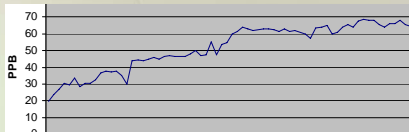


# One Analyzer, One Motor and a Prayer



Donovan Rafferty  
Washington State Department of Ecology  
EPA National Quality Conference  
Seattle, WA April 23, 2008



## In a nutshell...



The survey was one person with one instrument attempting to get "snapshots in time" of ground level ozone concentrations.

## The survey attempted to ...



Demonstrate to the decision makers alternative tools that could be used to assess the ozone monitoring network.

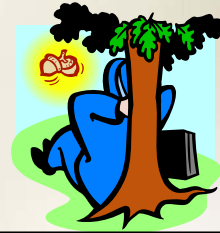
## The Objectives

- Collect **accurate** and **comparable** ozone data to determine if the monitoring network is capturing ozone events.
- Determine if higher ozone concentrations are occurring within the “perimeter”.



## The Objectives

- Determine the reliability and operation of less expensive ozone measuring methods.
- Survey at locations where no ozone monitoring has been done before.



## Decisions to be made from the collected data

- If current ozone sites do not appear to capture ozone events, move them.
- If areas of "interest" appear, follow-up in 2008.

## ***“One Analyzer”***

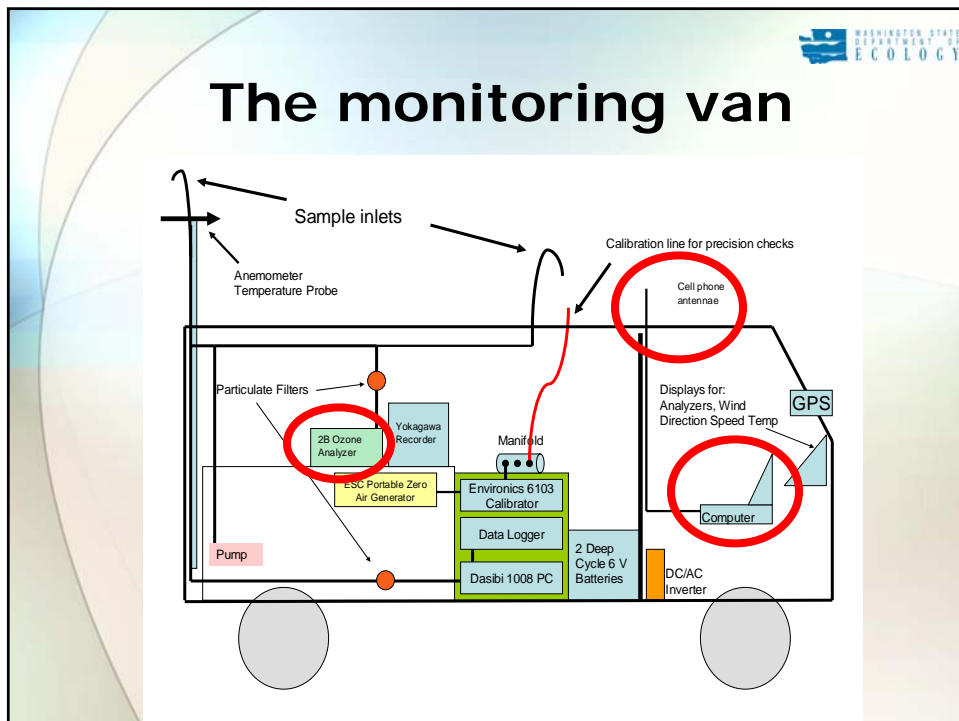
- 2B Technologies Model 202
- Lightweight (4.7 lbs)
- Easy to operate
- Records and stores data
- Low power needs
- 120 or 12 volts
- Survey instrument. No EPA equivalency



## **The 2B is compact, lightweight and versatile**

NOAA/NASA PHOTO





## *"The Prayer"*

### Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

- Though only a small project a QAPP was written before the project began.
- Outlined Data Quality Objectives.
- Listed Data Quality Indicators.
- Was sent to management to comment and sign.



## The Graded Approach

- The US EPA OAQPS developed a four-tiered graded approach for developing Quality Assurance Project Plans based on the data collection objectives.
- This study would be of short duration and results used to evaluate and select choices for possible future air monitoring. **The Mobile Ozone Survey is graded Category 3.**

## Data Quality Objectives

- Demonstrate that the data collected by the van is comparable to data collected at sites in the ozone network.
- Demonstrate good precision and accuracy.
- Demonstrate that the data collected is representative of the area (homogeneous).

*“Bad data is worse than no data at all”*

## Comparability

- The portable analyzers' response must compare within 5 ppb of a network analyzer.
- Frequent checks of the van vs. analyzer's in the network would be made.



## Precision

- Frequent checks of the van analyzer (2B) vs. the transfer standard (on board) would be made on a regular basis and must be within 7%.

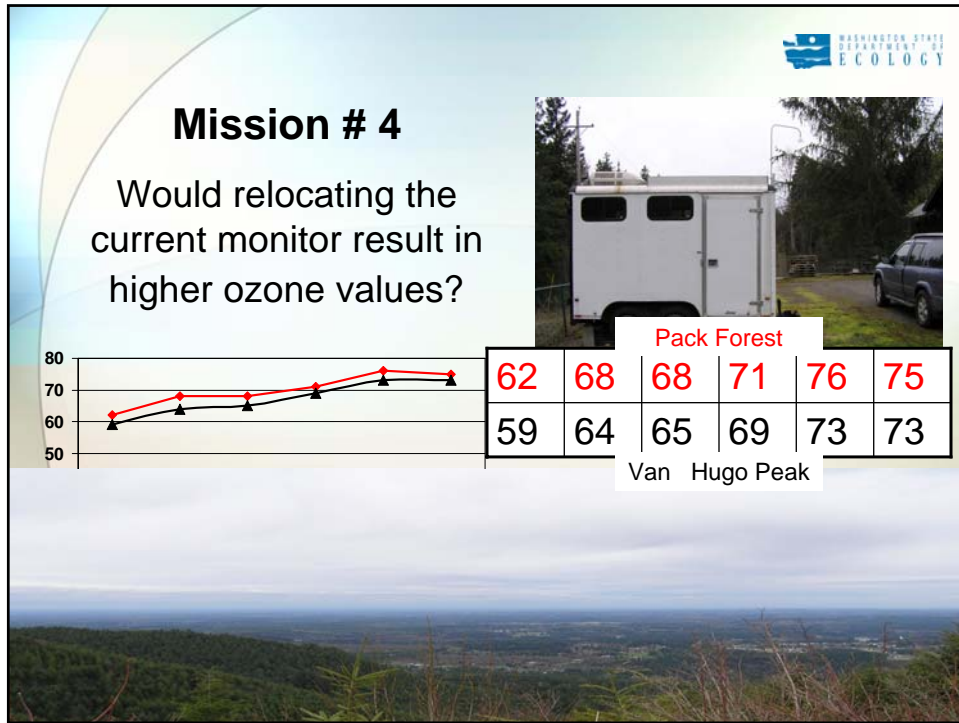


## Accuracy

- An independent audit would be performed and the analyzer must agree within 7% of "true".



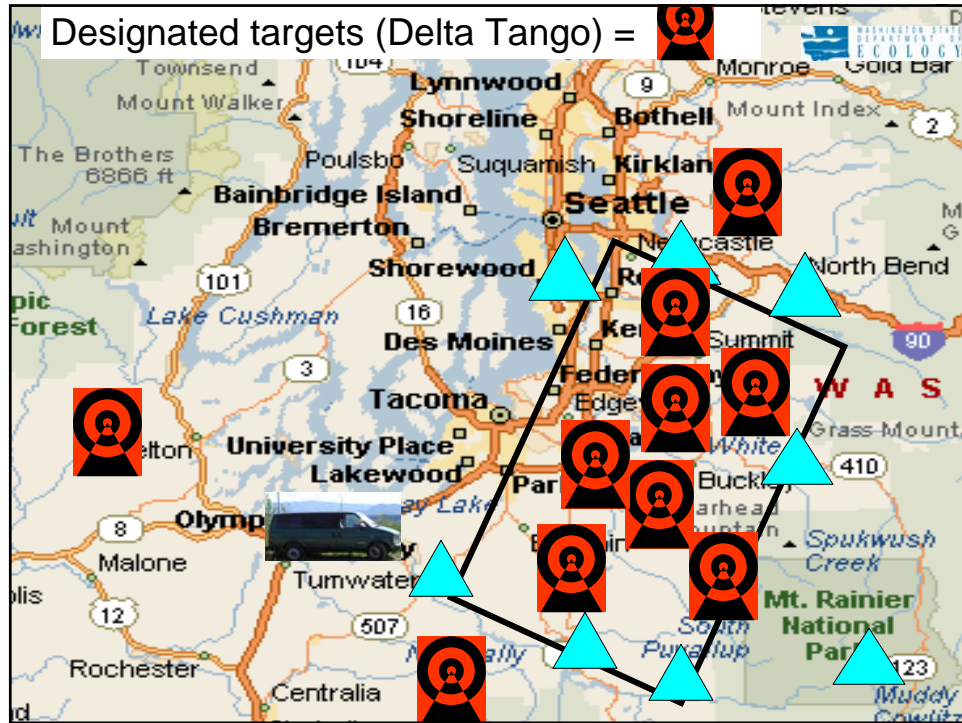





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## Designated Targets (Delta Tango)

- Emphasis was in Pierce, King and Thurston counties.
- Secondary targets included counties in central and eastern Washington.
- Several reconnaissance missions across the State.





## An "arsenal" of tools for the attack

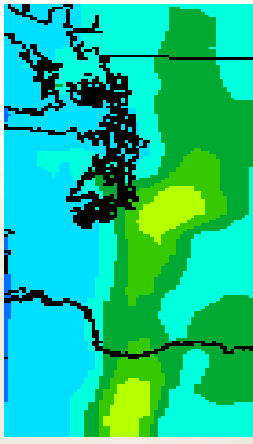

- Experimental ozone forecast model from NOAA National Weather Service Air Quality Forecast Guidance.
- Air Indicator Report for Public Awareness and Community Tracking (AIRPACT).
- AIRNow-Tech Navigator.

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## Selecting the Target

- Consult NOAA ozone forecast.
- Perform check/correction demonstration with precision.
- Move van where ozone is expected to occur.

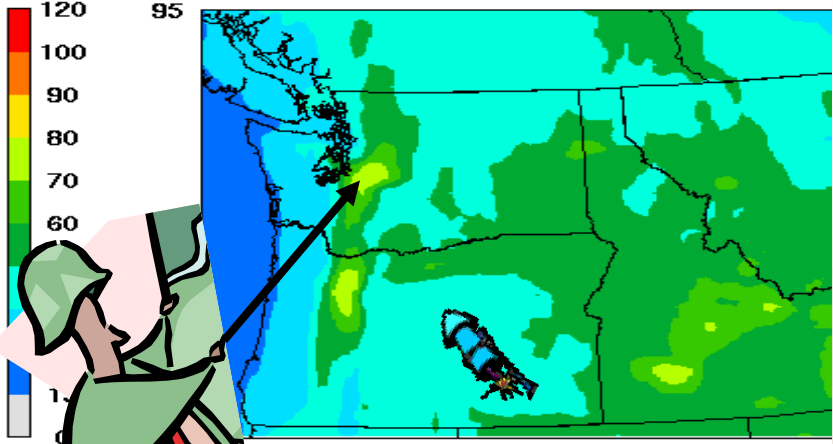
Must be < 5ppb



NOAA  
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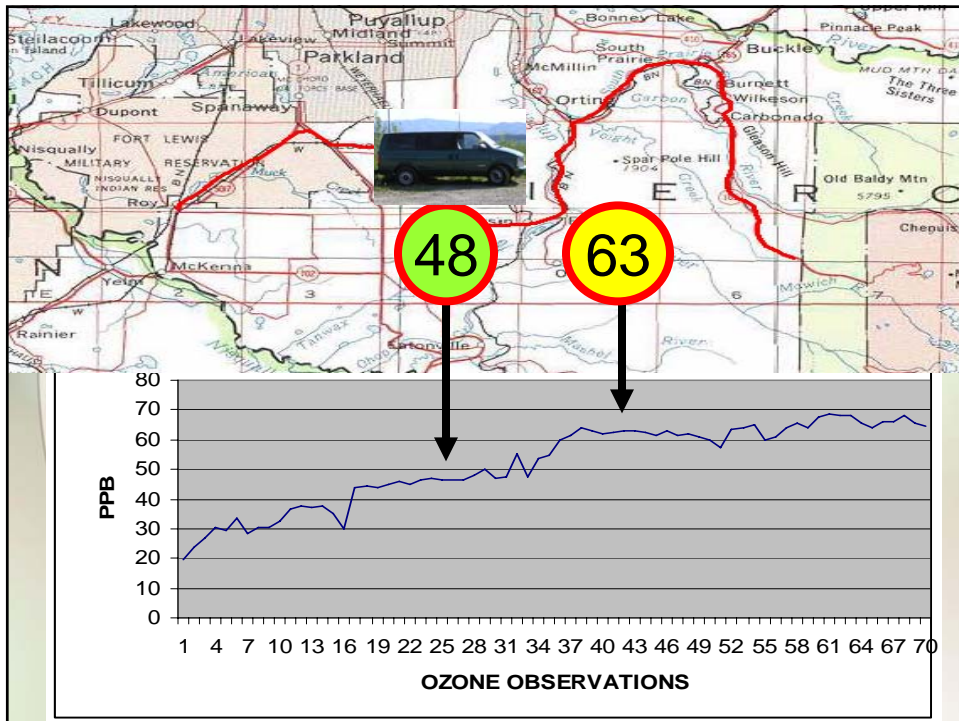
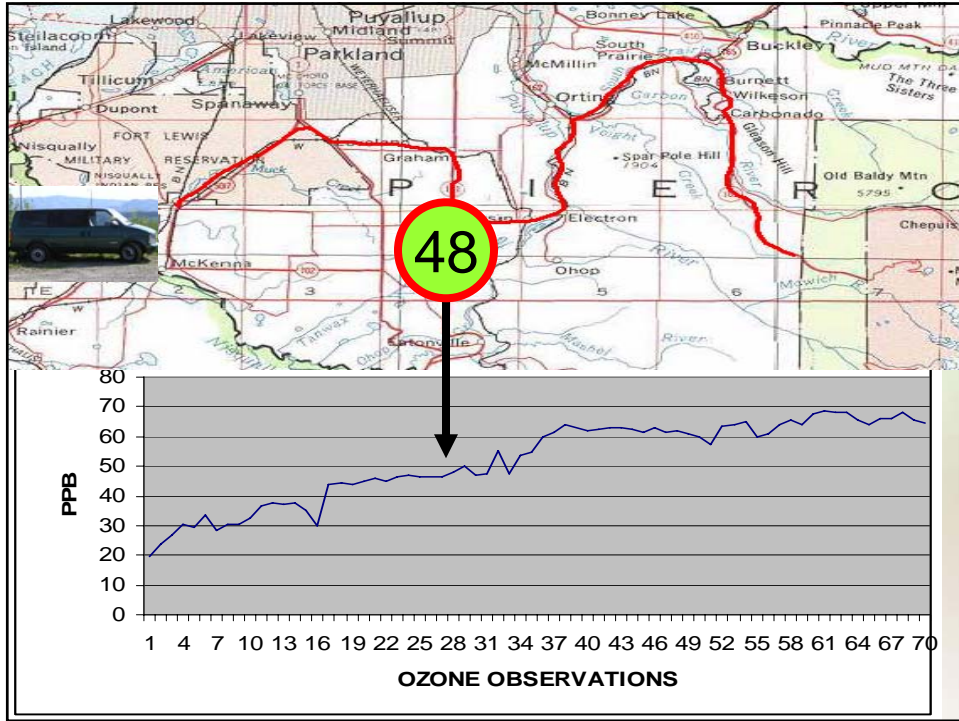
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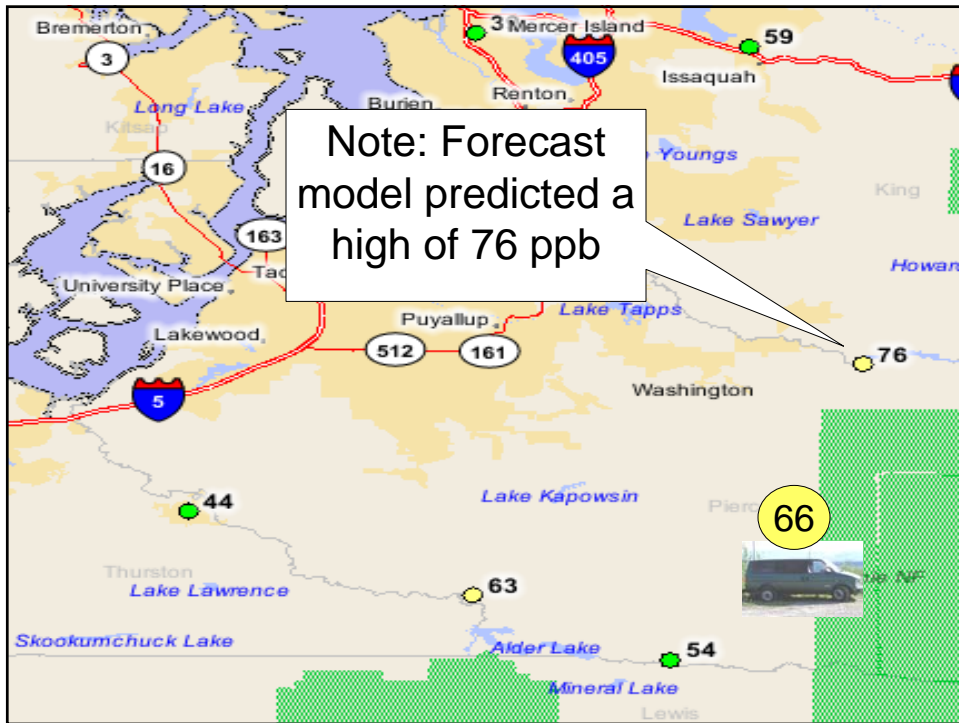
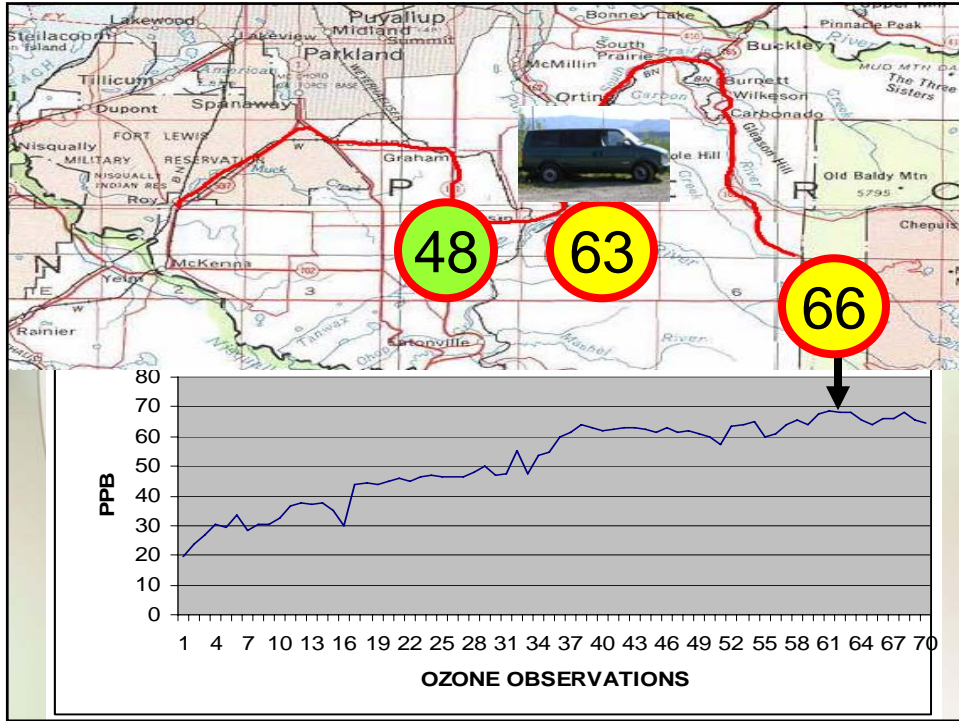
## July 4 Mission #7: South Puget Sound



120  
100  
90  
80  
70  
60  
95

“Let’s be careful, the flak will be heavy today!”



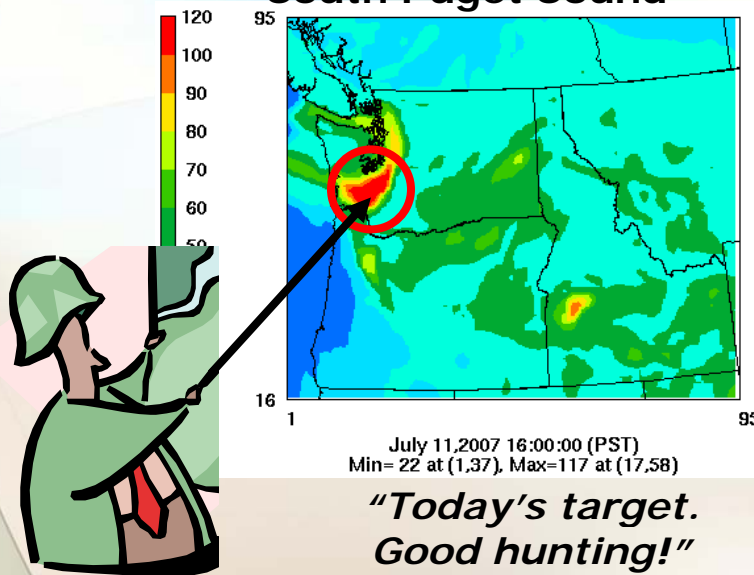


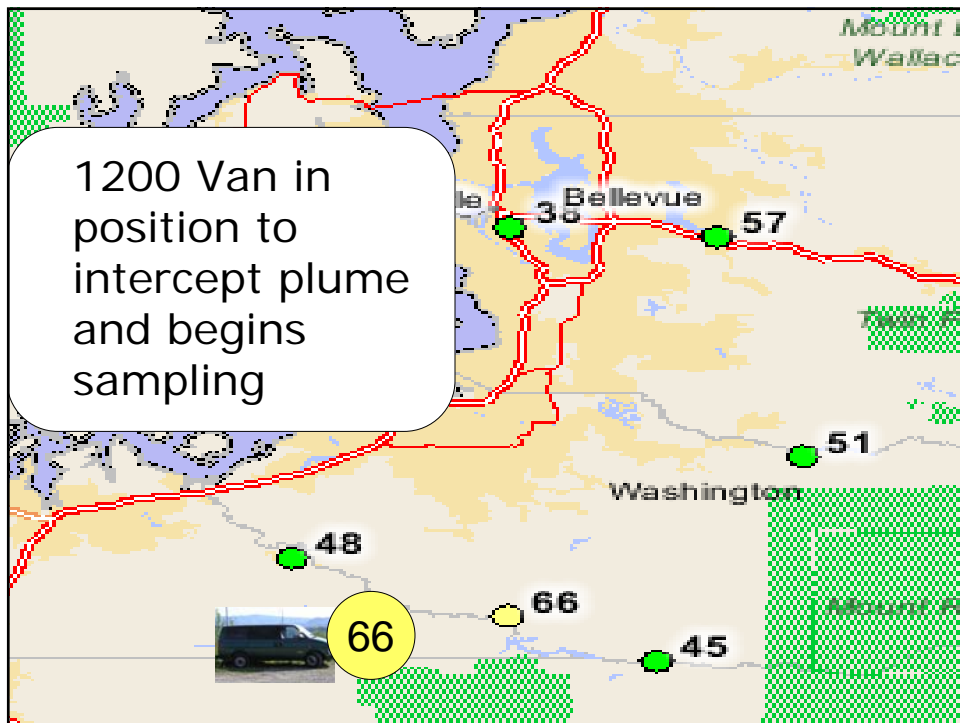
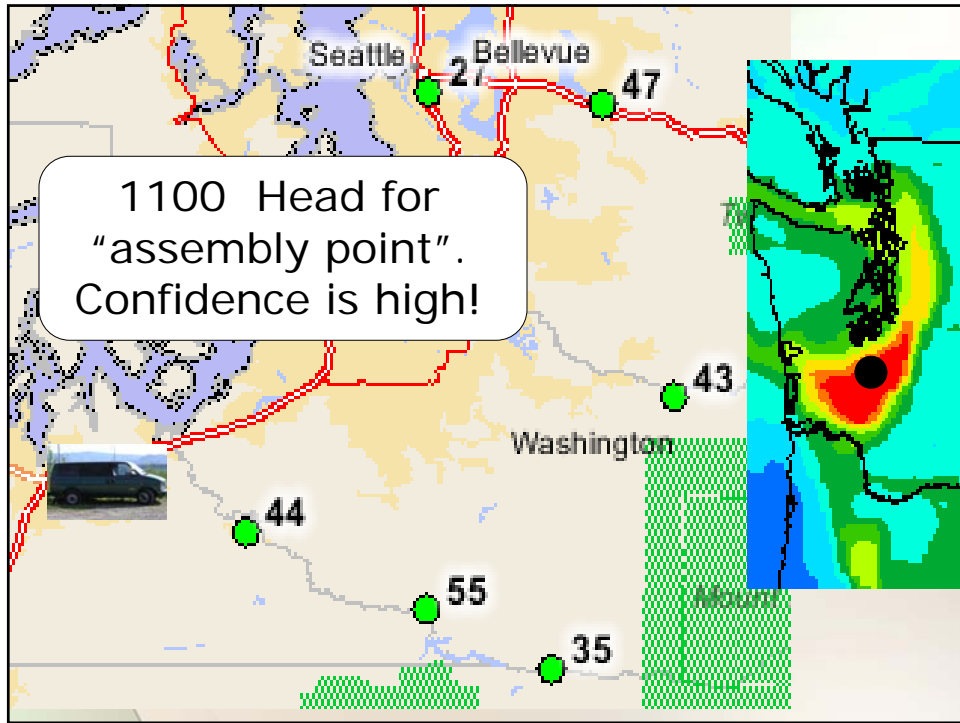
## Mission Critique

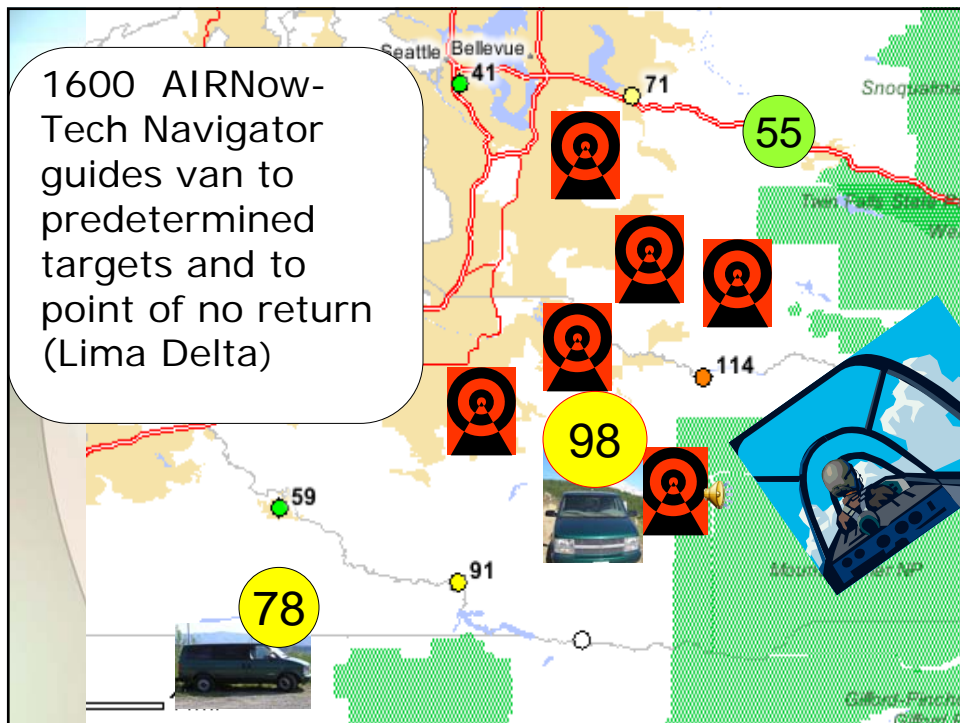
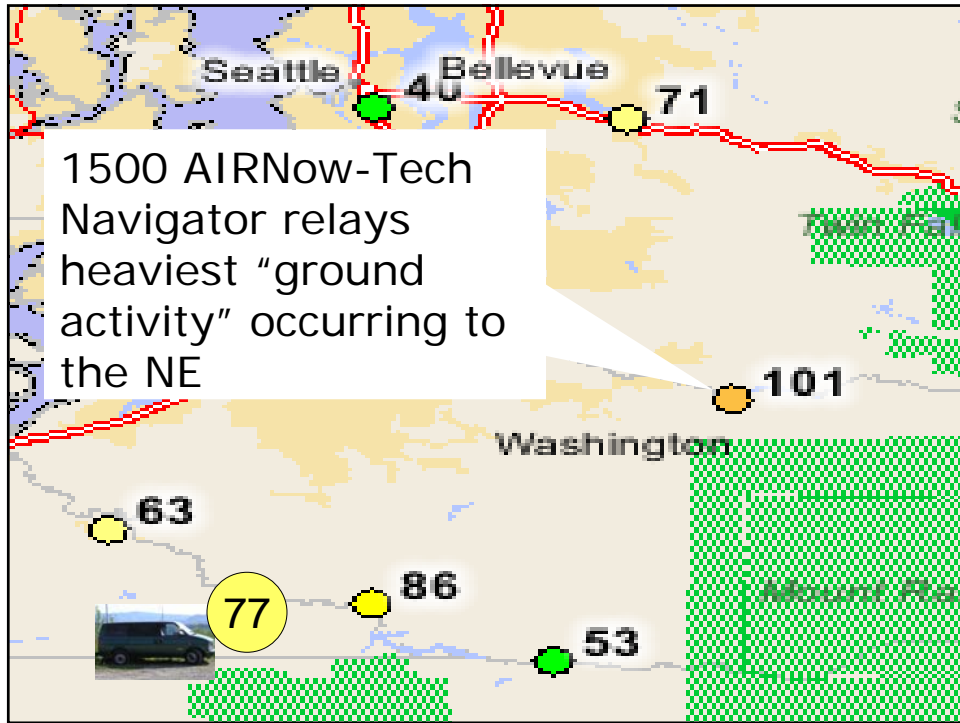
- The van was on target (near plume) and measured between existing network sites.
- No higher ozone values were found.
- AIRPACT predicted ozone concentration was very **accurate** (76 ppb vs. 76 ppb).



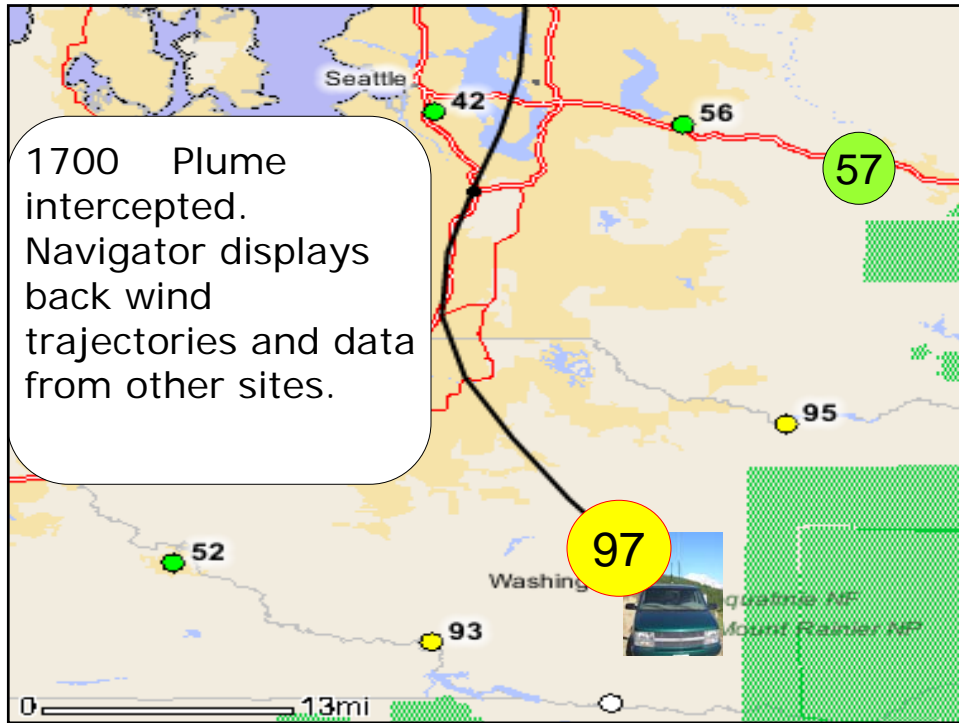
## July 11 Mission #10: South Puget Sound













## Mission Critique

- The van was in the “hot” spot and measured between the existing network sites.
- The plume was slightly NE of the area that was predicted
- Unpredicted winds came up from the Chehalis Gap
- AIRPACT prediction was **accurate** (114 ppb vs. 117 ppb)





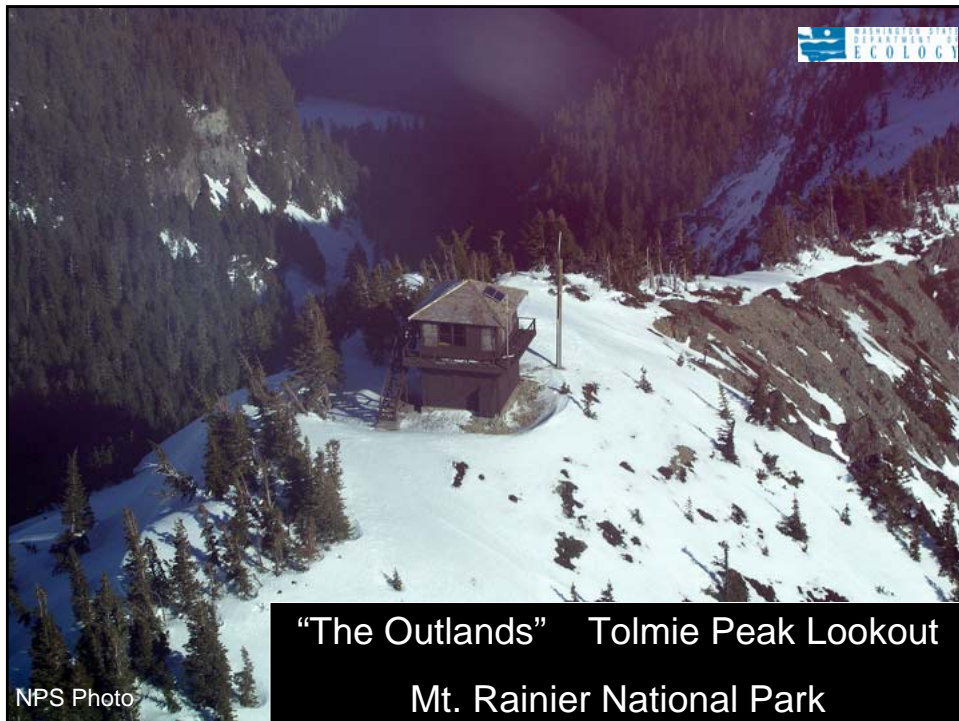
## The Puget Sound Basin

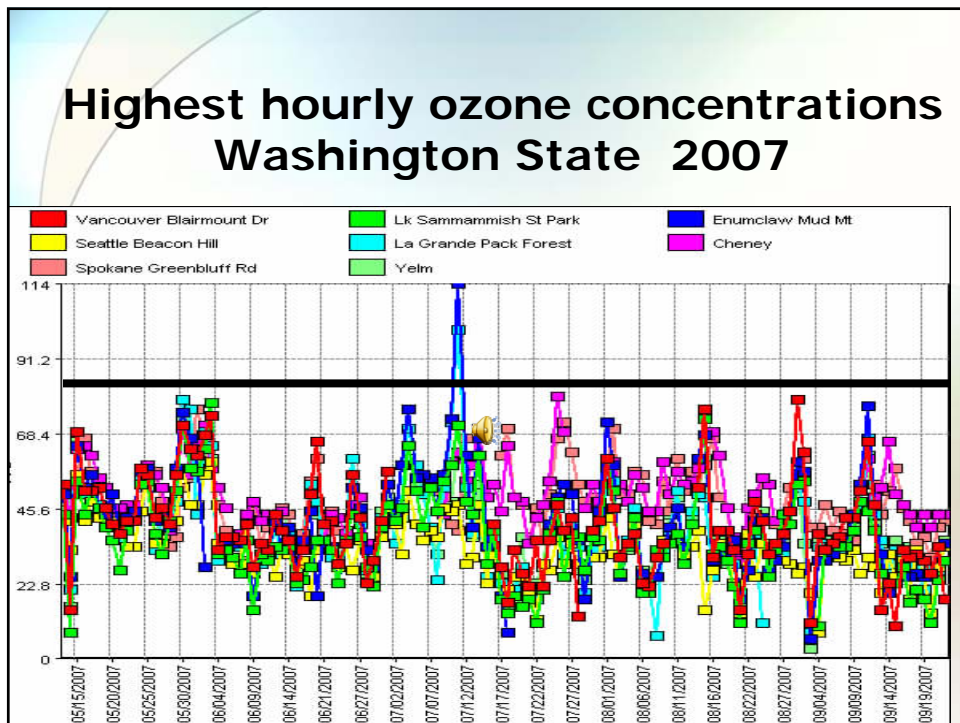
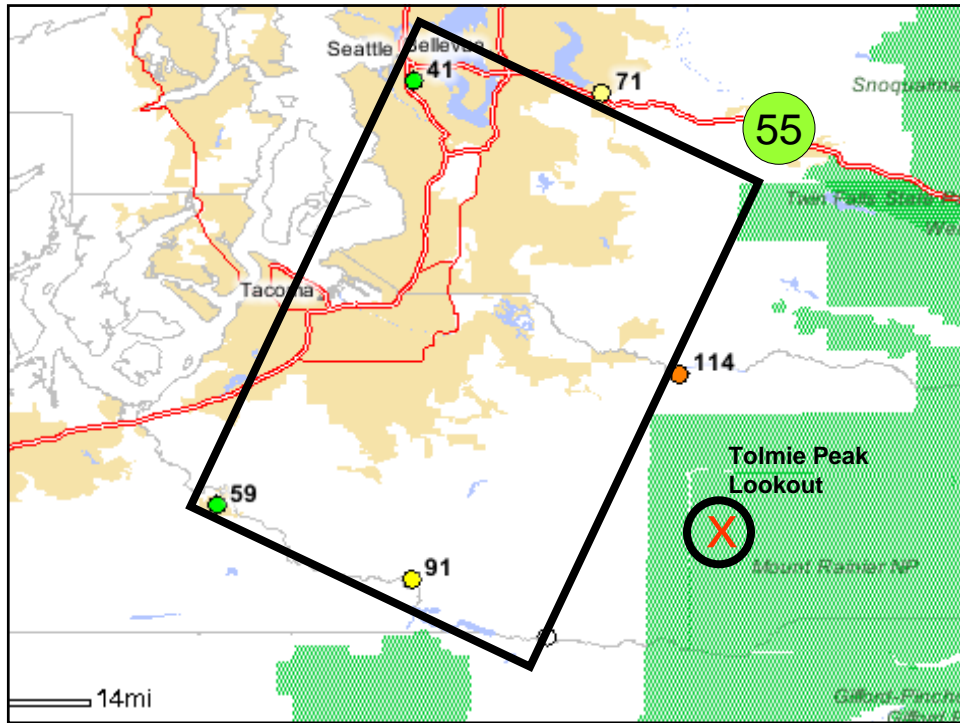
- The Pack Forest ozone site does a good job of capturing ozone events.
- Higher ozone concentrations were not found within the “perimeter”
- Highest concentrations occurred between Enumclaw and Pack Forest



## The Puget Sound Basin

- Some of the higher ozone concentrations observed during the survey were observed near the NW corner of Mt. Rainier National Park.
- Higher ozone concentrations may be occurring outside the “perimeter” in the “Outlands”.





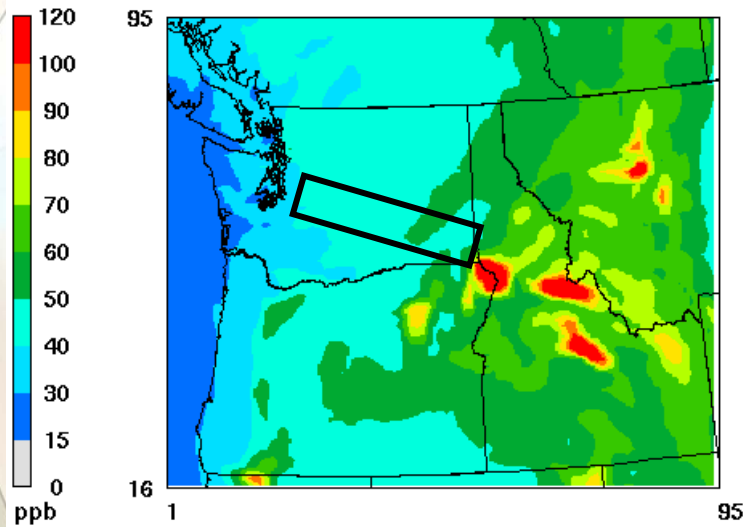


## Central and Eastern Washington

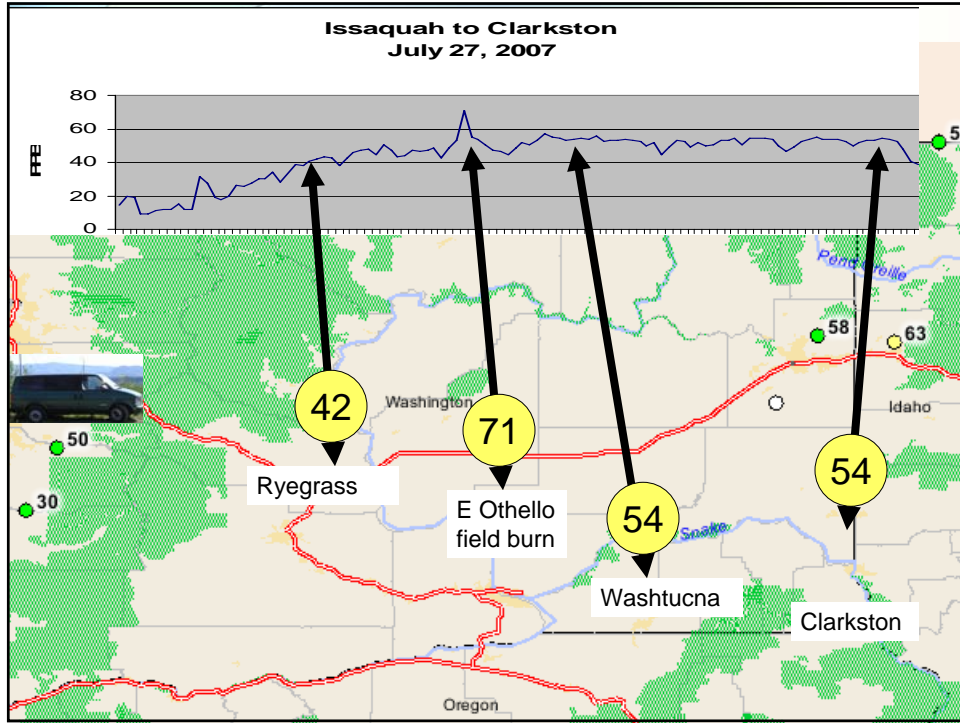
- Several transects made.
- Included Naches, Yakima, Othello, Ellensburg and Moses Lake.
- Ozone forecasts for the region were very accurate showing highest ozone concentrations between 50 and 60 ppb.

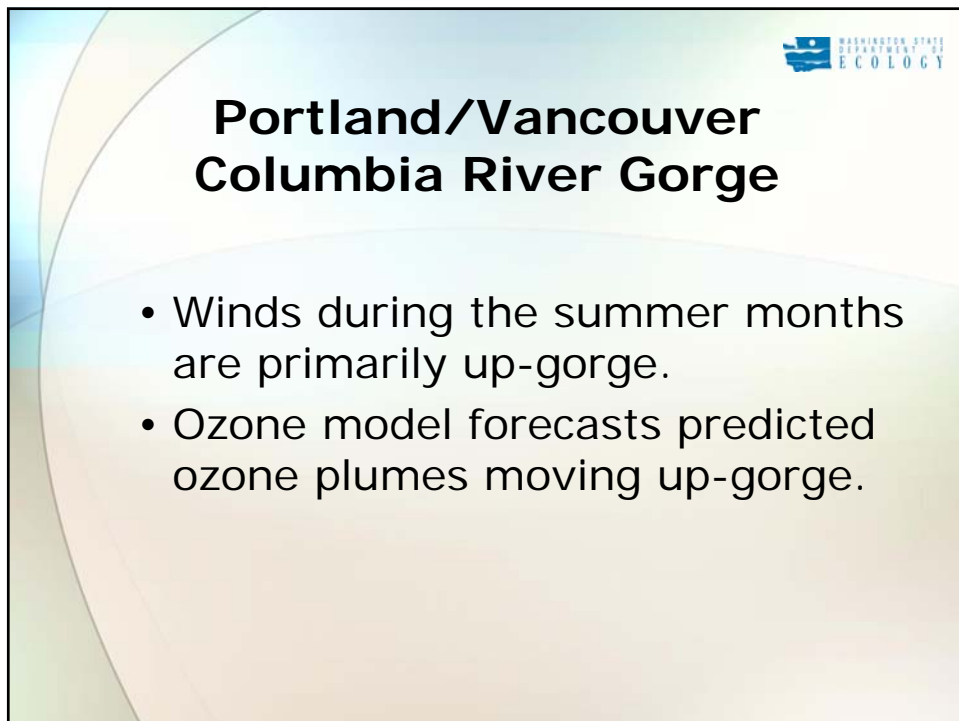
July 27 AIRPACT Predicts 40-50 PPB

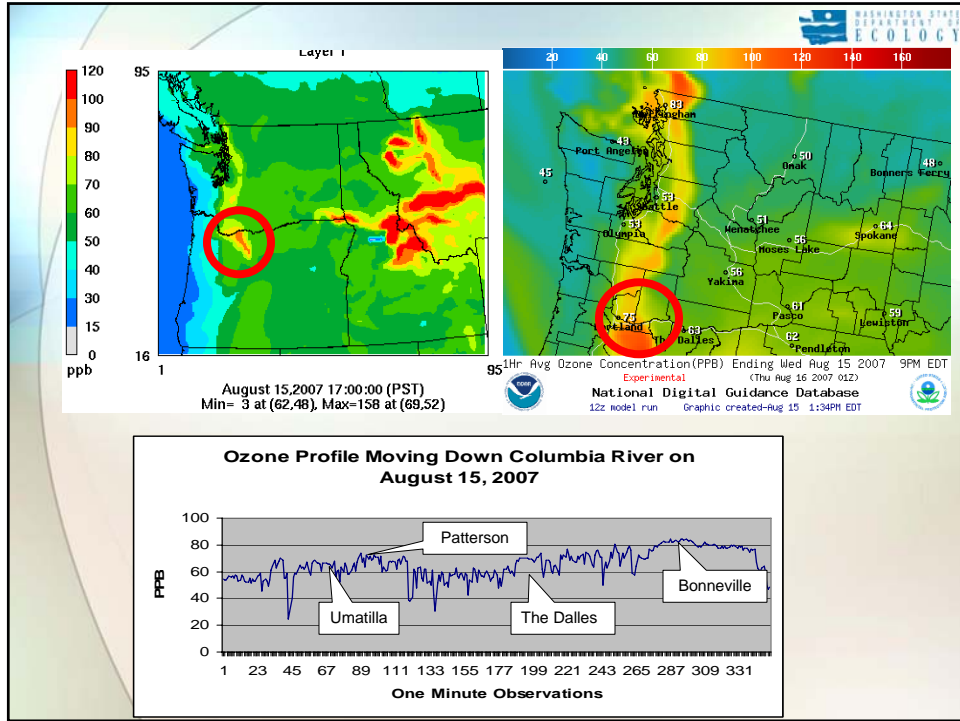
Layer 1



July 27, 2007 16:00:00 (PST)  
Min= 20 at (16,83), Max=163 at (69,50)






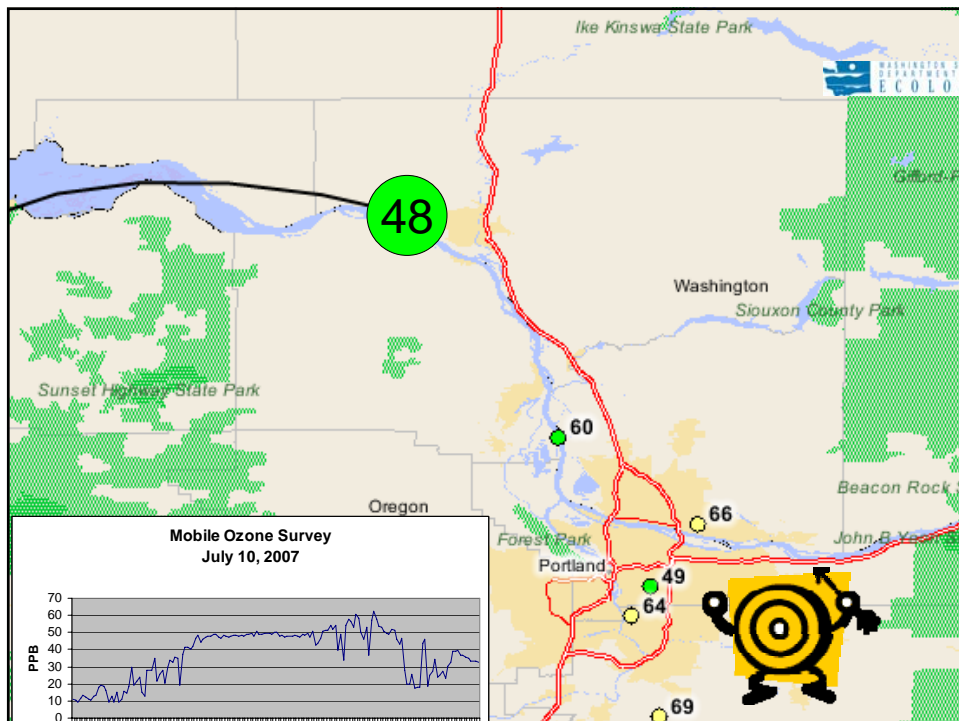






# Mission Critique



- The van intercepted the predicted plume as it moved east through the Gorge.
- The ozone concentrations found in the Gorge was higher than what was recorded in Portland for the day.
- The NOAA ozone forecast for Portland/Vancouver was **accurate** (77 ppb vs. 77 ppb)

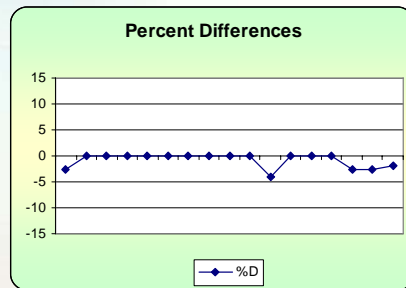




## Analyzer proves reliable in hostile conditions

- Simple to operate.
- Subjected to heat and vibration with no malfunction or maintenance.
- Well within Data Quality Indicator limits.
- Comparability was excellent.
- Passed independent EPA audit.
- It doesn't get any better than that!

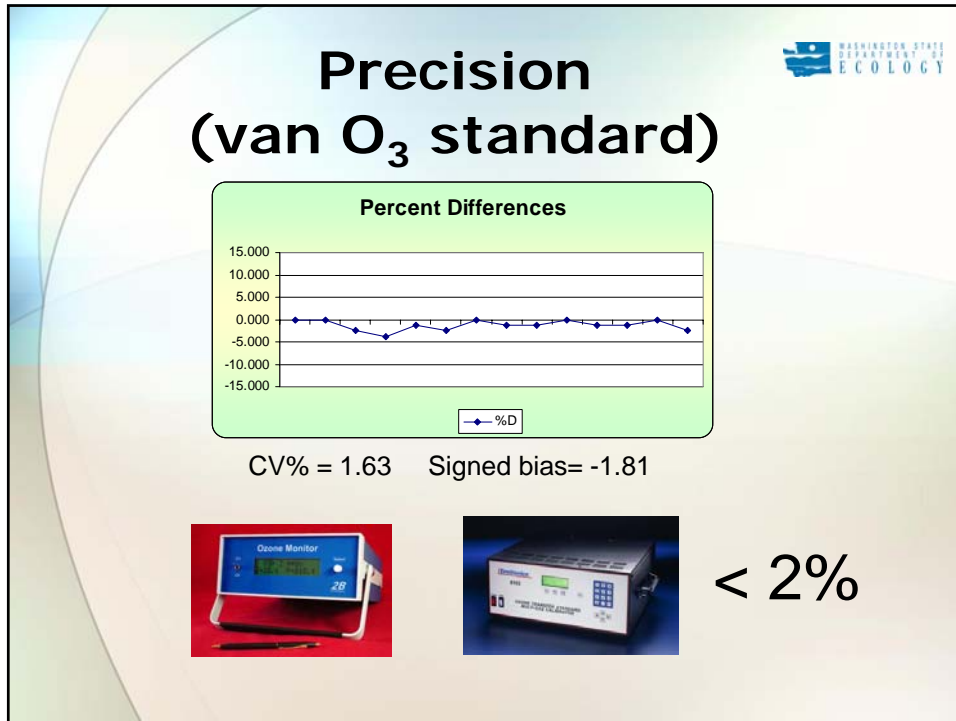
## Comparability (site comparison)




CV% = 1.76 Signed bias= -1.38

**< 1.5 %**

**EPA's Data Assessment Statistical Calculator**





## Accuracy (NPEP audit)



**PRELIMINARY OZONE AUDIT RESULTS**

NPEP O <sub>3</sub> Concentration (ppm)	Site Response (ppm)	Percent Difference
0.407	0.404	-0.7
0.179	0.178	-0.6
<b>0.072</b>	<b>0.072</b>	<b>0.0</b>
0.001	0.002	

< 1%

## In a nutshell...



- Monitoring was conducted on 23 days.
- Data was captured in 18 counties.
- The highest hourly average recorded was 97 ppb.
- Accuracy of the data was excellent.

## Accomplishments



- Confirmed that the highest ozone concentrations are occurring along the perimeter of the ozone monitoring network.
- Answered questions concerning the location of ozone monitors.
- Demonstrated model forecasts for regions of eastern Washington appear accurate.
- Intercepted and recorded ozone plumes moving up the Columbia River Gorge.
- Demonstrated additional tools decision makers can use to assess their ozone monitoring network.



## **Additional Data Users**

- Modelers from NOAA National Weather Service Air Quality Forecast Guidance.
- Modelers from the Air Indicator Report for Public Awareness and Community Tracking (AIRPACT).
- National Park Service.



## **Special thanks to the "ground support"**

- Mark Shanis and Mike Papp  
*USEPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards*
- Melinda Ronca-Battista  
*Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center*
- Chris Hall and Scott Dubble  
*USEPA Region 10*



***What a show, what a fight  
Boy, we really hit our target for tonight  
With just one motor along  
We can still carry on  
Coming' in on a wing and a prayer***

Adaptation of WWII song "Coming In on a Wing and a Prayer"

***"Mission Accomplished"***

