City of Saskatoon Air Quality Monitoring Survey

May 10, 2017

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Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment



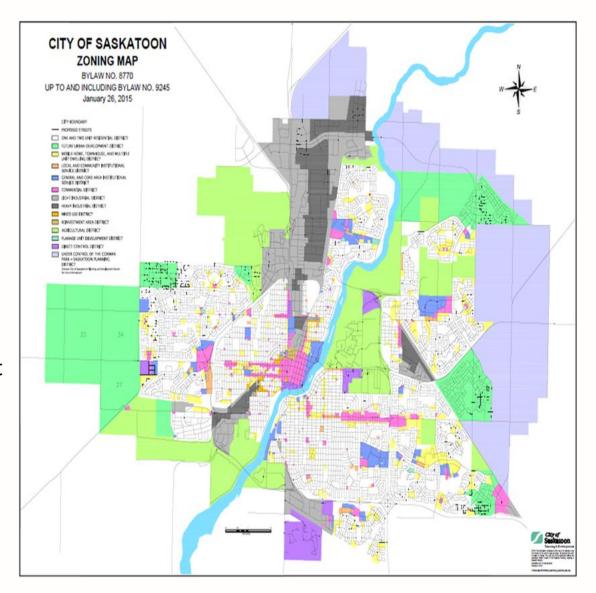
Background

- Proposal was put forward in May 2014 for Monitoring study in Saskatoon
- Officials met in July 2014 to discuss objectives
- Study Objectives:
 - Obtain information on pollutant levels in a broader range of areas in the city
 - Identify and quantify other air pollutants
 - Establish criterion in which future studies can be compared against
 - Determine if and where additional permanent monitoring stations may be located
- Study was conducted from August 2014 to July 2015



Site Selection

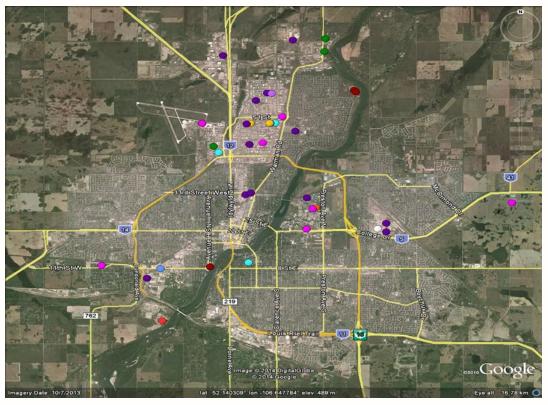
- Zoning map of city was obtained
- Sampling occurred primarily in residential areas (White)
- Additional sampling occurred near industrial areas (light and dark grey) and agricultural areas (light green)





Site Selection

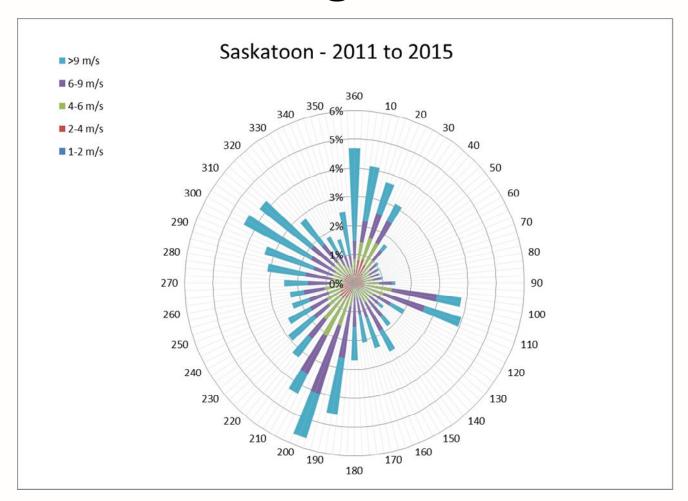
- NPRI data was obtained
- Appropriate sampling locations based on locations of various industries in proximity to residential areas
- Note: Non-industrial and vehicle emissions are not included in NPRI and account for a major source of SO₂, NO₂, VOCs, and PM_{2.5}



Colour Code	Sector (as per the National Pollutant Release Inventory)	SO ₂ tonnes	NO ₂ tonnes	VOC tonnes	PM _{2.5} tonnes
•	Chemicals	0.001	20.293	-	4.644
	Electricity	503	-	-	3
	Mining	57.3	-	-	54.8
	Oil & Gas Pipelines & Storage	-	-	358.588	-
	Other (Except Manufacturing)	-	61.89	-	2.168
	Other Manufacturing	0.01	-	4.327	7.202
•	Petroleum and Coal Products Refining and Manufacturing	-	-	-	0.646
	Plastics and Rubber	-	-	-	41.993
0	Transportation Equipment	-	2	21.589	0.144
•	Waste Treatment and Disposal	-	-	-	-
•	Water and Wastewater Treatment	-	567.85	77.853	3.91
	Non-Industrial Emissions*	20099.3	9007.5	655.5	558.0
	Vehicle Emissions*	27.0	10409.3	3476.0	35194.0
	2014-2015 Total for the Saskatoon Region	560.311	652.033	462.357	118.507



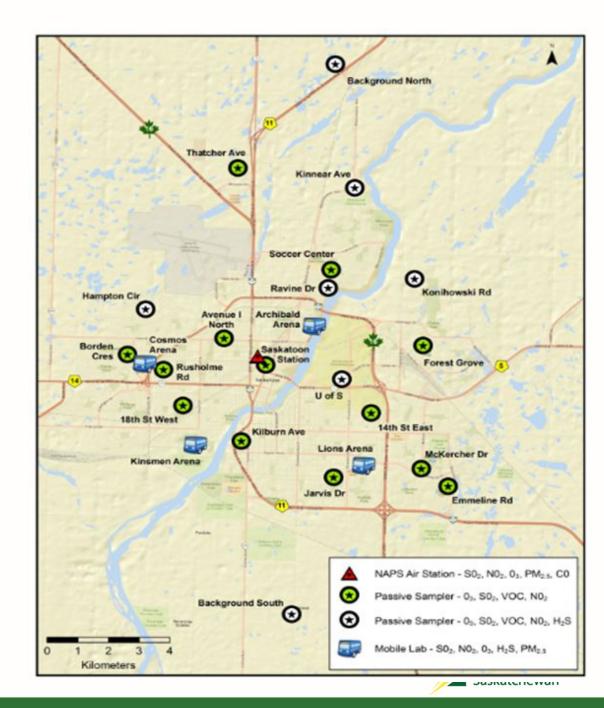
Meterological Data



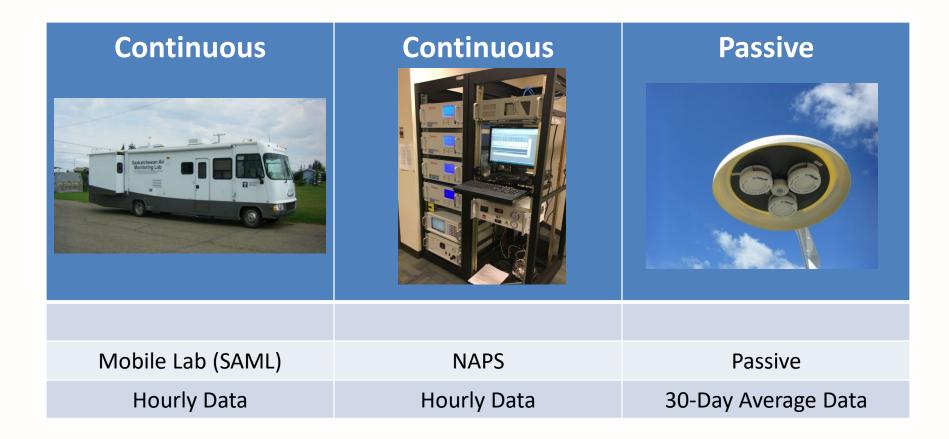


Monitoring Locations

- 5 continuous monitoring locations
 - 1 NAPS
 - 4 SAML
- 20 passive monitoring locations
 - 2 background, north and south of city limits



Monitoring Method



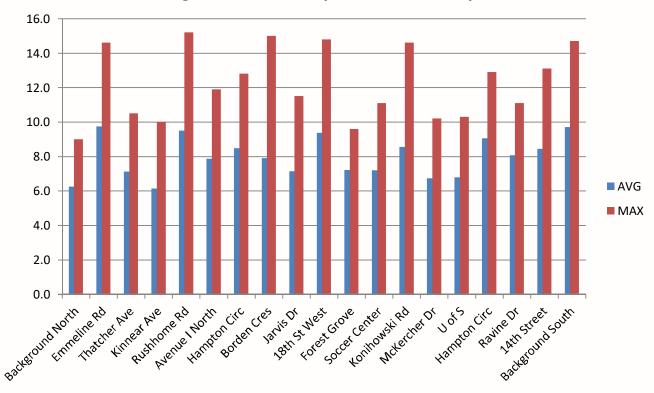


Pollutants

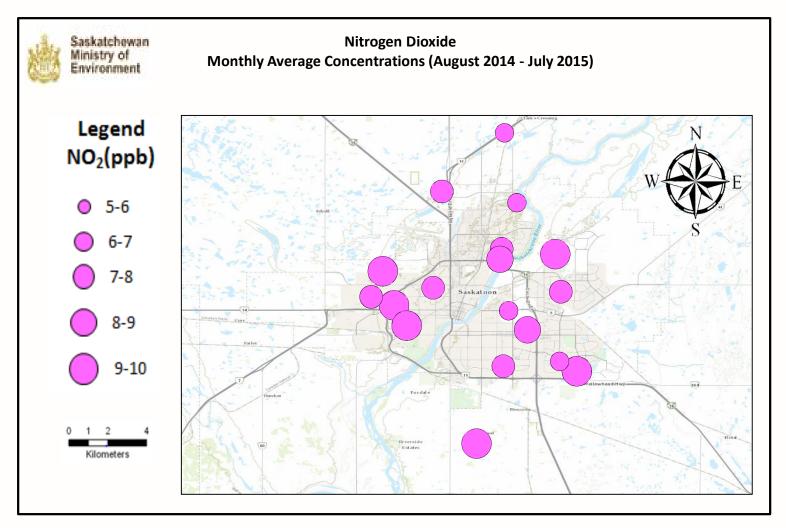
Continuous	Continuous	Passive	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	
Ozone (O ₃)	Ozone (O ₃)	Ozone (O ₃)	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Carbon Monoxide (CO)		
	Hydrogen Sulphide (H ₂ S)	Hydrogen Sulphide (H ₂ S)	
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})		
		Volatile Organic Compounds (46 VOCs including BTEX)	
NAPS	SAML (4 Sites)	20 sites	



Nitrogen Dioxide 30-Day Concentrations by Site

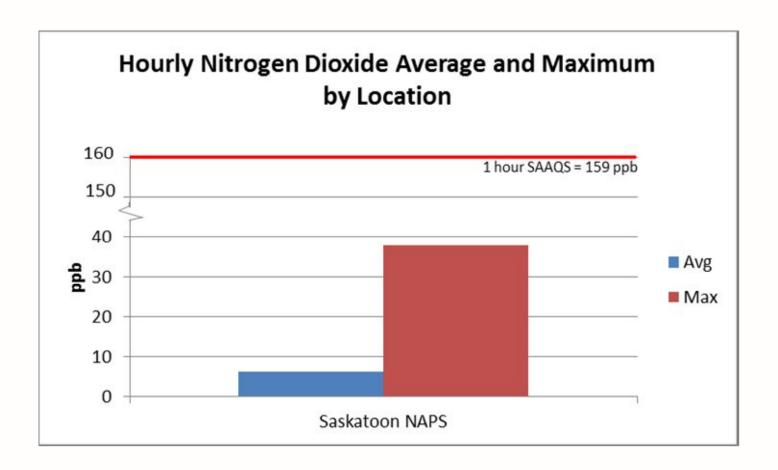






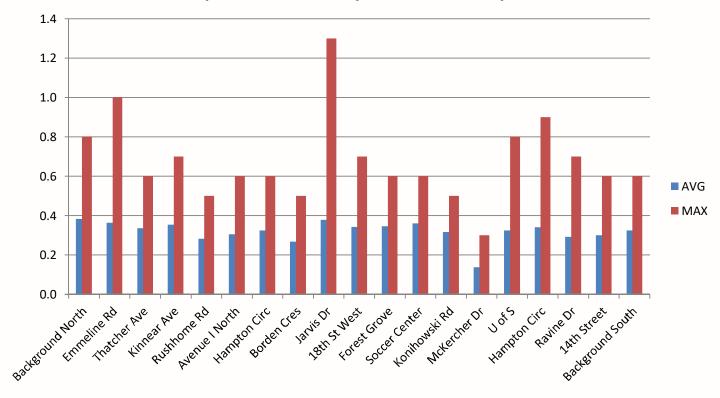


Continuous Data

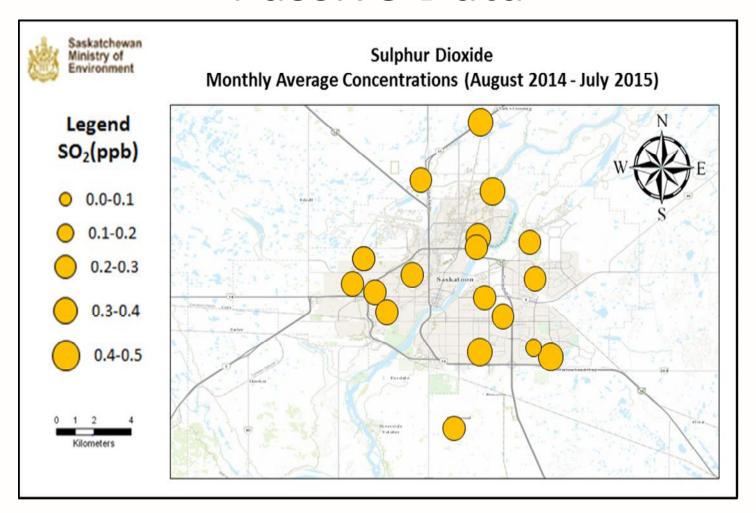




Sulphur Dioxide 30-Day Concentrations by Site

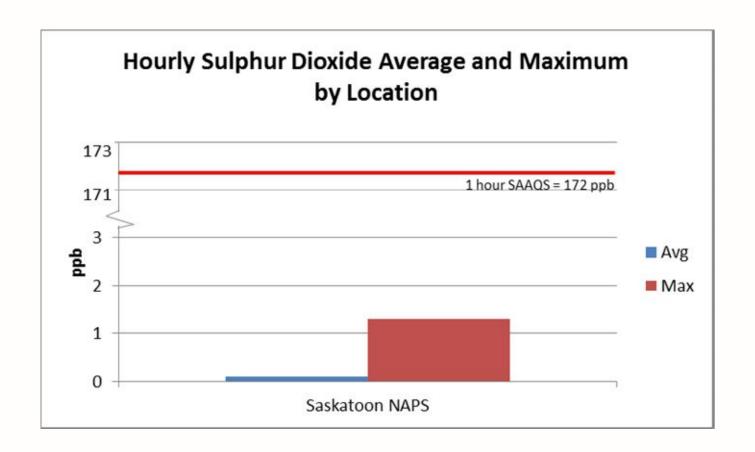






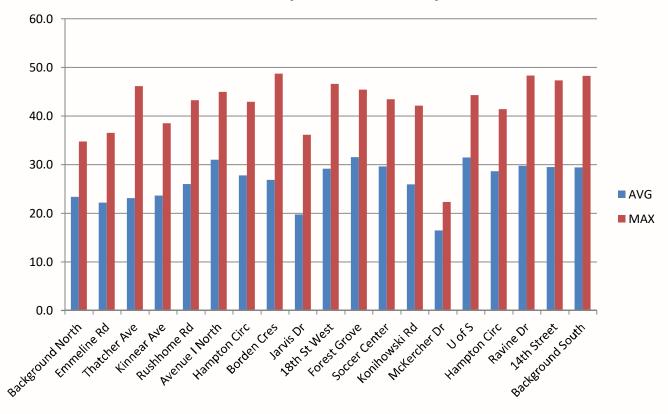


Continuous Data

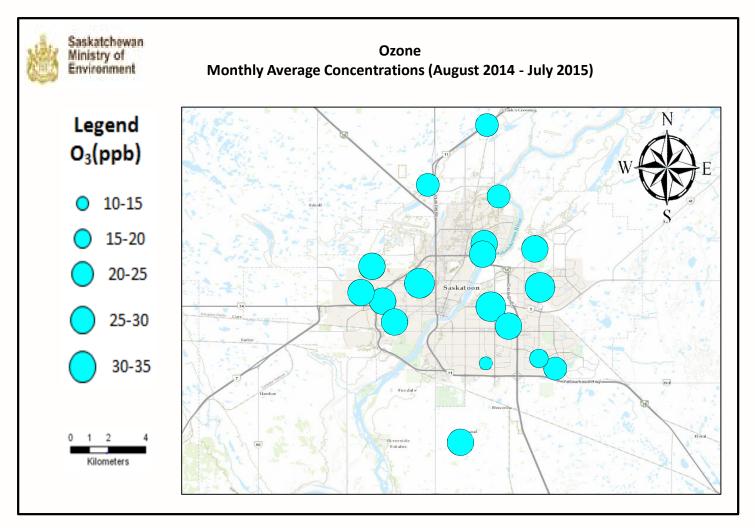




Ozone 30-Day Concentrations by Site



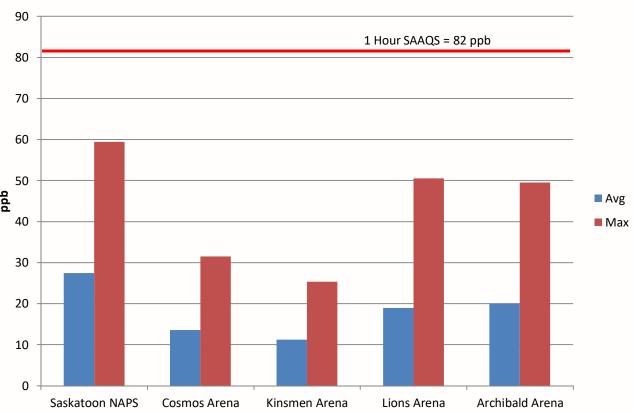






Continuous Data

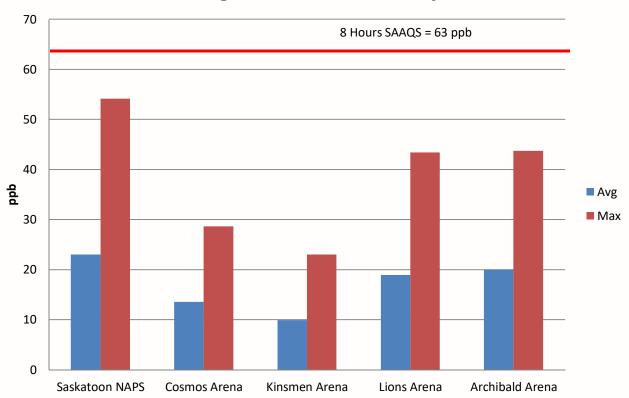
Hourly Ozone Averages and Maximums by Location





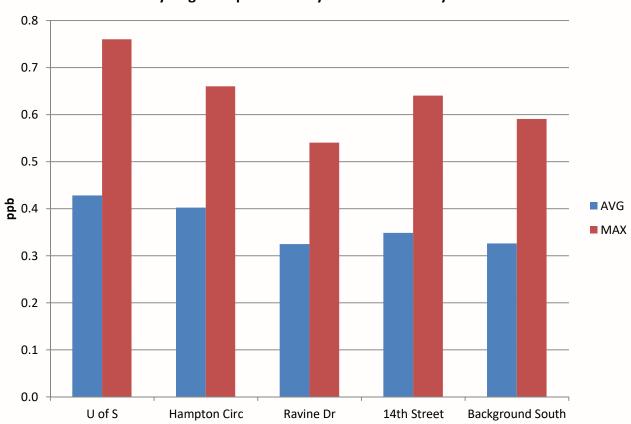
Continuous Data

8 Hour Averages and Maximums by Location

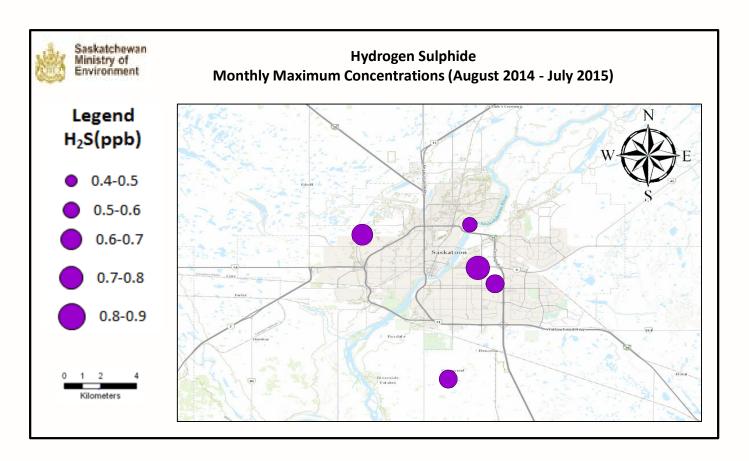




Hydrogen Sulphide 30-Day Concentrations by Site



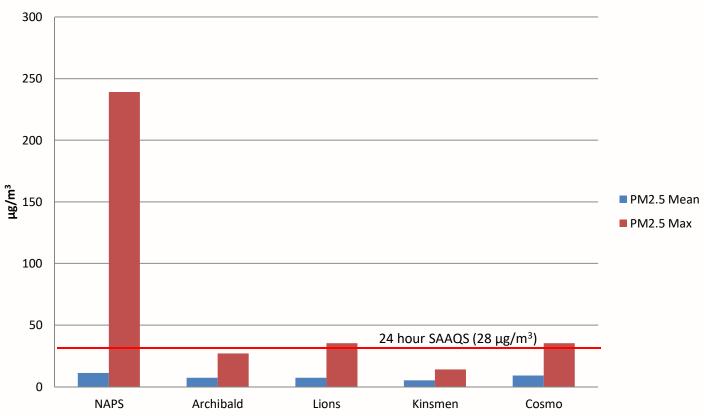






Continuous Data

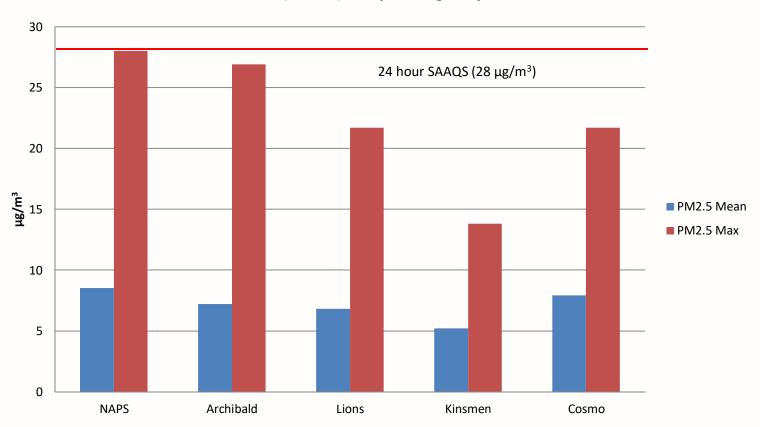
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Daily Average by Location





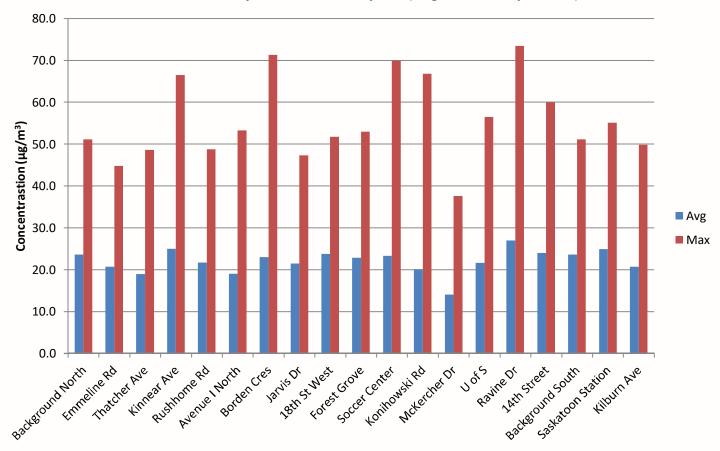
Continuous Data

Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Daily Averages by Location EE Removed

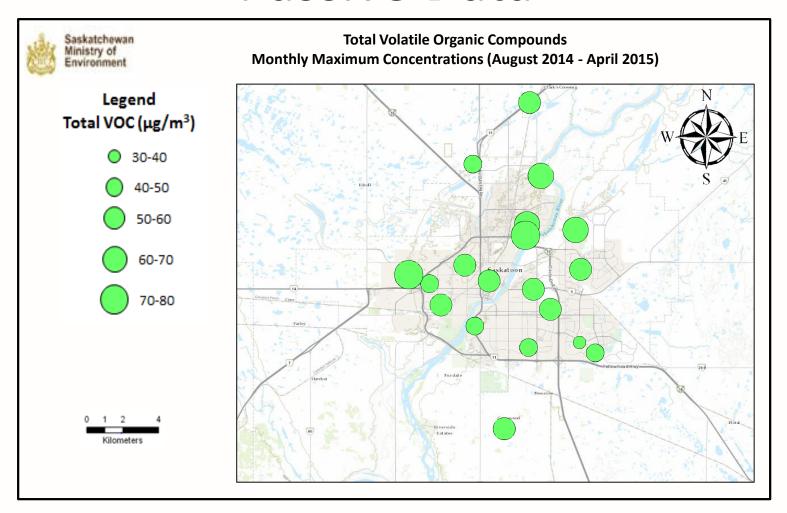




Total VOC 30 Day Concentrations by Site (August 2014 - April 2015)

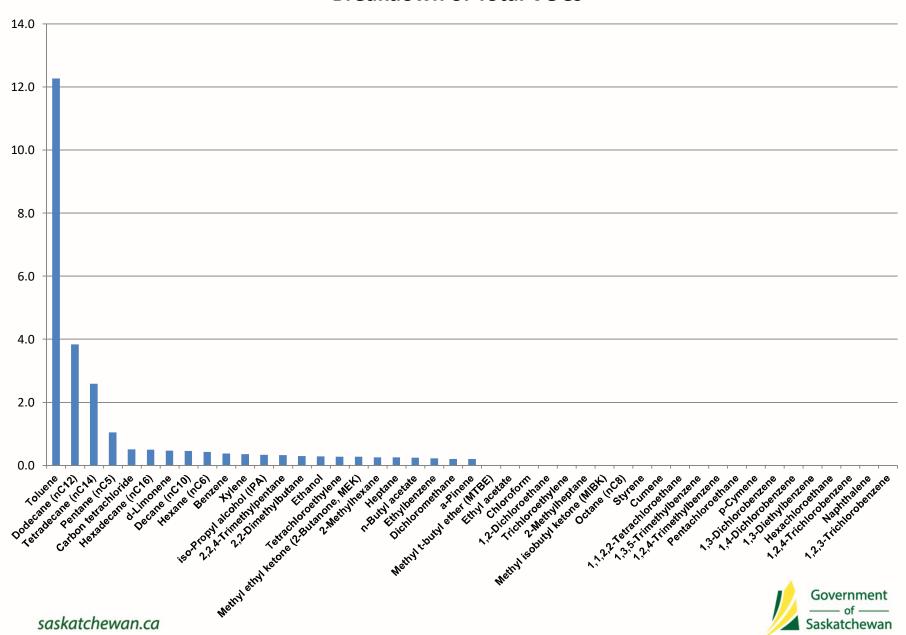




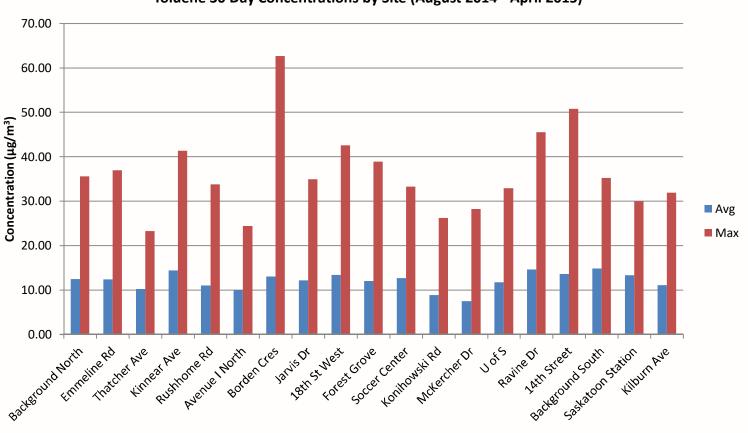




Breakdown of Total VOCs

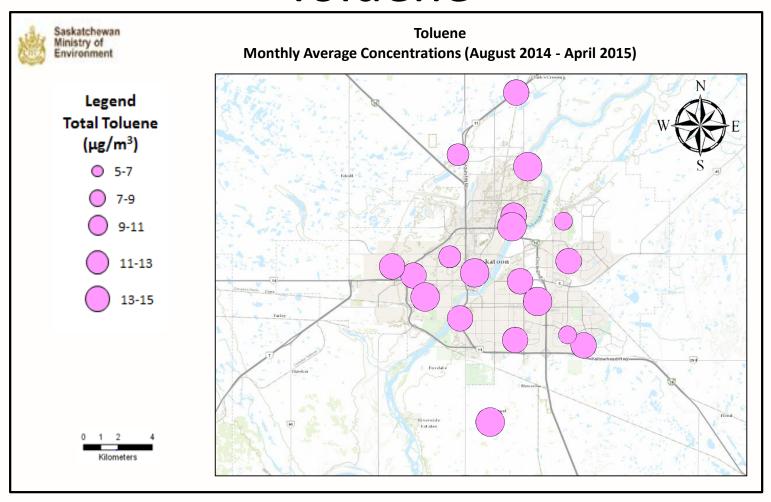


Toluene 30 Day Concentrations by Site (August 2014 - April 2015)





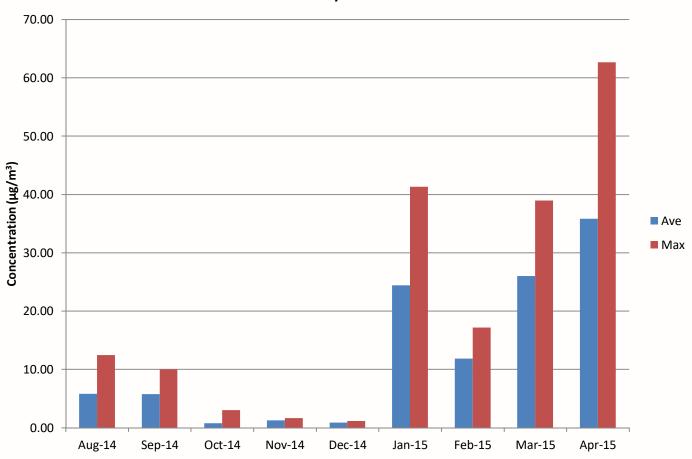
Toluene





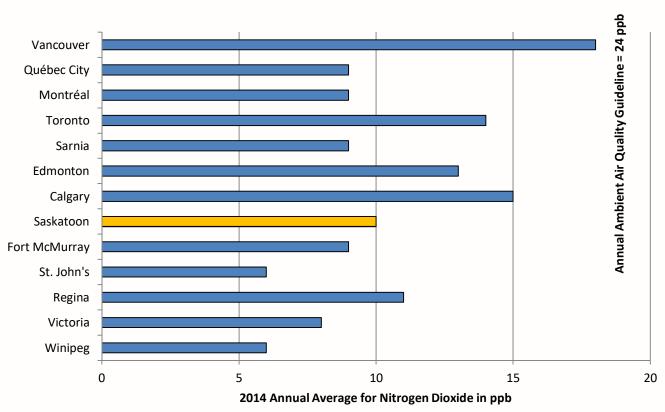
Toluene

Toluene 30 Day Concentrations

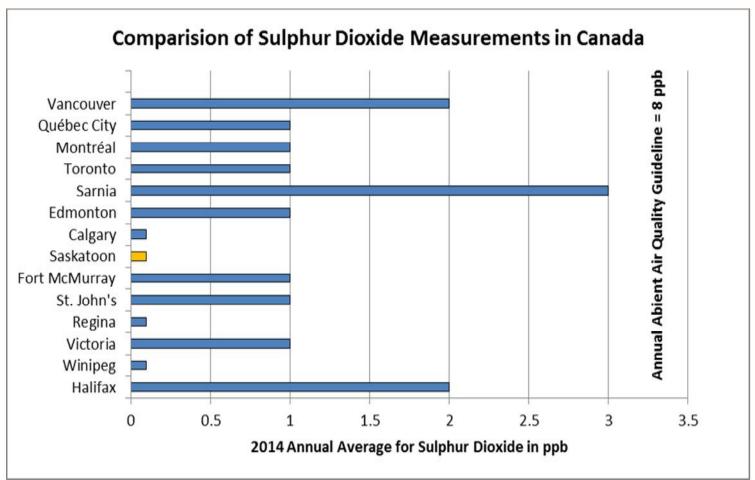




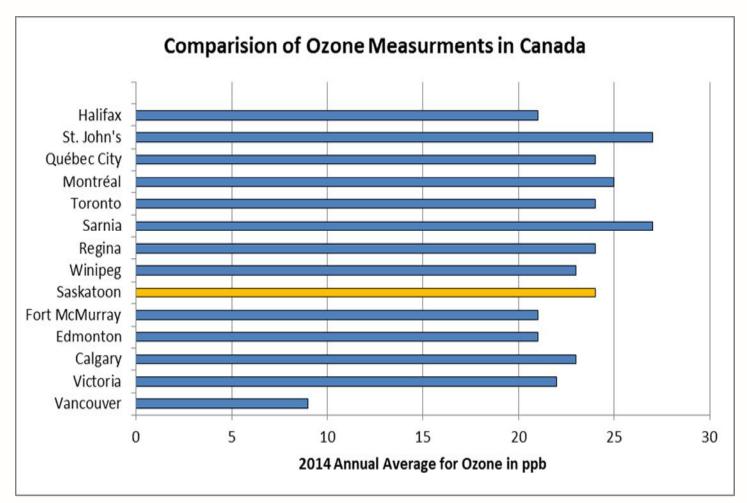
Comparision of Nitrogen Dioxide Measurments in Canada



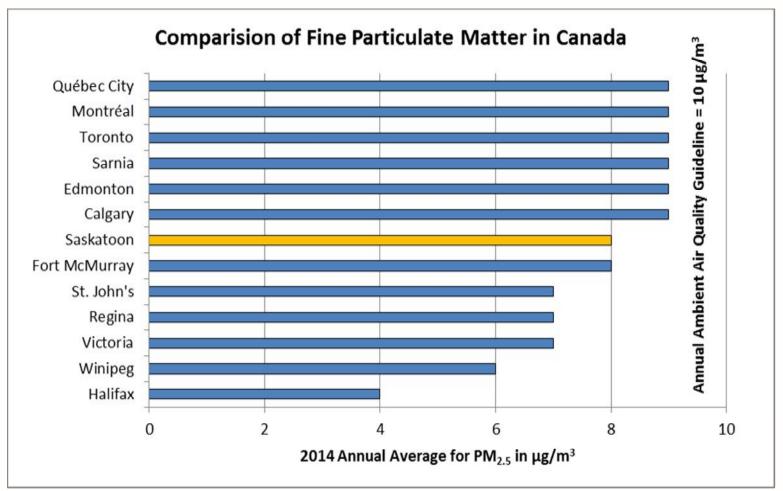














Summary

- NO_2 and O_3 levels varied slightly between locations, due to the proximity to major roads and industrial/commercial activity. There were no exceedances of the ambient standards.
- SO₂ and H₂S levels varied slightly between locations, but for the most part were less than 1 ppb.
- PM2.5 exceeded the SAAQS on a few occasions. These exceedances were due to forest fire smoke and do not reflect typical PM2.5 levels.
- On average, VOC levels were fairly consistent throughout the city.
 Toluene was the major constituent of the total VOC concentration.



Conclusion

• Currently, PM2.5 and Ozone are below the ambient standards, but by 2020 the CAAQS will decrease. With potential growth of the City and increasing trends of O_3 and PM2.5, achievement of the CAAQS may not be possible.

 The results indicate that the downtown NAPS station serves as a good representation of the air quality of the City of Saskatoon.



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