

# SOURCE APPORTIONMENT OF SUMMERTIME OZONE IN UTAH'S SALT LAKE VALLEY: SOURCE CONTRIBUTIONS & POLICY IMPLICATIONS

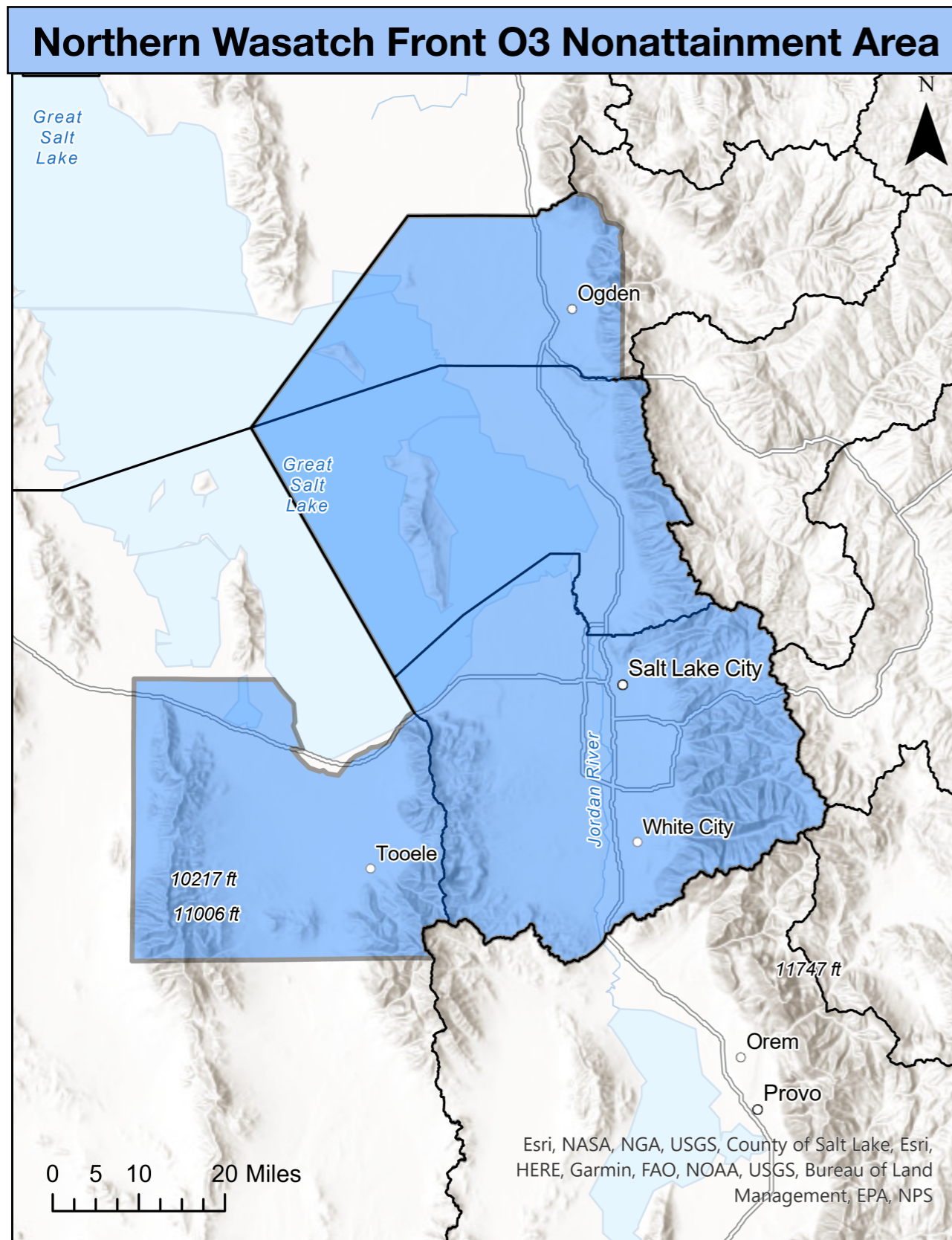
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UTAH DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY



# MOTIVATION



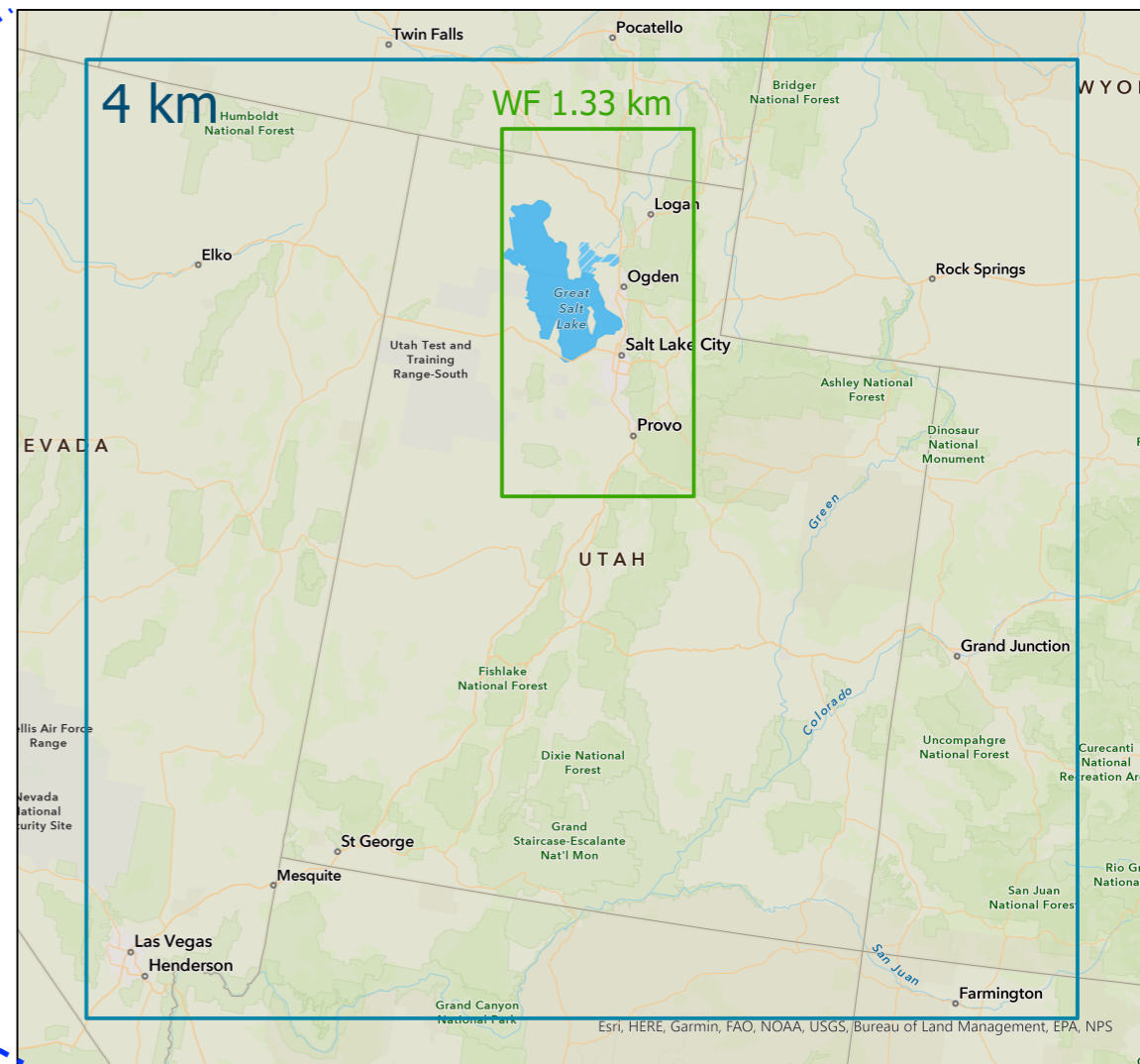
## Objectives

- Determine source contributions to O<sub>3</sub>
- Determine pollutants limiting O<sub>3</sub> formation
- Inform controls

## Approach

- A base-year O<sub>3</sub> simulation
- A future-year O<sub>3</sub> source apportionment simulation

# MODELING DOMAINS



**Episode: Jun. 15 - Aug. 1 2017**  
**Base Year Simulation: 2017**  
**Future Year Simulation: 2023**

# MODEL CONFIGURATION

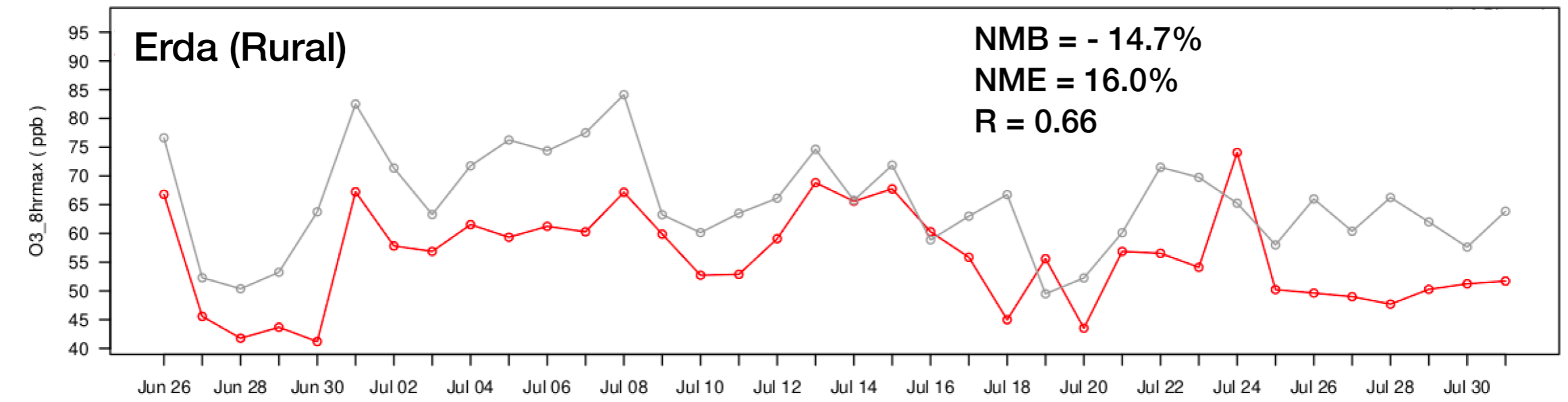
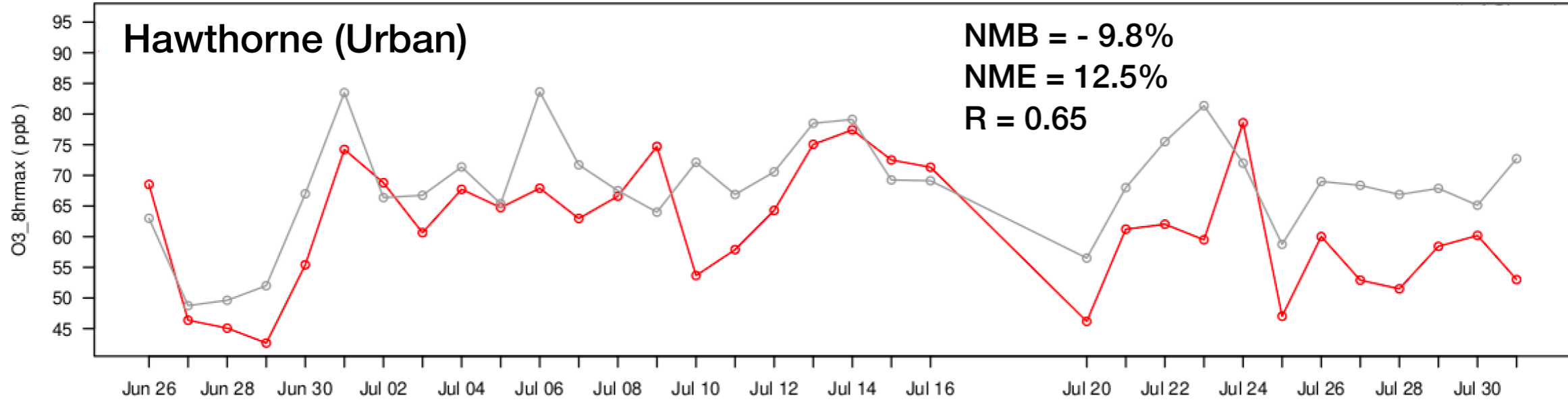
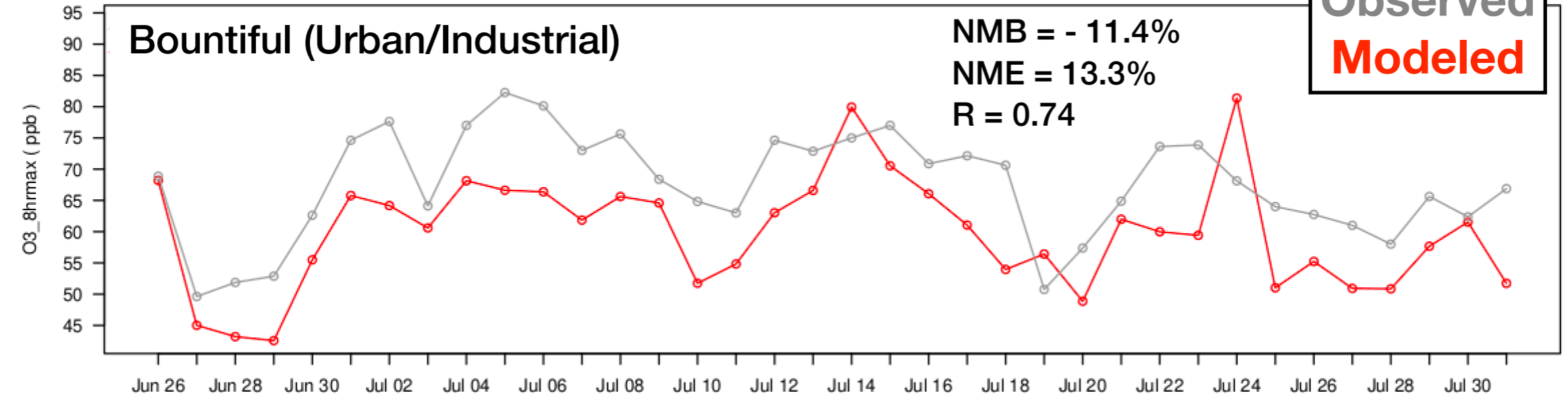
<b>Model</b>	CAMxv7.1
<b>Grid Resolution/Interaction</b>	12 km one-way nesting 4/1.33 km two-way nesting
<b>Meteorology</b>	WRF4.2 Hybrid Vertical Coordinate System
<b>Great Salt Lake Modifications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Lake-Specific Land Use Modifications</li><li>- UV Surface Albedo: Salt Crust (69%), Playa (34%)</li></ul>
<b>Emission Inventories</b>	VCPy, beis3.6/beld4.1*, etc.
<b>Gas-Phase Chemistry</b>	cb6r5h** (inc. halogens chemistry)

\*Based on sensitivity simulations using beis3.6/beld4.1, beis3.7/beld 5 and beis4/beld 6

\*\*Developed by Ramboll for Utah DAQ

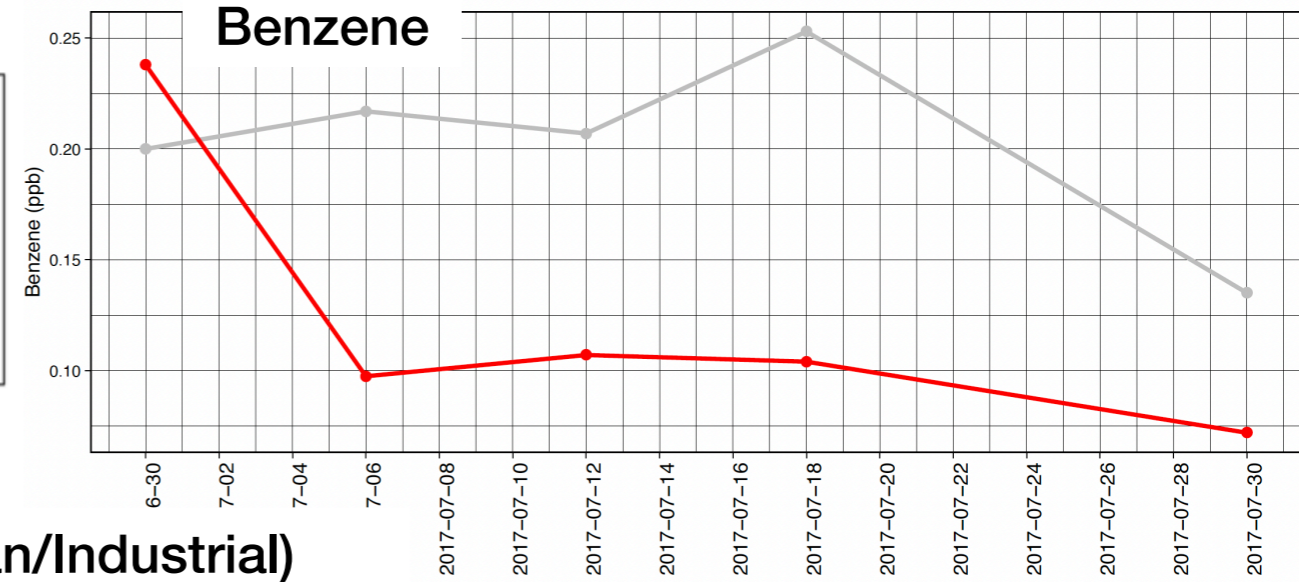
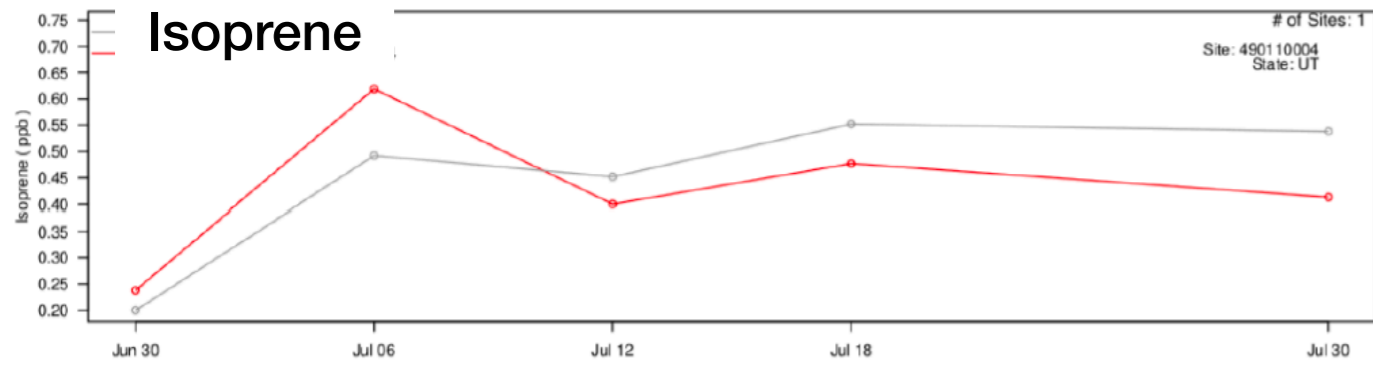
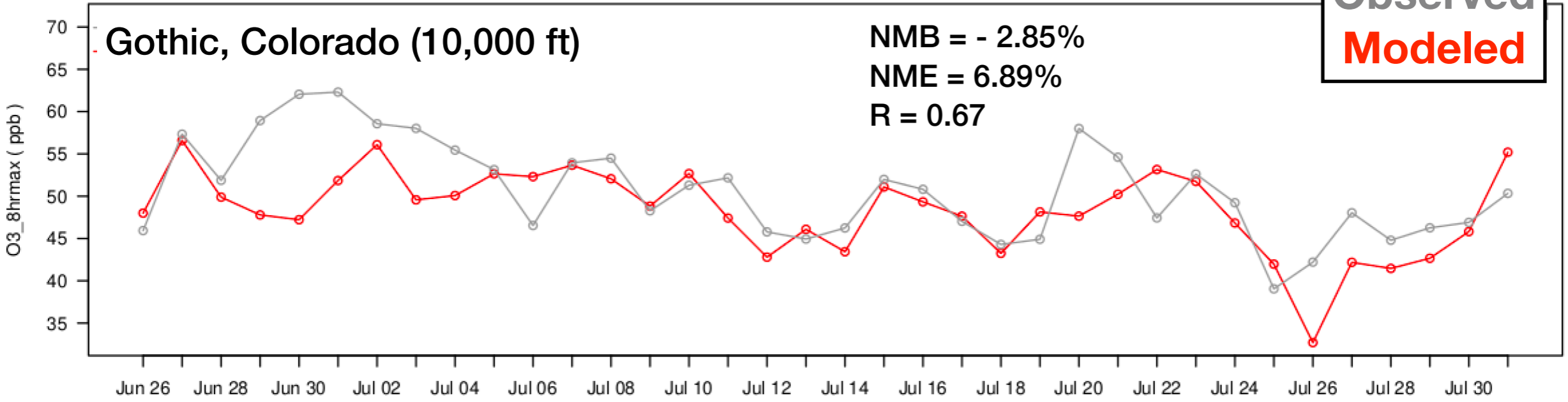
# MODEL PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

**Observed**  
**Modeled**

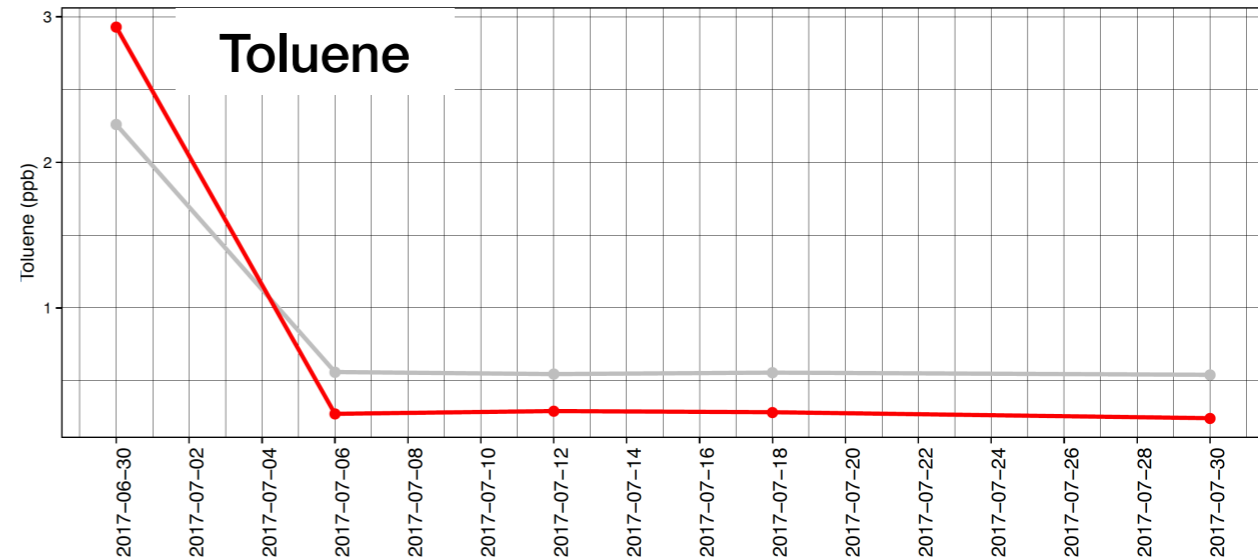
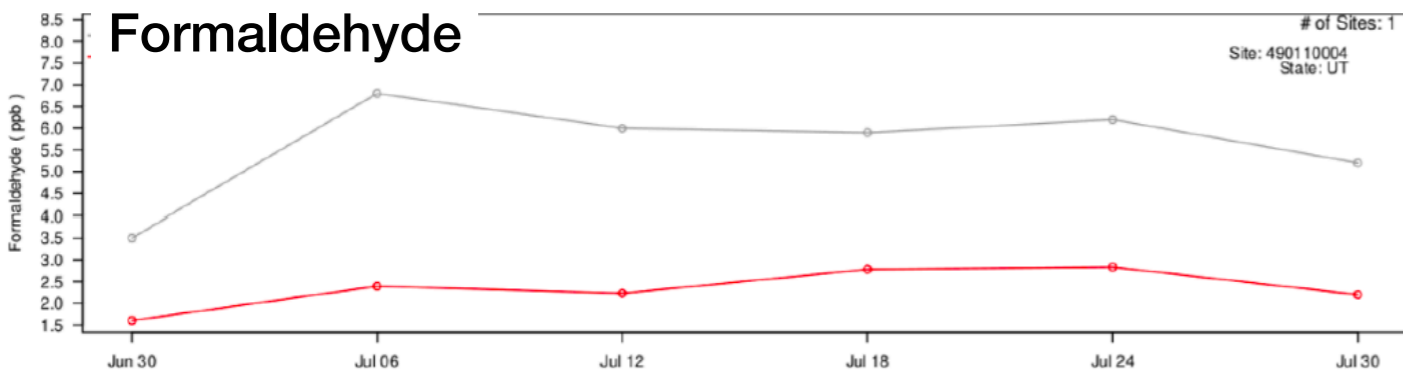


# MODEL PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

**Observed**  
**Modeled**

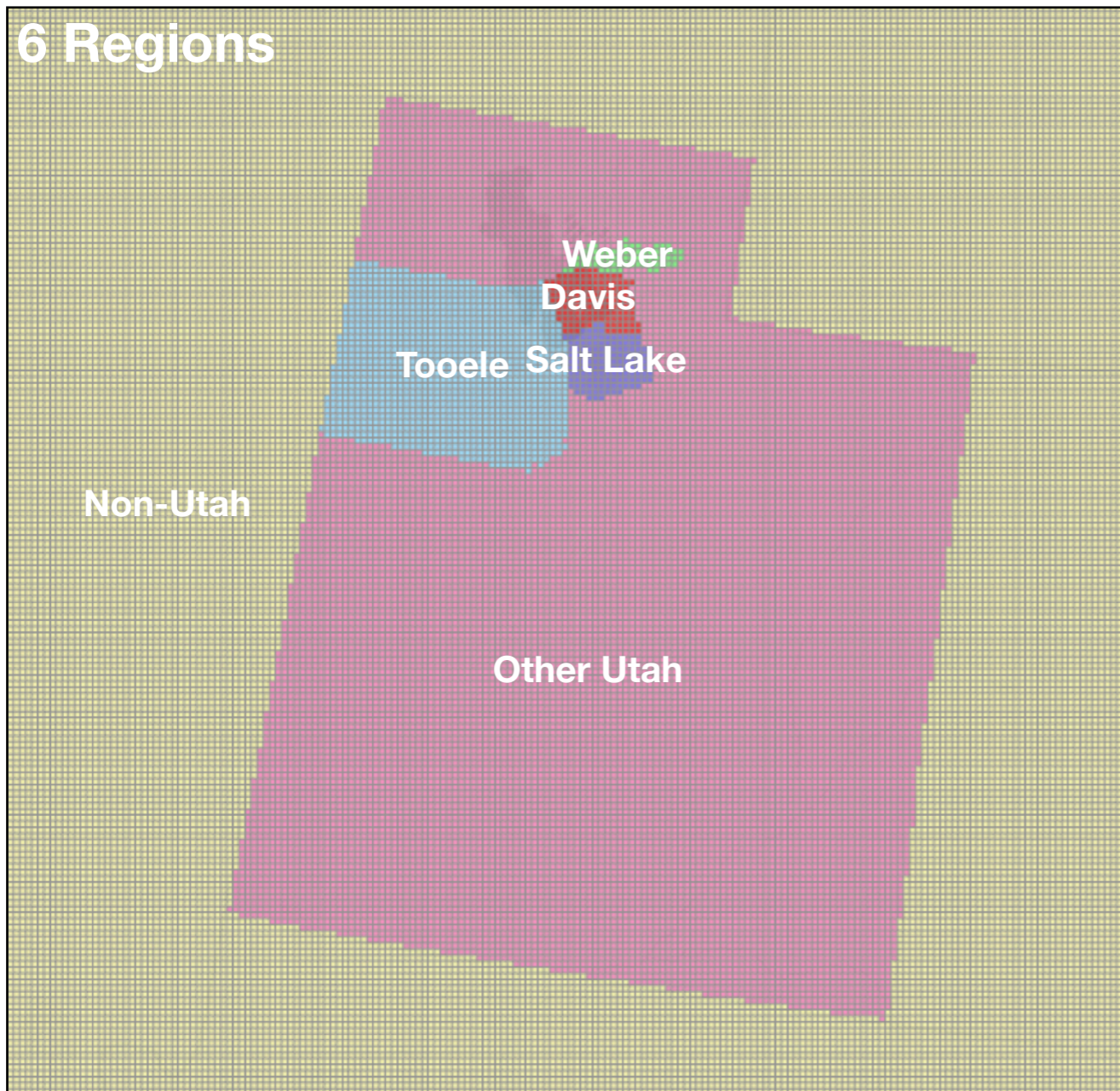


**Bountiful (Urban/Industrial)**



# 03 SOURCE APPORTIONMENT

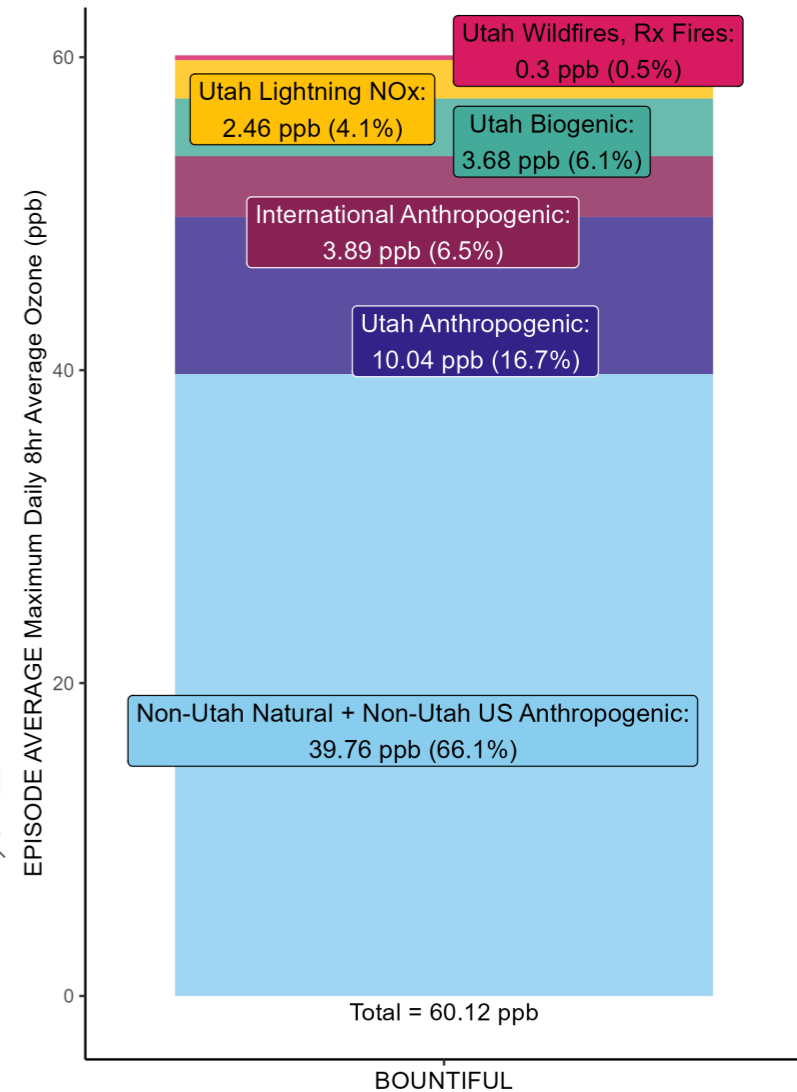
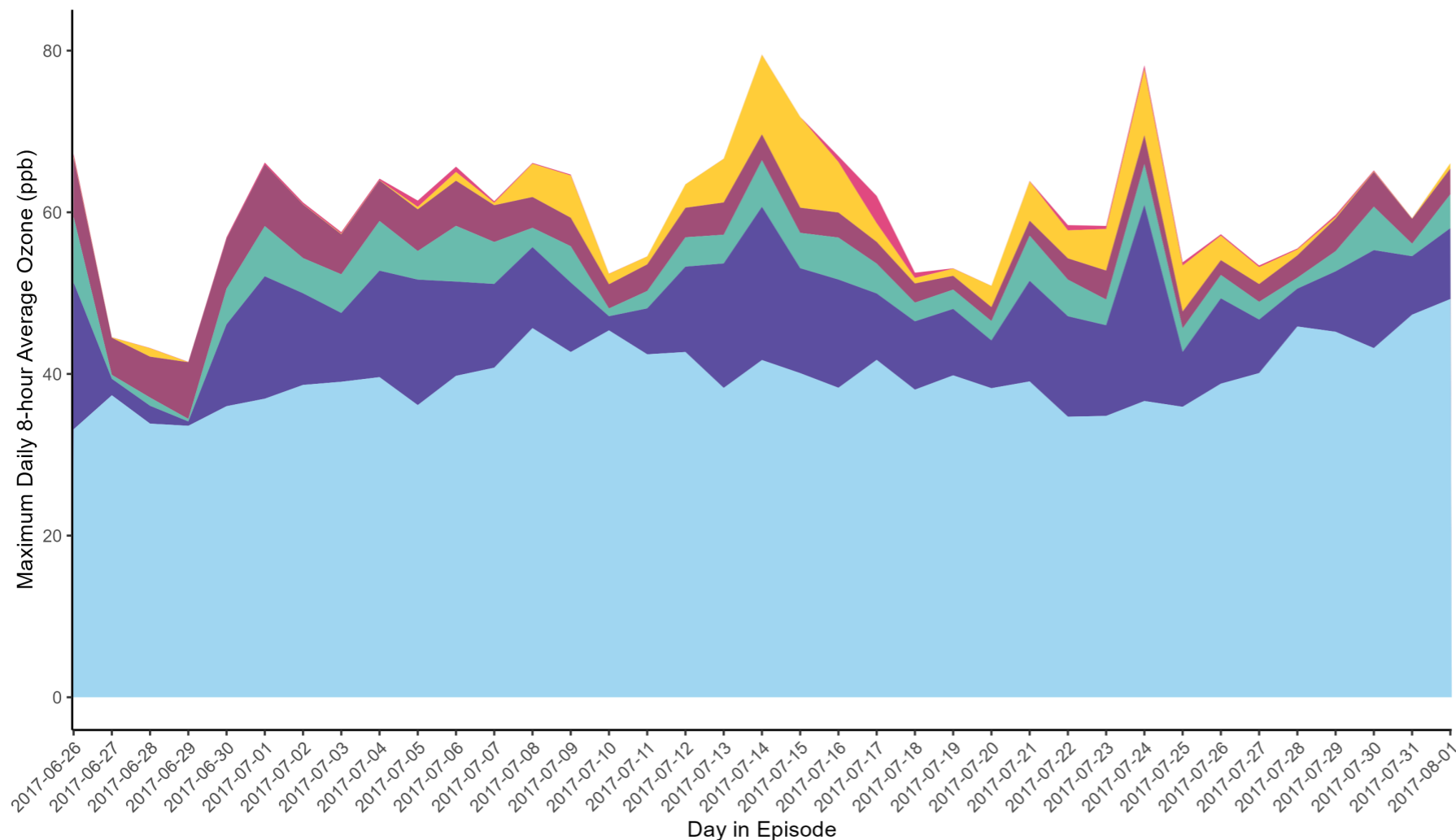
- Applied to 2023 Emissions Year & 4/1.33 km domains
- Determine source contributions to O3 & their origin
- Understand impact of controllable vs. non-controllable sources



Source Emission Groups
Solvents: Consumer Products
Solvents: Other
Nonroad: Lawn and Garden
Nonroad: Other
Onroad: Light Duty
Onroad: Heavy Duty
Rail
EGUs
Point: Oil & Gas
Point: Other
Point: Mine Trucks
Nonpoint
Wildfires, Prescribed Fires
Agricultural Fires
Lightning NOx
Airports
ERC Bank
Fertilizer
Livestock
Other
International Anthropogenic Emissions
Global Natural + non-Utah US Anthropogenic

# CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL SOURCE GROUPS/REGIONS

## Bountiful, Episode Average



- Wildfires & Prescribed Burns in UT
- Lightning NOx & Agricultural Fires in UT
- International Anthropogenic Emissions
- Biogenics in UT

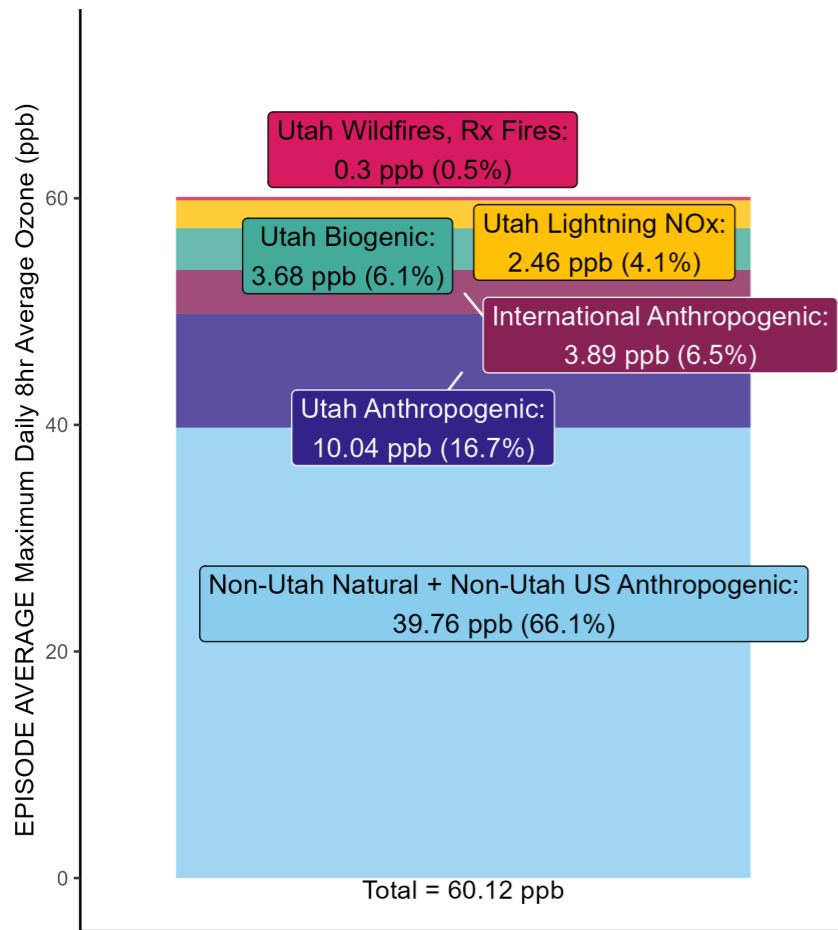
- UT Anthropogenic (solvents, nonroad, onroad, rail, point, airports, fertilizer, ERC bank, O&G, nonpoint, livestock, dust)
- Natural (biogenic, fires, etc.) & Anthropogenic Outside UT



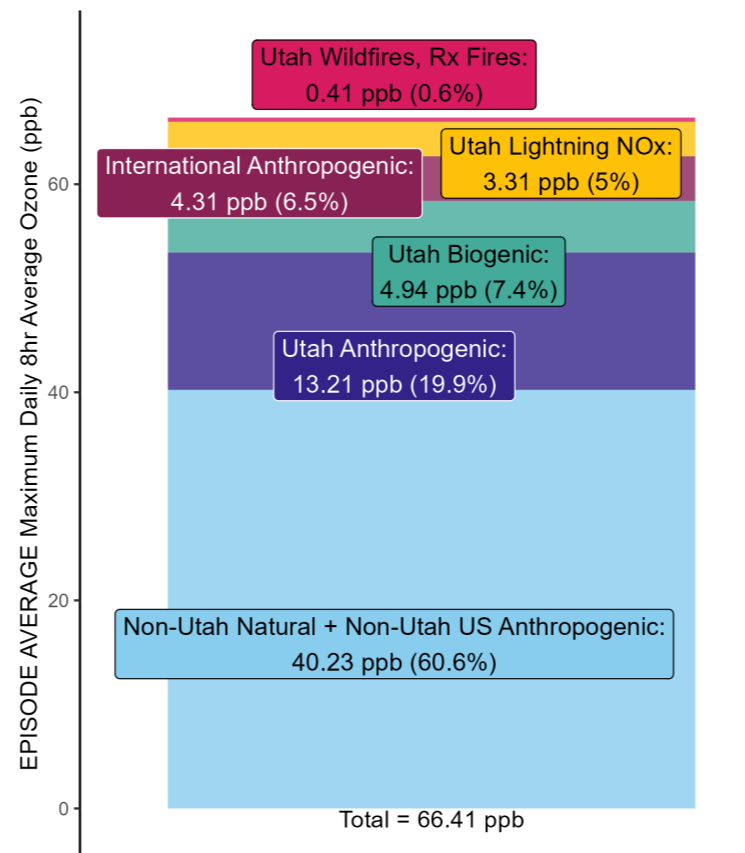
# CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL SOURCE GROUPS/REGIONS

## Bountiful

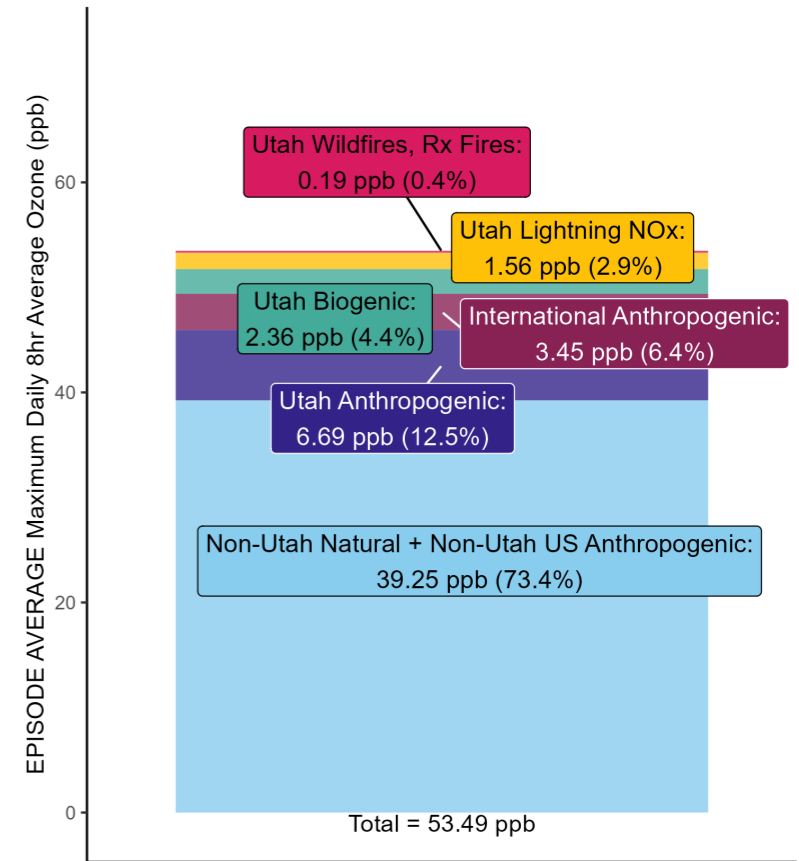
Episode Average



Exceedance Day Average



Non-Exceedance Day Average



- Wildfires & Prescribed Burns in UT
- Lightning NOx & Agricultural Fires in UT
- International Anthropogenic Emissions
- Biogenics in UT

- UT Anthropogenic (solvents, nonroad, onroad, rail, point, airports, fertilizer, ERC bank, O&G, nonpoint, livestock, dust)
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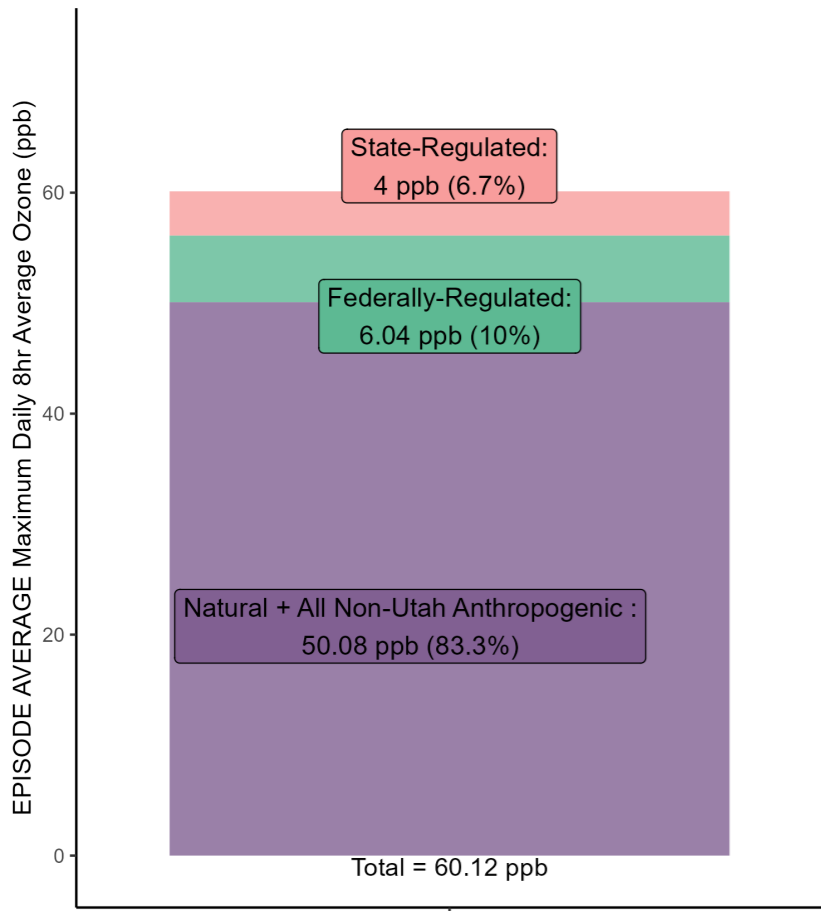
# CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL SOURCE GROUPS/REGIONS BY JURISDICTION

State-Regulated (solvents, point, nonpoint, fertilizer, livestock, dust, other from within Utah)

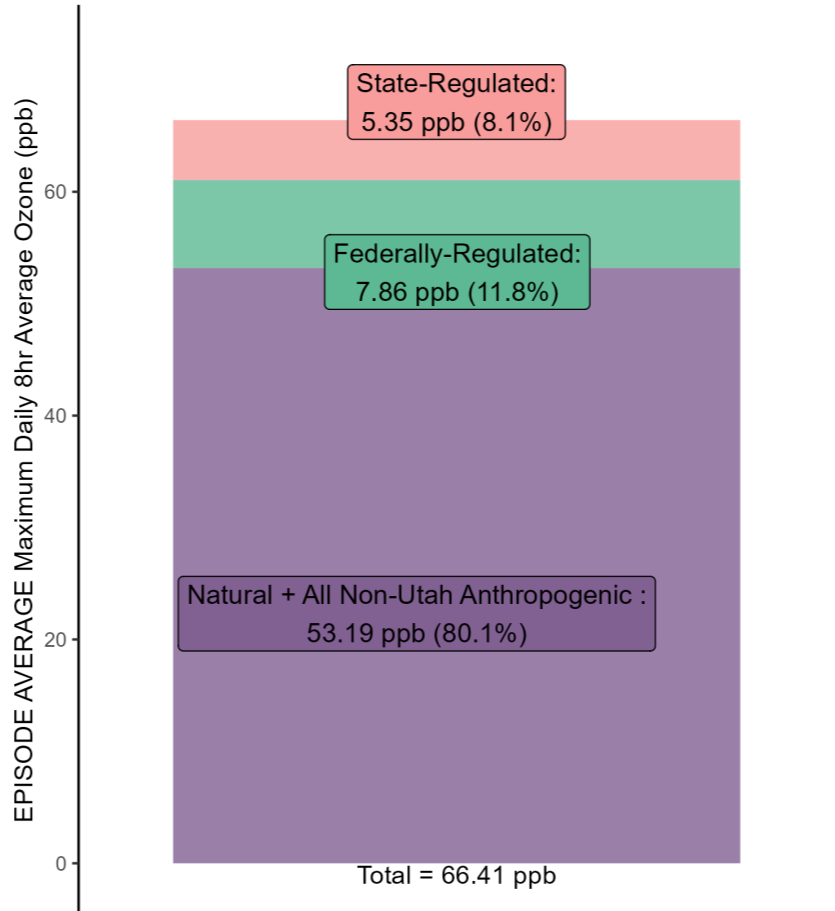
Federally-Regulated (nonroad, onroad, rail, airports from within Utah)

Natural & non-Utah Anthropogenic (biogenic, wildfires, prescribed fires, agricultural fires, lightning NOx, anthropogenic emissions from other states, global natural and anthropogenic emissions)

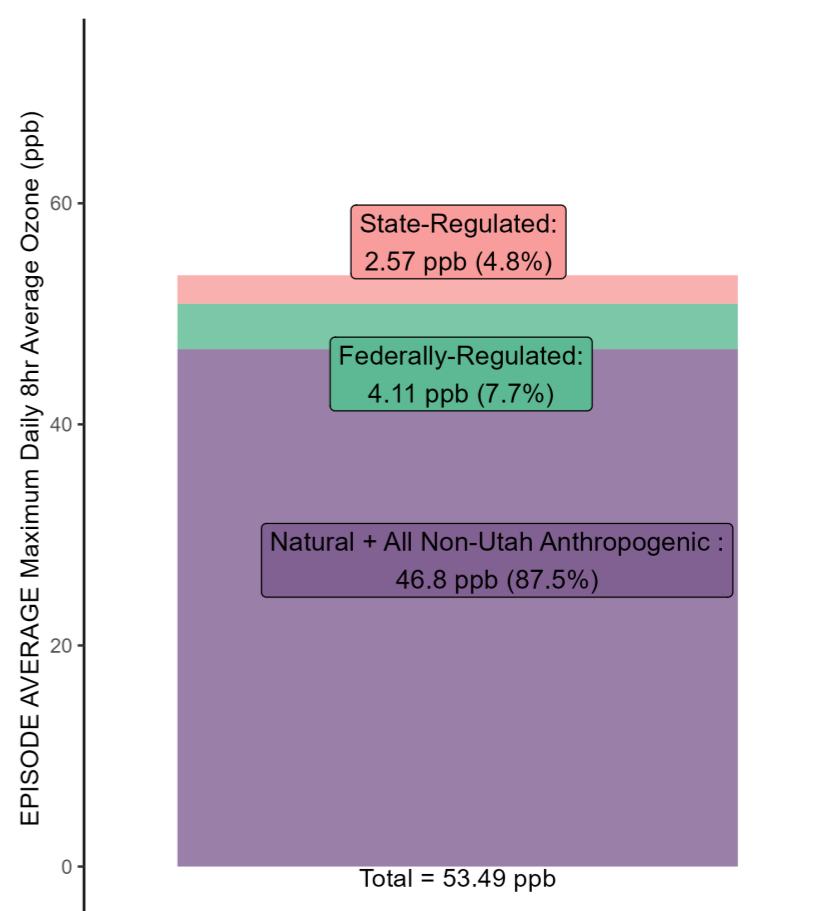
Episode Average



Exceedance Day Average



Non-Exceedance Day Average

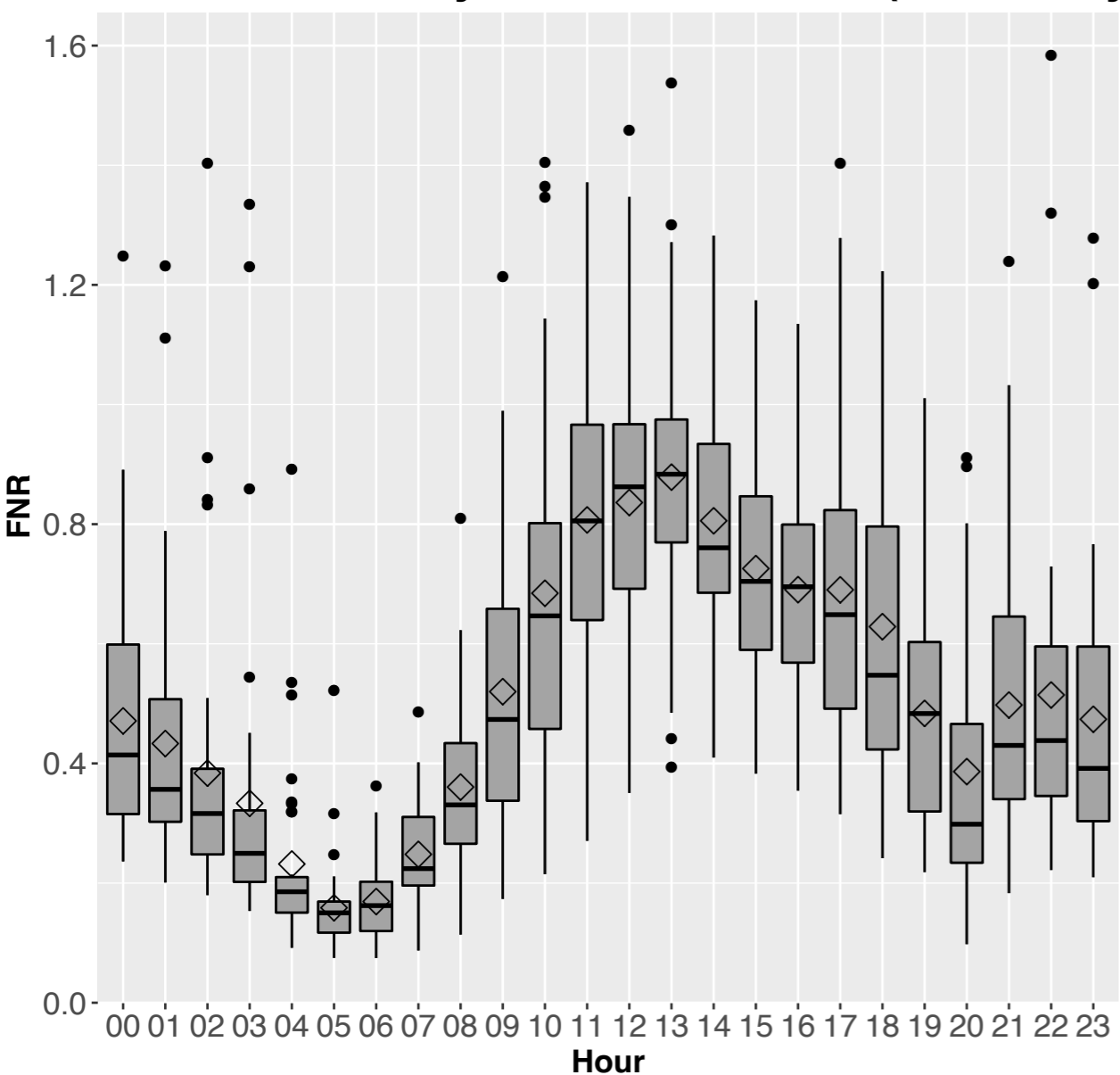


Bountiful

## Hawthorne

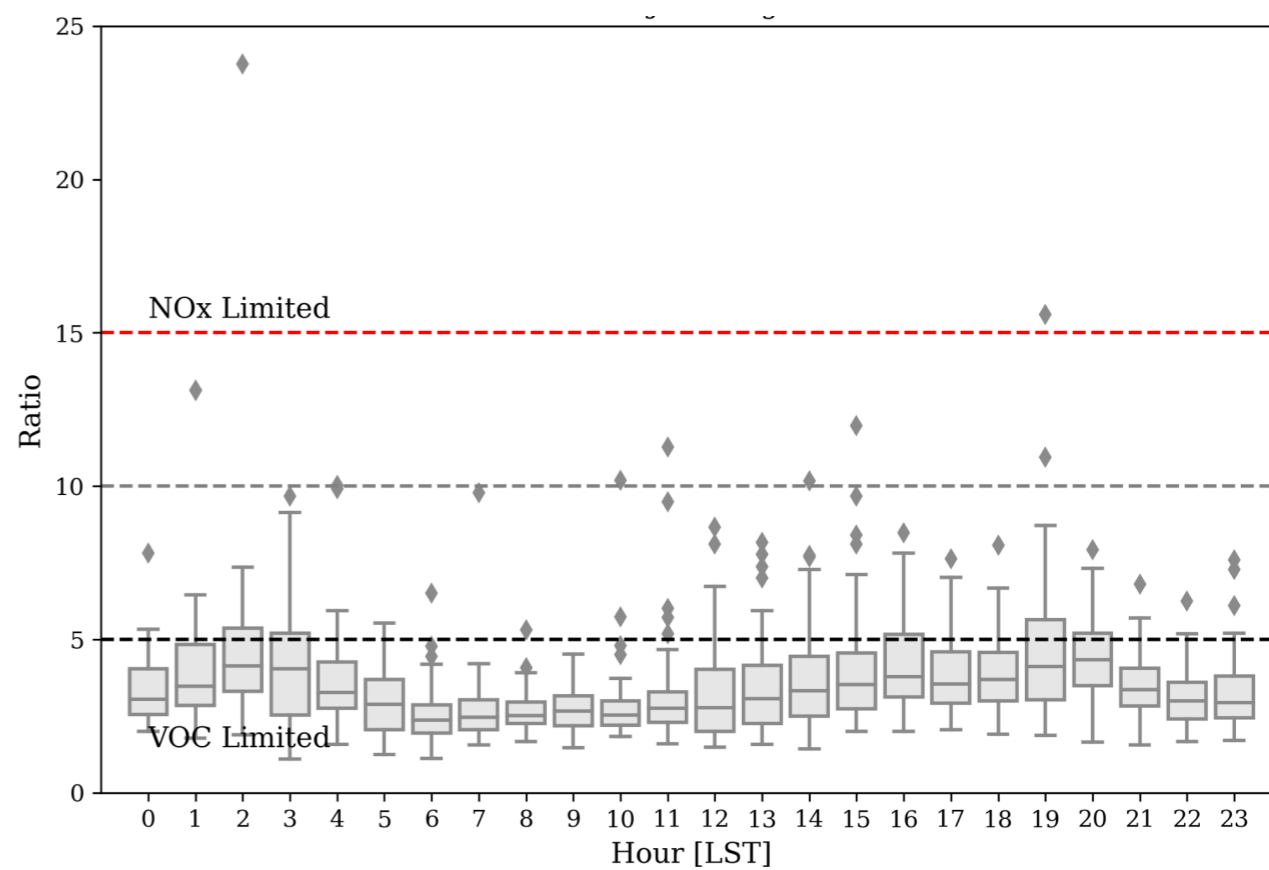
### Modeled

### 2023 Formaldehyde to NO<sub>2</sub> Ratio (June-July)



### Measured

### 2022 VOC/NO<sub>x</sub> Ratio (June-Aug.)



# FINDINGS & IMPLICATIONS

- Background natural & anthropogenic sources contribute to most of the O<sub>3</sub> within the NAA, during both O<sub>3</sub> exceedance & non-exceedance days
- While there is uncertainty in local ozone production, contribution from local state-regulated sources remains minor
  - This presents challenges to reduce a substantial portion of the emissions contributing to O<sub>3</sub> within the NAA
- At Hawthorne, O<sub>3</sub> formation is VOC-limited

# NEXT STEPS

- Continue Improving Model Performance, mainly:
  - Biogenic emissions (see **Lexie Wilson's Presentation**)
  - Speciation of VOCs from Refineries
  - PBL and Urban Land Use Representation (see **Mark Sghiatti's Poster**)
  - O3 Sensitivity to NOx and VOCs
  - Emissions from the Lake
  - Valley Transport

**THANK YOU**

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