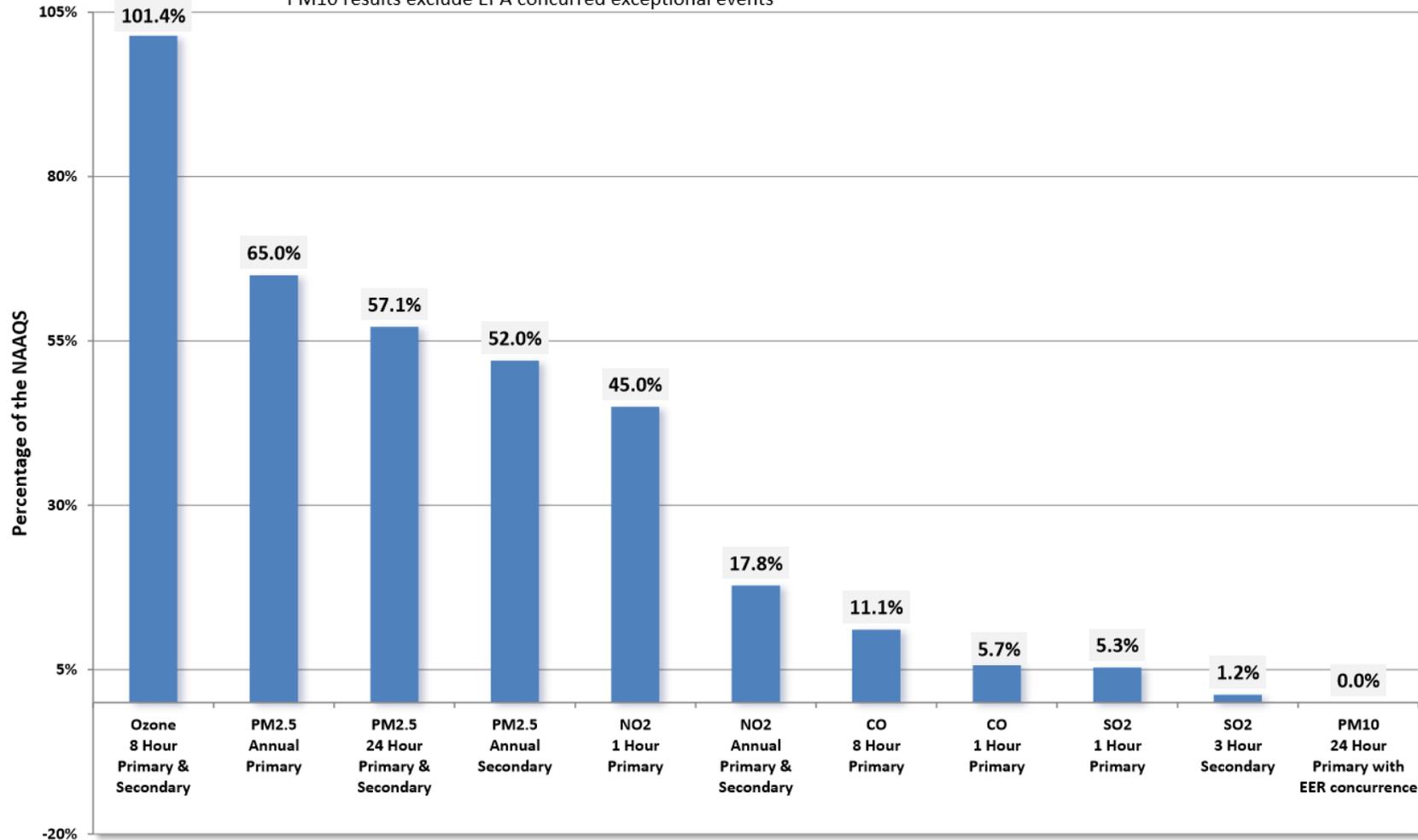
# Current Ozone and PM levels

- Ozone:
  - Federal standard: 0.070 parts per million, measured by EPA methods
  - Official current level: 0.071 ppm for calendar year 2019, exceedance of the Federal Standard
- PM10
  - Federal standard: 150 micrograms per cubic meter, measured by EPA methods
  - Official current level: Attainment
- PM2.5
  - Federal standard: 12 micrograms per cubic meter, measured by EPA method
  - Official current level 7.8 micrograms per cubic meter, Attainment

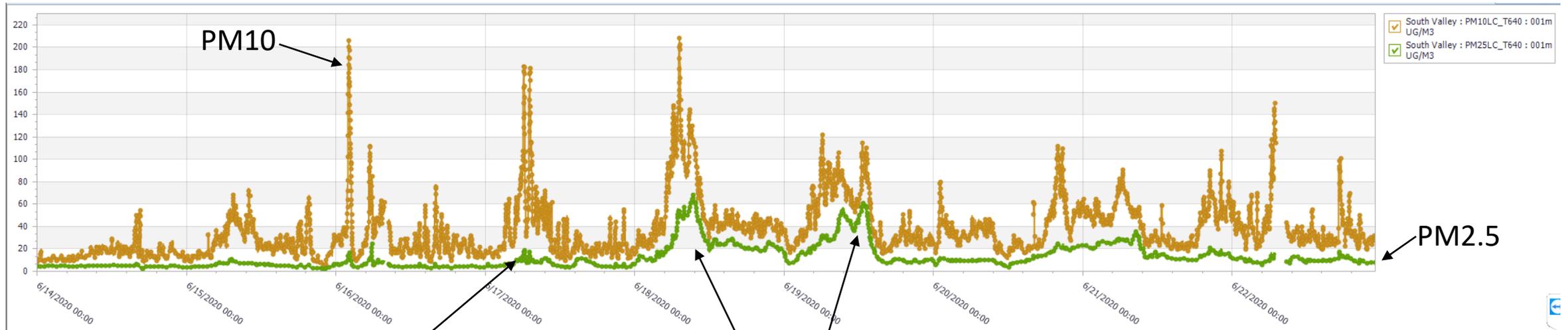
# City of Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Criteria Pollutant Design Values as a percentage of the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Year 2019



Data from the EPA AQS Database Reports AMP440, AMP450 and AMP480 - July 6, 2020  
PM10 results exclude EPA concurred exceptional events



# Elevated PM Levels Due to Wildfire Smoke

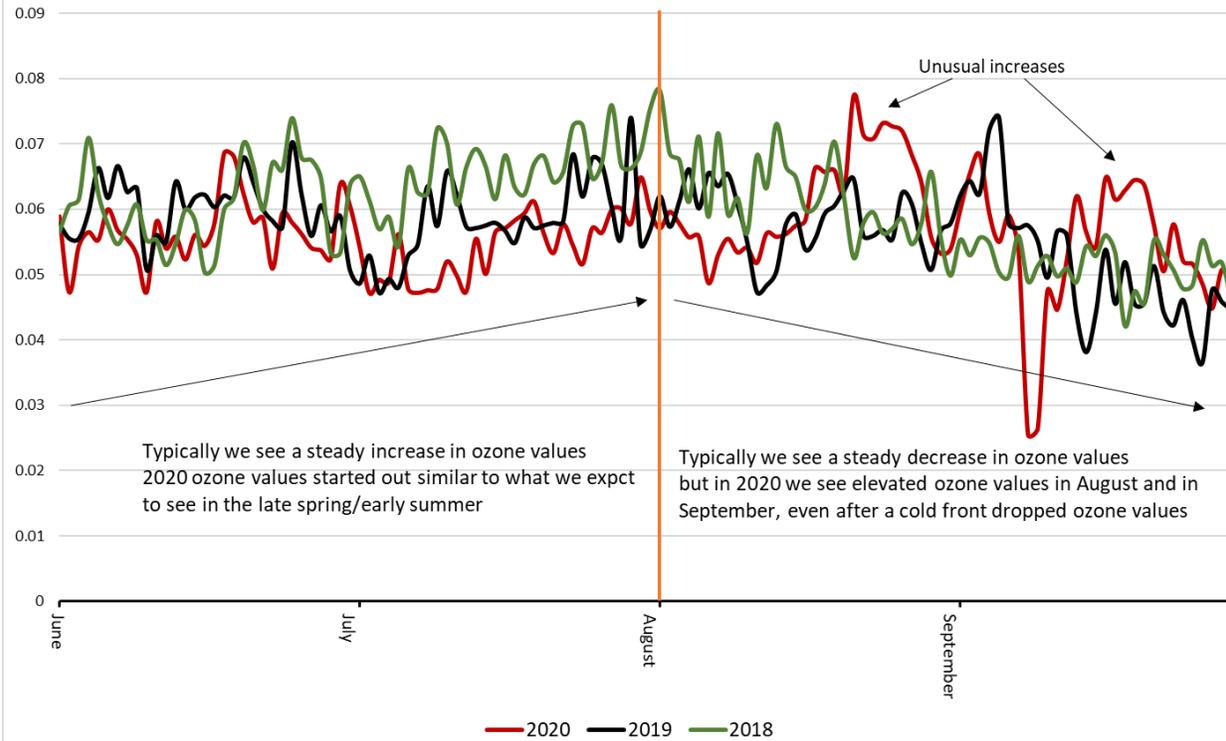


We can see increased smoke impact when PM2.5 becomes a larger percentage of PM10

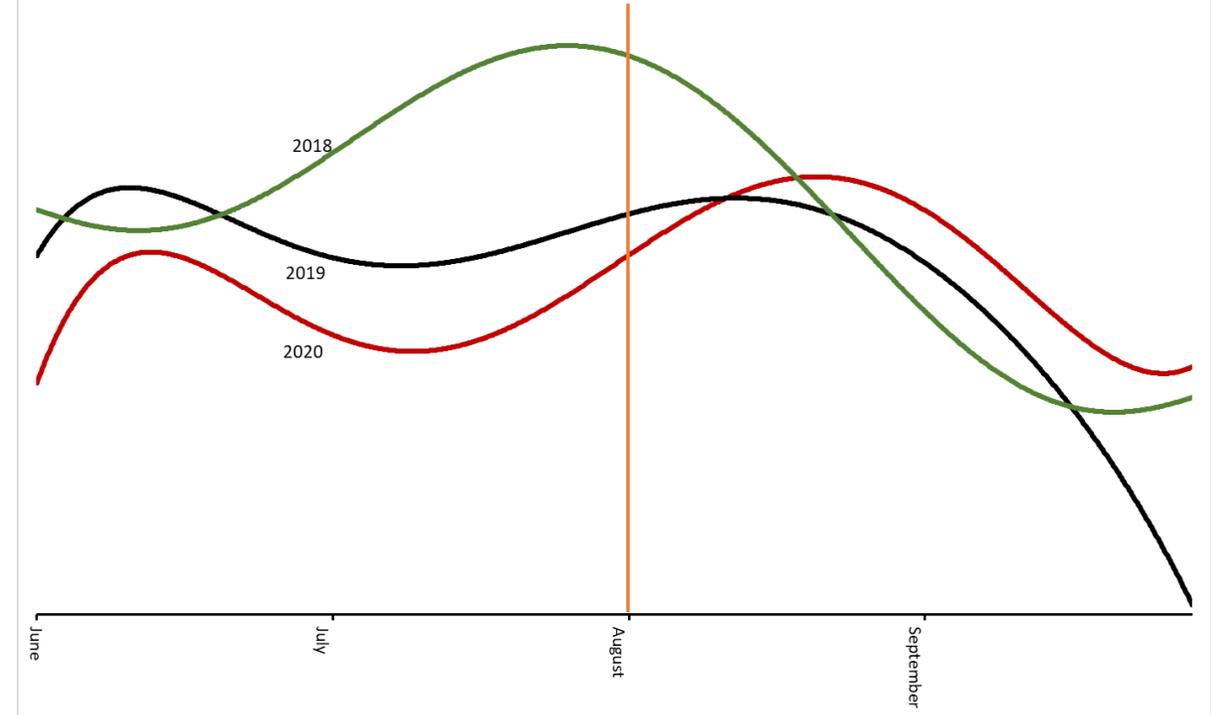
Here we see increased PM10 that is likely not due to smoke

# Ozone Levels From June thru September 2020

Ozone 8-Hour average Concentration Values for Tramway  
June 1-September 30  
Years 2018-2020



Trendline for Ozone 8-Hour average Concentration Values for Tramway  
June 1-September 30  
Years 2018-2020



# Health Alerts for Ozone and PM (last 3 years)

DATE	REASON	RESULT
JUNE 18, 2020	SMOKE	24-hour PM2.5 average was above 35 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at Foothills monitor
AUGUST 22, 2020	OZONE	8-hour Ozone average > 70 PPB at the Foothills monitor
AUGUST 25, 2020	OZONE	8-hour Ozone average > 70 PPB at the Foothills monitor
AUGUST 26, 2020	OZONE	8-hour Ozone average > 70 PPB at the Foothills monitor
SEPTEMBER 8, 2020	BLOWING DUST	24-hour average > 150 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at South Valley monitor
JULY 30, 2019	OZONE	8-hour Ozone average > 70 PPB at the Foothills monitor
SEPTEMBER 5, 2019	OZONE	8-hour Ozone average > 70 PPB at the Foothills monitor
SEPTEMBER 6, 2019	OZONE	8-hour Ozone average > 70 PPB at the Foothills monitor
JANUARY 15, 2018	BLOWING DUST	24-hour average > 150 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at South Valley monitor
FEBRUARY 12, 2018	BLOWING DUST	24-hour average > 150 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at South Valley monitor
APRIL 19, 2018	BLOWING DUST	24-hour average > 150 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at South Valley monitor

THANK YOU!