Colorado Springs Air Monitoring and GHG Update

Presentation to the Peak Alliance for a Sustainable Future

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10/16/2019

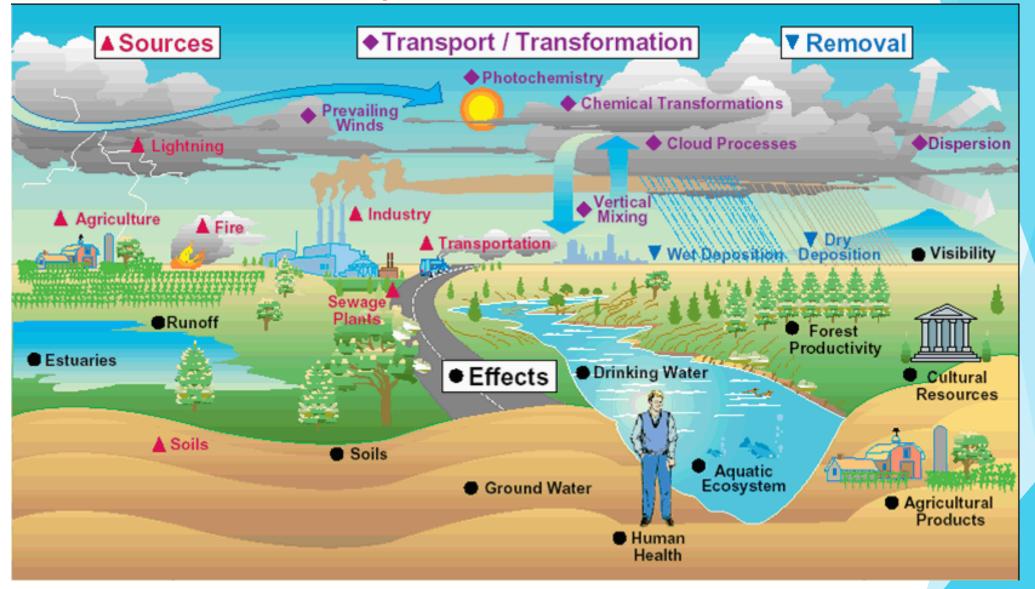


COLORADO

Air Pollution Control Division

Department of Public Health & Environment

Air respects no boundaries



NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

POLLUTANT	AVERAGING TIME	STANDARD
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		
Primary Standard	1 Hour ^(a)	35 ppm
Primary Standard	8 Hour ^(a)	9 ppm
Ozone (O ₃)	*	
Primary and Secondary Standards	8 Hour ^(b)	0.070 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)		
Primary Standard	1 Hour ^(c)	100 ppb
Primary and Secondary Standards	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.053 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)		
Primary Standard	1 Hour ^(d)	75 ppb
Secondary Standard	3 Hour ^(a)	0.5 ppm
Particulates (PM ₁₀)		
Primary and Secondary Standards	24 Hour ^(e)	$150 \mu\mathrm{g/m}^3$
Fine Particulates (PM _{2.5})		
Primary and Secondary Standards	Annual Arithmetic Mean (f)	$12.0 \ \mu g/m^3$
Primary and Secondary Standards	24 Hour ^(g)	$35 \mu\mathrm{g/m}^3$
Lead (Pb)		
Primary and Secondary Standards	3-Month Rolling Average	$0.15 \mu g/m^3$

Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

6 "Criteria" pollutants with health-based standards established by the U.S. EPA

The three-year average of the fourth maximum value for each year is not to exceed this level.

The three-year average of the 98th percentile daily maximum value for each year is not to exceed this level. The three-year average of the 99th percentile daily maximum value for each year is not to exceed this level.

Statistically estimated number of days with concentrations above this level, averaged over a three-year period, is not to be more than 1 per year.

The average of three years of annual averages (based on quarterly averages) is not to exceed this level.

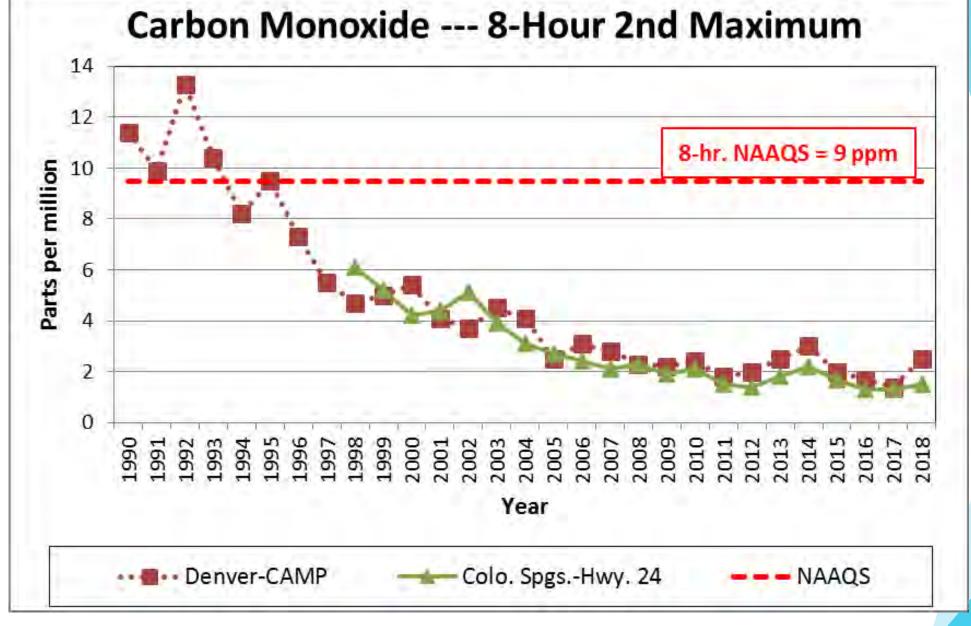
The three-year average of the 98th percentile value for each year is not to exceed this level.

CDPHE Air Monitoring in the Colorado Springs area

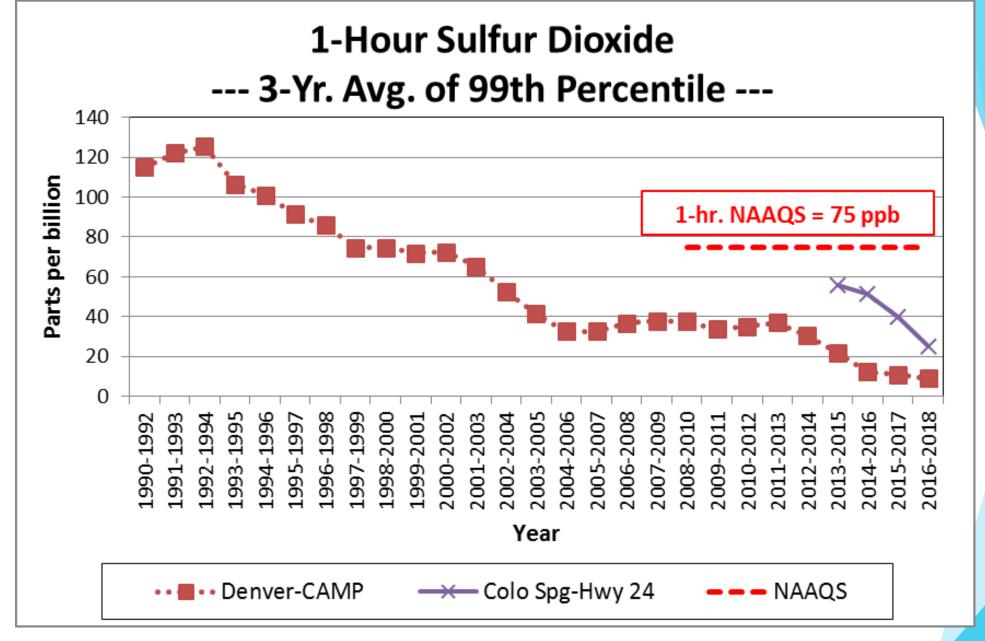
- Ozone
 - 1975 current at 4 different sites
 - ▶ 2 active sites: U.S. Air Force Academy, Manitou Springs
- Carbon Monoxide
 - ▶ 1975 current at 4 different sites
 - 1 active site: Highway 24
- Sulfur Dioxide
 - 2013 current at 1 active site: Highway 24
- Nitrogen Dioxide
 - None
- PM10
 - 1987 current at 4 different sites
 - 1 active site: Colorado College
- PM2.5
 - 1987 current at 3 different sites
 - 1 active site: Colorado College

Air Monitoring by Colorado Springs Utilities and Others

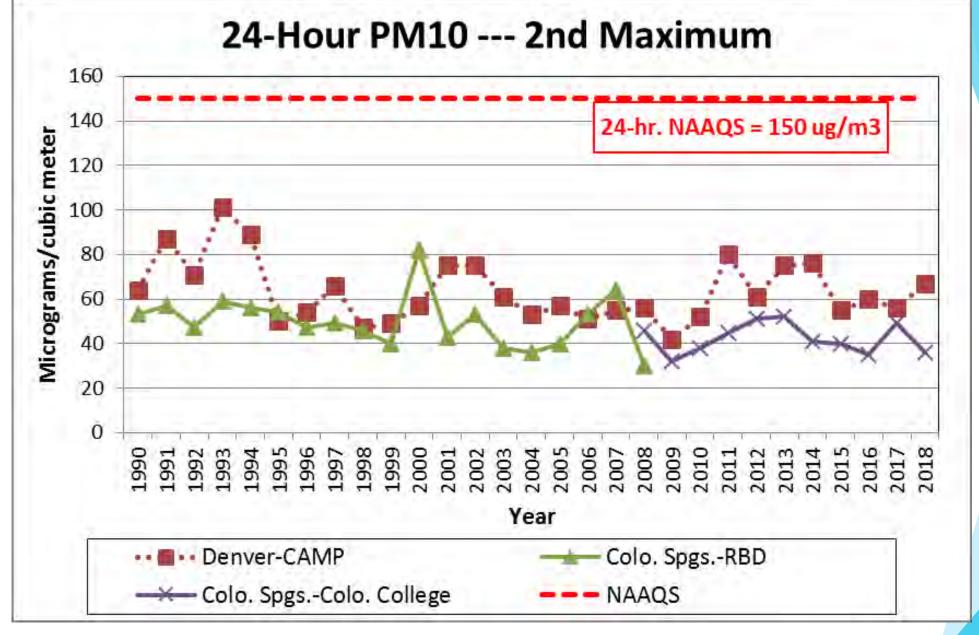
- Ozone
 - ▶ 1981 1988 at 1 site
- Carbon Monoxide
 - ▶ 1988 2001at 7 different sites
- Sulfur Dioxide
 - ▶ 1988 2001 at 10 different sites
- Nitrogen Dioxide
 - ▶ 1988 2001 at 3 different sites
- > PM10
 - ▶ 1988 2001 at 12 different sites
- > PM2.5
 - None



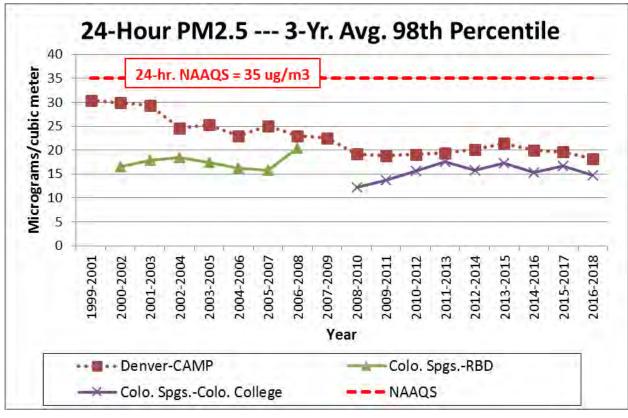
No issues nationwide



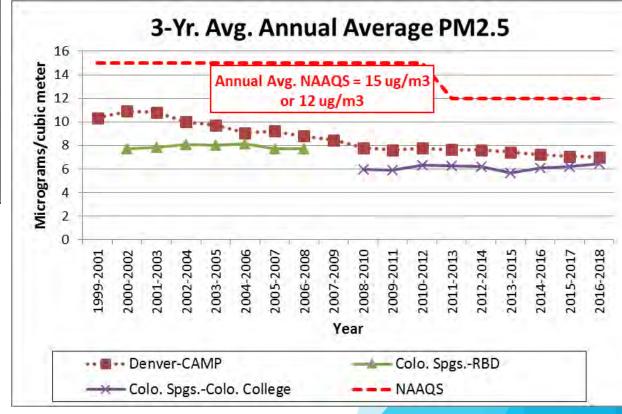
Coal combustion the primary concern (if no good emissions controls)



Blowing dust the primary concern



Primarily related to combustion (motor vehicles, industry, other)



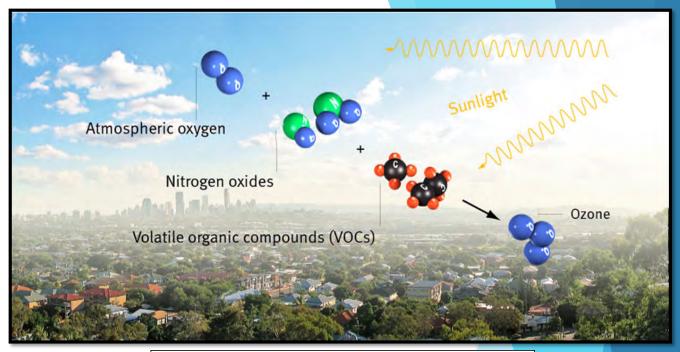
Ozone standards and health effects

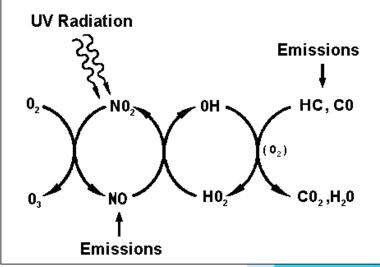
- National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) currently in effect
 - **2015:** 0.070 ppm (or 70 ppb)
 - **2008:** 0.075 ppm (or 75 ppb)
 - Both defined as the 3-year average of the daily 4th maximum 8-hour values (truncated)
- Health effects
 - Irritates the airways and reduces lung function, causing coughing, sore or scratchy throat, and shortness of breath
 - > Aggravates chronic lung diseases such as asthma, emphysema and bronchitis
 - Increased risk of premature death in people with heart and lung disease
 - Groups at risk include:
 - ▶ People with lung disease, especially children with asthma
 - Children and older adults
 - People who are active outside, especially children and people who work outdoors



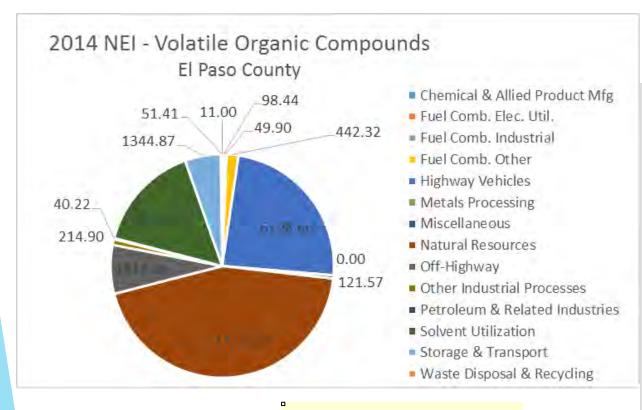
Ozone formation

- Typically not directly emitted but secondarily formed
- Formed through complex interaction between volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) in presence of sunlight
- Highest ground-level ozone concentrations usually occur in the summer
- Precursor emissions include:
 - motor vehicles
 - industry
 - oil and gas production
 - Biogenic (i.e. vegetation)



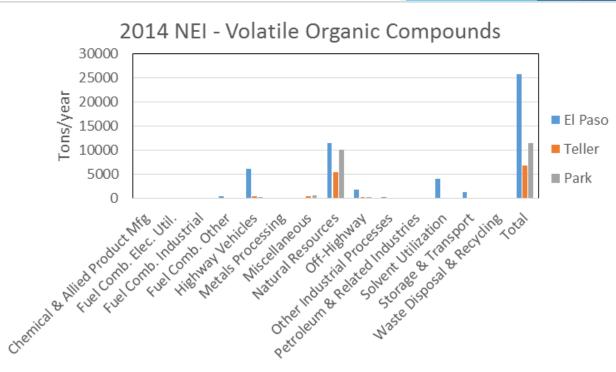


Emissions Inventory - VOC

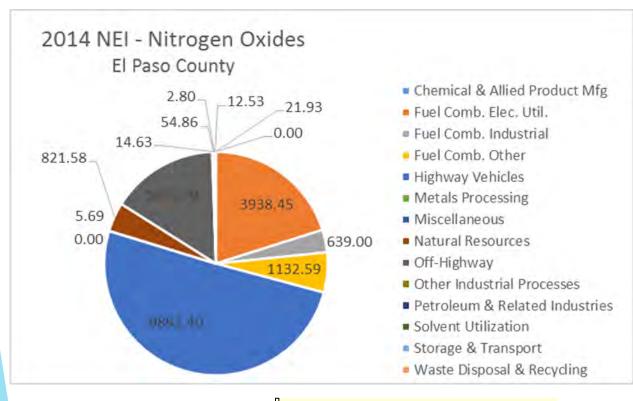




- 1. Natural/biogenic
- 2. Highway vehicles
- 3. Solvent use

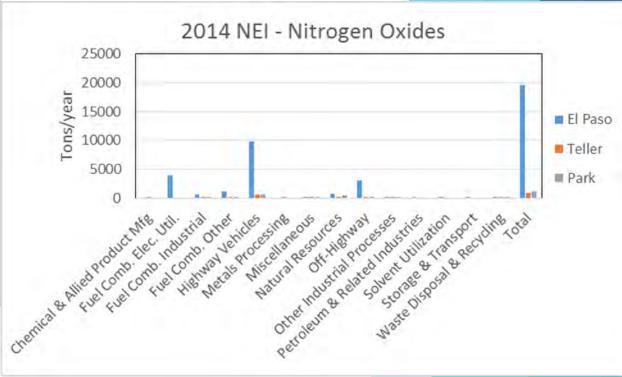


Emissions Inventory - NOx





- 1. Highway vehicles
- 2. EGU
- 3. Off-highway vehicles

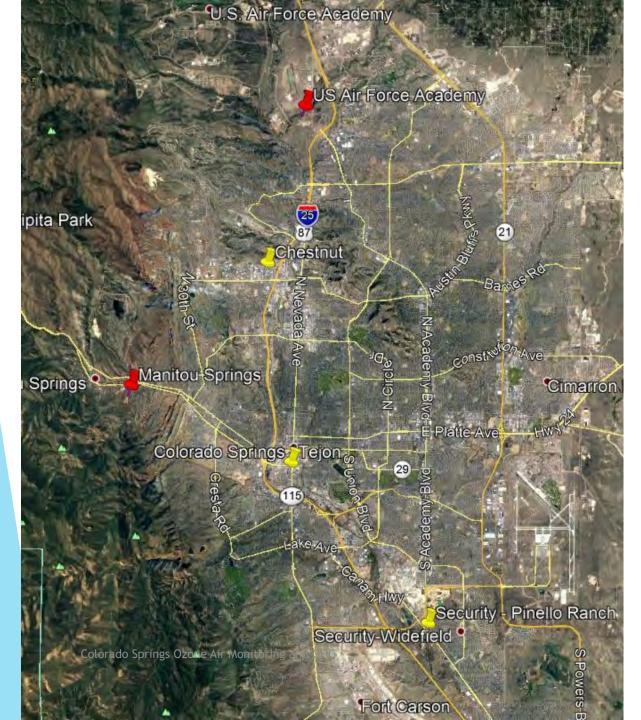


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EPA monitoring requirements

- Colorado Springs Metropolitan Statistical Area:
 - ► El Paso + Teller counties
 - Population: 725,900 (2017)
- Required number of sites: MSA > 350,000 and < 4,000,000</p>
 - 2 sites if most recent 3-year design value concentrations ≥85% of any O3 NAAQS
 - ▶ 1 site if most recent 3-year design value concentrations <85% of any O3 NAAQS
- Monitoring season for Colorado: January December

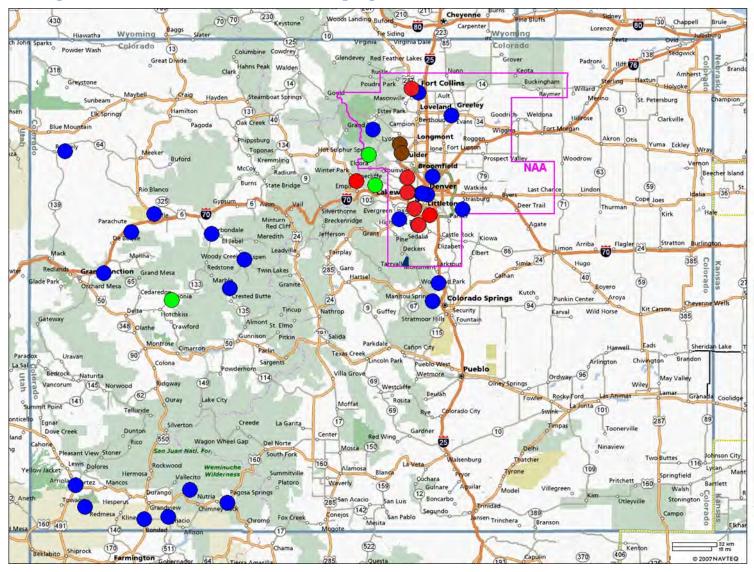




Colorado Springs area ozone sites

- ▶ 1975 1997 = CDPHE 712 S. Tejon
- 1988 1996 = CDPHE 4705 N. Chestnut
- 1981 1988 = Colorado Springs Utilities Security
- 1996 present = CDPHE US Air Force Academy
- 2004 present = CDPHE Manitou Springs

Graphical for 70 ppb NAAQS



Colorado Ozone Sites

Comparison to Federal Ozone Standard (70 ppb)

2017 - 2019 (thru 9/30)

Ozone Standard:

3-year average of 4th maximum 8-hour values must be <= 70 ppb

- Above level of standard
 (3+ years of data available)
 (Based on 3-yr. avg. of 4th max. for 2016 2018)
- Above level of standard (<3 years of data available) (Based on avg. of 4th max. for years available)
- Below level of standard (3+ years of data available) (Based on 3-yr. avg. of 4th max. for 2016 - 2018)
- Below level of standard (<3 years of data available) (Based on avg. of 4th max. for years available)

- Non-attainment area

3-year summary for Colorado Springs

	2019	8-Hour Ozone	(Updated th	rough Sept. 30, 2	019)		
		<u>2017</u> 4 th Maximum 8-Hour Average	<u>2018</u> 4 th Maximum 8-Hour Average	2019 (thru 9/30) 4 th Maximum 8-Hour Average	2017 - 2019 3-Year Average 4 th Maximum	<u>2020</u> Highest Allowable 4th Maximum 8-Hour	
AQS#	Site Name	Value (ppb)	Value (ppb)	Value (ppb)	Value (ppb)	Average Value (ppb)	
08-041-0013	Colo. Spgs USAF Academy	69	73	65	69	74	
08-041-0016	Manitou Springs	70	72	64	68	<i>76</i>	

NOTE: Values above the 3-year average 4th maximum 8-hour standard of 70 ppb are highlighted in red, above the 75 ppb standard in orange. **NOTE:** Data includes values that may be influenced by natural events.

Colorado Springs is below NAAQS...even with possible exceptional events included

2019	8-Hour Ozone	(Updated through Sept. 30, 2019)

			1st Max	Date	2nd Max	Date	3rd Max	Date	4th Max	Date	5th Max	Date
			8-Hour	1st Max	8-Hour	2nd Max	8-Hour	3rd Max	8-Hour	4th Max	8-Hour	5th Max
Α	QS Number	Site Name	(ppb)	8-Hour								
C	08-041-0013	Colo. Spgs USAF Academy	69	06/06	67	07/24	66	08/07	65	07/19	65	09/09
C	08-041-0016	Manitou Springs	70	06/06	66	07/24	64	06/19	64	07/19	64	08/06

3-year summary for the North Front Range

2019 8-Hour Ozone (Updated through Septl 30, 2019)							
		<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	2019 (thru 9/30)	<u> 2017 - 2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	
		4 th Maximum	4 th Maximum	4 th Maximum	3-Year Average	Highest Allowable	
		8-Hour Average	8-Hour Average	8-Hour Average	4 th Maximum	4th Maximum 8-Hour	
AQS#	Site Name	Value (ppb)	Value (ppb)	Value (ppb)	Value (ppb)	Average Value (ppb)	
08-001-3001	Welby	68	69	60	65	83	
08-005-0002	Highland	72	77	73	74	62	
08-005-0006	Aurora East	69	72	66	69	74	
08-013-0014	Boulder Reservoir	73	77	69	73	66	
08-019-0006	Mines Peak (non-regulatory)	70	78	67	71	67	
08-031-0002	CAMP	67	71	67	68	74	
08-031-0026	La Casa	68	72	65	68	<i>7</i> 5	
08-035-0004	Chatfield State Park	74	83	78	78	51	
08-047-0003	Black Hawk (start 7/9)			69			
08-059-0005	Welch	75	66	72	71	74	
08-059-0006	Rocky Flats - N	75	81	72	76	59	
08-059-0011	NREL *	74	80	75	76	57	
08-059-0013	Aspen Park	68	71	63	67	78	
08-069-0007	NPS - Rocky Mtn. NP	67	74	65	68	73	
08-069-0011	Fort Collins - West	75	81	71	75	60	
08-069-1004	Fort Collins - CSU	66	72	64	67	76	
08-123-0009	Greeley - Weld Tower	72	73	65	70	74	

8 sites over 70 ppb

3 are over 75 ppb

NOTE: Values above the 3-year average 4th maximum 8-hour standard of 70 ppb are highlighted in **red**, above the 75 ppb standard in **orange**. **NOTE:** Data includes values that may be influenced by natural events.

* NOTE: Wildfire influence exceptional events concurred by EPA for NREL for 9/2/17 and 9/4/17. NREL 4th max value of 76 ppb removed.

Colorado Springs Ozone Air Monitoring and GHG

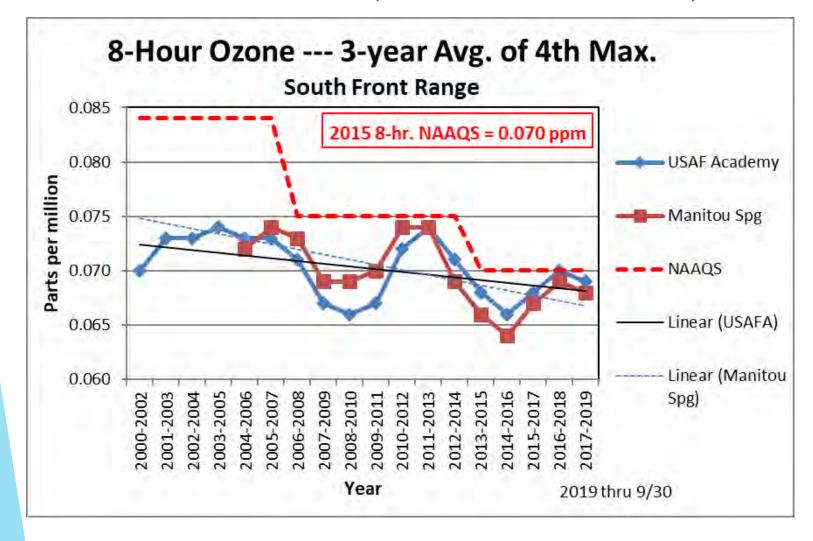
3-year summary for the rest of Colorado

	2019	8-Hour Ozone (Updated through Sept. 30, 2019)					
		2017 4 th Maximum	_ _ _ _ _ _ _		<u>2020</u> Highest Allowable		
		8-Hour Average	8-Hour Average	8-Hour Average	4 th Maximum	4th Maximum 8-Hour	
AQS#	Site Name	Value (ppb)	Value (ppb)	Value (ppb)	Value (ppb)	Average Value (ppb)	
08-029-0007	BLM - Paonia (started 4/6/18)		54	59		99	
08-045-0012	Rifle - Health	59	65	57	60	90	
08-051-9991	EPA - Gothic CASTNET	66	69	67	67	76	
08-067-1004	USFS – Shamrock (thru n/a)	66	71	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08-067-7001	SUIT - Ignacio	69	67	63	66	82	
08-067-7003	SUIT - Bondad	69	67	63	66	82	
08-077-0020	Palisade - Water	64	69	63	65	80	
08-083-0006	Cortez	59	67	60	62	85	
08-083-0101	NPS - Mesa Verde NP	66	72	65	67	75	
08-097-0007	Aspen/Pitkin	65	64	63	64	85	
08-103-0006	BLM - Rangely	64	68	64	65	80	

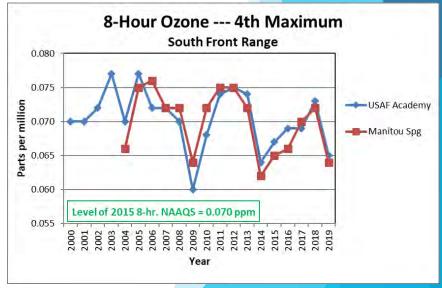
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None over 70 ppb NAAQS

Ozone Trends (2000 - current)



Overall downward trend since 2000 Cyclic trend due to meteorology Need many years to see a trend Population has increased significantly Traffic has increased significantly Level of NAAQS has decreased



Exceptional events

- EPA allows for flagging and submitting demonstrations of events that are not reasonably controllable or preventable
- If approved by EPA, the values are removed from design value calculations
- For ozone, exceptional events include:
 - stratospheric intrusions
 - wildfire smoke influenced
- Not all are clear-cut
- Events may also be flagged as informational

"Exceptional event means an event(s) and its resulting emissions that affect air quality in such a way that there exists a clear causal relationship between the specific event(s) and the monitored exceedance(s) or violation(s), is not reasonably controllable or preventable, is an event(s) caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or a natural event(s), and is determined by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 50.14 to be an exceptional event."

- Only 1 exceptional event noted for Colorado springs in 2019
- June 6 Stratospheric intrusion
- Below level of NAAQS
- Would not change 4th max values if excluded

How to sign up for air quality alerts/advisories

- Issued once a day at 4 p.m.
- http://www.enviroflash.info/: Daily e-mail or cell phone forecast for ozone and fine particulates year-round. Forecast area is determined by your zip code.
- https://www.colorado.gov/airquality/request_alerts.aspx: Daily e-mail updates during ozone season. These are the Ozone Action Day Álerts, not the 3-day voluntary reduction e-mails. Also an option to receive other types of alerts (wildfire smoke, blowing dust, etc.) year-round.
- https://www.colorado.gov/airquality/colorado_summary.aspx

CDPHE Air Quality Forecast Webpage

Monday	Ozone	Fine Particulates	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide
Denver - Boulder	6000	6000	6000	6000
Colorado Springs	G000	G000	G00D	NOT AVAILABLE
Ft. Collins	600D	6000	6000	NOT AVAILABLE
Greeley	G00D	G000	G00D	NOT AVAILABLE
Grand Junction	MODERATE	6000	6000	NOT AVAILABLE
Colorado River Valley	G00D	G000	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Four Corners Area	MODERATE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE

Monitoring summary

- Colorado Springs is in attainment for all "criteria" pollutants
- The trend in ozone is downward...good news!
- EPA has started the next round of reviews of the ozone and particulate standards and is expected to make final decisions on the levels by the end of 2020
- Real-time data can be found at: https://www.colorado.gov/airquality/report.aspx
- Data uploaded to EPA's Air Quality System and can be accessed at:
 - https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data

Greenhouse Gases

- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂):
 - Source: living organisms, burning of fossil fuels
- Methane (CH₄):
 - Source: coal formations, oil and gas development, landfills, livestock digestive processes, decomposing waste
- Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) :
 - Source: fuel burning, fertilizer manufacturing

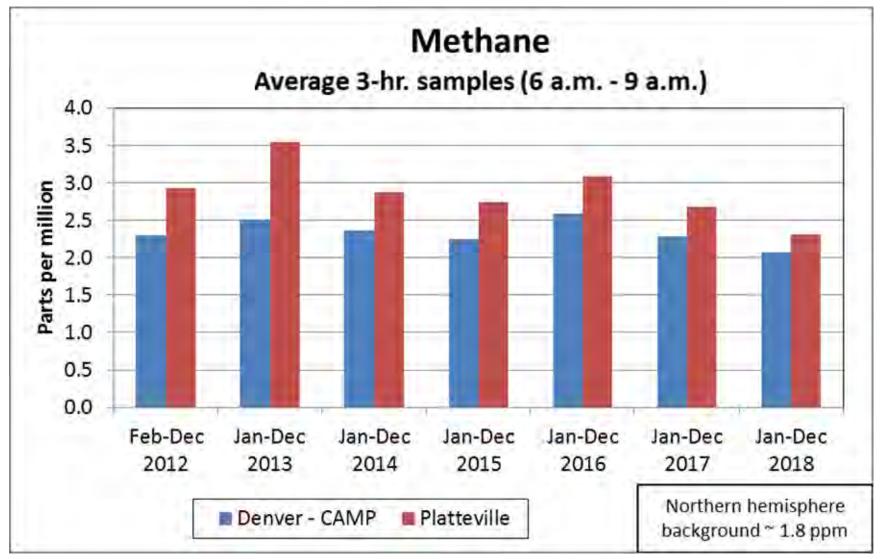
- Fluorinated Gases (including):
 - ozone depleting substances (ODS)
 - hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
 - perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
 - sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆)
 - nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
 - Source: refrigeration, industrial processes

Global Warming Potential (GWP)

- Compares the climate change impact of different gases
- A factor that reflects how long a specific gas is likely to remain in the atmosphere and how strongly it absorbs energy
- CO₂ is the standard reference with a GWP of 1; potential of other gases calculated relative to CO₂ and expressed as CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e)
- Standard values taken from International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) periodic Assessment Reports

https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/understanding-global-warming-potentials

Methane Monitoring (2012-2018)



Colorado GHG Inventory History

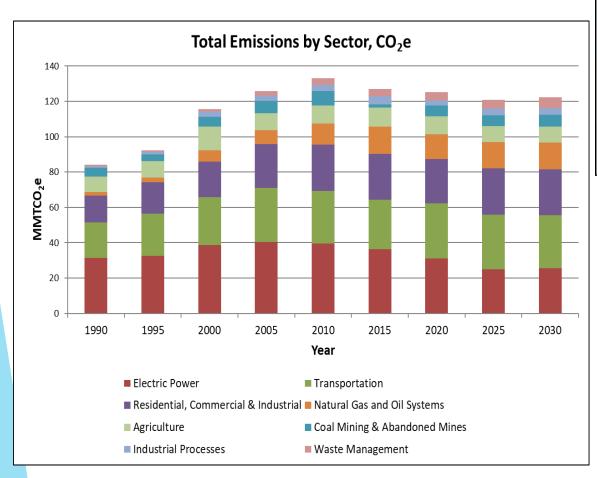
- Several inventories completed since 1990
- Recent inventories have been updated on a 5-year schedule
- 2014 revision used the EPA State Inventory Tool (SIT) with data through 2010 and projections to 2030
- 2019 revision uses the EPA SIT with data through 2015 and projections to 2030
- Future inventories will incorporate new directives (SB19-096)

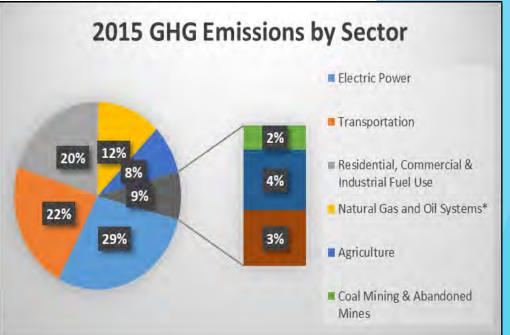
Colorado GHG Emissions by Sector with Projections to 2030

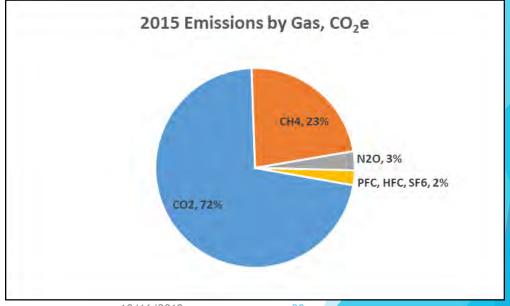
Emissions by Sector (MMT CO ₂ e)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Electric Power	31.4	32.7	38.8	40.3	39.5	36.3	31.0	25.4	25.5
Transportation	20.1	23.7	27.0	30.8	29.8	28.2	31.4	30.8	30.0
Heating	15.0	17.9	20.0	24.6	26.2	25.7	24.8	25.7	26.1
Natural Gas and Oil	2.2	2.5	6.5	8.1	12.0	15.6	6.8	7.5	7.4
Agriculture	8.6	9.3	13.4	9.6	10.1	10.7	10.4	9.4	9.1
Coal Mining	5.2	3.8	5.5	6.8	8.1	1.9	6.0	6.1	6.6
Industrial Processes	0.7	1.4	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.5	3.0	3.6	3.9
Waste Management	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.1
Grand Total	84.1	92.4	115.8	125.7	133.0	127.0	118.2	114.1	114.7

Colorado's CO2e

2015: 127.0 MMCO2e









GHG Regulation History

- EPA's Mandatory Reporting Rule (Oct. 2009)
- EPA's Oil and Natural Gas Processing New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines
- Colorado's Regulation 7 for Oil and Natural Gas Emissions
 - ▶ Indirectly: 2004, 2006, 2008
 - Directly: 2014
- Colorado's Regulation 20 for Colorado Low Emission Automobile Regulation

SB19-096 Highlights

- GHG Reporting and Inventory
 - Adopt rules to implement goals
 - ▶ Adopt GHG monitoring and reporting by June 1, 2020
 - ► Inform GHG inventory process
 - ► Inform GHG reduction strategies
 - ▶ By July 1, 2020, propose rule to implement measures, which in conjunction with other State efforts, will help Colorado achieve its GHG emission reduction goals
 - Update statewide GHG inventory no less frequently than every 2 years
 - ▶ 2005 baseline
 - ► Forecast GHG emissions
 - ► Publicly available
 - Report to Governor, PUC and State Assembly

HB19-1261 Highlights

- GHG Reduction Goals Statewide
 - ▶ 26% by 2025
 - ▶ 50% by 2030 using a 2005 baseline
 - ▶ 90% by 2050
- Timely promulgate rules taking into account laws, rules, relevant actions
- Identify disproportionately impacted communities
- Solicit input on statewide GHG mitigation from those most impacted by climate change
- ► Consult with PUC, including on Clean Energy Plans addressing the 80% GHG reduction target by 2030 (2005 baseline)
- Establish and implement requirements for energy and emission control audit

SB19-236 Highlights

- ► CO2 @ Qualifying Retail Utilities
 - ▶ 80% reduction target by 2030 (2005 baseline)
 - ▶ 100% clean energy goal in 2050
 - ► technical feasibility
 - ▶ economic feasibility
 - ► Retire renewable clean energy credits
 - Other electric public utilities may opt in
 - ► Requires Clean Energy Plans filed with the PUC after January 20, 2020 to address 80% target/100% goal
 - ► AQCC/CDPHE participation

Rulemaking Timelines

- Colorado is still in the process of mapping out the overall process for realizing the provisions in these bills
- First steps include:
 - Initial Rulemaking under SB 19-096: February 2020 AQCC Request, May 2020 **AQCC** Hearing
 - Greenhouse gas reporting requirements
 - Could include GHG reduction requirements (if not, separate rulemaking) request proposed in May 2020)
- For more information:
 - Sign up to receive air quality information at: https://www.colorado.gov/ pacific/cdphe/air-mailing-lists
 - Submit comments to: cdphe.commentsapcd@state.co.us
 - Watch
 - Air Pollution Control Division Stakeholder Engagement: https:// www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/APCD-stakeholder-processes
 - Air Quality Control Commission: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/ cdphe/aqcc

Questions?

USAF Academy



Manitou Springs



10/16/2019