

**SURFACE OZONE IN THE NORTHERN
FRONT RANGE AND THE INFLUENCE
OF OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT ON
OZONE PRODUCTION DURING
FRAPPE/DISCOVER-AQ**

GMAC 2017

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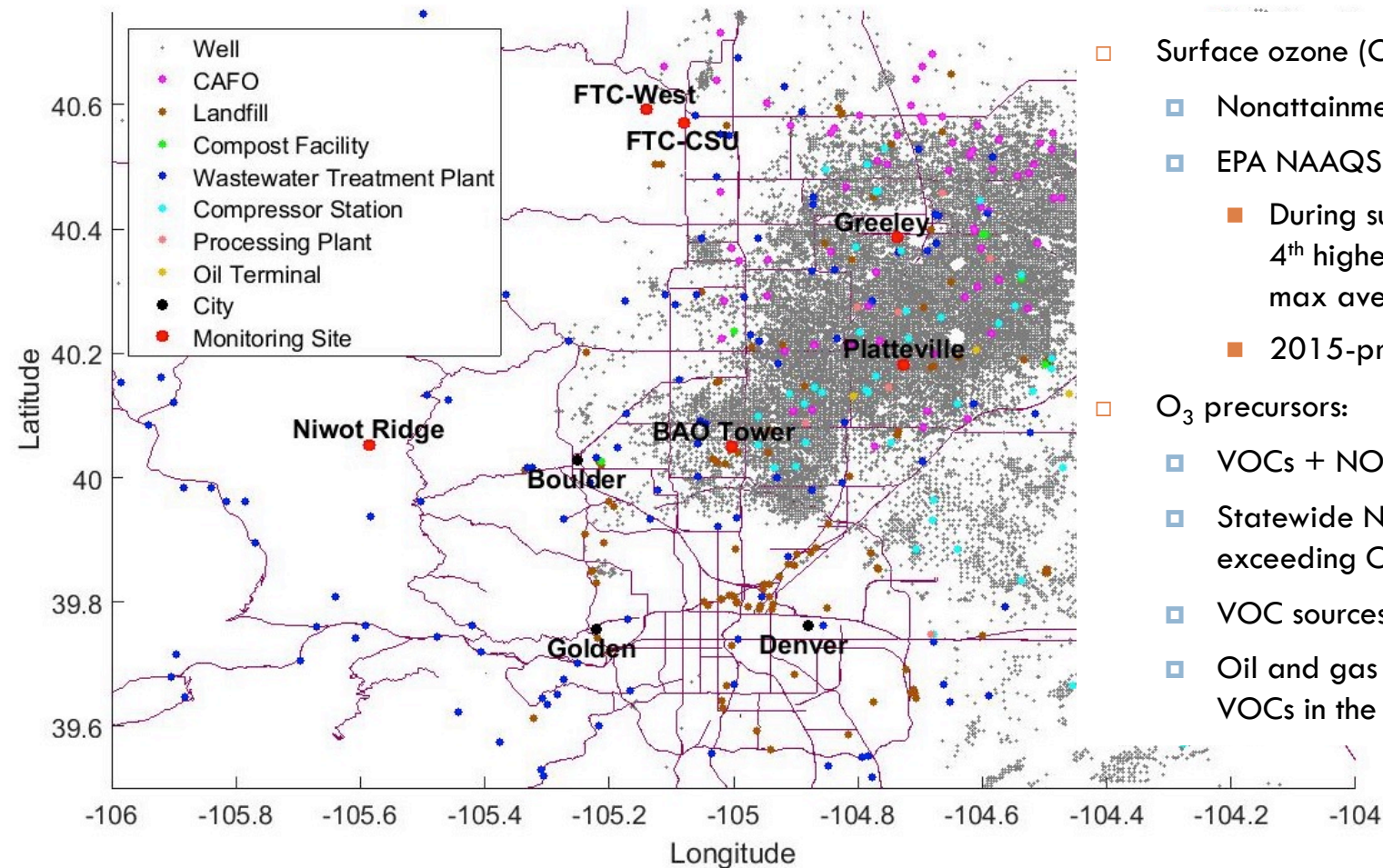
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Overview

- Surface ozone (O_3) in Front Range
 - Motivations
 - “Background” O_3 from surface sites
 - Summer 2014 O_3 summary
 - Spatial variability at surface sites
- Case studies
 - Three days
 - Mobile lab drives
 - Surface monitoring stations
 - Discrete air samples in flasks

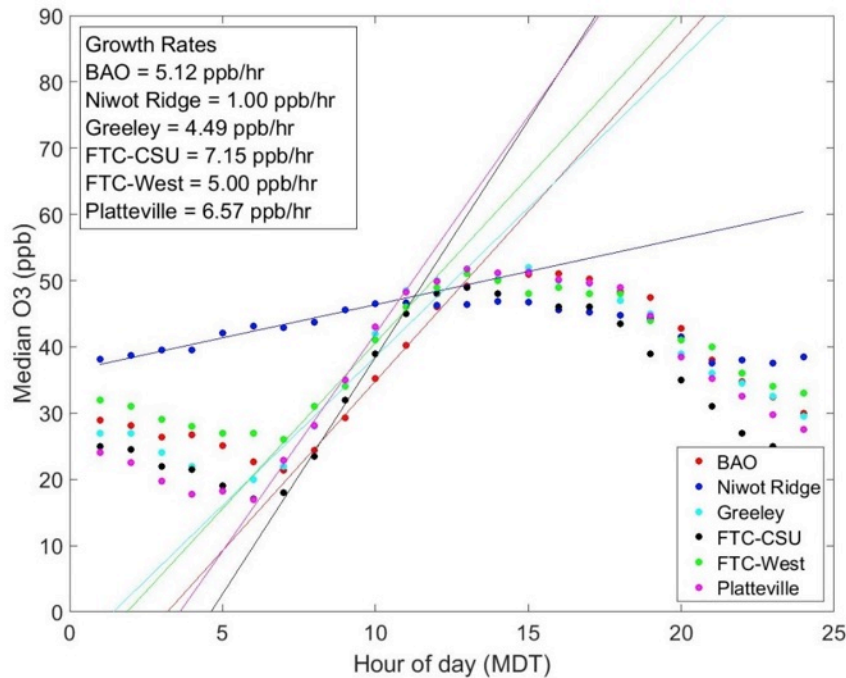
Motivations



- Surface ozone (O_3) in Front Range
 - Nonattainment area since 2007
 - EPA NAAQS:
 - During summer 2014: 75 ppb for 4th highest 8-hr average daily max averaged over 3 years
 - 2015-present: 70 ppb
- O_3 precursors:
 - VOCs + NO_x + sunlight = O_3
 - Statewide NO_x reductions but still exceeding O_3 standard
 - VOC sources play a role
 - Oil and gas activities major source of VOCs in the Front Range

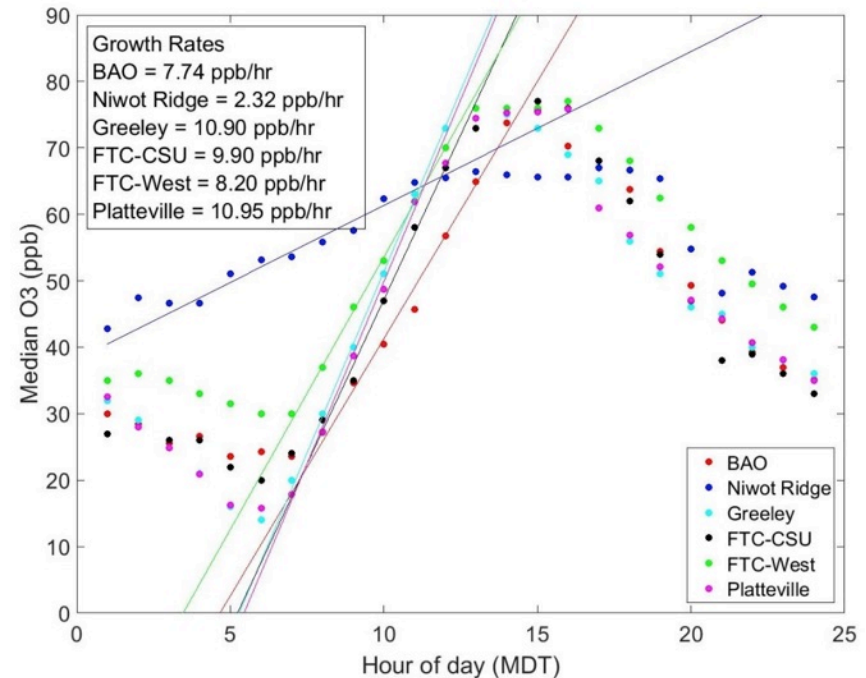
“Background” O₃

- Estimated underlying O₃ distribution on days without significant photochemical production to be 45-50 ppb
- Used long-term data from Niwot Ridge on days without significant upslope events



Days w/ peak O₃ < 60 ppb
(Jun-Aug 2013-2015)

~35% of days in Front Range, 56% of days at Niwot Ridge

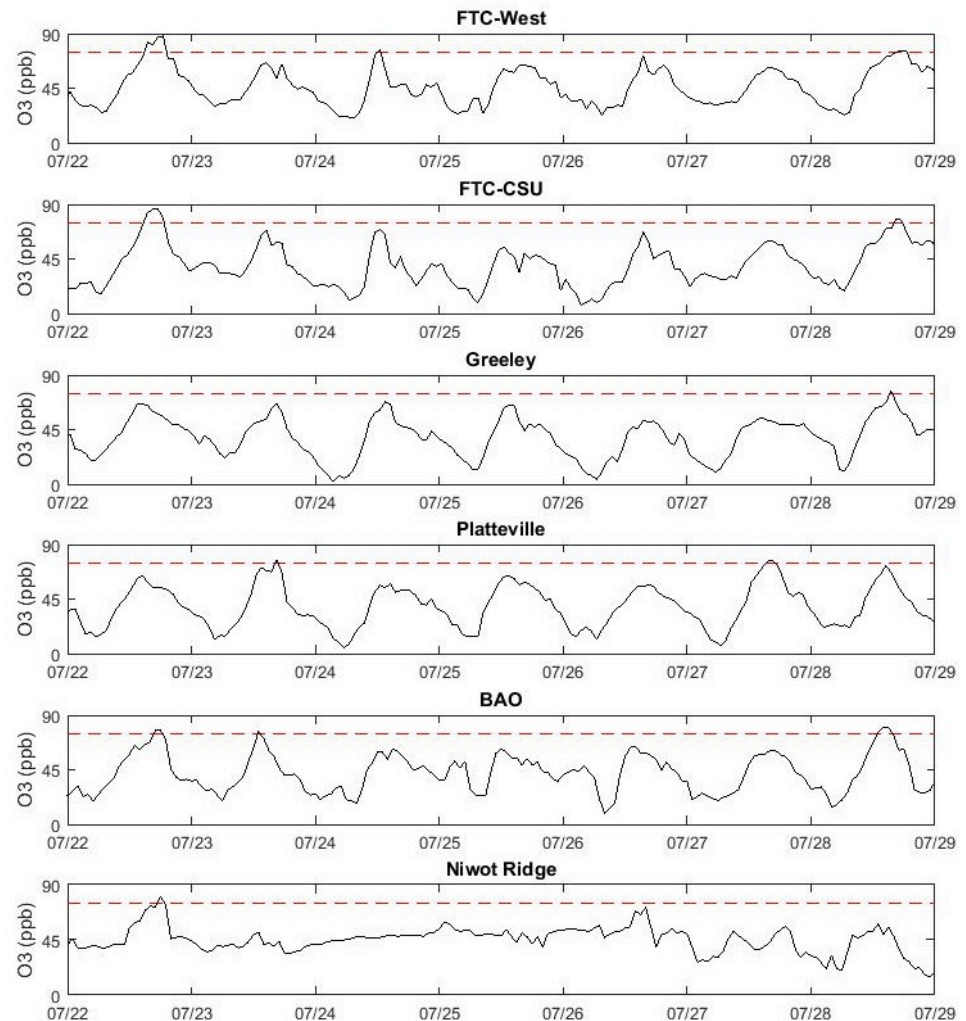


Days w/ peak O₃ > 75 ppb
(Jun-Aug 2013-2015)

~15% of days in Front Range, 10% of days at Niwot Ridge

Summer 2014 and Spatial Variability

- July 16 – August 16, 2014: FRAPPE and DISCOVER-AQ field campaigns
- Cool and damp during July and August, 2014
- 2014 was low O_3 summer overall
- Some days O_3 high at multiple sites, other days more localized
 - ▣ Influence of local and regional precursor sources
 - ▣ High O_3 observed throughout Front Range and not confined to Denver area



Case Studies

- Dates: July 23, August 3, August 13, 2014
- Weather summary
 - July 23: max temp 32°C, clear sky after AM
 - August 3: max temp 31°C, clear sky
 - August 13: max temp 33°C, clear sky
- Types of data included
 - Mobile laboratory gas measurements (Aerodyne)
 - Mobile laboratory wind data (Aerodyne)
 - Discrete air samples in flasks (UC Irvine)
 - Surface monitoring sites (CDPHE, NOAA, and NASA)

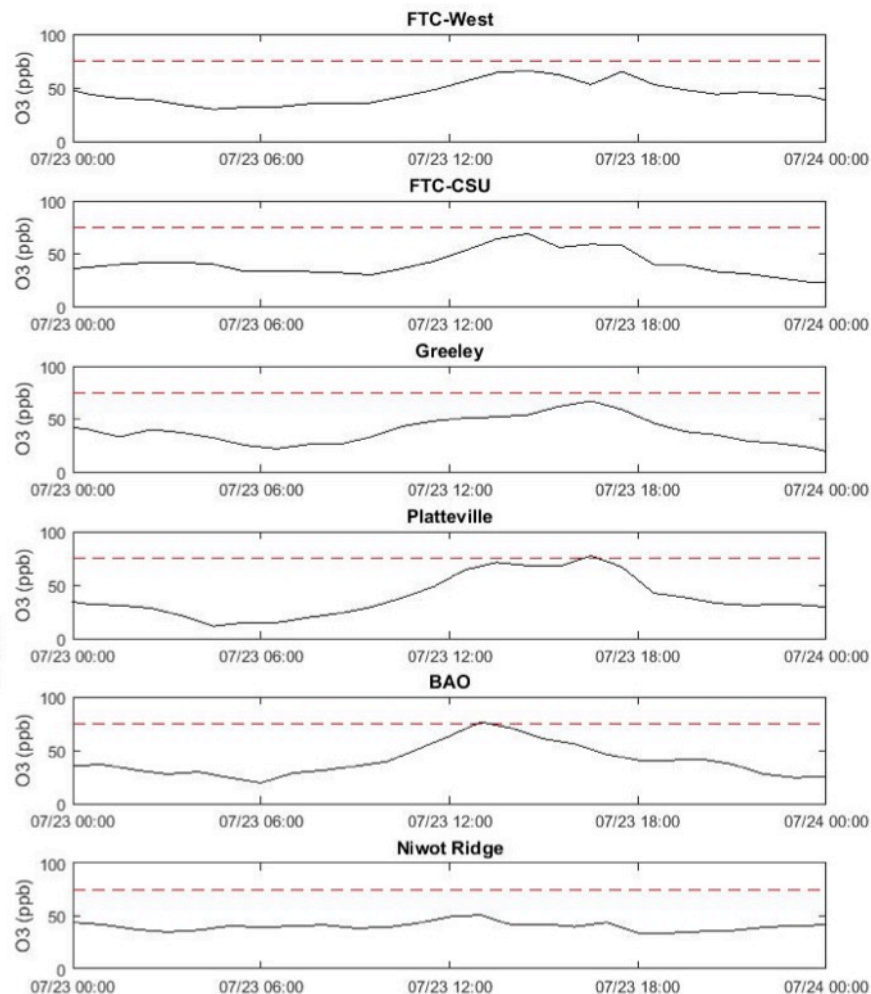
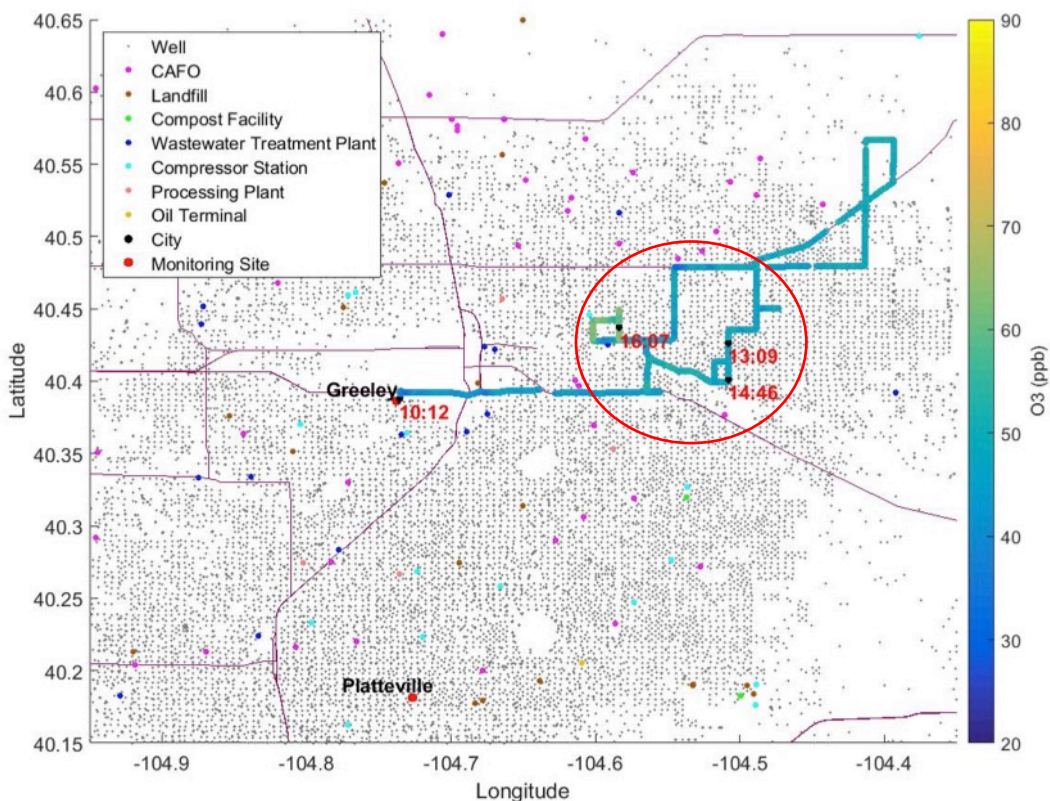
July 23: O&G emissions, moderate O₃ levels

Drive start: 10:00 (LST)

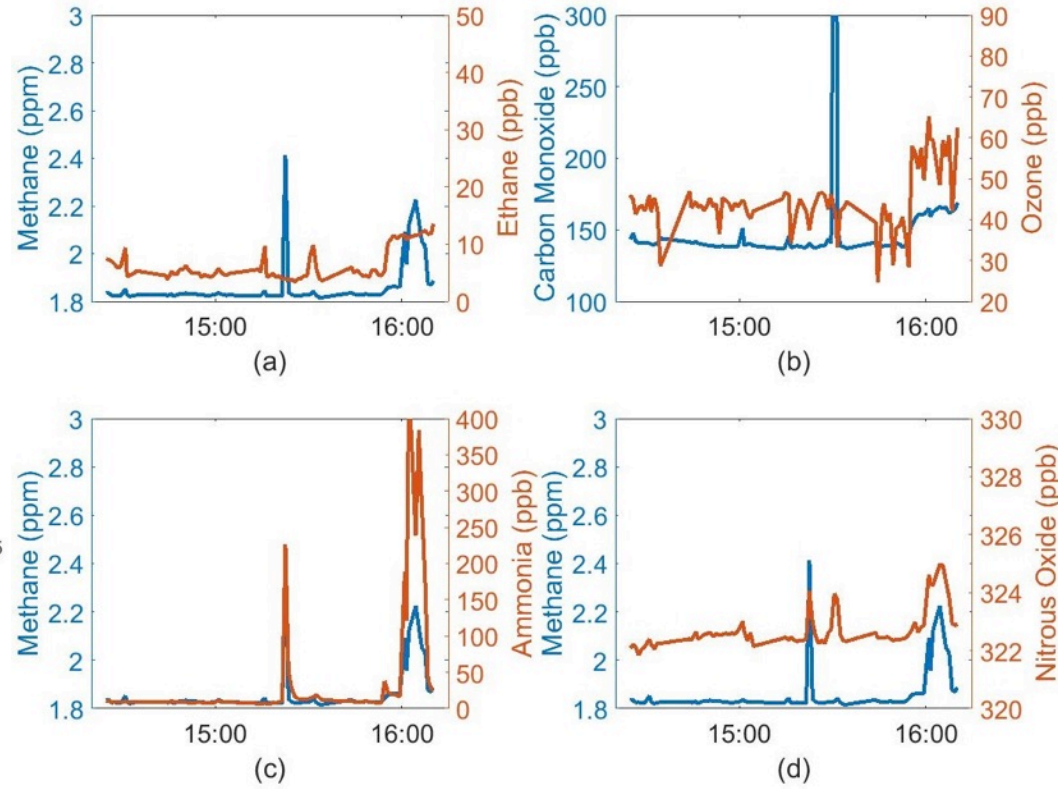
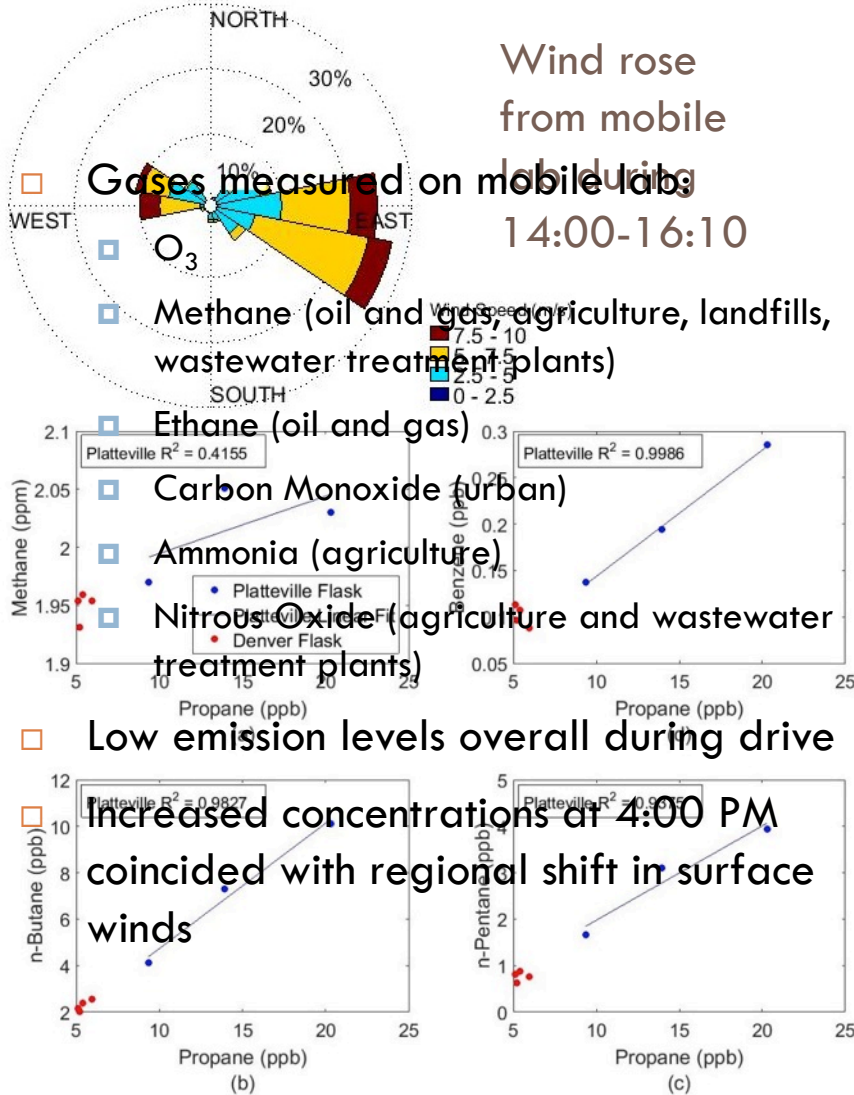
Drive end: 16:10

Surface O₃ at monitoring sites:

- BAO: >75 ppb
- Platteville: >75 ppb
- Greeley, Fort Collins, Niwot Ridge all moderate



July 23: O&G emissions, moderate O₃ levels



Low emission levels overall during drive

Increased concentrations at 4:00 PM coincided with regional shift in surface winds

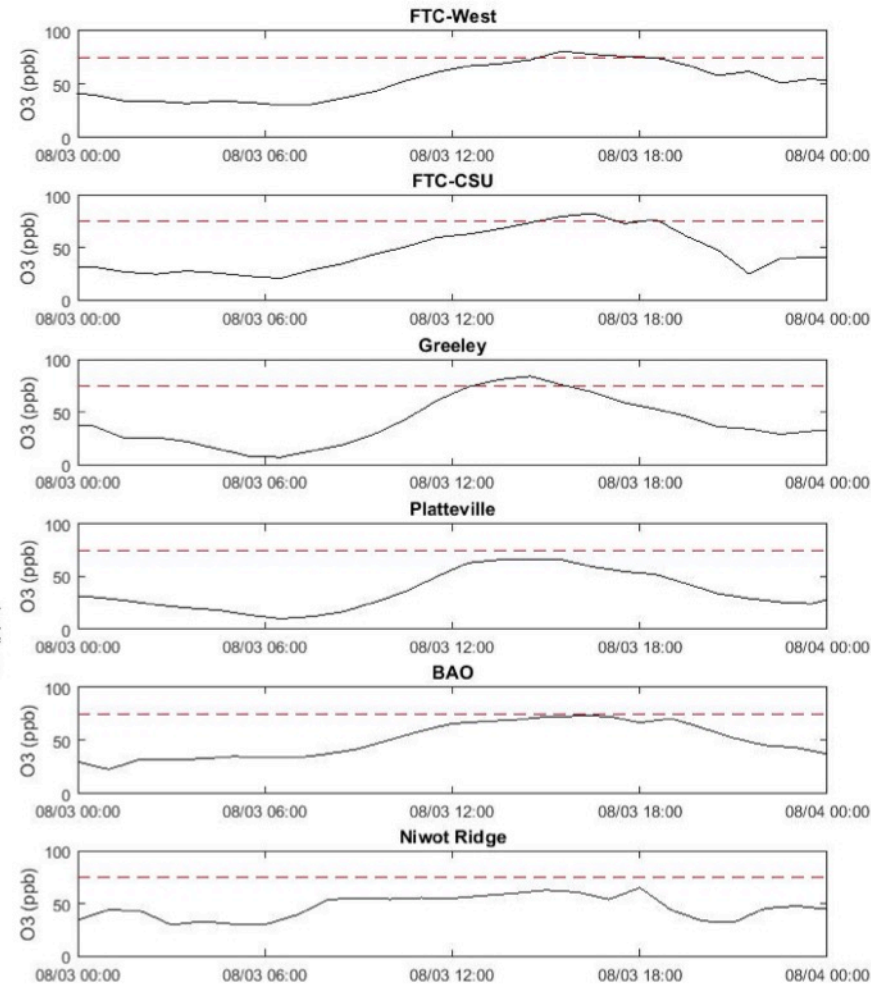
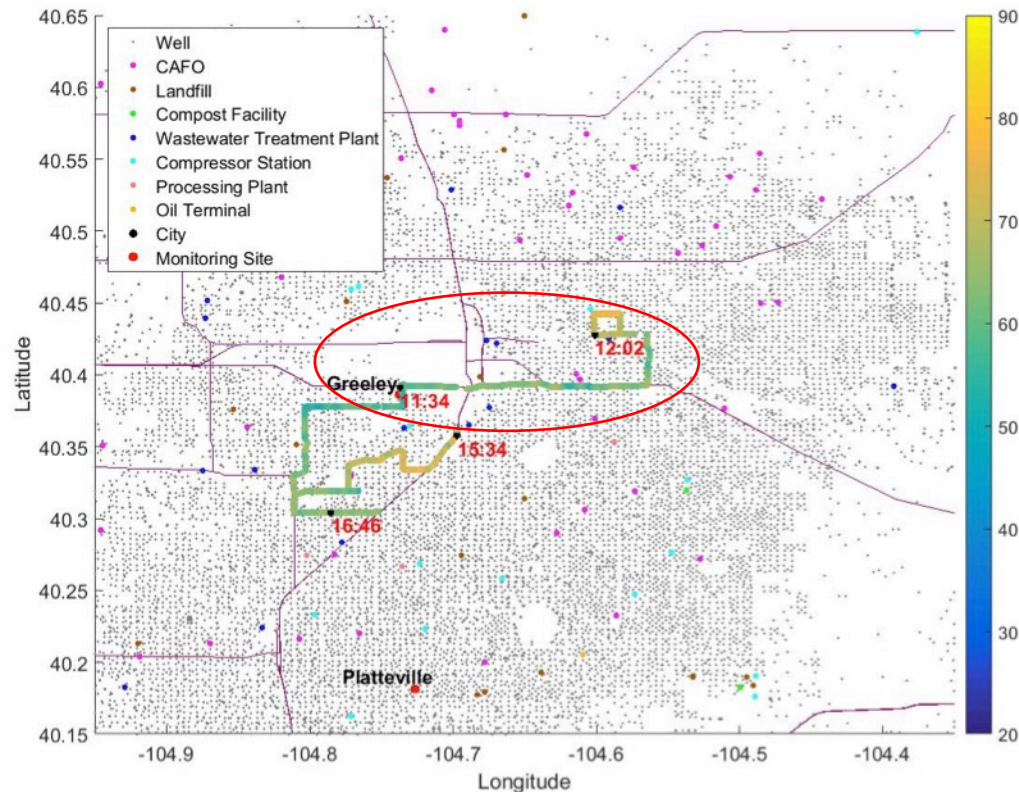
August 3: Mixed emissions, high O₃ day

Drive start: 10:15

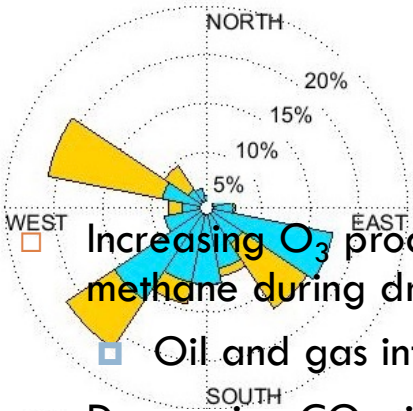
Drive end: 18:00 (interrupted at 12:45)

High O₃ at monitoring sites:

- Greeley: >80 ppb
- FTC (both sites): >80 ppb



August 3: Mixed emissions, high O₃ day



Wind rose from mobile lab during 11:15-13:00

Increasing O₃ production, ethane, and methane during drive

Oil and gas influence

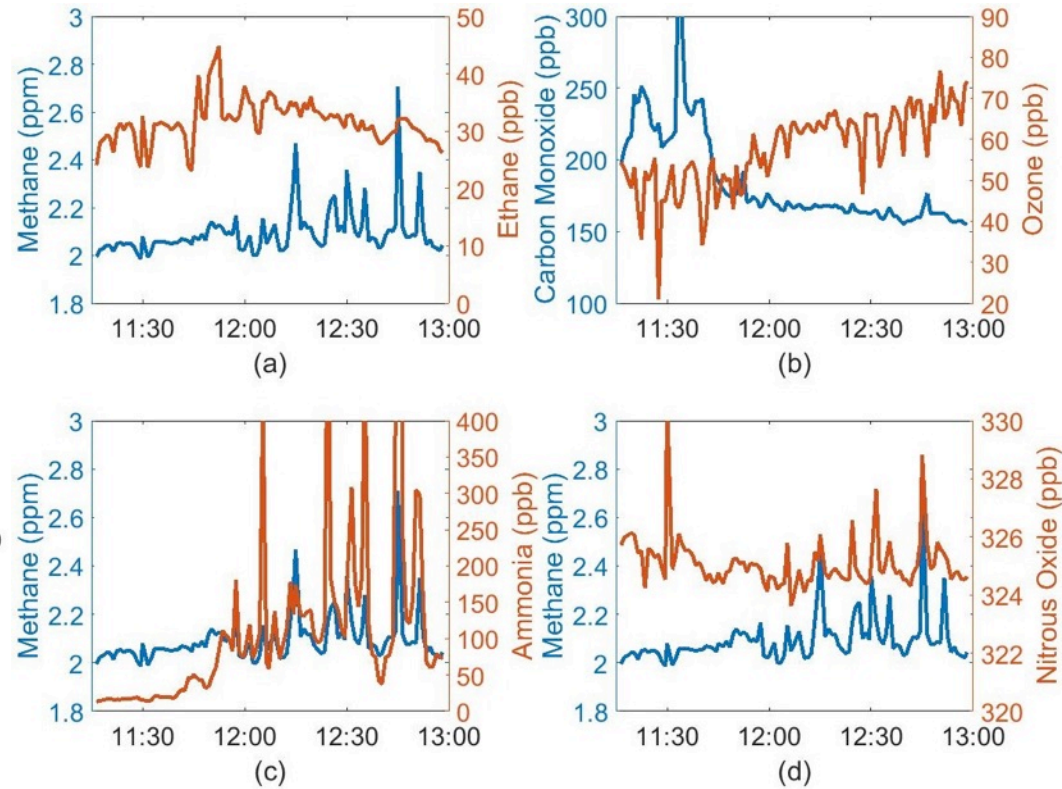
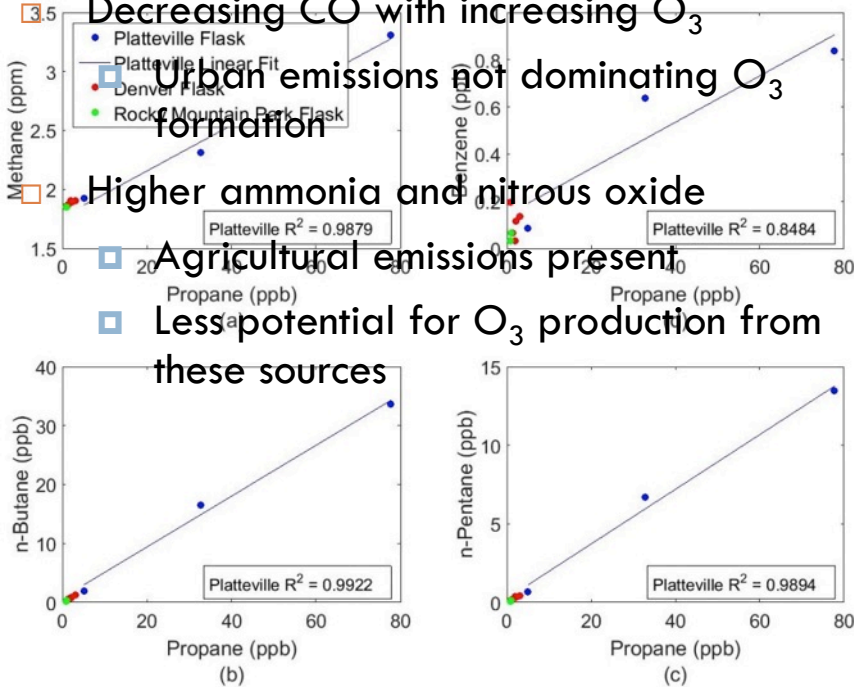
Decreasing CO with increasing O₃

Urban emissions not dominating O₃ formation

Higher ammonia and nitrous oxide

Agricultural emissions present

Less potential for O₃ production from these sources



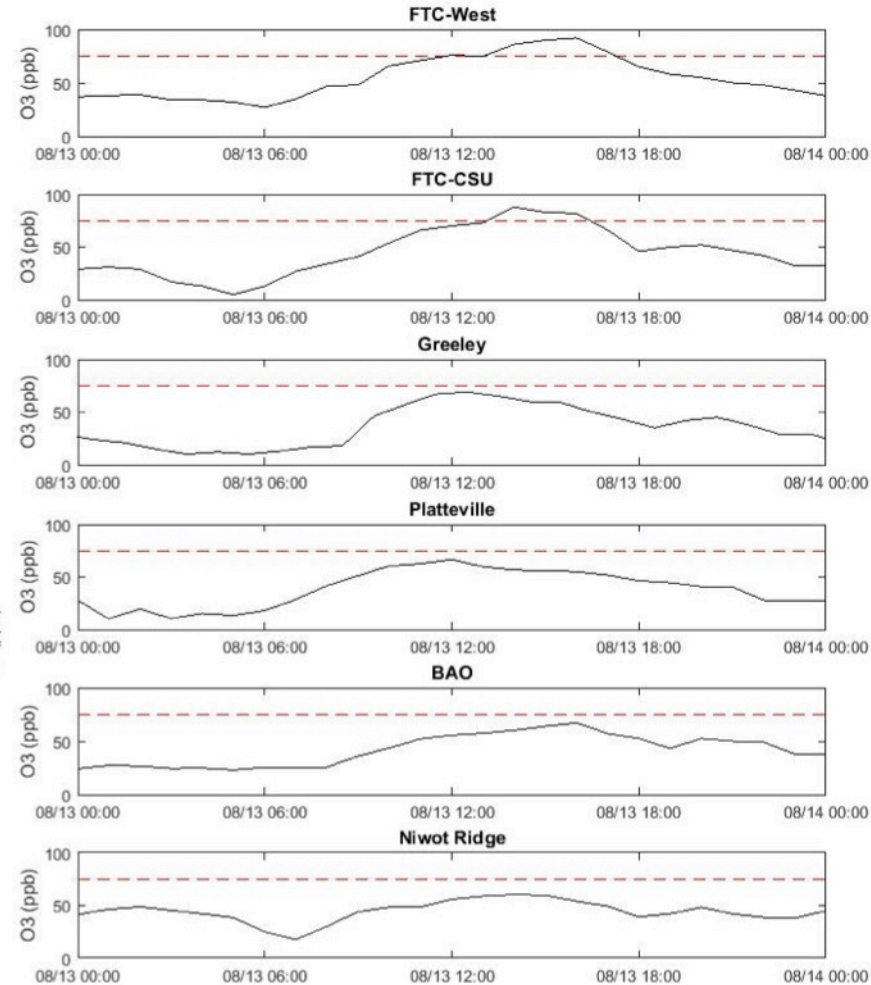
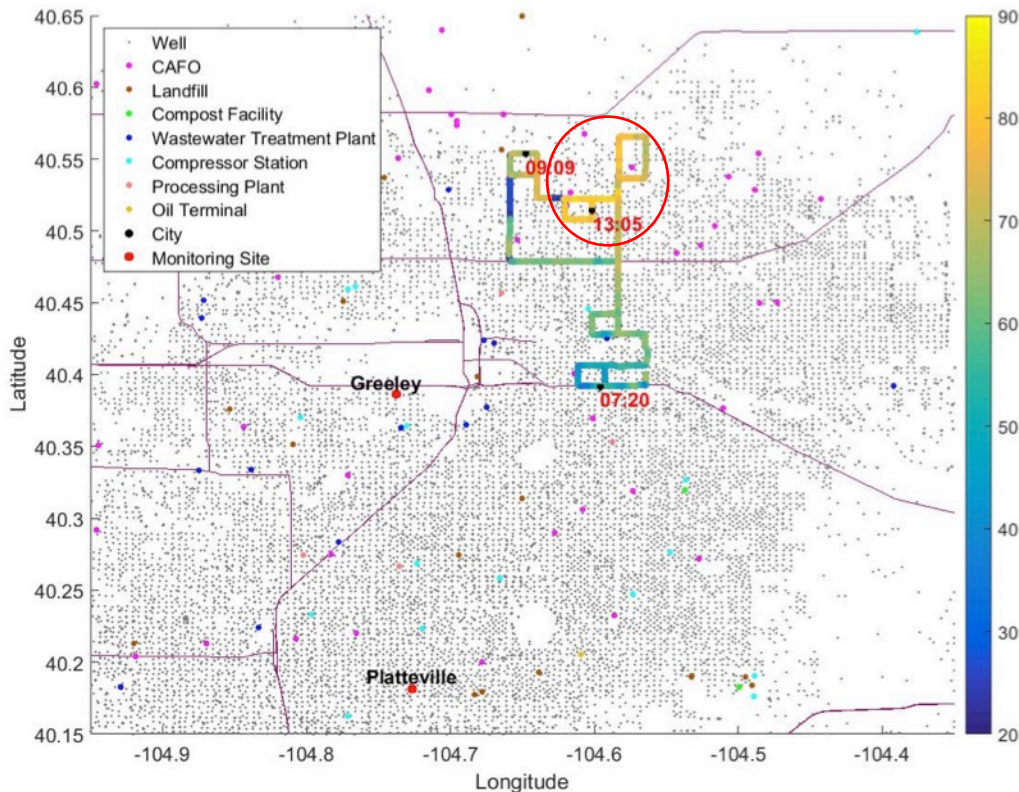
August 13: O&G emissions and localized elevated O₃

Drive start: 7:20

Drive end: 14:20

High O₃ at monitoring sites:

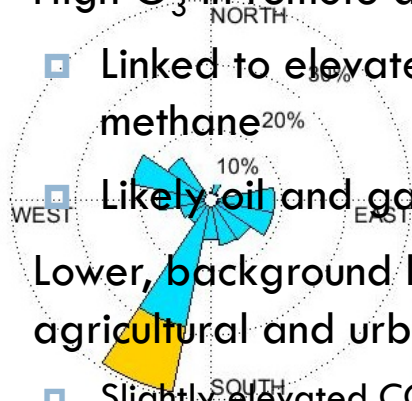
- FTC-CSU: peak of ~90 ppb
- Greeley and Platteville: peak of ~70 ppb



August 13: O&G emissions and localized elevated O₃

High O₃ in remote area

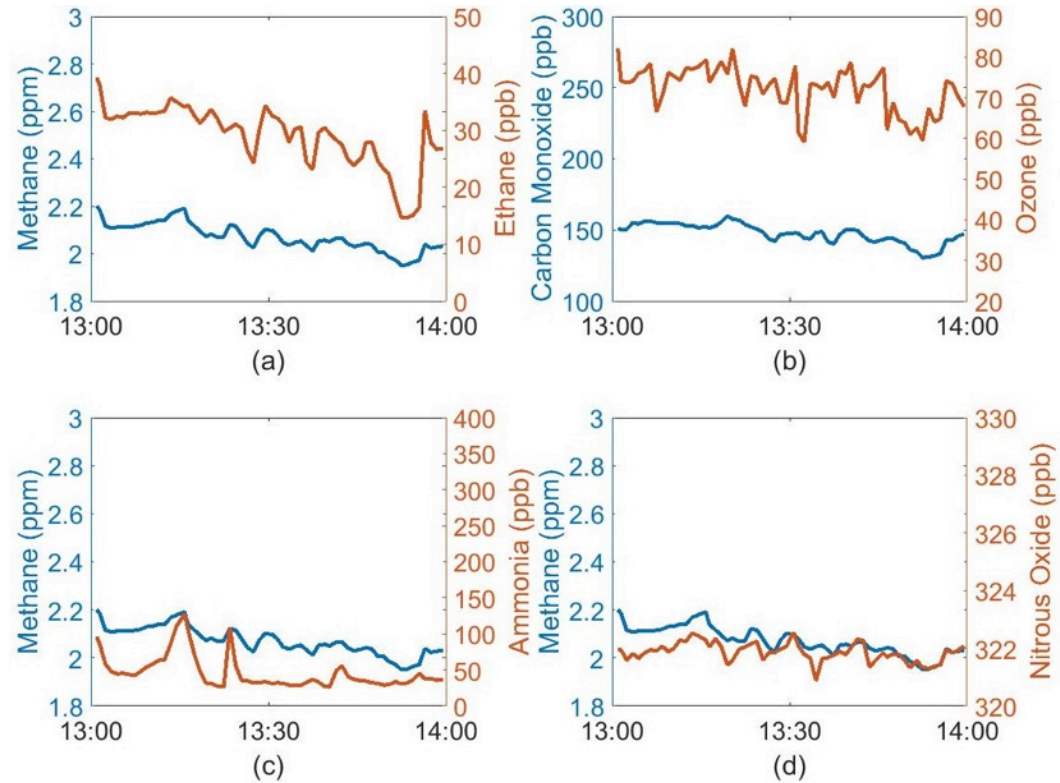
Linked to elevated ethane and methane
 Wind rose from mobile lab during 13:00-14:00
 Likely oil and gas precursor source



Lower, background levels of agricultural and urban emissions

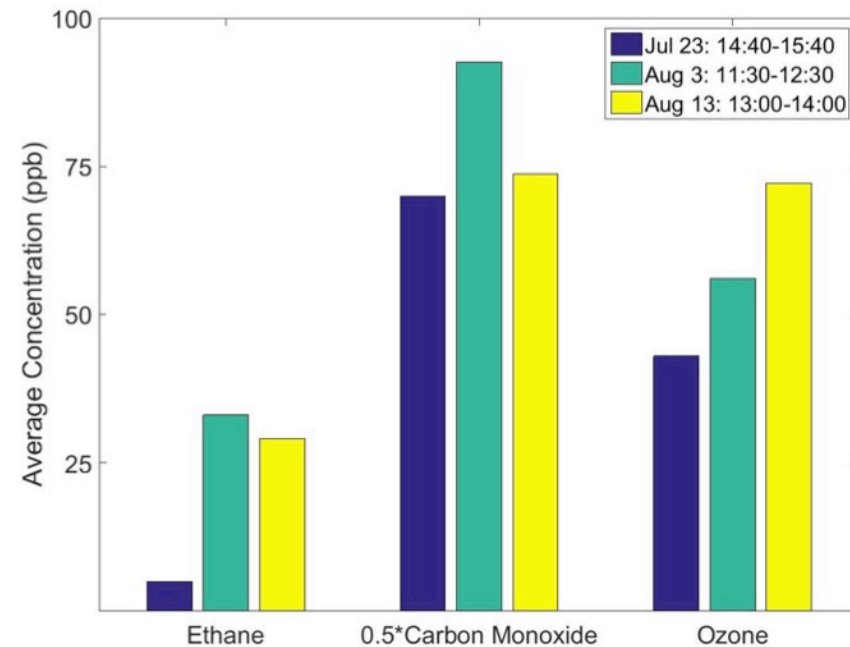
Slightly elevated CO correlated with ethane but not acetylene

O₃ levels at ~30 ppb above background



Conclusions

- “Background” O_3 in Front Range ~40-45 ppb
- Mobile lab drives measuring O_3 at 30-35 ppb above “background”
- Influence from four main sectors on local emissions as seen in methane levels
 - Oil and gas, urban, agriculture, wastewater treatment plants
- Large influence of oil and gas emissions on O_3 formation
 - Some influence of urban emissions on O_3
 - All case studies show potential influence of oil and gas
 - Aug 13 shows most unambiguous evidence of oil and gas as source of O_3 precursors with enhancement up to 30 ppb of O_3



Additional Slides

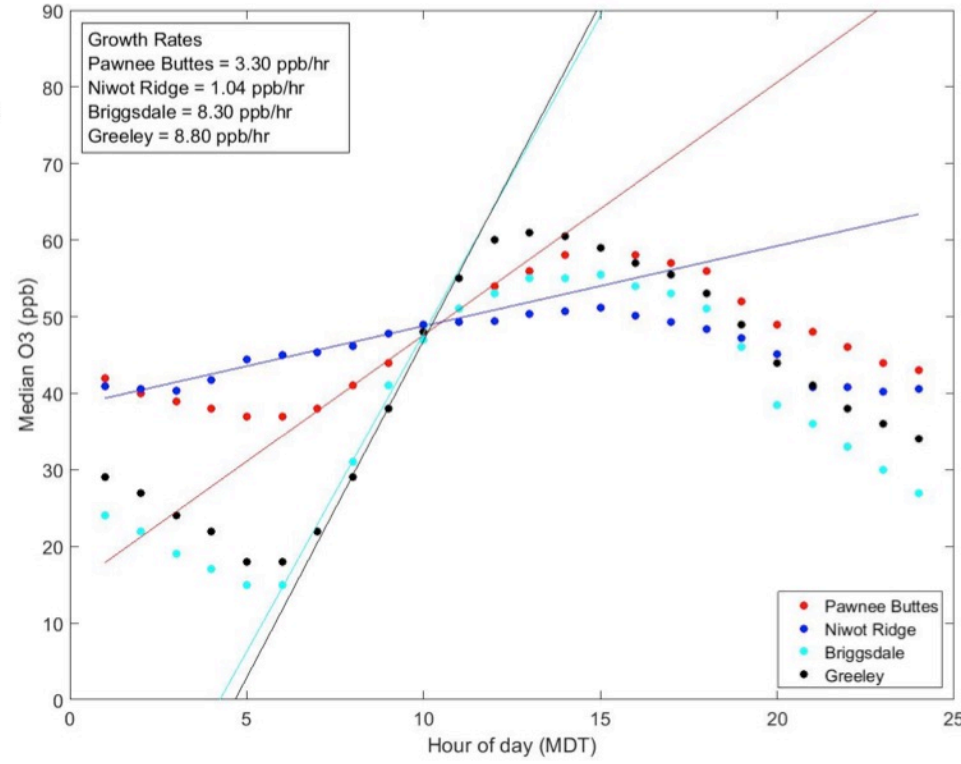
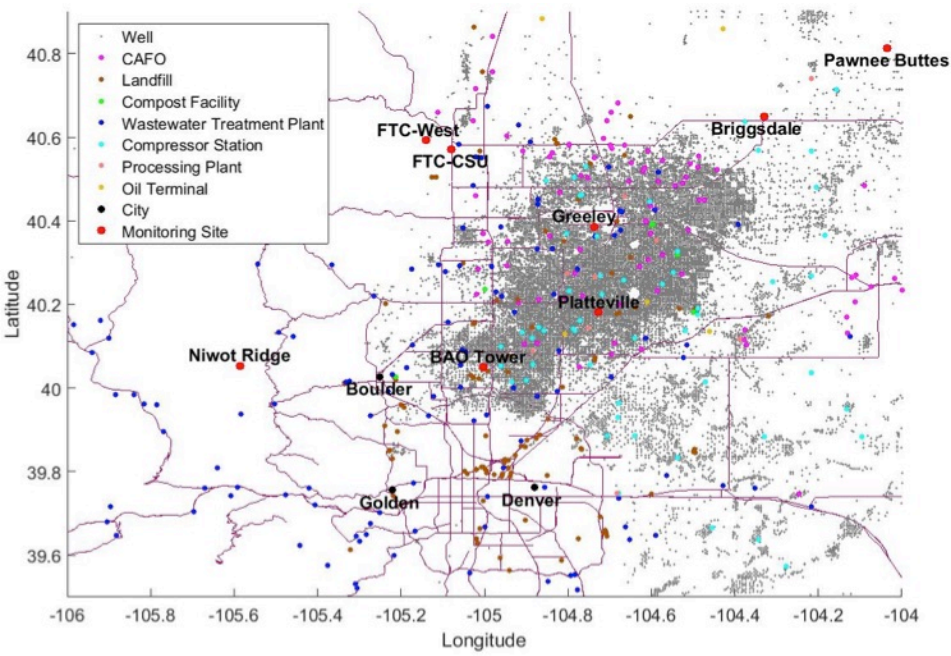
Surface Sites NE of Greeley

Isoprene in Flasks

MesoWest Winds August 13

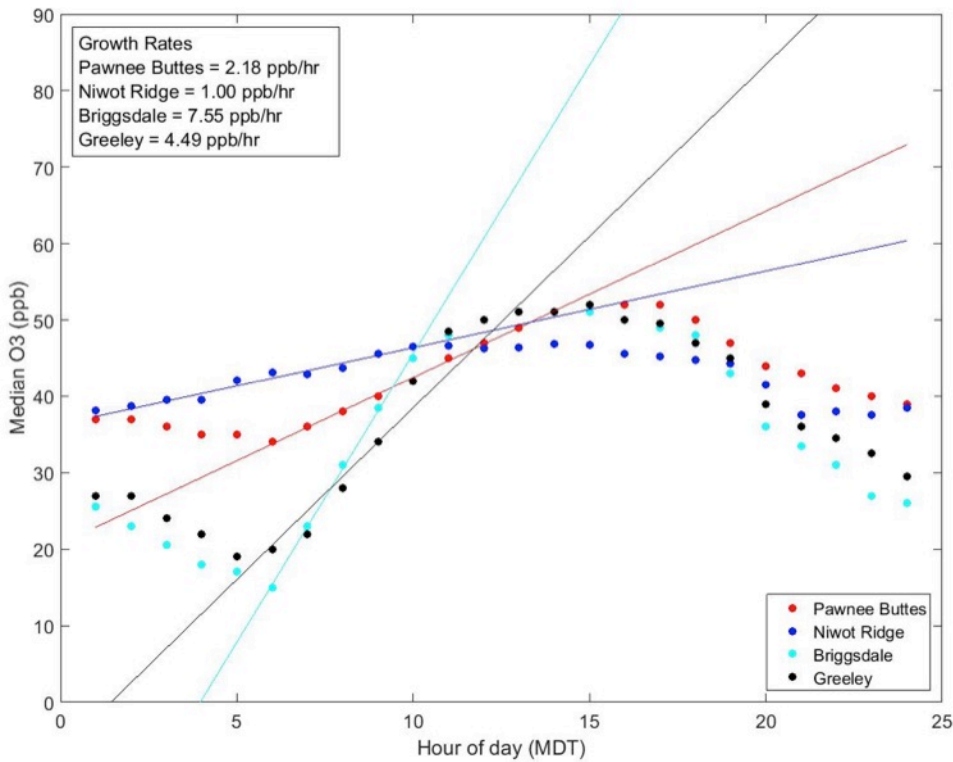
References

Additional NE Sites

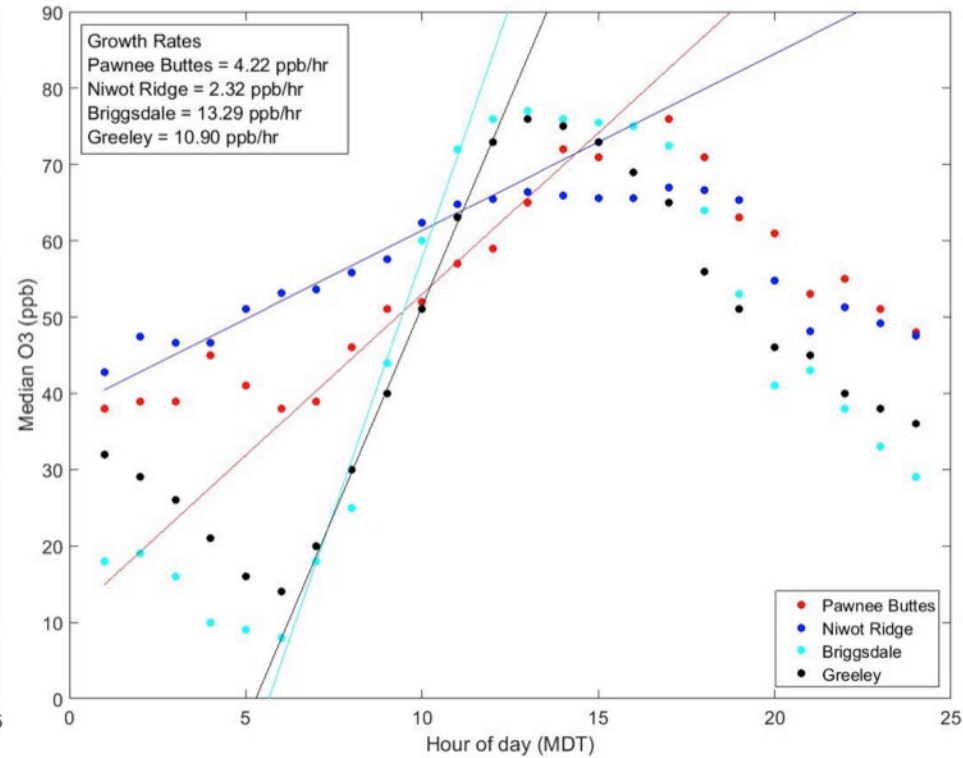


All days June, July, August 2013-2015

Additional NE Sites

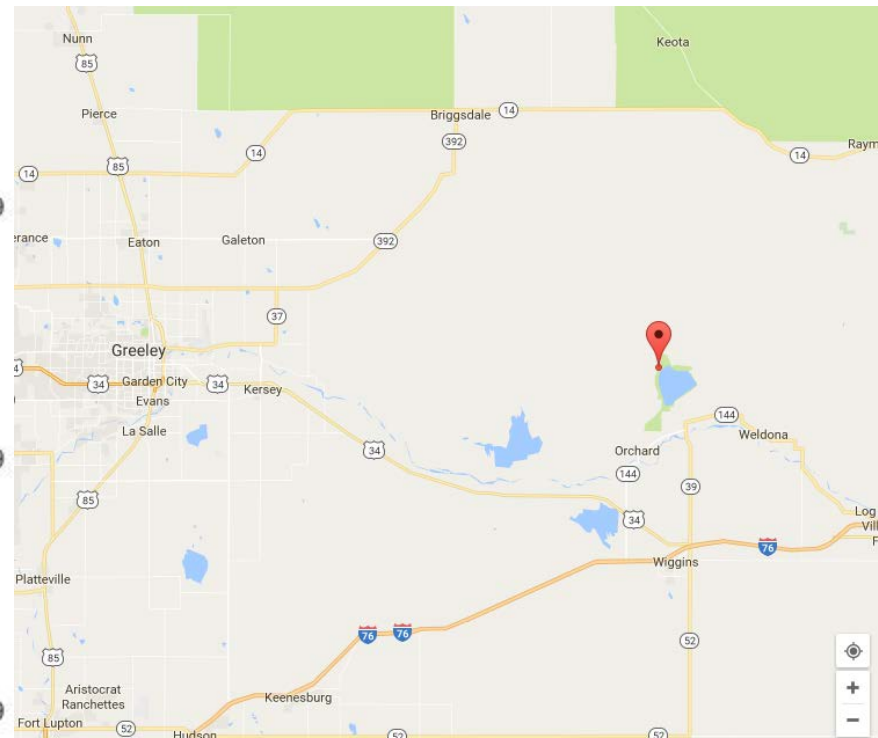
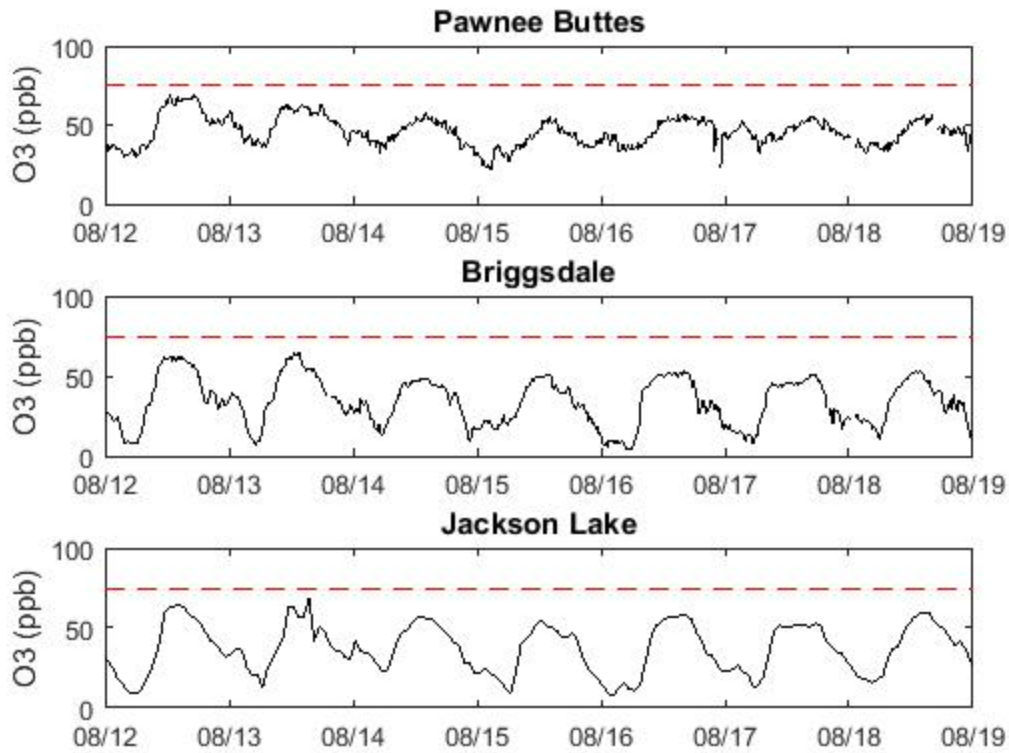


Days w/ peak O₃ < 60 ppb



Days w/ peak O₃ > 75 ppb

Additional NE Sites – 1 Week



Isoprene in Platteville

- Isoprene is the most prevalent naturally occurring biogenic VOC in the northern Front Range and the average mixing ratio measured at the BAO Tower during the summer of 2015 was 0.2 ppb (Abeleira et al., 2017)
- Measurements of isoprene in Platteville
 - ▣ July 23 average: 0.04 ppb
 - ▣ August 3 average: 0.03 ppb
 - ▣ August 13 average: 0.06 ppb
- All case study values less than the 0.2 ppb average measured at BAO Tower during summer 2014. Biogenic VOCs likely did not contribute as much to O₃ production during case studies than during summer 2015

August 13, 2014

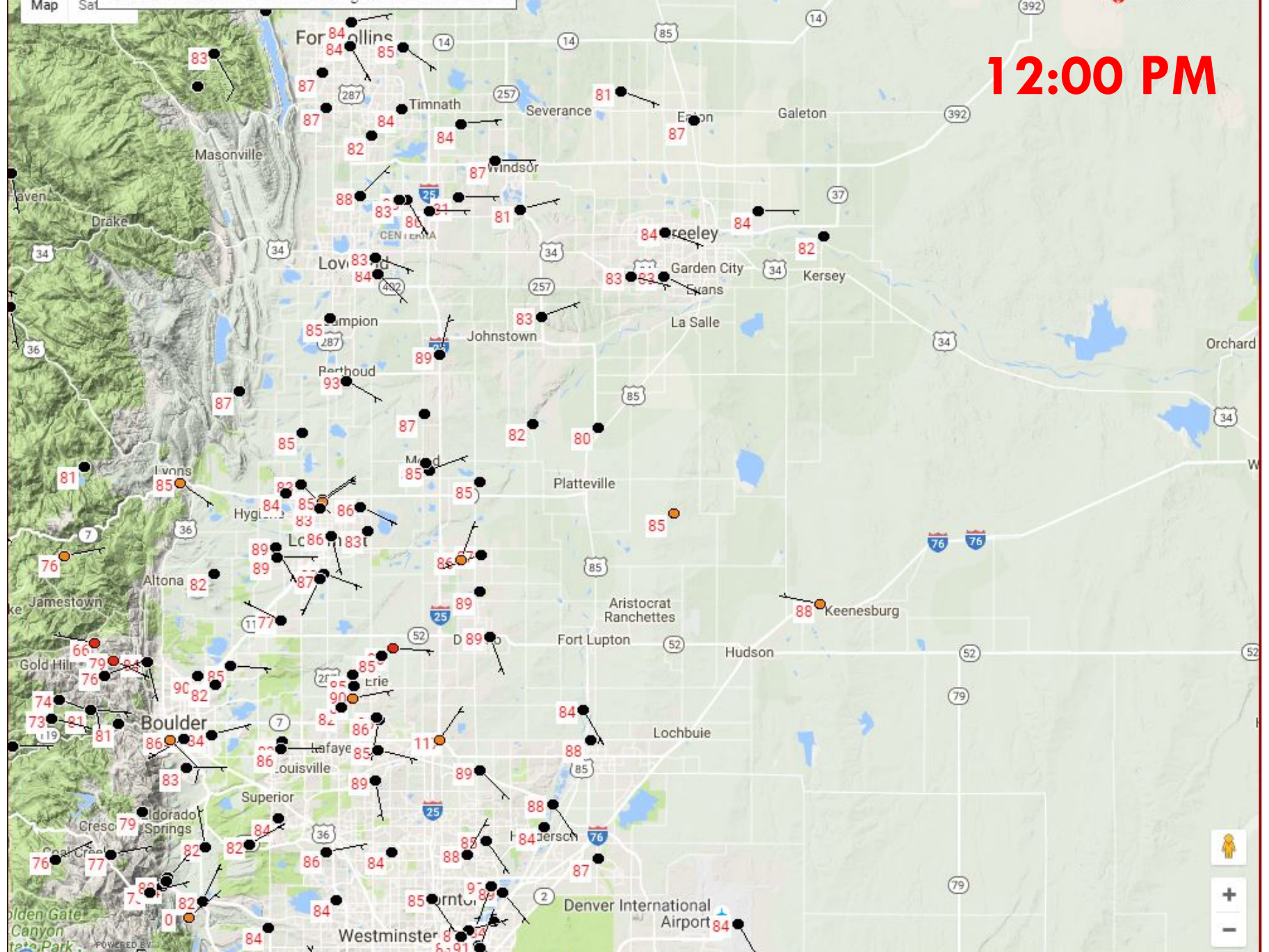
MesoWest Surface Winds

10:00 AM, 11:00 AM, 12:00 PM, 1:00 PM

Map Sat Most recent observation within 1 hr ending at 18:00 UTC 8/13/2014

Active Fires Map Overlays

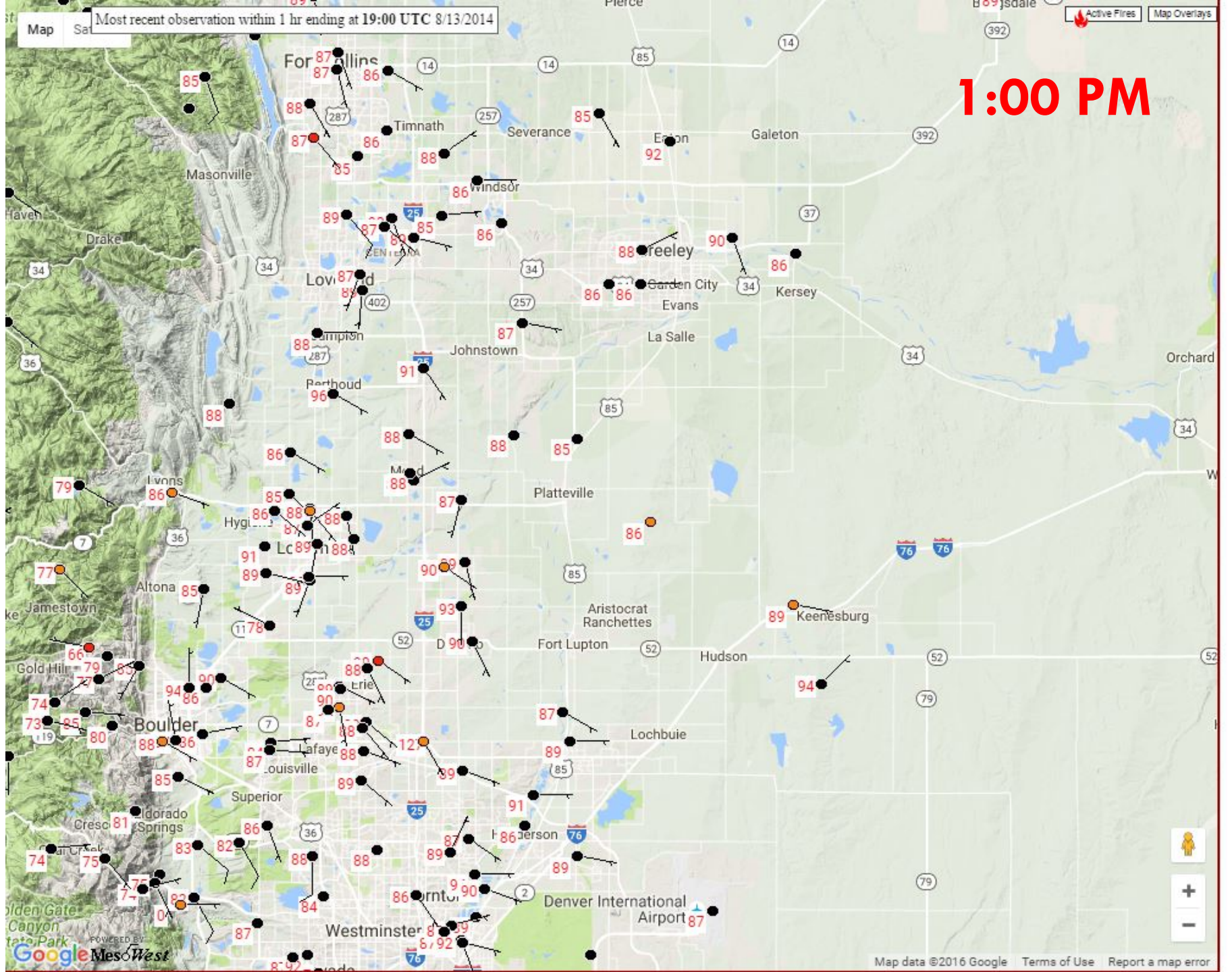
12:00 PM



Map Sat Most recent observation within 1 hr ending at 19:00 UTC 8/13/2014

Active Fires Map Overlays

1:00 PM



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