# Air Quality Monitoring in Sherwood Park Spring, 1997 (March 26, April 18, May 15, May 28 and May 30)

Alberta Environmental Protection is currently conducting an air quality monitoring program in Strathcona County. The objectives of this program are to: (1) determine air quality parameter concentrations in the community of Sherwood Park relative to air quality guidelines and to other small urban locations in the province; and (2) determine the concentrations of specific chemical species in the Strathcona industrial area and at upwind and downwind locations from the industrial area. The program began in the summer of 1996 and is expected to be completed in November of 1997.

Air quality was measured using a mobile monitoring unit at five locations in northwest (Sioux Road), southwest (Victoria Way), central (Festival Place), northcentral (RCMP Headquarters) and east (Heritage Hills) Sherwood Park. Air quality parameters monitored at these locations included carbon monoxide (CO), ozone ( $O_3$ ), total hydrocarbons (THC), reactive hydrocarbons (RHC), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), total oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), nitric oxide (NO), hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S), and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).

The following is a summary of the results of the mobile airquality monitoring activities in Sherwood Park during the spring of 1997 (March 26, April 18, May 15, May 28 and May 30). Additional chemicals monitored using integrated techniques (volatile organic compounds and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons collected as a 24-hour sample) will be reported after the monitoring program is complete.

## Major Findings

- Concentrations of all air quality parameters monitored in Sherwood Park were below the air quality guidelines. Maximum 1-hour average concentrations were:
  - < 15% of the 1-hour guideline for CO;
  - < 63% of the 1-hour guideline for  $O_3$ ;
  - < 14% of the 1-hour guideline for NO<sub>3</sub>:
  - < 30% of the 1-hour guideline for H<sub>2</sub>S; and
  - < 16% of the 1-hour guideline for SO<sub>2</sub>.
- L The highest concentration of pollutants emitted by vehicles (carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons) were recorded during the morning traffic rush hours at the northwest and southwest monitoring sites. Higher values at these locations were due to vehicle exhaust emissions from local traffic and commuter traffic between Sherwood Park and Edmonton.

L Hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide concentrations were very low relative to the air quality guidelines. However, elevated values of these parameters recorded at the southwest, northwest and central sites were likely due to transport from industries in east Edmonton.

## Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Max. 1-hour Average	1-hour Guideline		
1.9 ppm	13 ppm		

Carbon monoxide is a colourless, odourless gas emitted into the atmosphere primarily by motor vehicles. Minor sources include fireplaces, industry, aircraft and natural gas combustion.

The highest CO concentration was measured at the northcentral site between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m. on April 18. Winds on the afternoon of April 18 were light and from the north and north-northwest directions. The peak CO value recorded at this time was likely due to local traffic or transport from Yellowhead Trail. Average CO values showed little variation between monitoring sites in Sherwood Park (0.4 to 0.6 ppm). Overall average CO levels on all survey days in Sherwood Park were close to those recorded at the Fort Saskatchewan, Fort McMurray, Edmonton east and Edmonton northwest monitoring stations for the same time period. The average CO concentration of the Edmonton central station (0.8 ppm) was higher than the average in Sherwood Park (0.5 ppm) on the spring survey days. CO values are usually lower in the spring and summer due to a lower frequency of stagnant weather conditions (strong temperature inversions and light winds).

## Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)

Max. 1-hour Average	1-hour Guideline		
0.052 ppm	0.082 ppm		

Ozone in the lower atmosphere is produced by: (1) the reaction of oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds in the presence of sunlight; and (2) transport of  $O_3$  from the upper atmosphere to ground level. Background  $O_3$  concentrations are generally highest in the spring and summer seasons.  $O_3$  concentrations are generally lower in urban centres due to the destruction of  $O_3$  by nitric oxide.

O<sub>3</sub> concentrations followed the same daily variation that is observed at other monitoring stations in Alberta.

Values were lowest in the morning and highest between noon and 6 p.m. at all on all spring survey days. The highest 1hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentration was recorded on May 28 between 4 and 5 p.m. at the northcentral monitoring site. Average O<sub>3</sub> concentrations were generally highest at the east, central and northcentral sites. This is likely because monitoring at these locations was conducted later in the day when background O<sub>3</sub> values are higher. Overall average O<sub>3</sub> values recorded in Sherwood Park were higher than downtown Edmonton and east Edmonton and close to the same as values measured in northwest Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. Lower O<sub>3</sub> concentrations in downtown and east Edmonton were due to the destruction of background ozone by nitric oxide emitted in vehicle exhaust. The average O<sub>3</sub> concentration in Sherwood Park (0.038 ppm) was lower than the average at the rural station Royal Park (0.046 ppm), located 10 km northwest of Vegreville, for the same time period.

### Hydrocarbons (THC, RHC and CH₄)

Max. 1-hour Average	1-hour Guideline
THC = 2.4 ppm	no guideline
RHC = 0.7 ppm	no guideline
$CH_4 = 2.1 \text{ ppm}$	no guideline

The term "total hydrocarbons" (THC) refers to a broad family of chemicals that contain carbon and hydrogen atoms. Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), a non-reactive hydrocarbon, is the most common hydrocarbon in the earth's atmosphere. Reactive hydrocarbons (RHC) such as alkenes, alkynes and aromatics are important be cause they can: (1) react with oxides of nitrogen in the presence of sunlight to form ozone; and (2) be toxic to humans, animals or vegetation. Sources of hydrocarbons include vegetation, vehicular emissions, gasoline marketing and storage tanks, petroleum and chemical industries, dry cleaning, fireplaces, natural gas combustion and aircraft traffic.

The highest THC and RHC values were recorded in the early morning on May 30 at the southwest monitoring site. Peak hydrocarbon concentrations recorded at this time were likely due to vehicle exhaust emissions from morning rush hour traffic on Wye Road. A slightly elevated THC concentration of 2.3 ppm was also recorded at the southwest site during the morning rush hour on May 28. Average THC, RHC and CH<sub>4</sub> concentrations showed little variation between monitoring sites in Sherwood Park (THC ranged from 1.9 to 2.0 ppm). RHC, which are primarily emitted by vehicles, made up about 10% of THC based on average concentrations. The overall average THC value in Sherwood Park (2.0 ppm) was slightly lower than those recorded in downtown (2.2 ppm) and east Edmonton (2.1 ppm) and slightly higher than the average concentration in Fort Saskatchewan (1.8 ppm) for the same time period. Normal background THC concentrations range from 1.5 and 2.0 ppm.

## Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>2</sub>, NO, NO<sub>x</sub>)

Max. 1-hour Average	1-hour Guideline
$NO_2 = 0.029 \text{ ppm}$	0.210 ppm
NO = 0.045  ppm	no guideline
$NO_x = 0.064 \text{ ppm}$	no guideline

Oxides of nitrogen  $(NO_x)$  are the sum of nitrogen dioxide  $(NO_2)$  and nitric oxide (NO). During high temperature combustion, as in the burning of natural gas, coal, oil and gasoline, atmospheric nitrogen may combine with molecular oxygen to form NO. NO is colourless, odourless and has no known toxic effects. Most NO is rapidly oxidized to form  $NO_2$ .  $NO_2$  is a reddish-brown gas with a pungent odour.

The maximum NO and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations were recorded in the early morning on May 28 and April 18, respectively. Oxides of nitrogen concentrations were higher during the morning and afternoon traffic rush hours on all spring survey days. Average oxides of nitrogen concentrations were highest at the southwest and northwest monitoring sites. This is because: (1) air quality was monitored at these sites during the morning rush hour; and (2) there is generally more commuter traffic in the western part of Sherwood Park. NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and NO concentrations were substantially lower in Sherwood Park than at the Edmonton central, northwest and east monitoring stations. However, oxides of nitrogen values in Sherwood Park were slightly higher than those recorded in Fort Saskatchewan and Fort McMurray for the spring monitoring period.

## Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S)

Max. 1-hour Average	1-hour Guideline			
$H_2S = 0.003 \text{ ppm}$	0.010 ppm			

Hydrogen sulphide ( $H_2S$ ) is a colourless gas with a rotten egg odour. Industrial sources of  $H_2S$  include fugitive emissions (leakages) from petroleum refineries, tank farms for unrefined petroleum products, natural gas plants, petrochemical plants, oil sands plants, sewage treatment facilities, pulp and paper plants which use the kraft pulping process, and animal feedlots. Natural sources of  $H_2S$  include sulphur hot springs, sloughs, swamps and lakes.

The highest average  $H_2S$  concentration (0.003 ppm) was recorded near noon on March 26 at the central site. This peak 1-hour value is 30% of the 1-hour guideline. Winds during this time were from the west-southwest at 20 km/hr. Average  $H_2S$  concentrations varied from 0.000 to 0.001 ppm at Sherwood Park monitoring sites for the spring monitoring period. The overall average and maximum  $H_2S$  concentrations recorded in Sherwood Park were higher than those recorded at Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan and Fort McMurray monitoring stations for the same time period. The

major source of H<sub>2</sub>S in Sherwood Park is fugitive emissions (leakages) from industrial sources in east Edmonton.

## Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

Max. 1-hour Average	1-hour Guideline
$SO_2 = 0.028 \text{ ppm}$	0.170 ppm

Sulphur dioxide  $(SO_2)$  is a colourless gas with a pungent odour. In Alberta, the major sources of  $SO_2$  are natural gas processing plants, oil sands facilities, and power plants. Other sources include gas plant flares, oil refineries, pulp and paper mills and fertilizer plants.

The highest 1-hour average SO<sub>2</sub> concentration was measured in the morning of May 15 at the northwest site. This maximum value is about 16% of the 1-hour guideline. Elevated SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations were also recorded at the southwest site in the morning of April 18 (0.013 ppm), at the northwest site in the afternoon on May 15 (0.013 ppm), and at the central site in the morning of May 30 (0.011 ppm). Average SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations for all spring survey days were highest at the northwest and southwest sites. The average SO<sub>2</sub> value measured in Sherwood Park for all survey days was the same as those measured at the Edmonton East and Fort McMurray monitoring stations.

## Particulates (TSP, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>)

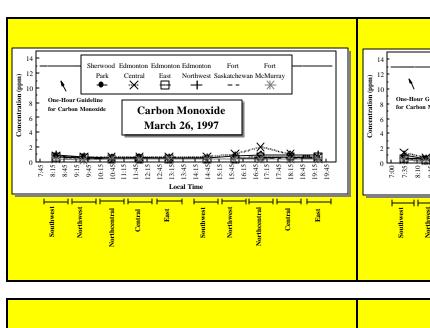
Max. 1-hour Average	1-hour Guideline
TSP = $18 \mu g/m^3$	no guideline
$PM_{10} = 15 \mu g/m^3$	no guideline
$PM_{2.5} = 3 \mu g/m^3$	no guideline

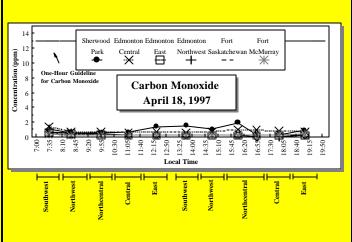
Air pollutants are not necessarily in a gaseous form. Tiny particles of solid material or liquid droplets, defined collectively as particulates are also present in the atmosphere. Total suspended particulates (TSP) refers to all particles up to 500 microns in diameter (a human hair is about 100 microns in diameter) and are important primarily from a nuisance perspective. Particles less than 10 microns in diameter (PM<sub>10</sub>) can be inhaled into the nose and throat while particles less than 2.5 microns in diameter ( $PM_{2.5}$ ) can penetrate into the lungs. Sources of particulates include soil dust, road dust, agricultural dust (e.g. harvest), smoke from forest fires and recreational wood burning, vehicle exhaust emissions, brake and tire wear, and industrial emissions. Smaller particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) originate in the atmosphere as a result of condensation and combustion from sources such as vehicle exhaust emissions, industrial emissions and wood burning.

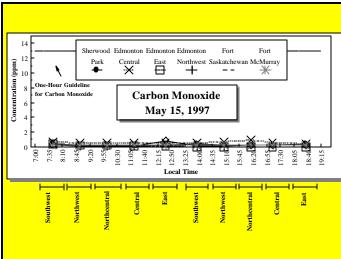
Particulate concentrations were measured on March 26, May 15, May 28 and May 30 in Sherwood Park. The maximum TSP, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations were observed at the central site between 5:40 and 6:40 p.m. on March 26. The next highest particulate concentrations were recorded at the northwest site between 8:15 and 9:15 a.m. on May 28. Particulate concentrations showed little variation between monitoring sites in Sherwood Park (average PM<sub>10</sub> ranged from 5 to 7  $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup>). The average PM<sub>10</sub> concentration in Sherwood Park (6 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was much lower than the average value in northwest Edmonton (16 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). The average PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration in Sherwood Park (1 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was also very low relative to other locations (e.g. 7 μg/m<sup>3</sup> in Fort McMurray) for the same time period. TSP, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are not routinely monitored as a 1-hour average concentrations at other Alberta monitoring stations.

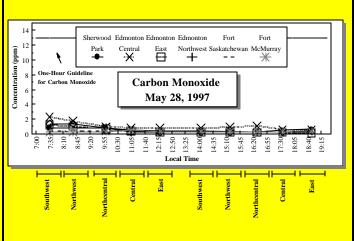
Average	Conce	ntratio	ons af	Each	Mor	nitorii	ng Sit	e in S	herw	ood P	ark (n	nm)	
Monitoring Site	СО	Оз	NOx		NO	ТНС		RHC	H <sub>2</sub> S	SO <sub>2</sub>	TSP**	PM10**	PM2.5
southwest	0.6	0.029	0.025	0.013	0.012	1.9	1.6	0.2	0.001	0.004	7	6	1
northwest	0.5	0.034	0.022	0.015	0.007	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.001	0.006	9	7	2
northcentral	0.5	0.040	0.017	0.012	0.005	2.0	1.8	0.1	0.000	0.002	6	5	1
central	0.4	0.042	0.014	0.011	0.003	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.001	0.003	7	6	1
east	0.5	0.043	0.015	0.010	0.004	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.001	0.001	6	5	1
Over	all Ave	erage	Conc	entra	tions	on Al	l Spri	ng Su	ırvev	Davs	(maaa)		
Location	СО	O <sub>3</sub>	NOx	NO <sub>2</sub>	NO	ТНС	CH <sub>4</sub>	RHC	H <sub>2</sub> S	SO <sub>2</sub>	TSP*	PM10*	PM2.5
Sherwood Park	0.5	0.038	0.019	0.012	0.007	2.0	1.7	0.1	0.001	0.003	7	6	1
Edmonton Central	0.8	0.028	0.041	0.023	0.019	2.2	2.2 no data						
Edmonton East	0.3	0.035	0.026	0.016	0.011	2.1	no	data	0.000	0.003		no data	
Edmonton Northwest	0.4	0.038	0.034	0.021	0.014	1.4		no o	data		no data	16	no data
Fort Saskatchewan	0.3	0.037	0.012	0.009	0.003	1.8	no	data	0.000	0.002		no data	
Fort McMurray	0.3	0.032	0.009	0.006	0.004	2.0	no	data	0.000	0.003	no	data	7
Roval Park	no data	0.046	0.007	0.003	0.005		no data						
Maximun	ı 1-hoı	ır Av	erage	Conc	entra	tions	on Al	l Spri	ing Sı	ırvev	Davs (	(maa)	
Location	co	<b>O</b> 3	NOx	NO <sub>2</sub>	NO	ТНС	CH <sub>4</sub>	RHC	H <sub>2</sub> S	SO <sub>2</sub>	TSP*	PM10*	PM2.5
Sherwood Park	1.9	0.052	0.064	0.029	0.045	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.003	0.028	18	15	3
Edmonton Central	2.3	0.040	0.191	0.051	0.154	2.9				no da	ata		
Edmonton East	1.2	0.047	0.117	0.044	0.091	2.6	no	data	0.001	0.008		no data	
Edmonton Northwest	1.4	0.064	0.065	0.041	0.028	1.9		no	data		no data	43	no data
Fort Saskatchewan	0.8	0.053	0.049	0.036	0.018	2.2	no	data	0.000	0.009		no data	
Fort McMurray	0.8	0.052	0.042	0.020	0.022	2.2	no	data	0.001	0.037	no	data	13
Roval Park	no data	0.061	0.013	0.005	0.008				n	o data			

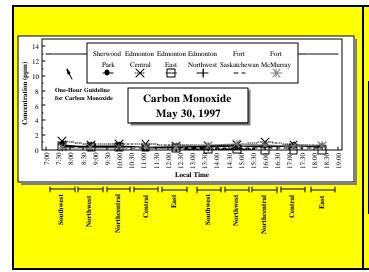
## Spring, 1997 Average Carbon Monoxide Concentrations in Sherwood Park







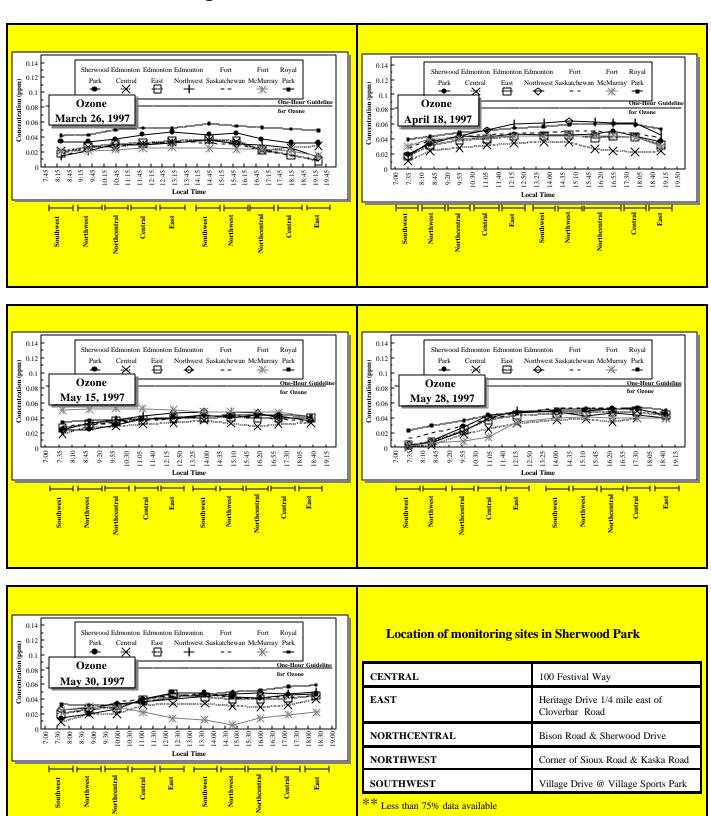




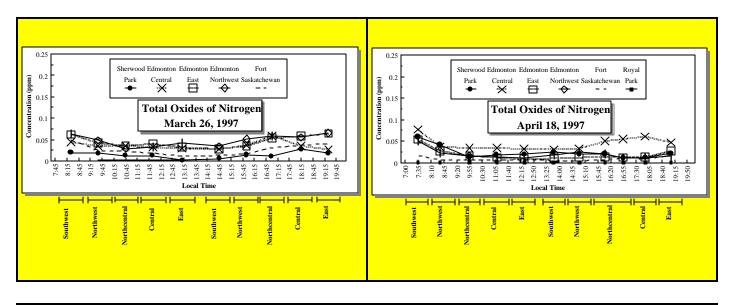
#### **Location of monitoring sites in Sherwood Park**

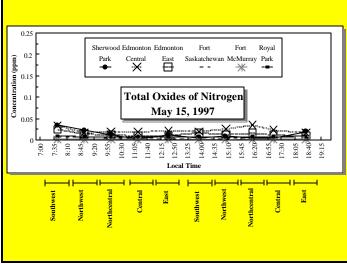
CENTRAL	100 Festival Way
EAST	Heritage Drive 1/4 mile east of Cloverbar Road
NORTHCENTRAL	Bison Road & Sherwood Drive
NORTHWEST	Corner of Sioux Road & Kaska Road
SOUTHWEST	Village Drive @ Village Sports Park
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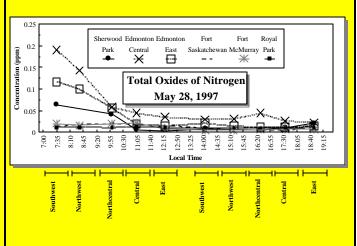
# Spring, 1997 Average Ozone Concentrations in Sherwood Park

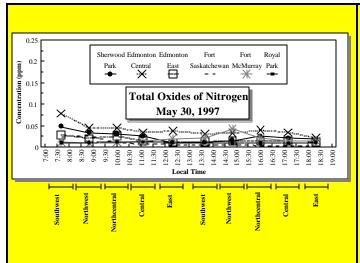


# Spring, 1997 Average Total Oxides of Nitrogen Concentrations in Sherwood Park





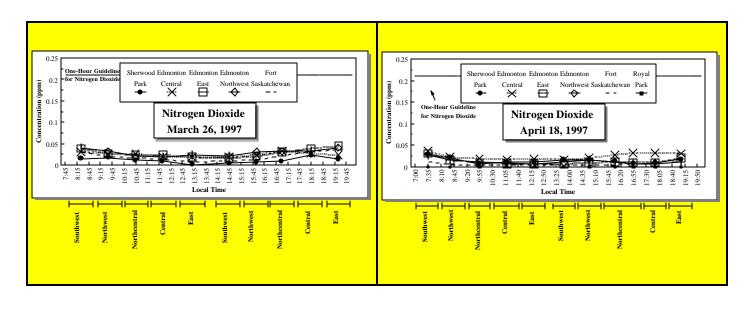


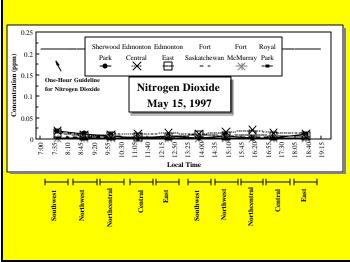


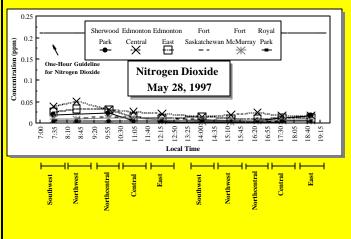
#### **Location of monitoring sites in Sherwood Park**

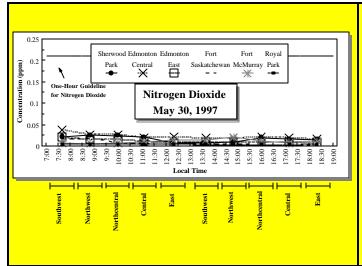
CENTRAL	100 Festival Way
EAST	Heritage Drive 1/4 mile east of Cloverbar Road
NORTHCENTRAL	Bison Road & Sherwood Drive
NORTHWEST	Corner of Sioux Road & Kaska Road
SOUTHWEST	Village Drive @ Village Sports Park

# Spring, 1997 Average Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations in Sherwood Park





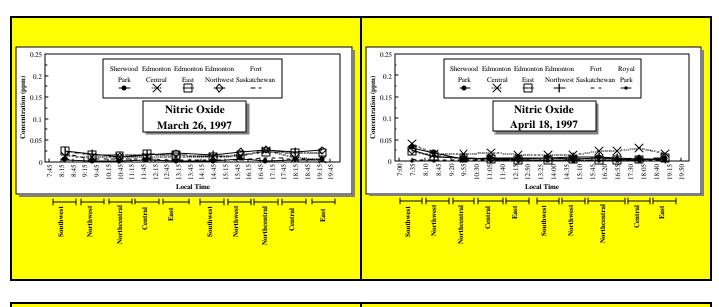


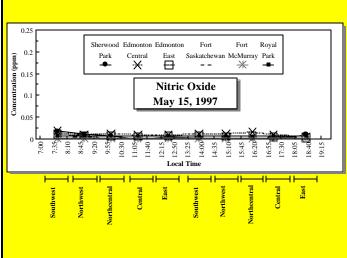


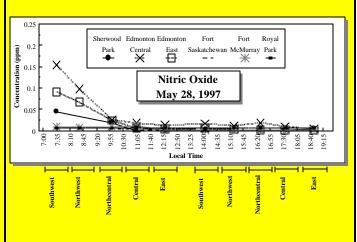
#### **Location of monitoring sites in Sherwood Park**

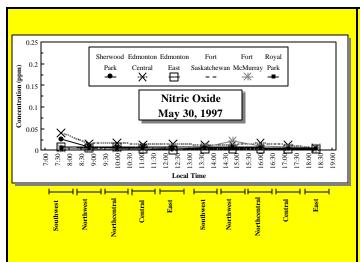
CENTRAL	100 Festival Way
EAST	Heritage Drive 1/4 mile east of Cloverbar Road
NORTHCENTRAL	Bison Road & Sherwood Drive
NORTHWEST	Corner of Sioux Road & Kaska Road
SOUTHWEST	Village Drive @ Village Sports Park

# Spring, 1997 Average Nitric Oxide Concentrations in Sherwood Park





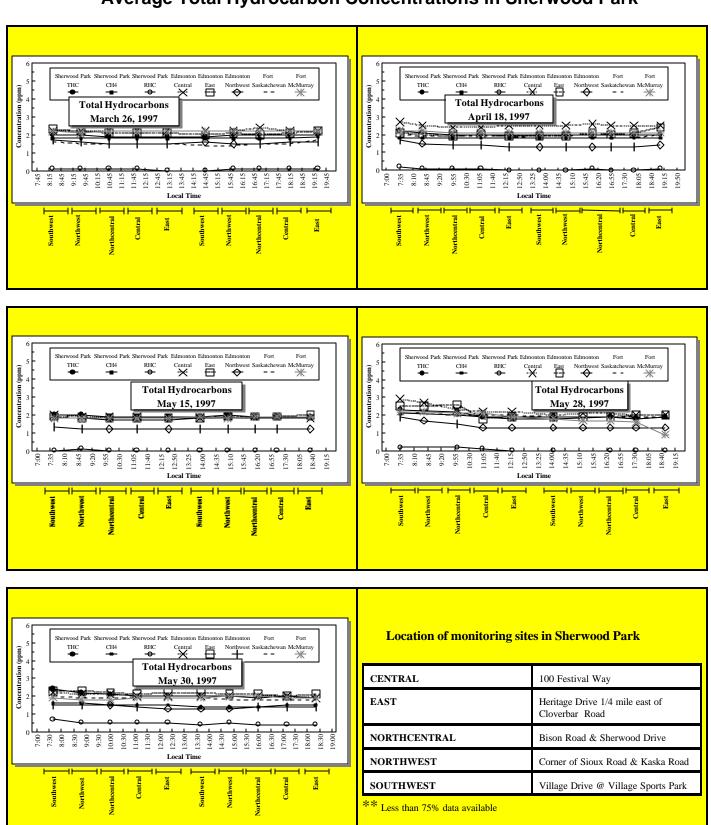




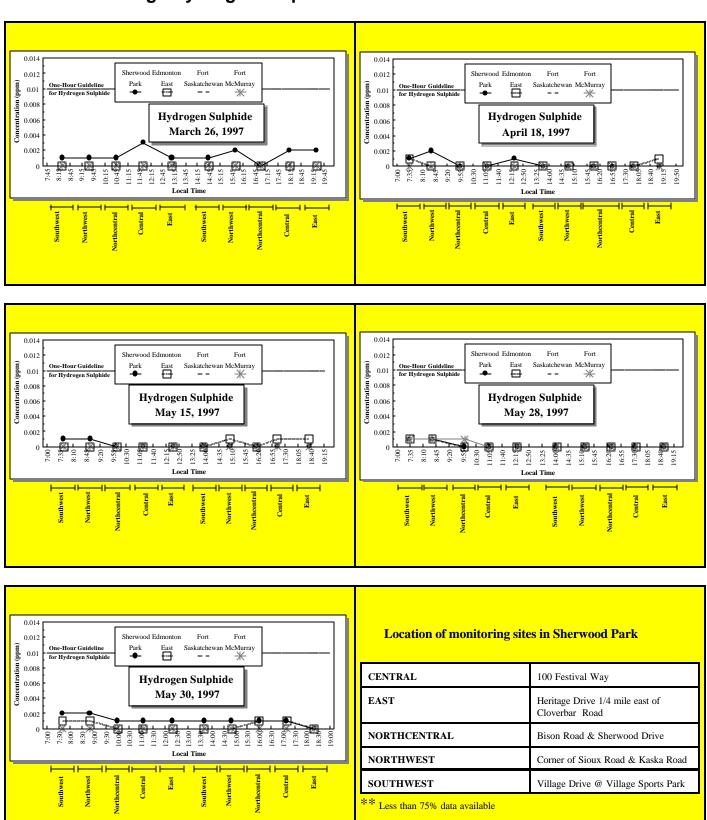
#### **Location of monitoring sites in Sherwood Park**

CENTRAL	100 Festival Way
EAST	Heritage Drive 1/4 mile east of Cloverbar Road
NORTHCENTRAL	Bison Road & Sherwood Drive
NORTHWEST	Corner of Sioux Road & Kaska Road
SOUTHWEST	Village Drive @ Village Sports Park

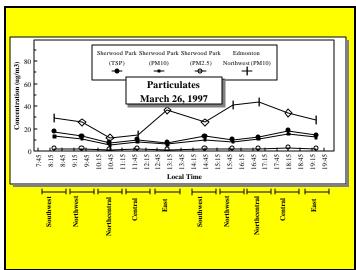
# Spring, 1997 Average Total Hydrocarbon Concentrations in Sherwood Park

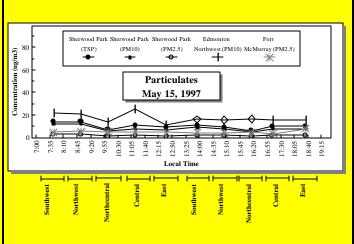


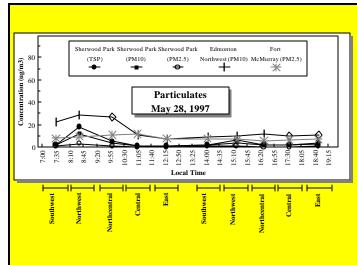
# Spring, 1997 Average Hydrogen Sulphide Concentrations in Sherwood Park

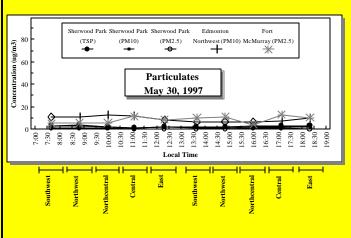


# Spring, 1997 Average Particulate Concentrations in Sherwood Park





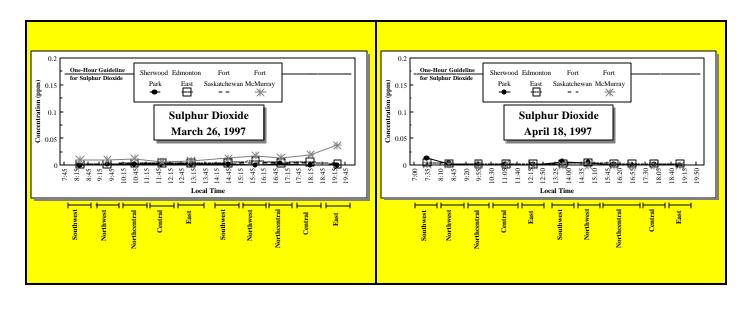


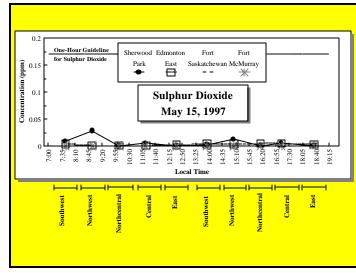


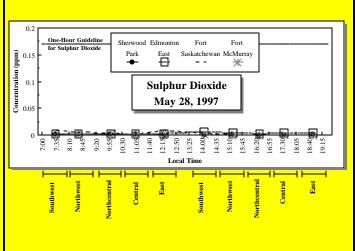
#### **Location of monitoring sites in Sherwood Park**

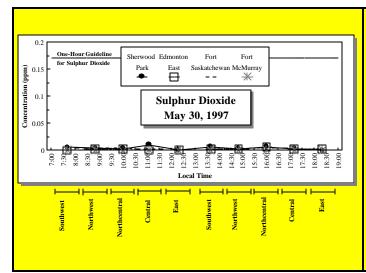
CENTRAL	100 Festival Way
EAST	Heritage Drive 1/4 mile east of Cloverbar Road
NORTHCENTRAL	Bison Road & Sherwood Drive
NORTHWEST	Corner of Sioux Road & Kaska Road
SOUTHWEST	Village Drive @ Village Sports Park
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# Spring, 1997 Average Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations in Sherwood Park









#### **Location of monitoring sites in Sherwood Park**

CENTRAL	100 Festival Way
EAST	Heritage Drive 1/4 mile east of Cloverbar Road
NORTHCENTRAL	Bison Road & Sherwood Drive
NORTHWEST	Corner of Sioux Road & Kaska Road
SOUTHWEST	Village Drive @ Village Sports Park