

Peace River Area Monitoring Program

2019-2020

Annual Data Review



pramp

PEACE RIVER AREA MONITORING PROGRAM

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Prepared by: Lily Lin & Michael Bisaga
PRAMP Technical Program Managers

***Cover Photo: Michael Bisaga
Trembling Aspen near Carmon Creek, Alberta***

Executive Summary

PRAMP collected concentration data of total hydrocarbons (THC), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), total reduced sulphurs (TRS), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and methane (CH₄) at Station 986, 842, and Reno continuous monitoring stations in the Peace River Area throughout 2019 and 2020; these parameters plus ozone, oxides of nitrogen, and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) were also collected at the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) – Cadotte Lake station starting in late 2019. The data was summarized and analyzed using statistical methods to characterize air quality in the area. Wind speed and direction were also monitored to further understand the potential sources of substances detected by the monitoring. Triggered sampling events provided additional concentration data.

Based on year-over-year data, hourly measurements of THC, NMHC, SO₂, TRS, and CH₄ concentrations generally show a decreasing pattern between 2019 and 2020. These trends can be observed by examining the different summary statistics (average, 99th percentile, 90th percentile, etc.). Similar to previous years' analyses, it should be noted that all of the changes are incremental, particularly when considering the historically elevated concentrations of hydrocarbons at station 986 and 842.

The 2019 Chuckegg Creek Wildfire had a relatively short but noticeable impact on local air quality and observations in PRAMP's annual data analysis. The fire caused non-methane hydrocarbon concentrations to peak at levels not seen since the early days of PRAMP's monitoring efforts, prior to improvements made to emissions management for CHOP activities. The NMHC data collected by PRAMP during the fire may be considered "outlier" values.

The halting of heavy oil production (or shut-in) in the early part of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Reno operating field can be observed in PRAMP's monitoring data. From March 2020 to about July 2020, hydrocarbon data collected at the Reno station was at or near background concentrations observed during similar production shut-in events of the past. Once production resumed in July and August 2020, hydrocarbon concentrations were once again detected in the monitoring data at concentrations typically observed by PRAMP in the Reno area.

Outside of the shut-in related to the economic downturn at the beginning COVID-19 pandemic, the Reno station continues to show elevated hydrocarbon concentrations relative to current measurements at the other PRAMP monitoring sites. As has been noted in previous annual data reviews, despite being elevated, measurements at Reno are lower than the historical maximums at 986 and 842. CHOP infrastructure is much closer to the Reno Station compared to Station 986 and 842 and is likely a strong influence on the elevated measurements at that site as is the predominant southwest wind direction (putting nearby potential sources upwind of the station). The CHOP facilities nearest Station 986 and 842 are approximately 6km and 4km away; however, at the Reno Station, the same types of facilities are 300-500m away which represents an order of magnitude difference. Trees in the vicinity of the Reno monitoring station may also be impeding airflow around the site causing pollutants to accumulate due to

the lack of natural dispersion. PRAMP is actively seeking a nearby alternative location for the Reno station; the new site will meet Alberta's Air Monitoring Directive siting requirements.

In 2020, there were only 2 odour complaints recorded by the AER across the entire network; this is the same number of complaints as 2019 and is the lowest number of complaints to the AER since PRAMP began compiling these data.

In late 2018, PRAMP implemented a methane-based triggered canister collection program to supplement its existing canister sampling program. Implemented in 2019, these additional air samples will be used to assess the source(s) of the methane, and to better understand any non-methane compounds that may be present when methane levels are elevated. In addition to the usual speciated hydrocarbon analysis, isotopic analysis will help identify potential sources of methane.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: TRIGGERED SAMPLE RESULTS

1. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Peace River Area Monitoring Program (PRAMP) was created to satisfy air quality monitoring and modelling recommendations released following a proceeding called by the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER). The proceeding was called to address odour and emissions generated by heavy oil operations in the Peace River Area of Alberta (AER 2014a). The oral proceeding started on January 21 and ended on January 31, 2014, in Peace River, Alberta. On March 31, 2014, the panel released its report titled Report of Recommendations on Odours and Emissions in the Peace River Area. The recommendations in the report included calls for regulatory change, regional air monitoring, and ongoing stakeholder engagement in the Peace River Area. In particular, the monitoring requirements in Paragraph 178(1) of the report recommendations state, “The AER accepts this recommendation and will immediately engage with industry, residents and stakeholders to establish a regional air quality monitoring program for the Peace River Area” (AER 2014b).

This report is the sixth annual data review and compares 2019 to 2020 monitoring results; the previous data reviews are available on the PRAMP website.

1.1. Emissions

In the region, there are many industrial facilities and installations including heavy oil operations, gas plants, flare stacks, wells, storage facilities, and pipeline infrastructure; these all have the potential to emit hydrocarbons. Heavy oil operators in the Peace River area (Three Creeks, Reno, Walrus, Seal) with Cold Heavy Oil Production (CHOP) facilities are required to have emission control devices in place to mitigate or eliminate potential releases of hydrocarbons (AER 2017). Typical hydrocarbon emissions result from fugitive and combustion sources and tend to occur on a continuous basis. Emissions also occur on an episodic basis from truck filling and tank cleaning operations. While emission sources are not characterized at all locations, the impacts on air quality at PRAMP’s monitoring stations are presented for review.

1.2. Meteorology

This report outlines data collected during 2019-2020 at three monitoring locations (Figure 1). The measurements collected at the monitoring sites confirm that temporal and spatial meteorological variations occur in the Peace River Area.

1.3. Station Data and Trends

PRAMP has a well-established monitoring program that is critical to understanding the state of air quality in the Peace River Area. The monitoring program has been active at Station 986 since 2010, Station 842 since 2012, and the Reno Station since 2014. The AQHI station was deployed in 2019.

Station 986 and 842 have been relocated 3 and 2 times (respectively), during their deployment in the region. With each relocation event, PRAMP maintained a consistent naming convention by

annotating an alphabetic identifier; Station 986 is currently 986c and Station 842 is currently 842b. Despite moving the stations, the new monitoring sites are reasonably close to their original locations and are therefore considered to be representative of their earliest deployment locale.

This is PRAMP's sixth annual data review and data analysis was completed on the two most recent annual datasets (2019 - 2020). Three types of data are presented: continuous monitoring, meteorological measurements, and discrete canister samples.

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), total reduced sulphur (TRS), total hydrocarbon (THC), methane (CH₄), and non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC) concentrations are monitored continuously at Station 986c, Station 842b, Reno Station, and the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) Station. The AQHI Station also measures particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), oxides of nitrogen (NO₂, NO, NO_x), and ozone (O₃). The AQHI Station (currently deployed near the Cadotte Lake community) was added towards the end of 2019 and only 14 months of monitoring data are available; therefore, these data are presented for information with minimal analysis as historical context is not available.

Meteorological parameters (wind speed, wind direction, temperature, pressure, and relative humidity) were also monitored at PRAMP's continuous air quality monitoring stations.

The canister sampling program collects a 1-hour sample of air when the continuously measured methane and/or non-methane hydrocarbon concentration reaches a specified trigger point (in 2019, the methane trigger was added to the program and prior to 2019, only non-methane triggered canisters were collected). Trigger points are 5.5 ppm for methane and 0.3 ppm for non-methane hydrocarbons and both trigger points are based on real-time monitoring data that are averaged over a 5-minute period. Canister sample collection systems are in place at Station 986, 842, and the Reno Station; a canister sample collection system is not part of the suite of instruments currently deployed at the AQHI Station.

AER complaints were collected and analyzed for the correlations to monitored data. The monitoring and sampling data are presented using the following visualization methods.

1.4. Summary Approach

Continuous sampling:

- continuous measured meteorology parameters (wind speed and wind direction) are presented in wind roses
- continuous measured ambient SO₂, TRS, THC, CH₄, and NMHC concentrations are present in vertical bar charts, line plots, and concentration roses
- continuous measured ambient SO₂, TRS, THC, CH₄, and NMHC concentrations (maximum, 99th percentile, and average by month) are presented in vertical bar charts with statistical analysis

Triggered sampling canister events:

In 2019, 9 NMHC canister events were triggered (3 of these events were caused by the Chuckegg Creek wildfire), and 10 CH₄ were triggered. In 2020, 5 NMHC and 11 CH₄ canister events were triggered; triggered canisters are analyzed for 140 volatile organic compounds (VOC) in a laboratory. These data are presented in tables and the canister trigger thresholds are summarized in this report.

AER complaints:

- AER complaints are presented in a timeline with THC concentrations (continuous)

1.5. Complaints

The AER recorded complaints from residents and assigned the location of the complaint to each of the three stations. AER complaints were collected and analyzed as follows:

- Station 986 showed no change in the number of complaints; there were 2 in 2019 and 2 in 2020 (down from a historical maximum of 33 in 2014)
- Station 842 showed no change in the number of complaints; there were 0 in 2019 and 0 in 2020 (down from a historical maximum of 44 in 2014)
- The Reno Station showed no change in the number of complaints; there were 0 in 2019 and 0 in 2020 (down from a historical maximum of 11 in 2015)

In 2020, there were only 2 odour complaints across the entire network; this is the same number of complaints as 2019 and is the lowest number of complaints since PRAMP began compiling these data.

2. BACKGROUND

The area that the PRAMP air monitoring network serves is shown in Figure 1. The air quality monitoring program operated by PRAMP is designed to operate collaboratively and transparently including representation from industry, the AER, government agencies, residents of Three Creeks and Reno areas, and environmental non-governmental organizations (AER 2014b).

PRAMP's vision is that the "Peace River Area heavy oil and bitumen operations' emissions will not cause odours that affect human health" (PRAMP 2016). The mission statement maintained by PRAMP is the "Peace River Area will have an air quality monitoring program that provides credible and comprehensive data to permit the identification and appropriate response to odour and emission-related issues" (PRAMP 2016). An overview of PRAMP's goals and objectives are listed below. PRAMP defines odours and emissions as the following:

- odours: detected in the ambient air by the people in the area

- emissions: at a source are defined by the concentration and flow rate of each compound released; upon release from the source the emissions disperse downwind and may be measured as a concentration in the ambient air by a monitoring device

In 2019 and 2020, PRAMP's goals were to^a:

- assist in verifying that air quality is improving and odours are being minimized as a result of operational and regulatory improvements
- operate transparently and give residents and stakeholders timely access to data and information in a manner that is readily understood
- demonstrate that oil and gas operators have effective control mechanisms
- verify that air quality is at acceptable levels and that emissions residents are exposed to are below toxic thresholds (PRAMP 2016)
- maintain its status as an independent Not-for-Profit Organization and Airshed that is focused on continuous improvement and responsible growth

To accomplish the goals, the program would:

- characterize emissions and odours associated with industrial activity, with a focus on oil and gas operations
- identify and measure dominant sources of emissions in the area
- give timely, real-time data on ambient emissions and odours in the area (PRAMP 2017)

A review and analysis of the 2019-2020 annual air monitoring data collected by PRAMP is included in this report. The data includes the continuous monitoring of the 1-hour averaged TRS, CH₄, NMHC, THC, and SO₂ concentrations. Additionally, VOCs monitored using 1-hour event canisters triggered by elevated methane and NMHC concentrations were also assessed.

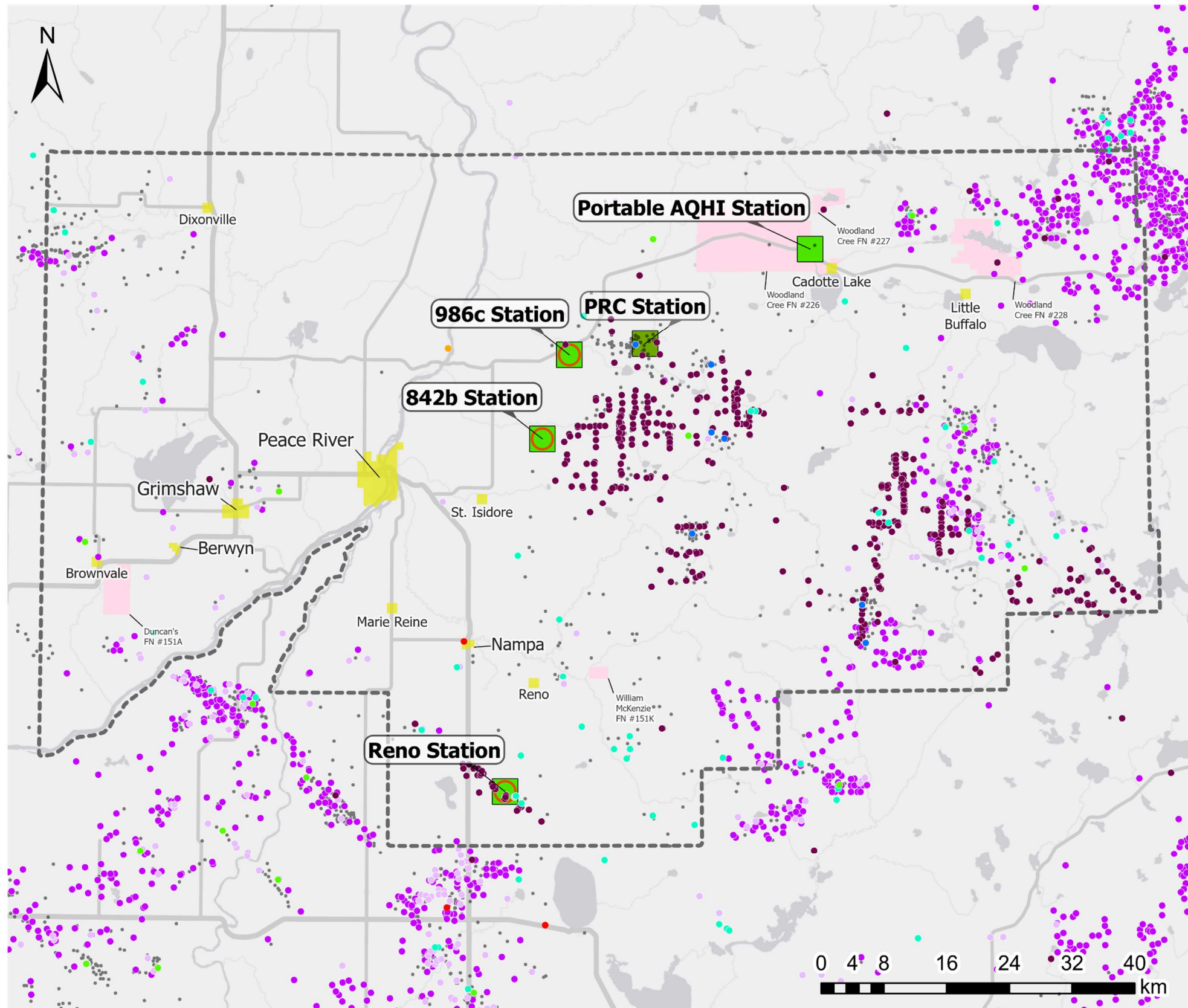
All monitoring was conducted at the four community stations located in PRAMP's monitoring network:

- Station 842 (or 842b) is located at 16-07-084-19 W5M
- Station 986 (or 986b) was relocated from 14-16-085-19 W5M to 5-15-085-19 W5M in August 2019 and thereafter named 986c
- Reno Station is located at 01-28-079-20 W5M
- AQHI Station is located at 16-27-86- 16 W5M (deployed October 2019)

The locations of the four monitoring stations are shown on Figure 1, which also shows nearby industrial activities in the Peace River Area and surrounding regions including compressor stations, oil batteries, gas gathering and processing facilities, terminals, pulp mills, and waste facilities (industrial and domestic). This figure assists in the identification of the emission sources around each station as well as the potential influence of nearby sources to the monitoring data. Figure 1

also shows the location of the Peace River Complex (PRC) monitoring station which is not yet part of the PRAMP network however, plans are underway to incorporate this into the regional network.

^a The PRAMP goals were revised by the Board of Directors in 2021 and will be reflected in the 2020-2021 Annual Data Review



Map Legend

Monitoring Methods

- Continuous (existing)
- Continuous (planned)
- Triggered Canister (existing)

Industrial Facilities

- Heavy Oil/Bitumen Well or Battery
- Conventional Oil Well or Battery
- In-Situ Oil Sands Facility
- Natural Gas Well or Battery
- Gas Plant or Processing Facility
- Compressor Station or Pipeline Facility
- Pulp and Paper
- Agricultural Storage and Transfer
- Well (Not Associated with Batteries)

Figure 1: Facilities in the Peace River and Surrounding Area

2.1. Air Quality Monitoring Overview

To accomplish PRAMP's goals and to be in alignment with its mission statement, air quality in the Peace River Area was monitored through continuous and triggered canister samples.

Continuous monitoring stations use substance-specific technology to detect concentrations in a sample stream of ambient air that is taken by the instrument at a set time interval. Wind speed and direction data are also collected at the continuous monitoring stations. Assessing concentration and wind data together allows investigation into the potential sources of substances affecting the local air quality. Statistical analyses also assist in understanding the distribution of the data.

Discrete canister sampling events were triggered when continuous monitored data exceeded set thresholds. Triggered sampling events were completed using canisters to capture ambient air samples. The samples are then sent to a laboratory for analysis.

PRAMP's objectives include the comparison of monitored data to different thresholds (PRAMP 2016). The provincial government developed the Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (AAAQO/AAAQG; AEP 2019) to protect the environment and human health. The AAAQOs are used as threshold values for comparing substance concentrations (at appropriate averaging periods) to assess impacts.

3. CONTINUOUS MONITORING STATION DATA AND TRENDS

The following subsections describe the results of the monitoring, analysis, and methods used to complete this report.

3.1. Station Data and Trends Methodology

All hourly data collected at the four stations was compiled and interpreted. Hourly data for meteorology, THC, NMHC, TRS, SO₂, and CH₄ concentrations have been presented as follows:

- wind roses displaying the wind speed and direction for each year and at each station
- hourly data with maximum values identified for each year and station
- monthly measurement trends for the 100th (maximum) and 99th percentiles by month for each station for all time periods
- time series results for the maximum, 99th, 90th, and 50th percentiles and minimum readings collected at each station and year

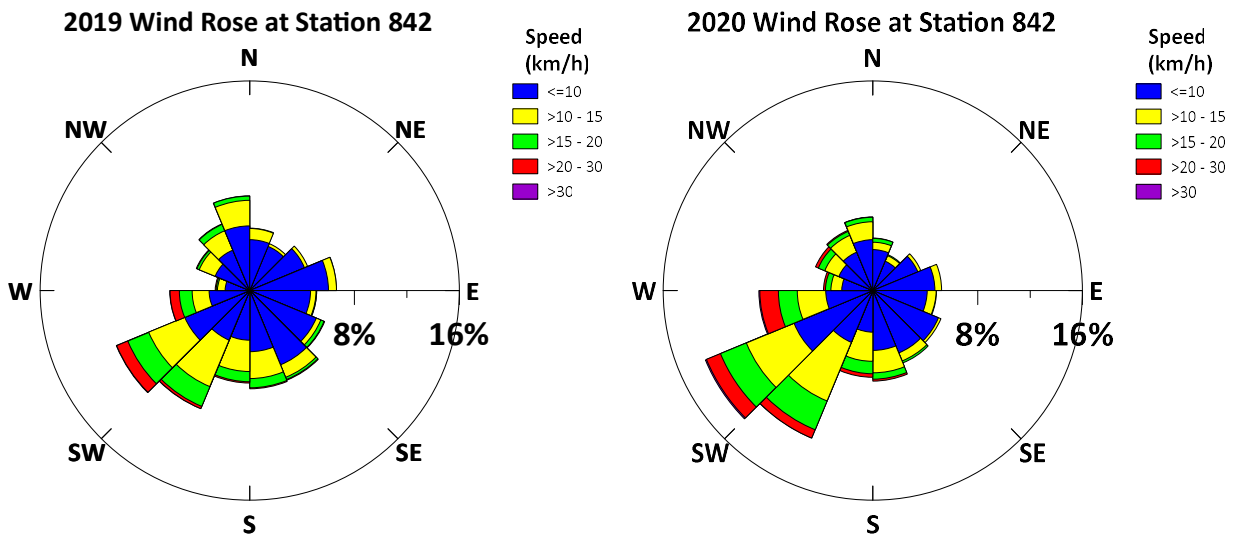
This data and statistical analysis have been presented with interpretation in Sections 3.2 to 3.6.

3.2. Wind Roses

Presented in a circular format, wind roses show the frequency of winds blowing from particular directions over a specified period. The length of each 'spoke' around the circle is related to the frequency that the wind blows from a particular direction per unit time. Each concentric circle represents a different frequency, emanating from zero at the center to increasing frequency at the outer circles. Each spoke is broken down into colour-coded bands to show the range of wind speeds that occurred in that particular direction.

Wind roses created from meteorological measurement data for each station and year are presented to understand the predominant wind conditions at each of the three station locations (Figure 2). Trends for each station are noted as follows:

- Station 842: Winds are primarily from the southwest. Wind speeds range from less than 10 to 30 km/hour with minimal wind speeds over 30 km/hour in both 2019 and 2020.
- Station 986: Wind direction varies, with a higher frequency of winds coming from the southeast and southwest and minimal winds coming from the northeast. Overall windspeeds were higher in 2020 due to the station's relocation to a more open, tree-free site; wind was less impeded at the new site compared to the previous location.
- Reno Station: Winds were primarily from the southwest. Wind speeds range from less than 10 to 20 km/hour with minimal wind speeds over 20 km/hour.
- AQHI-Cadotte Lake Station: Since the station was deployed in late 2019, the 2019 wind rose only depicts data collected from October – December 2019. In 2020, wind was primarily from west and northwest.



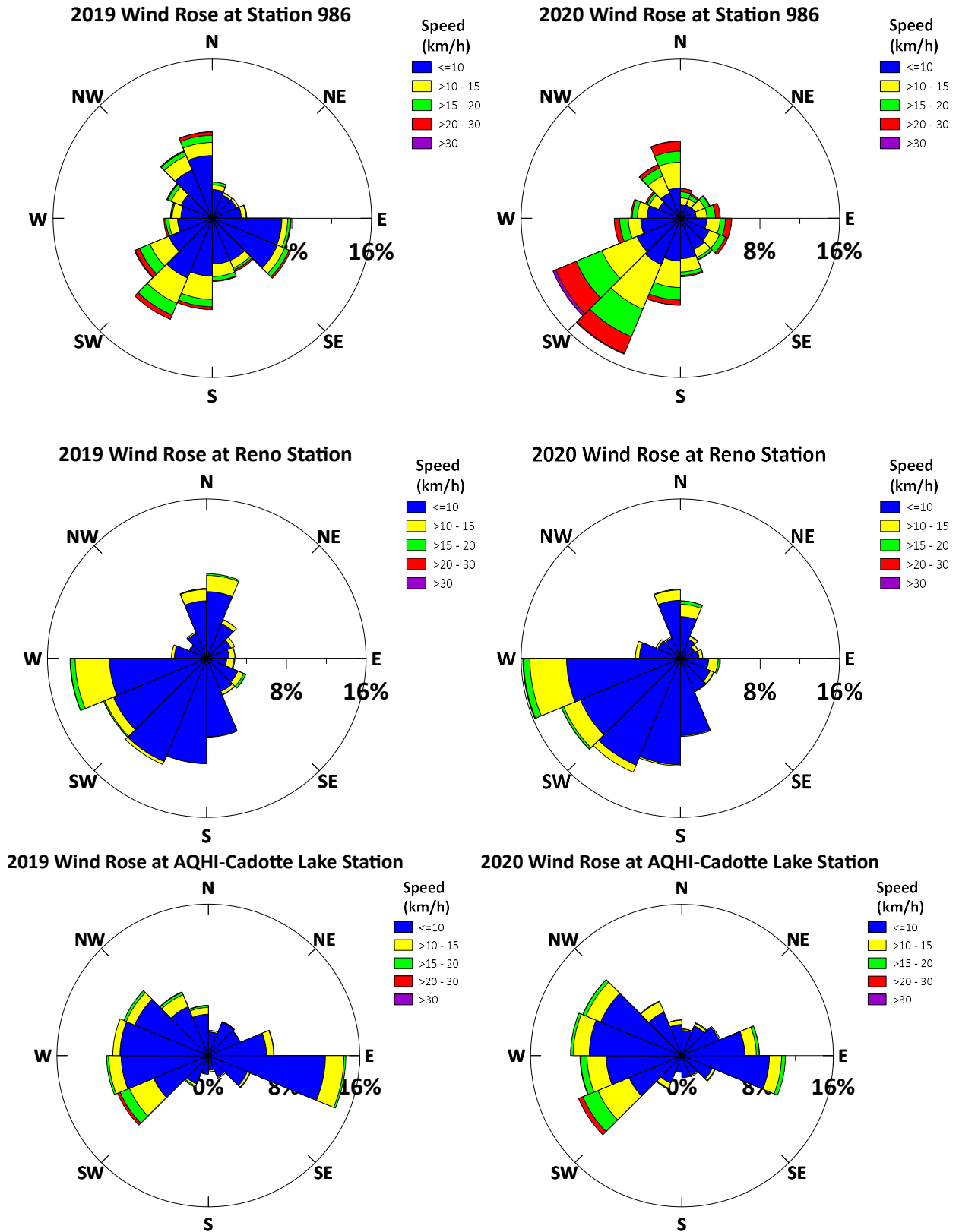


Figure 2: Wind Roses at Stations 842, 986, Reno, AQHI-Cadotte Lake

3.3. Hourly Concentration Data

Hourly concentration data is presented to show all data collected at the 986c, 842b, and Reno stations for 2019 and 2020. Hourly concentrations are presented for total hydrocarbon (THC), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), total reduced sulphur (TRS), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and methane (CH₄) in this section.

THCs are the sum of CH₄ and NMHC. NMHC may be emitted with methane from the man-made sources and are likely to have an odour. NMHC measurements include volatile organic compounds (VOC).

TRS compounds include hydrogen sulphide, carbonyl sulphide, carbon disulphide, and other hydrocarbon-sulphur compounds such as mercaptans and thiophenes. Some TRS compounds may have a strong offensive odour at concentrations below 1 ppbv. There are natural sources of TRS but they can also be emitted from bitumen facilities.

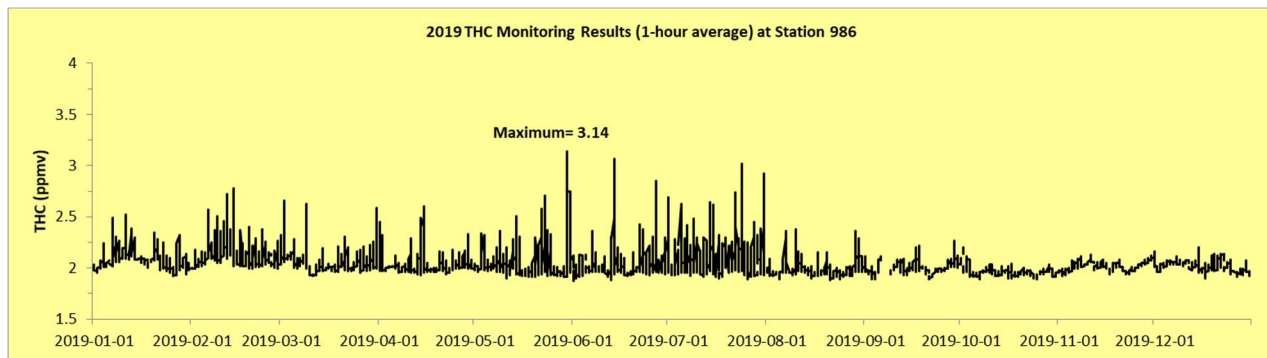
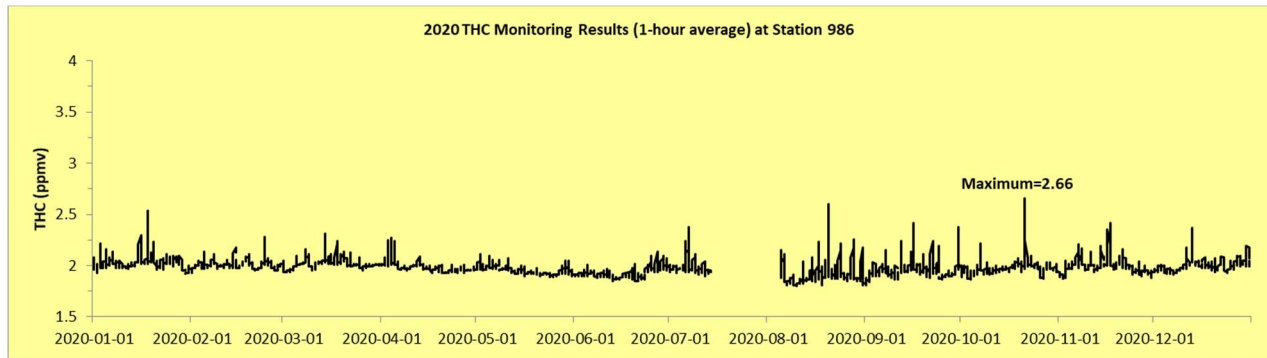
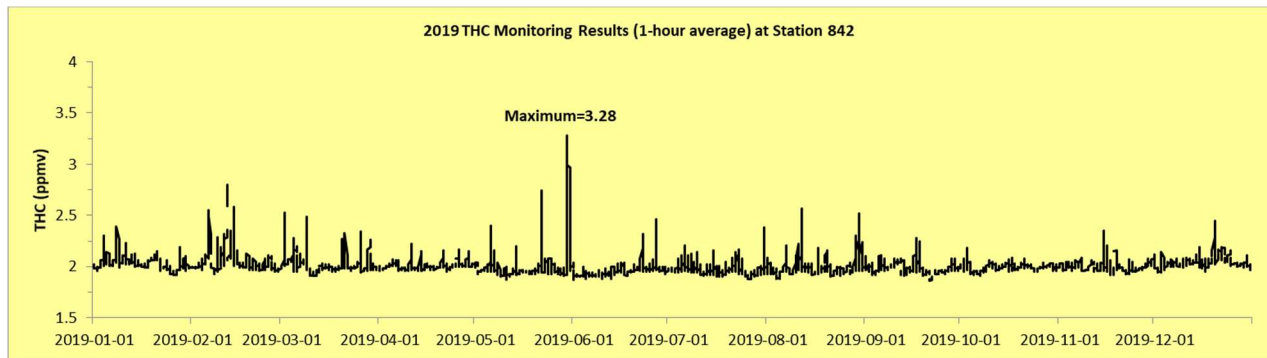
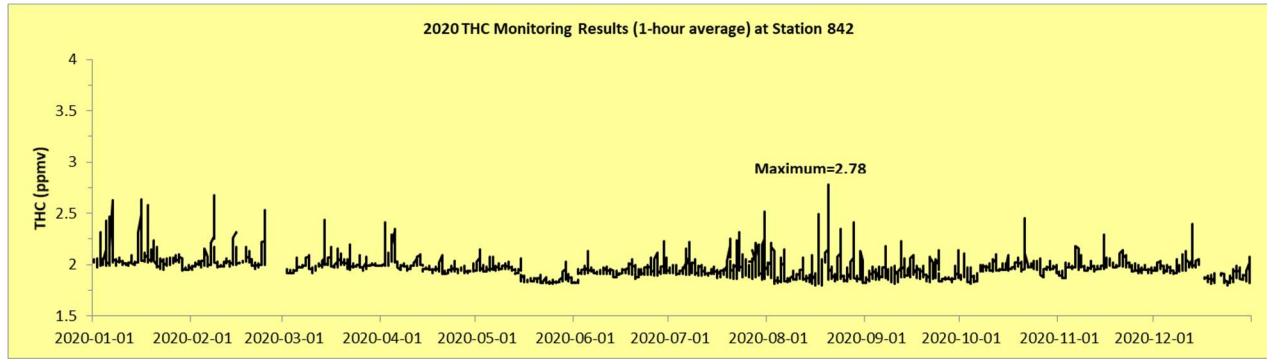
SO₂ results from the combustion of sulphur compounds in fuel and flared/incinerated gas. CH₄ comes from natural and man-made sources and has a background concentration of typically less than 2 ppmv, depending on season and time of day. CH₄ does not have an odour or health effects at these low concentrations.

Some of the AQHI – Cadotte Lake station data are presented in a separate section as there is only 3 months of monitoring data available in 2019 and the monitoring station is considered ‘complementary’ to the permanent fixed-location PRAMP network.

3.3.1. Total Hydrocarbons

THC concentrations include all NMHC and methane concentrations. There is no AAAQO for THC. Hourly data for THC from the three stations is presented in the charts below (Figure 3).

The maximum hourly THC data for the 842, 986, and Reno Station was lower in 2020 than in 2019. THC concentrations at Station 986 were overall lower in 2019 starting in August 2019 after the station was relocated. THC concentrations were noticeably lower at the Reno monitoring station from March to July 2020; this is likely due to area producers halting heavy oil production early in the COVID-19 pandemic. The maximum concentration at the AQHI-Cadotte Lake station increased slightly in 2020 compared to 2019. There is a gap in monitoring in the July to August 2020 time period due to instrument malfunction.



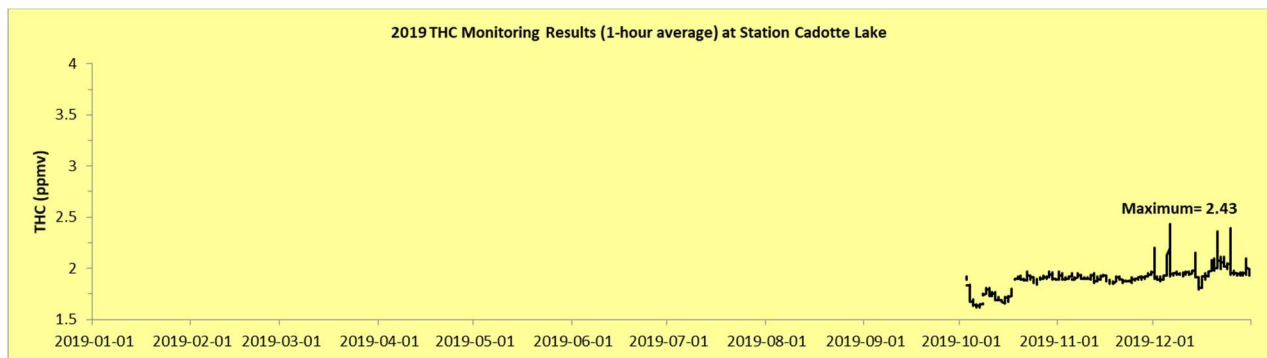
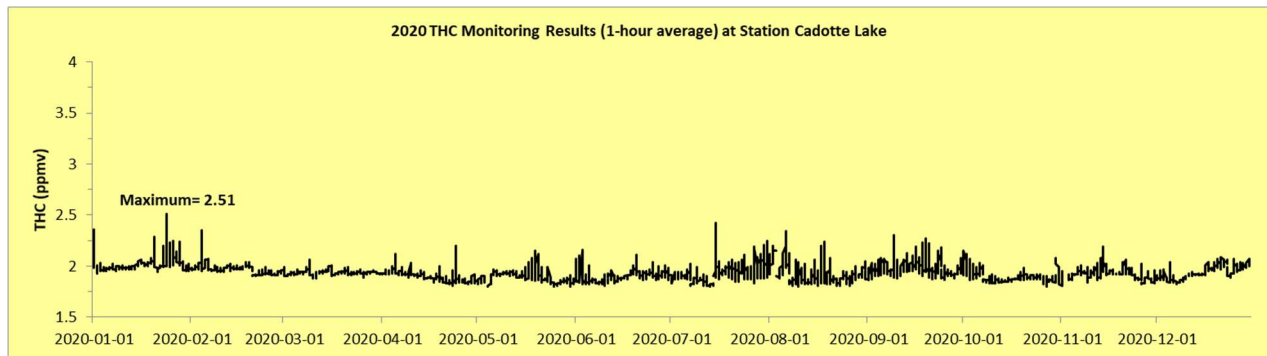
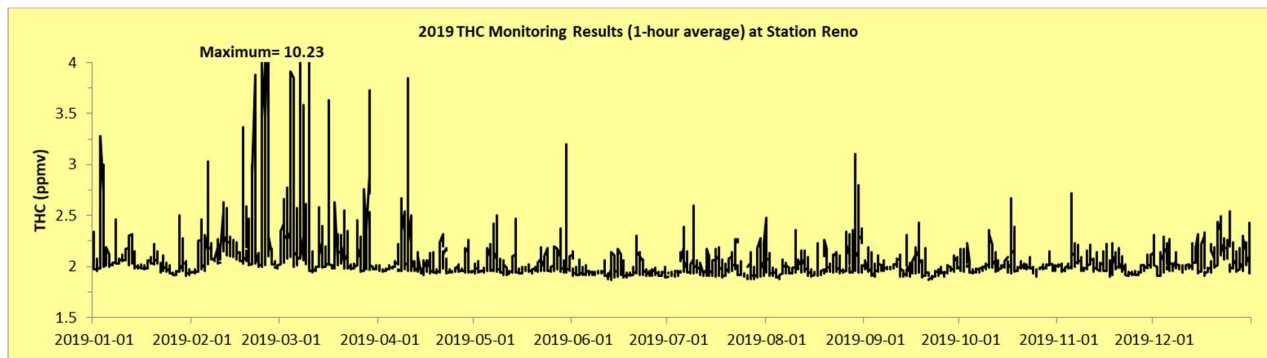
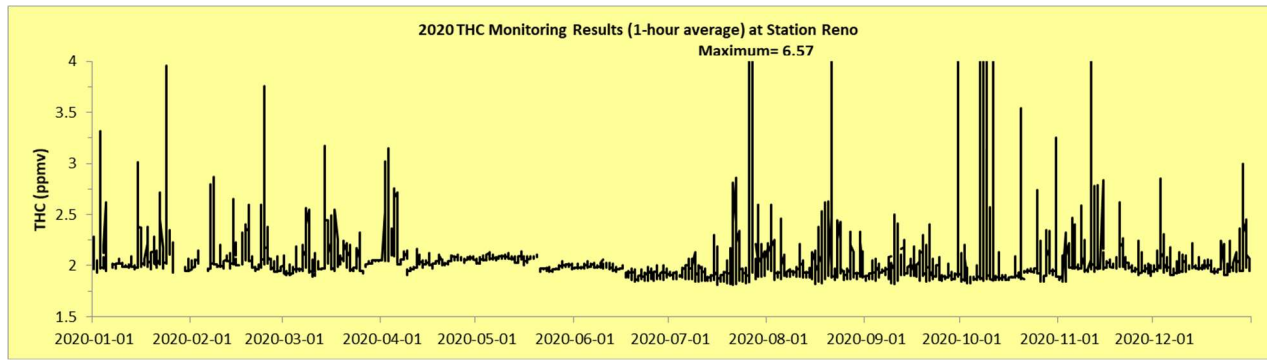
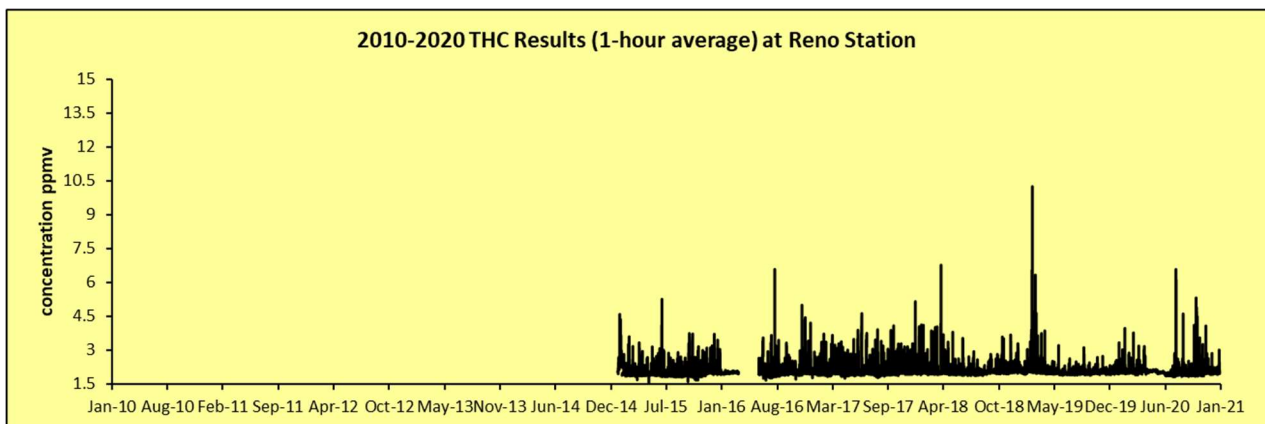
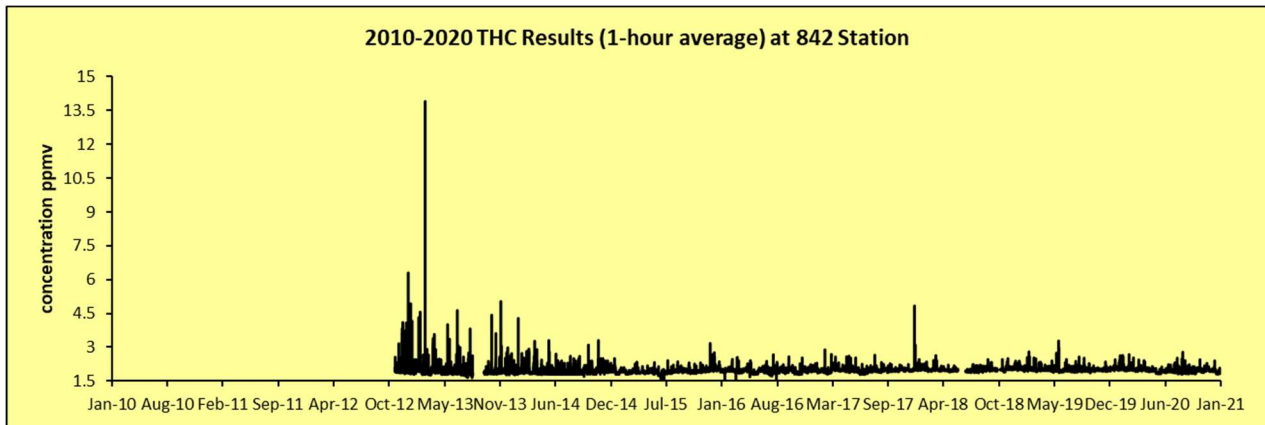
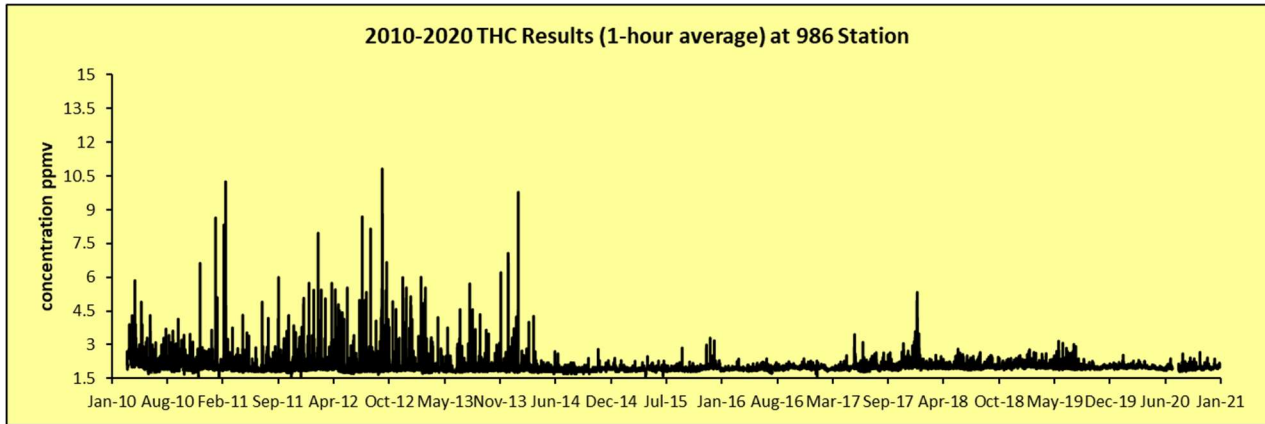


Figure 3: Hourly Monitored Total Hydrocarbons Data

For historical comparison purposes, Figure 4 shows the complete record of monitoring for THC at all stations. There is a clear decrease in ambient THC concentrations at Stations 986 and 842; the presence of cattle and their associated hydrocarbon emissions is noted in the 'up-tick' in concentrations towards the end of 2018 and the beginning of 2019; these locally elevated

concentrations ceased once the station was moved about 500m away from the cattle emissions source. Note that the scale of these charts is different than the previous series because the historical concentrations of THC have been higher than measured in 2019-2020. Reno continues to show elevated THC relative to present-day measurements at the other stations however the concentrations are not as high as historical values measured at Stations 986 and 842 or historical concentrations at the Reno location itself.



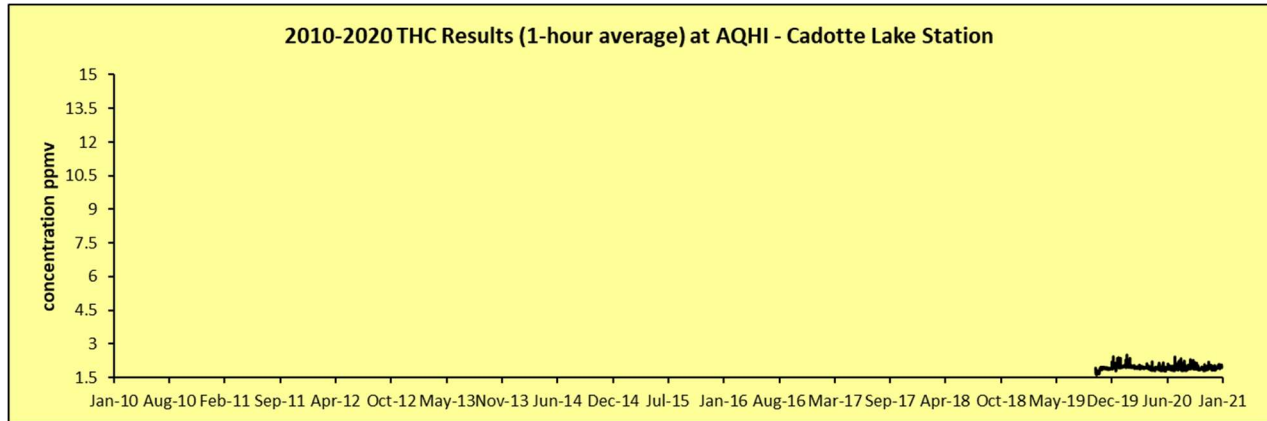
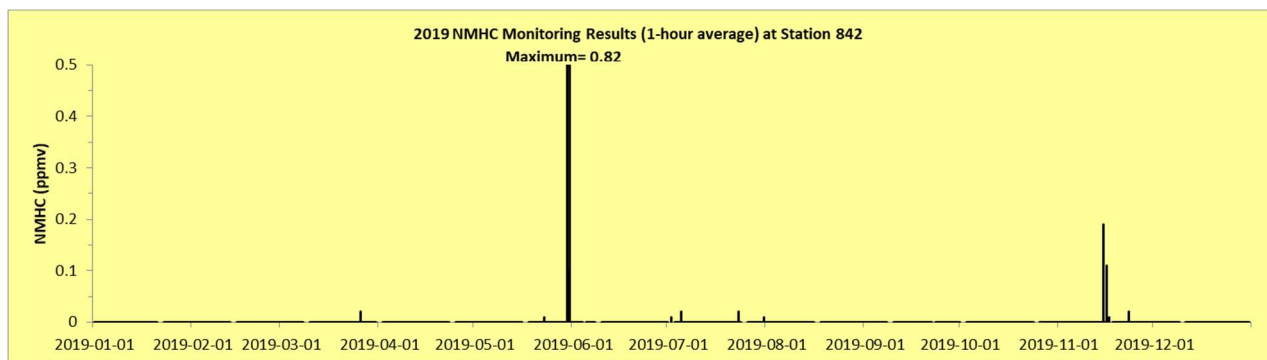
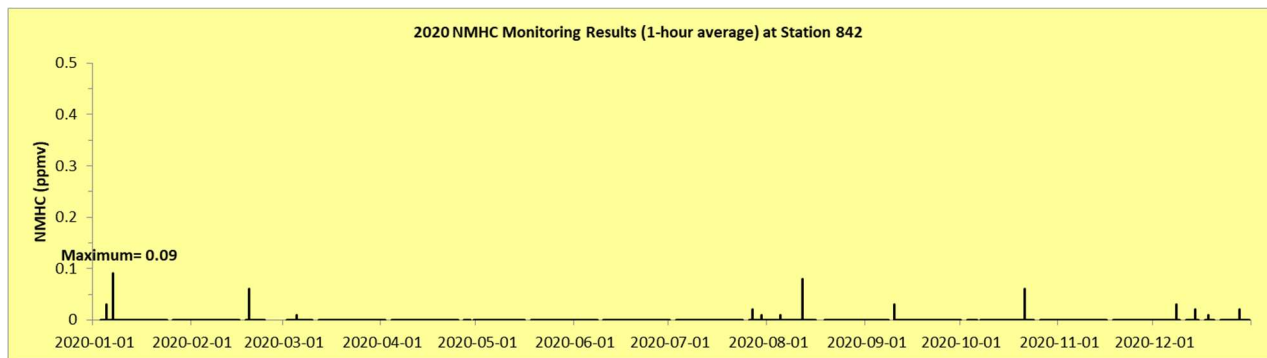
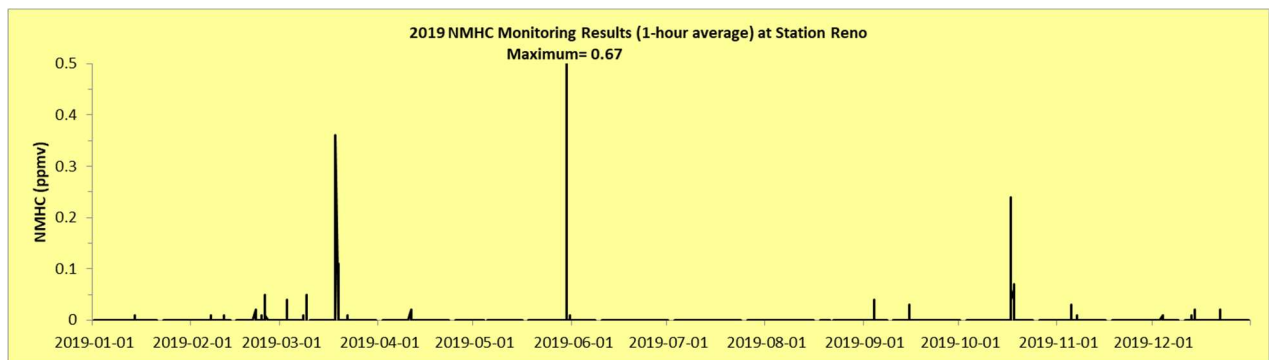
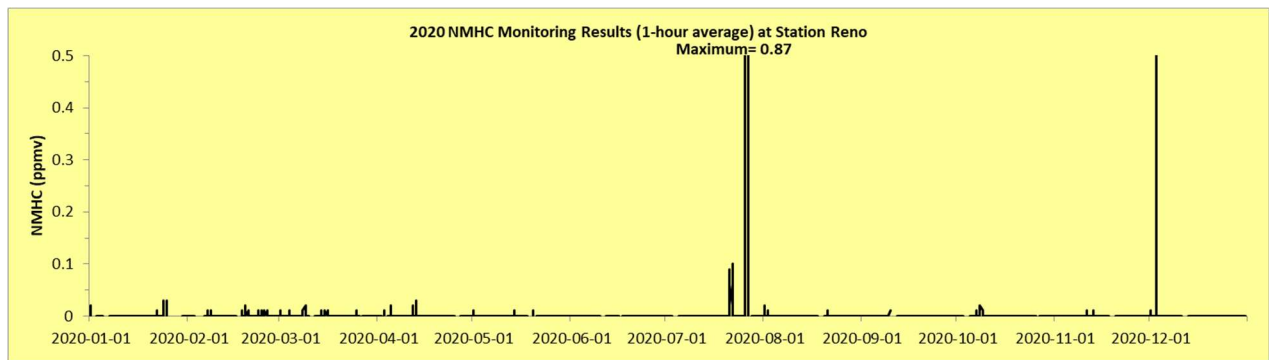
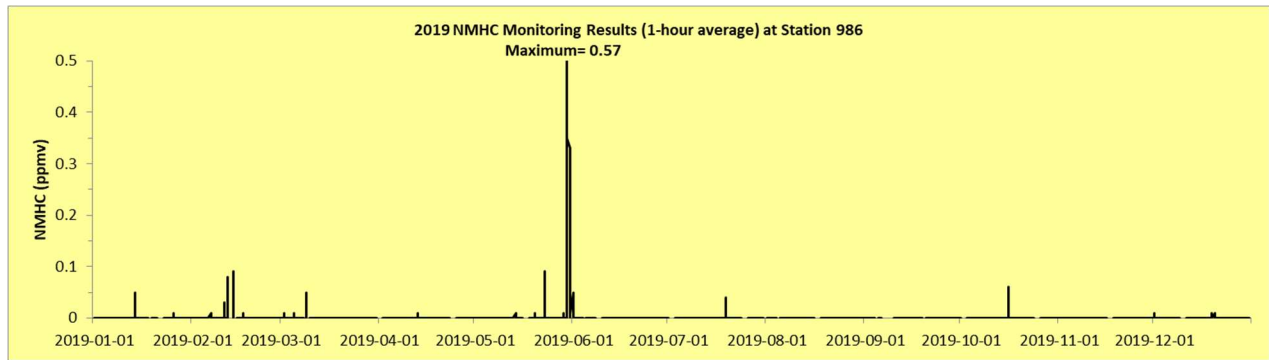
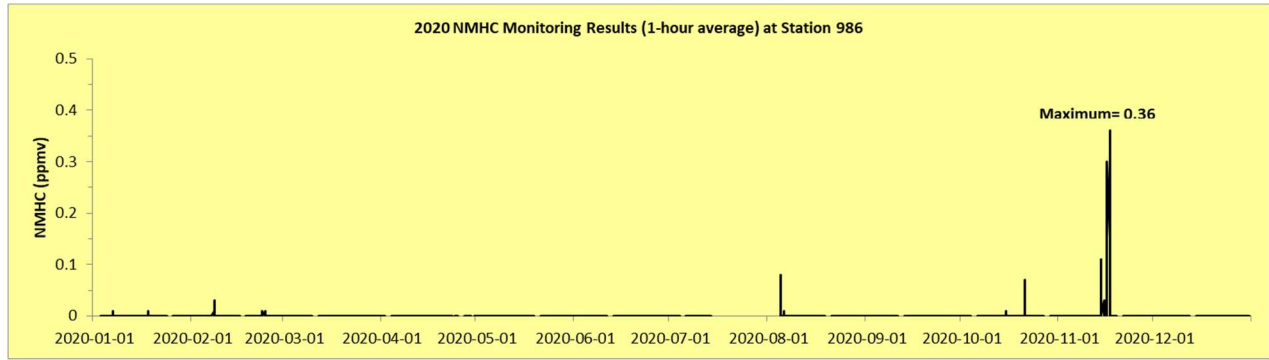


Figure 4: Hourly Monitored Total Hydrocarbon Data from 2010-2020

3.3.2. Non-methane Hydrocarbons

Hourly NMHC data for the three stations is shown in the charts below (Figure 5). There is no AAAQO for NMHC. All monitoring stations showed a ‘spike’ on May 29, 2019 due to the heavy smoke event caused by the Chuckegg Creek Fire. Outside of the May 2019 spike, the maximum hourly NMHC data for Station 986 and 842 were lower in 2020 compared to 2019. Reno remained comparable to 2019 however there was a slight increase in the maximum observed concentration at this site. In 2020, an instrument malfunction resulted in data loss in July and August at Station 986. Several elevated NMHC concentrations were noted at the AQHI-Cadotte Lake station; this is likely due to the station’s proximity to the Highway 986 and Haig Lake Road intersection as well as land clearing and construction on land adjacent to the station.





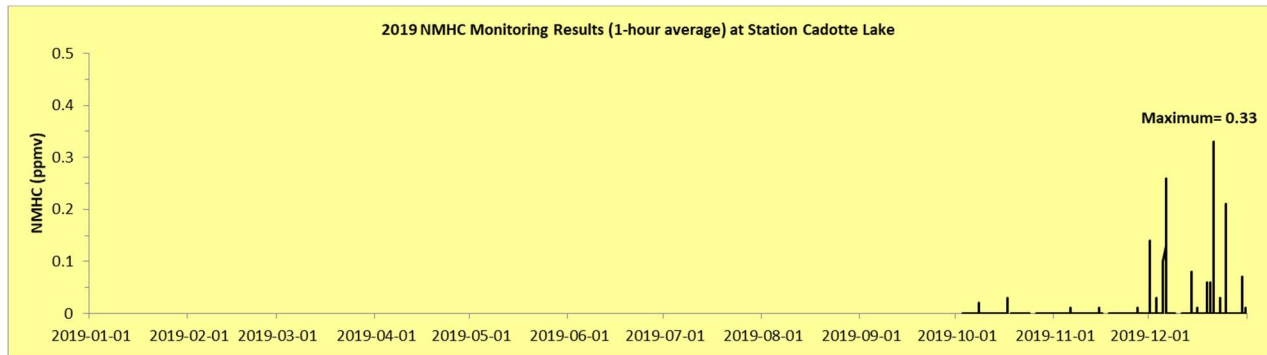
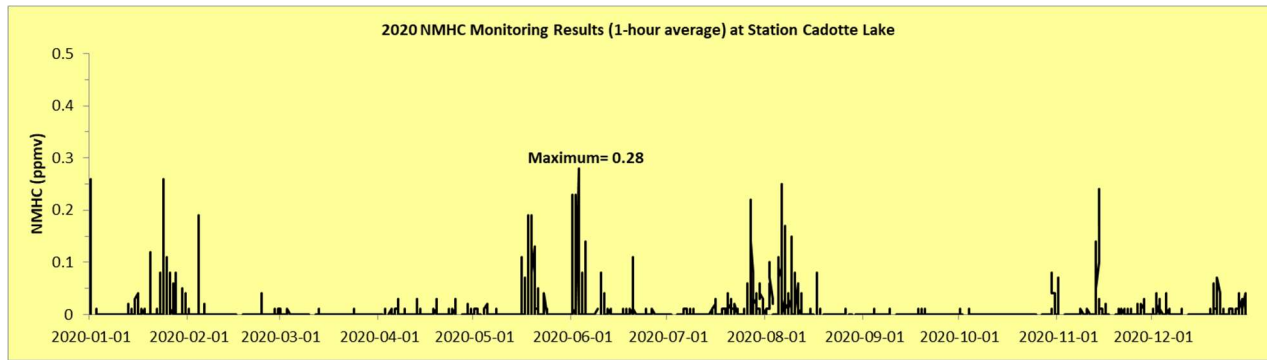
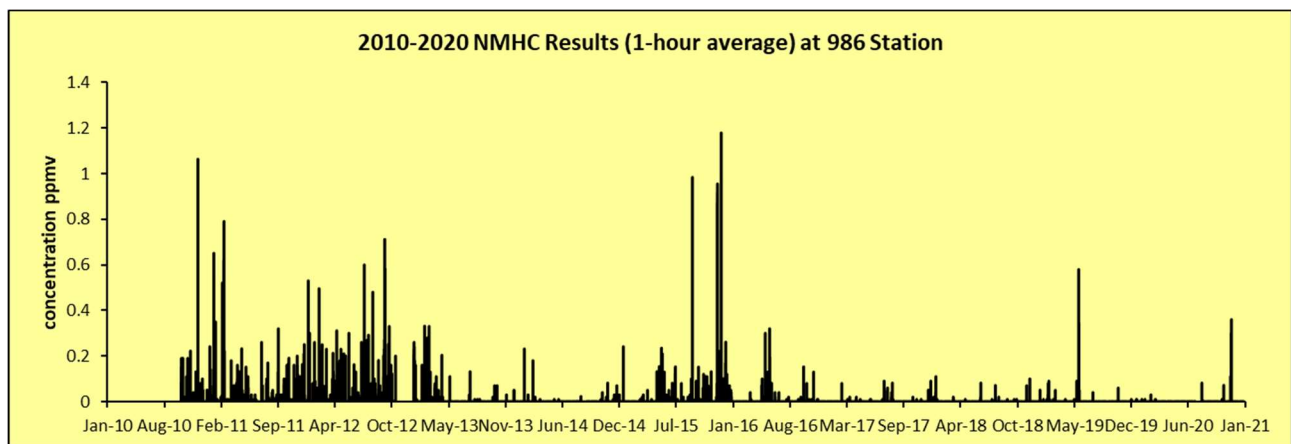


Figure 5: Hourly Monitored Non-Methane Hydrocarbons Data

For historical comparison purposes, Figure 6 shows the complete record of monitoring for NMHC at all stations. There is a decrease in frequency of elevated NMHC events at Stations 986 and 842, especially when compared to the early monitoring record at both sites. There are two elevated NMHC events in 2020 associated with starting up local operations after a halt in production during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic however, Reno shows a decrease in the magnitude and frequency of elevated NMHC since monitoring began at that site in 2014. The network-wide spike cause by Chuckegg Creek wildfire smoke in May 2019 is evident.



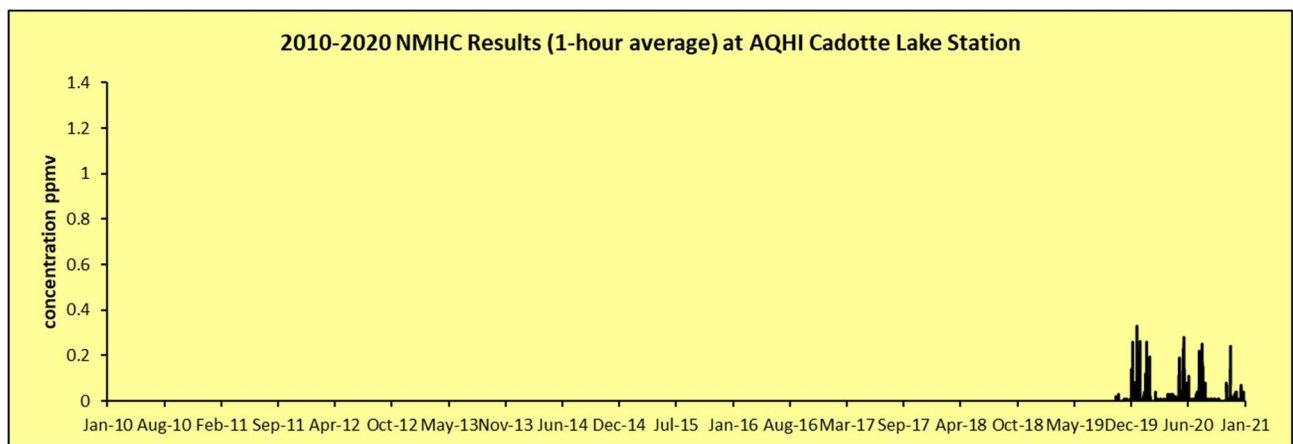
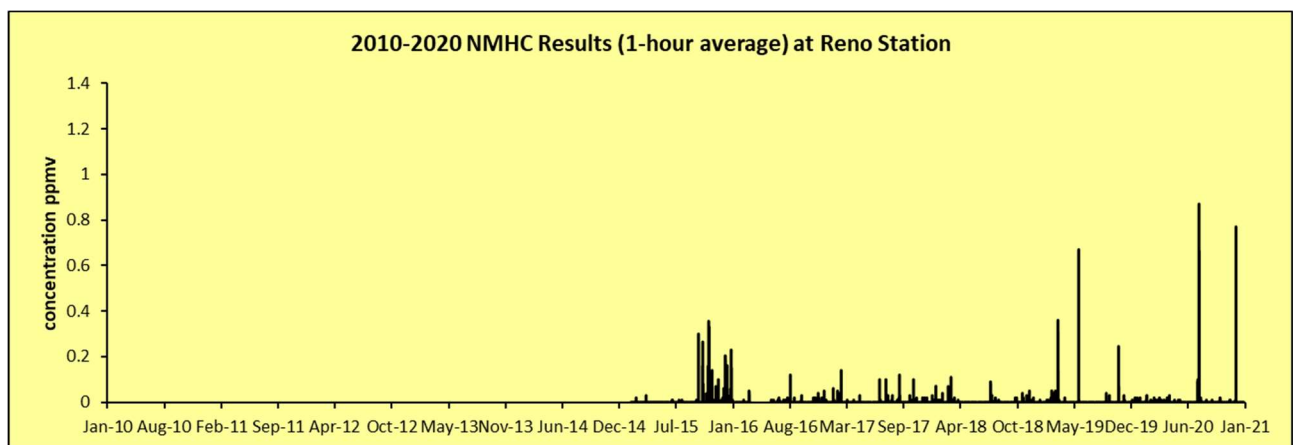
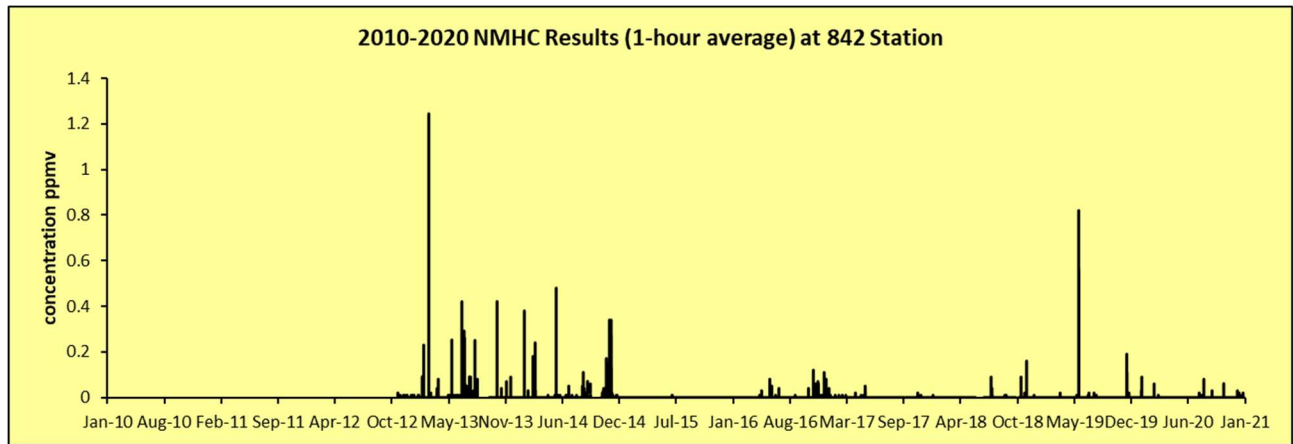
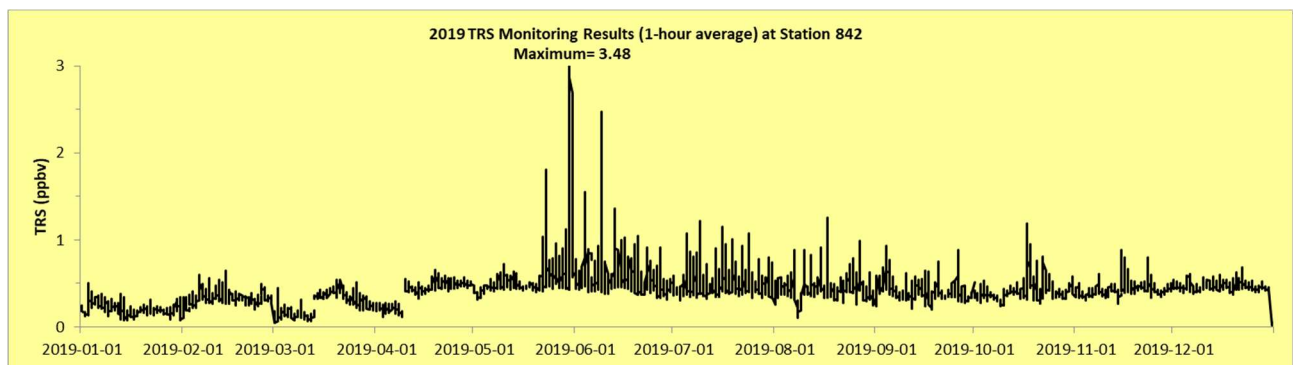
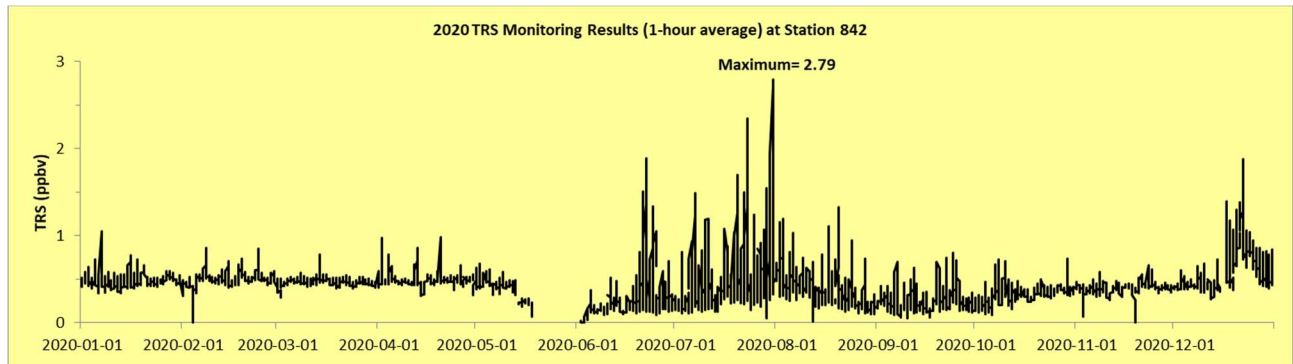


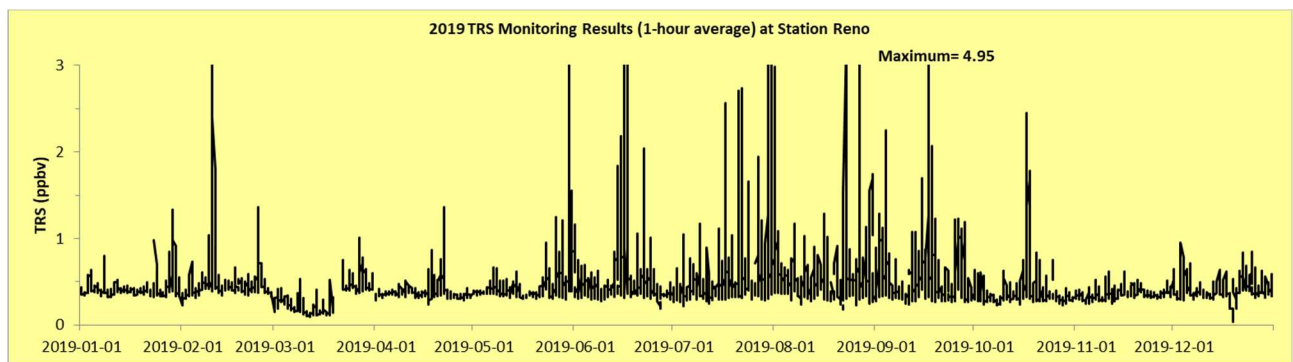
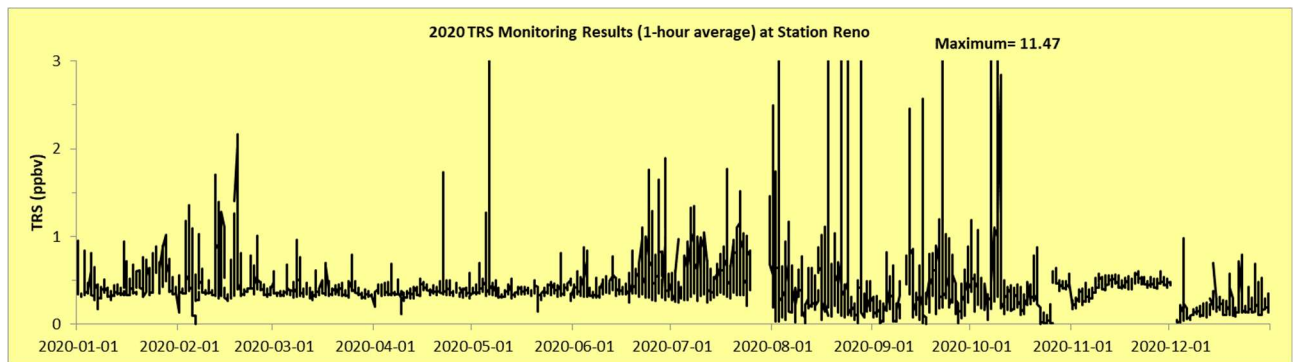
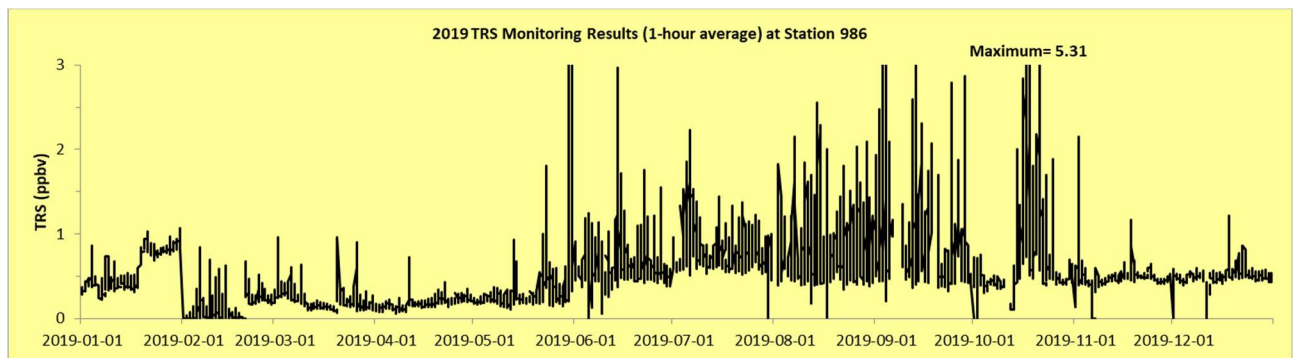
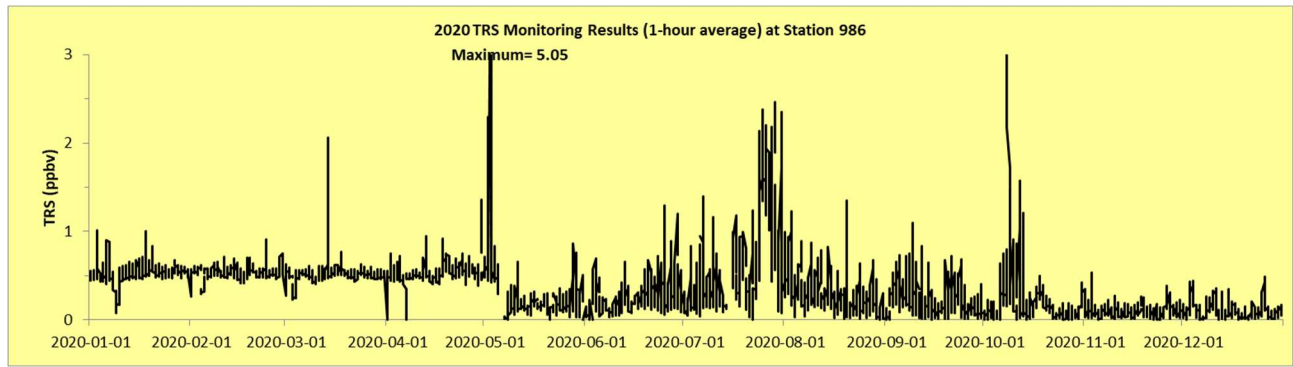
Figure 6: Hourly Monitored Non-Methane Hydrocarbons from 2010-2020

3.3.3. Total Reduced Sulphur

Hourly data for TRS for the four stations is shown in the charts below (Figure 11). There is no AAAQO for TRS but the AAAQO for hydrogen sulphide and carbon disulphide are both 10 ppbv; both of these substances are members of the total reduced sulphur group of compounds.

From 2019 to 2020 there is a slight decrease in the maximum hourly TRS concentration at station 986 and 842. Elevated measurements of TRS may be caused by local industrial sources but other sources may include agriculture and natural features such as shallow lakes and sloughs. Stations 986, 842, and Reno show a pattern of elevated concentrations during the summer months which begin to decrease as cooler, fall weather arrives. This observation may be attributed to a few factors including sulphur compounds being released by shallow sloughs and wetlands that contain decaying vegetation and/or sulphur compounds released by asphalt paving during the summer construction period. At the AQHI-Cadotte Lake station, the occurrence of elevated concentrations of TRS in the late winter and early spring validates odour observations by local residents; these elevated concentrations may be caused when local lakes and waterways thaw and release hydrogen sulphide that has accumulated and been trapped under ice over the winter months.





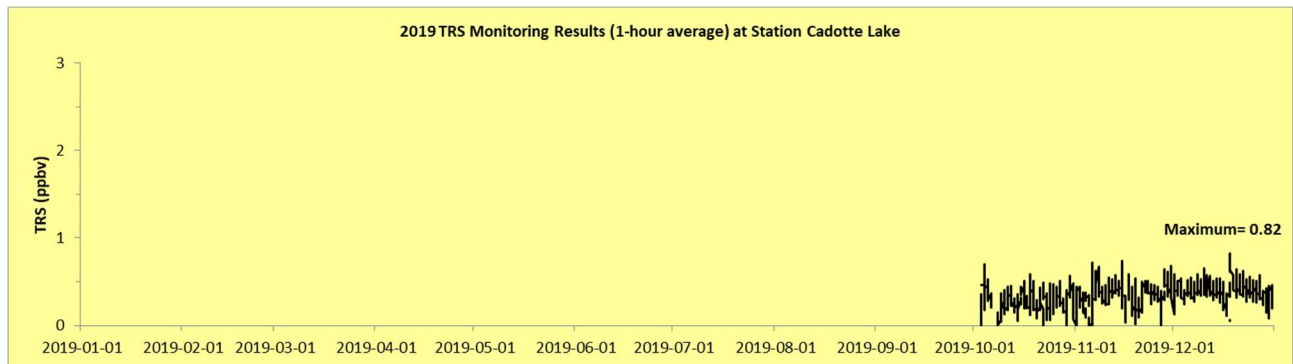
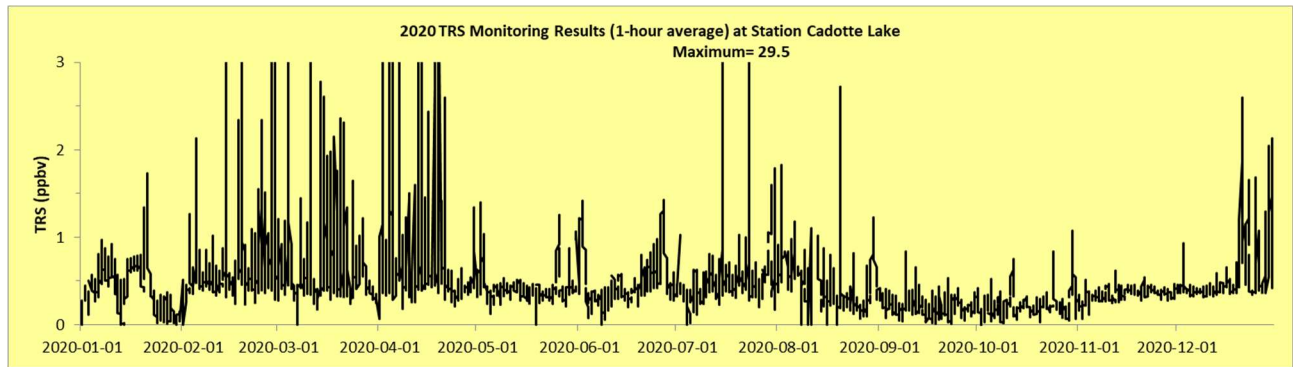
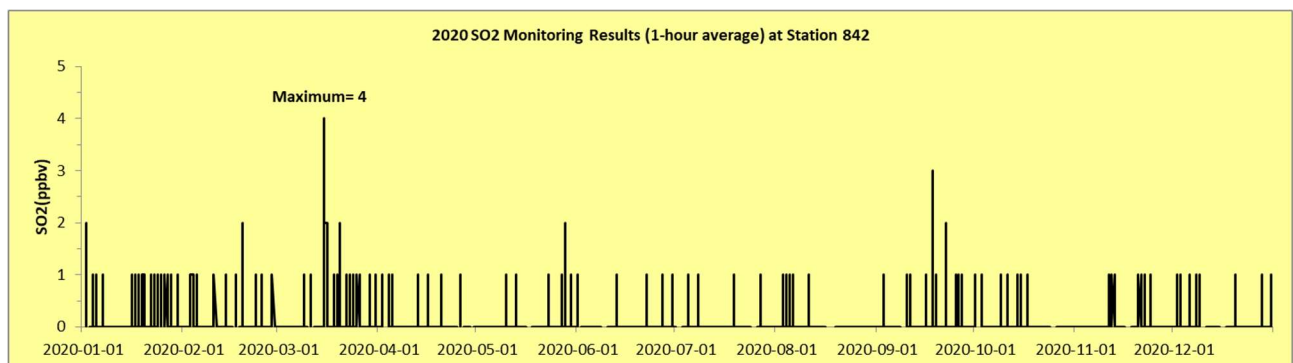


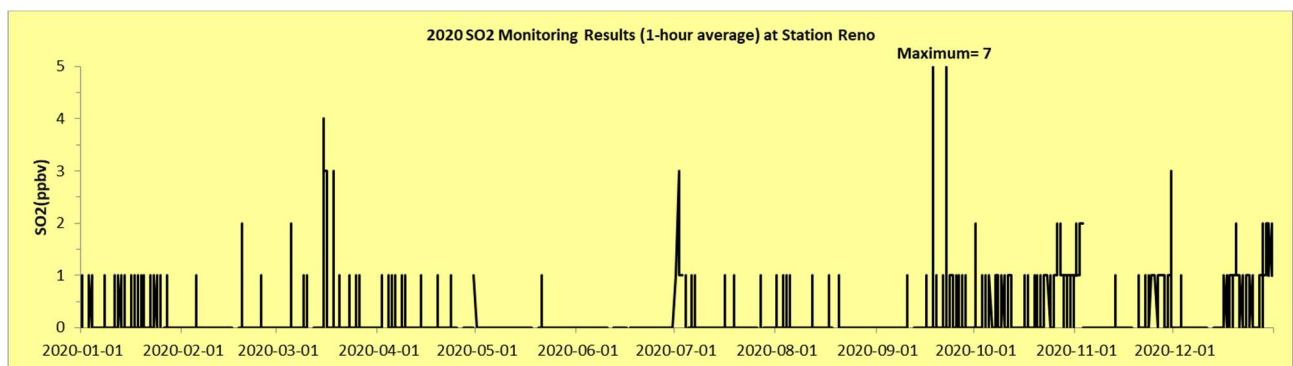
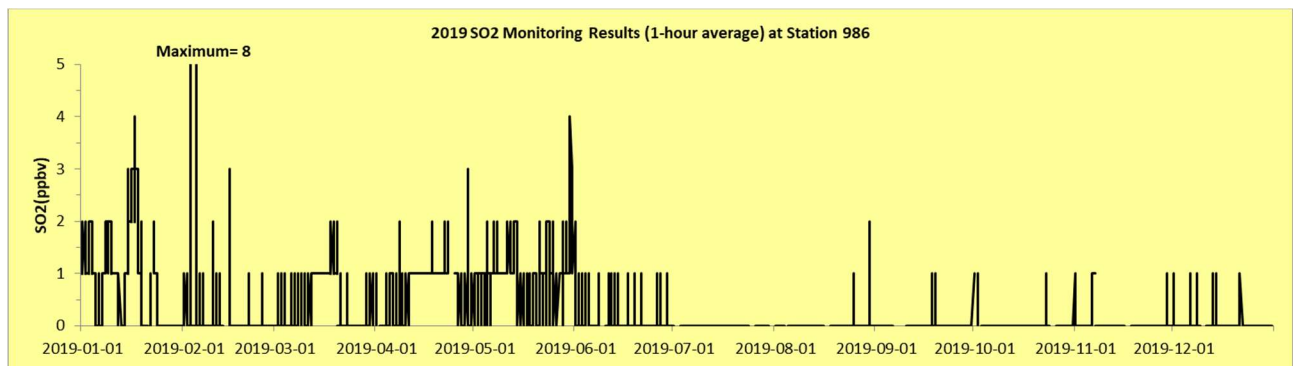
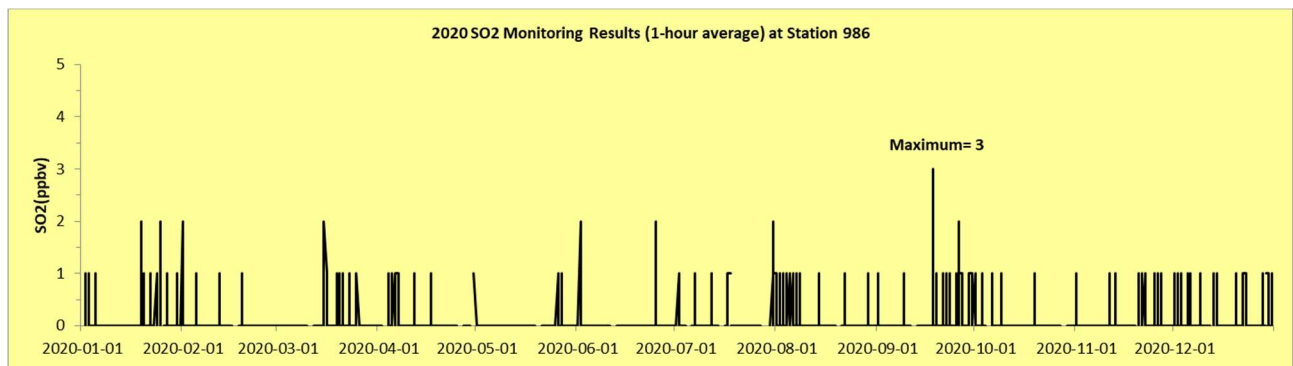
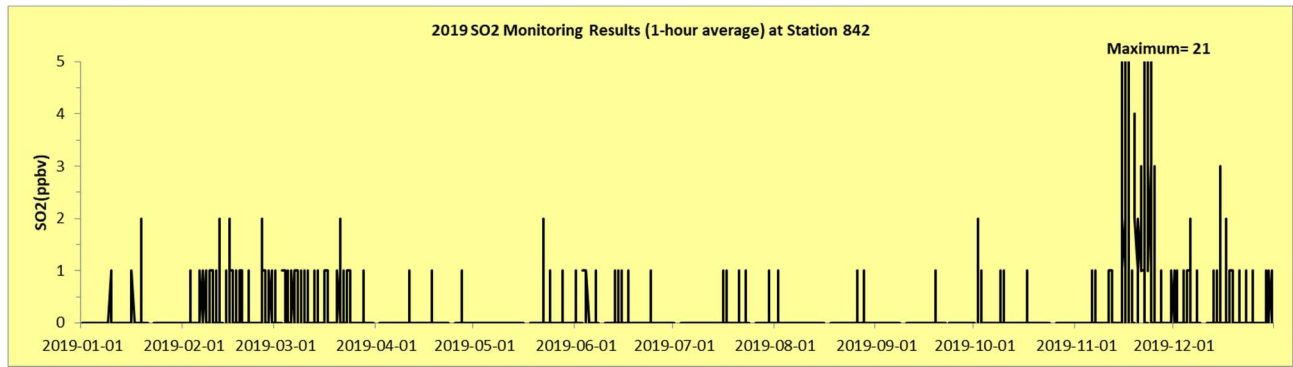
Figure 7: Hourly Monitored Total Reduced Sulphur Data

3.3.4. Sulphur Dioxide

Hourly data for SO₂ for PRAMP’s stations is shown in the charts below (Figure 8). The AAAQO for SO₂ is 172 ppbv.

The maximum hourly SO₂ data for Station 842, 986, and Reno decreased between 2019 and 2020. There was a slight increase in the maximum hourly measurement observed at the AQHI-Cadotte Lake station, elevated concentrations at all stations and years were nearly an order of magnitude lower than the Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objective.





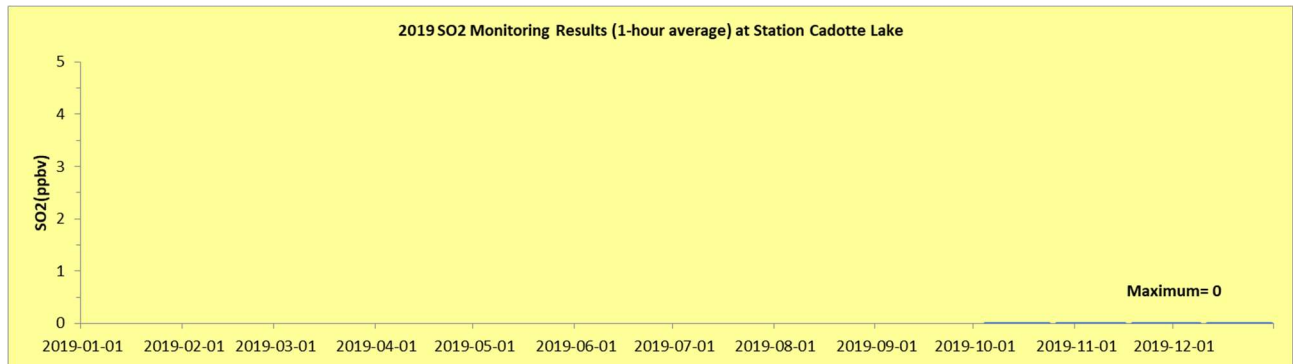
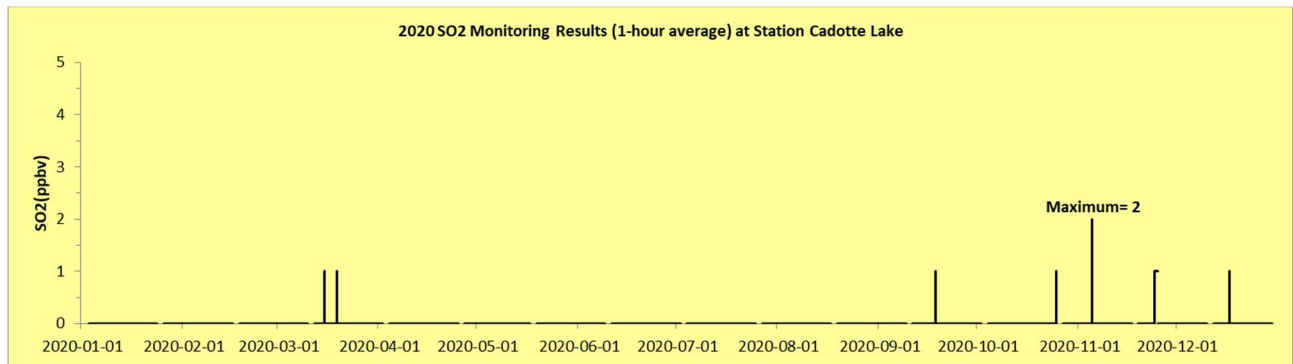
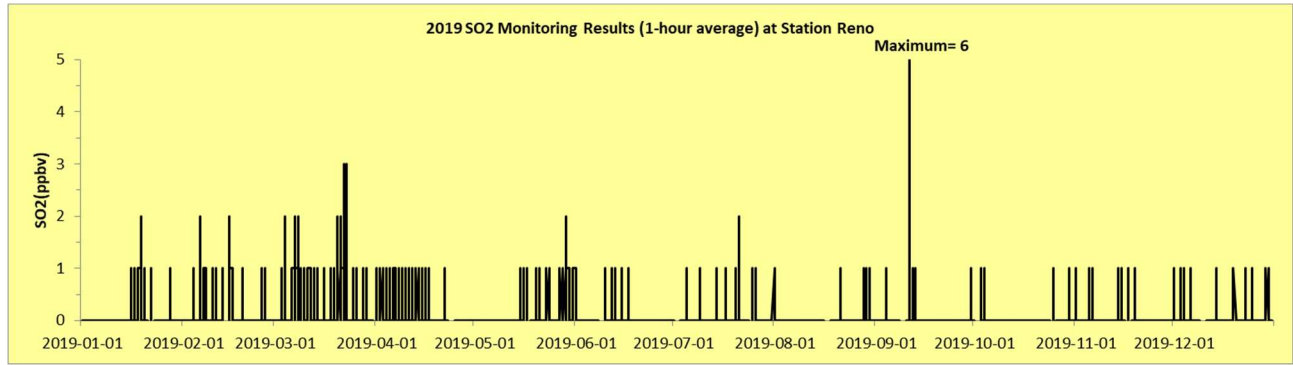
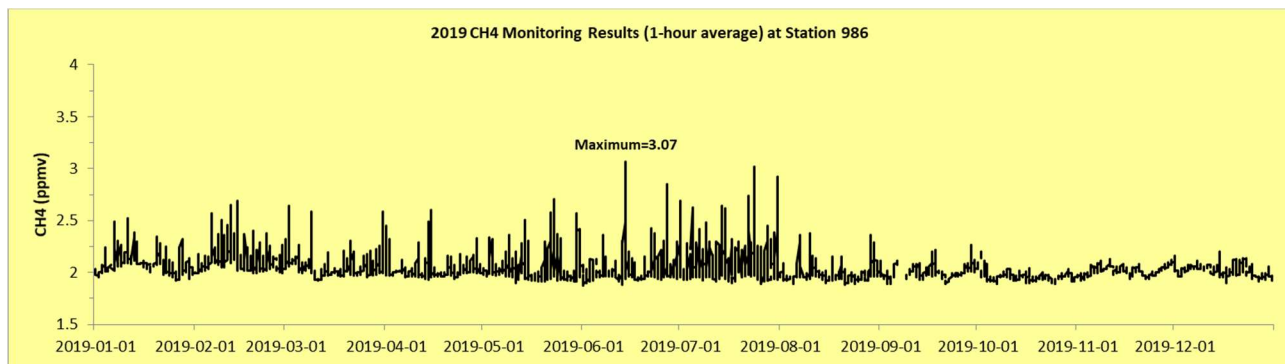
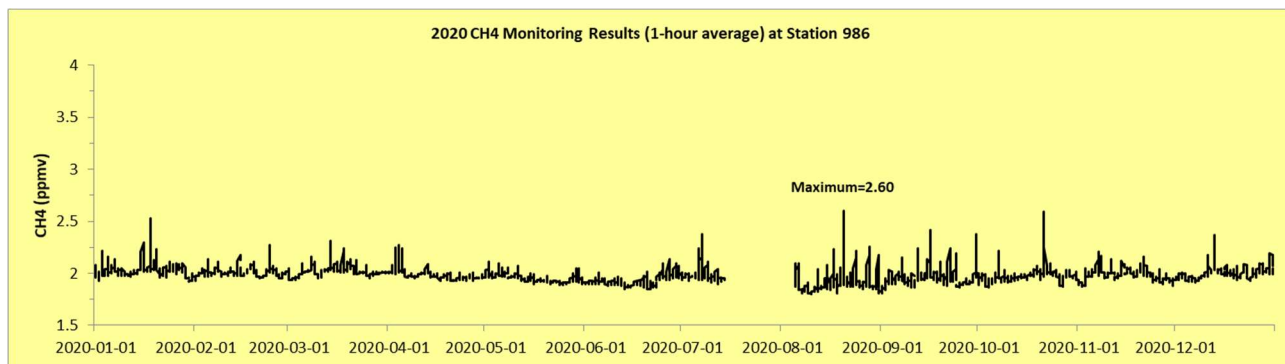
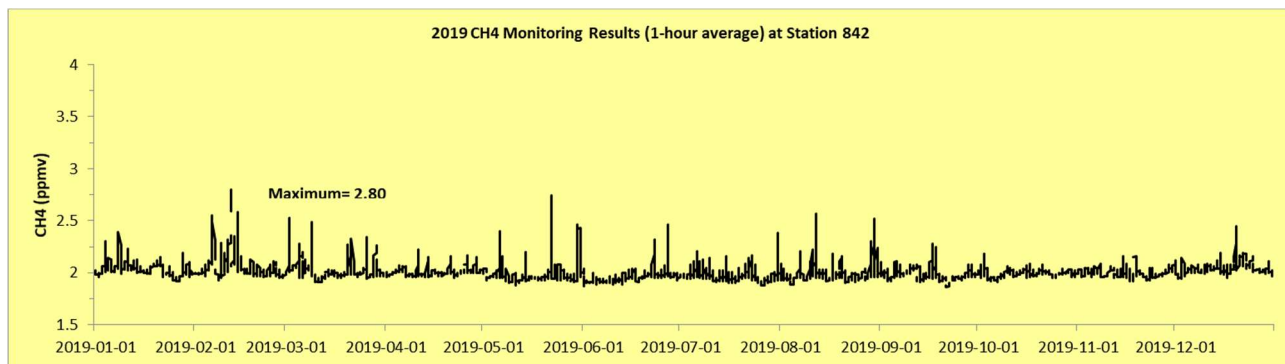
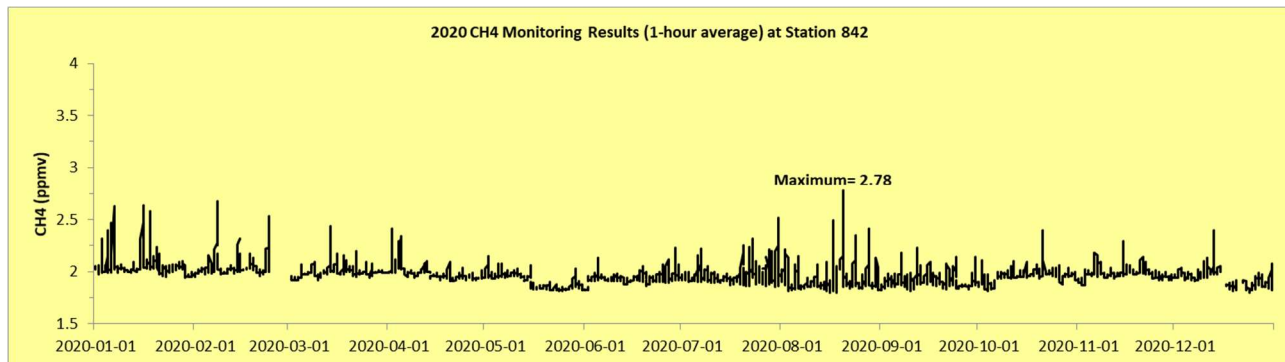


Figure 8: Hourly Monitored Sulphur Dioxide Data

3.3.5. Methane

Hourly data for methane (CH₄) for the four stations is shown in the charts below (Figure 9). There is no AAAQO for CH₄.

The maximum hourly CH₄ data for Station 842, 986, and Reno all decreased slightly from 2019 to 2020. The maximum hourly CH₄ data for Station 986 decreased slightly in July late 2019 due to the station being moved away from grazing cattle. Instrument malfunction caused a data gap from July – August 2020. The AQHI-Cadotte Lake station shows a slight increase in the maximum measured concentration however, overall concentrations remain low compared to PRAMP’s other monitoring stations.



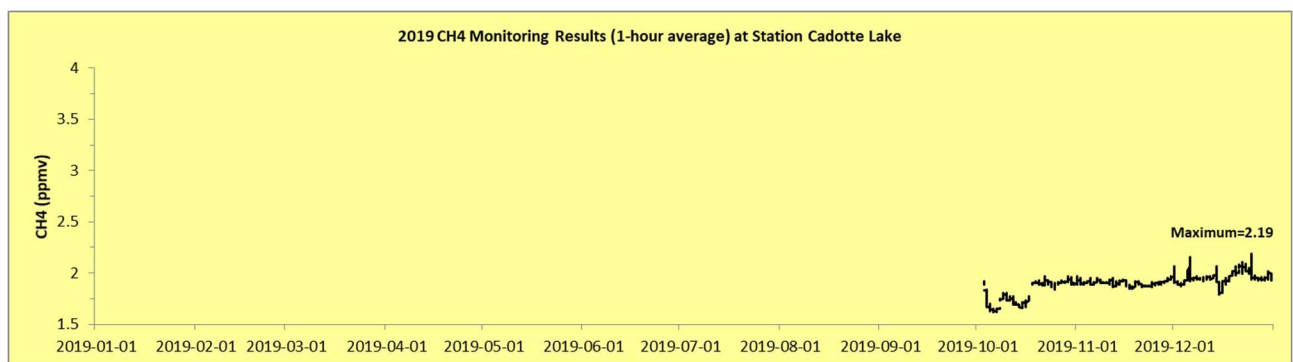
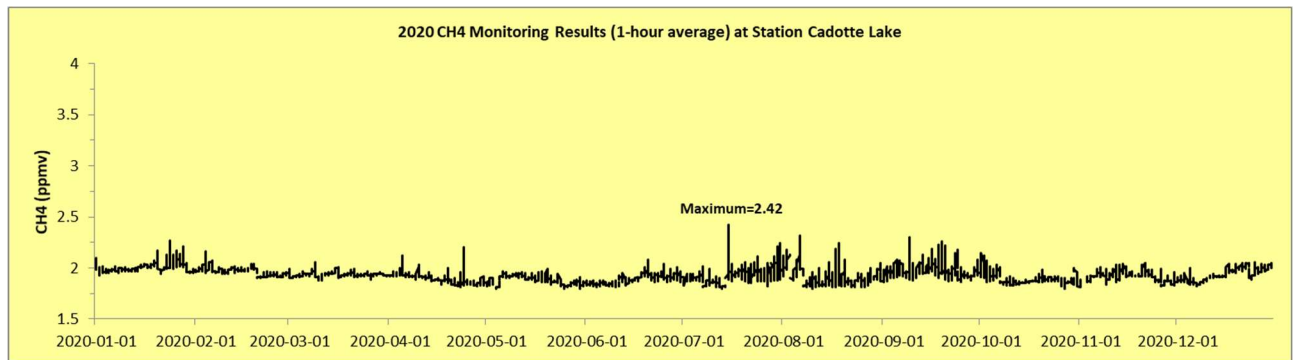
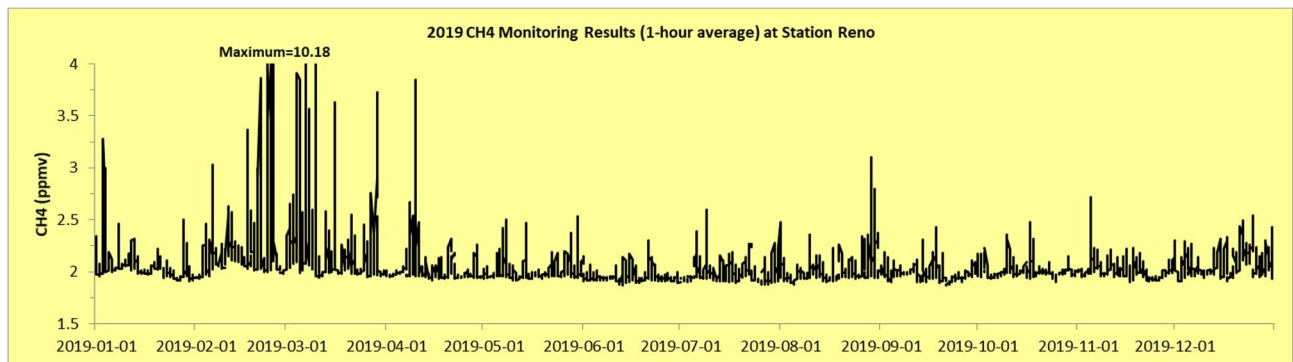
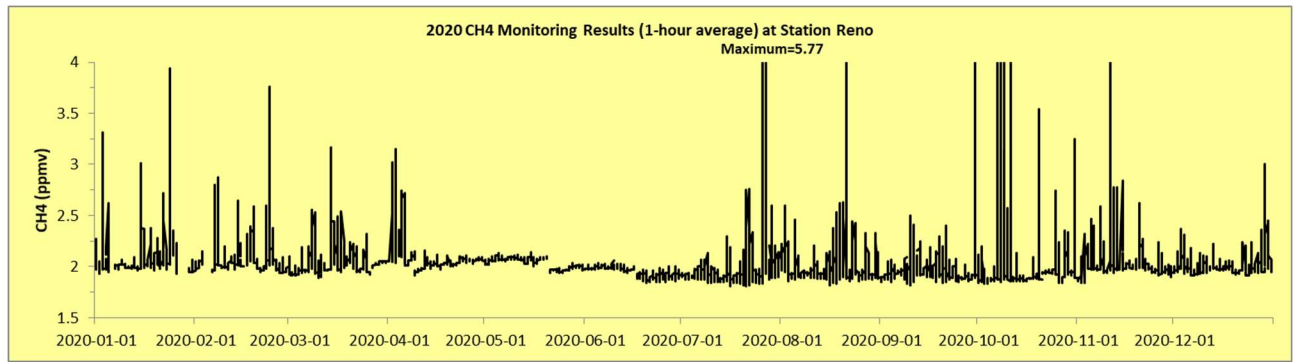


Figure 9: Hourly Monitored Methane Data

3.4. Monthly Data Analysis

The hourly data presented in this section were analyzed to determine the maximum, 99th percentile, and average of hourly concentrations for each month of data. Calculating percentiles allows data to be grouped based on the percentage of values that fall below a specific value. Arranging the data into percentile ranks can provide insight to the distribution of data and is helpful for understanding outlying values. For example, the 99th percentile value represents the value at which 99% of the data falls below.

Analyses are often carried out using a higher percentile instead of the true maximum as it is a more representative value of the full dataset and is less likely to be impacted by extreme data points. Trend lines of the non-zero series are presented to examine if the series have an increasing or decreasing behavior from January 2019 to December 2020 for all stations. Variation between the seasons is expected due to the impacts of climate on ambient concentration.

3.4.1. Total Hydrocarbons

The THC trends for the maximum, 99th percentile and average by month for each site are shown on the following figures. Table 1 presents the minimum and maximum monthly 99th percentile THC for each year. Reno shows the most noticeable decreasing trend of maximum and 99th percentile metrics.

Table 1: Minimum and Maximum of 99th Percentile in Each Month of THC Concentrations (2019 and 2020)

Station	2019		2020	
	Minimum (ppmv)	Maximum (ppmv)	Minimum (ppmv)	Maximum (ppmv)
842	2.09	2.89	2.07	2.49
986	2.06	2.28	2.06	2.28
Reno	2.12	4.68	2.03	3.93
AQHI - Cadotte Lake	1.96	2.31	2.00	2.31

* AQHI - Cadotte Lake Station was installed in October 2019. 99 Percentile for 2019 were calculated based on the valid data from October to December.

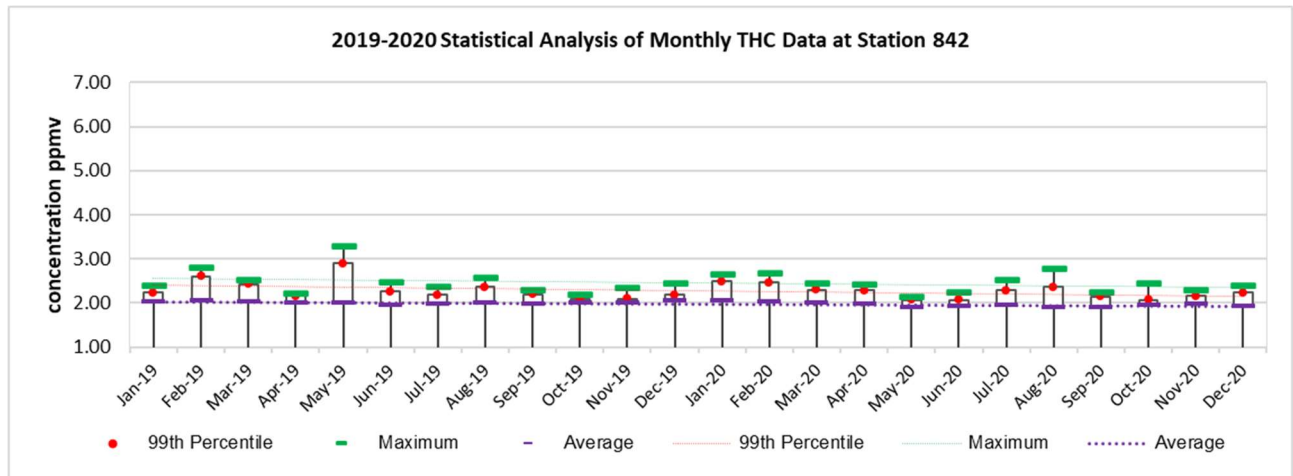


Figure 10: Total Hydrocarbons Data and Trends at Station 842

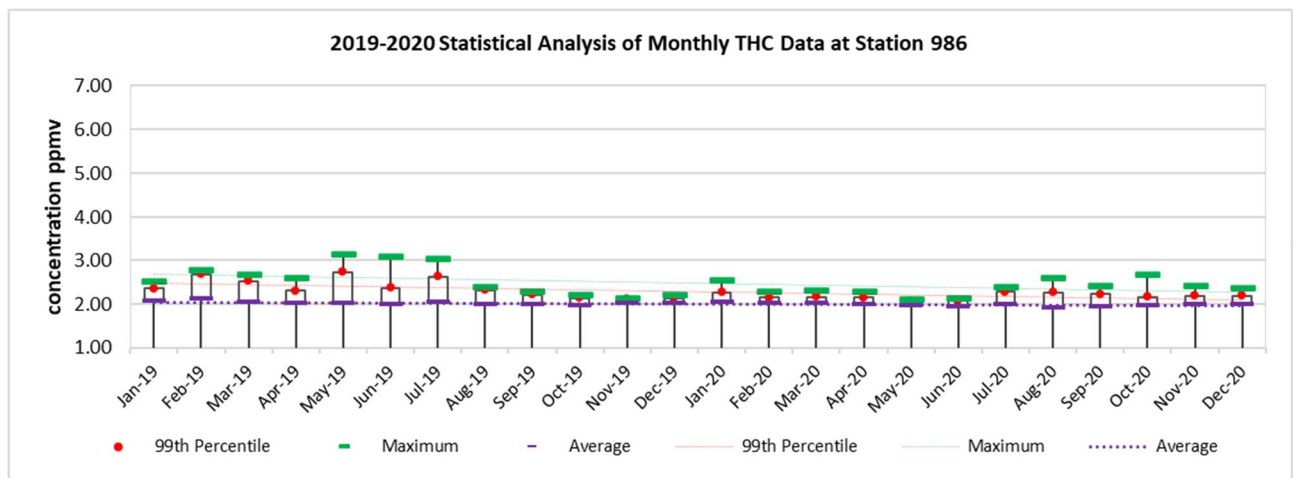


Figure 11: Total Hydrocarbons Data and Trends at Station 896

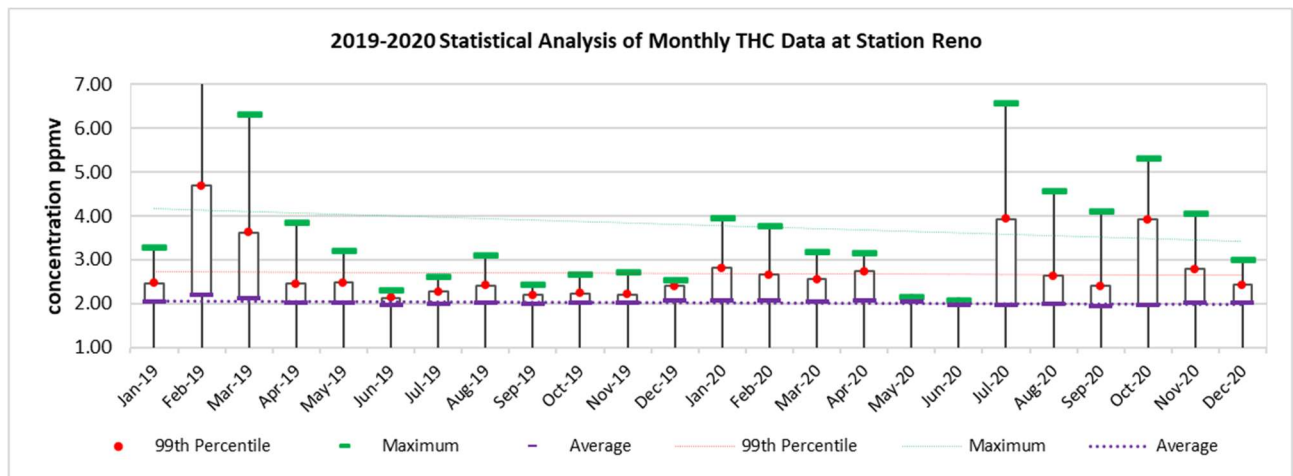


Figure 12: Total Hydrocarbons Data and Trends at Reno Station

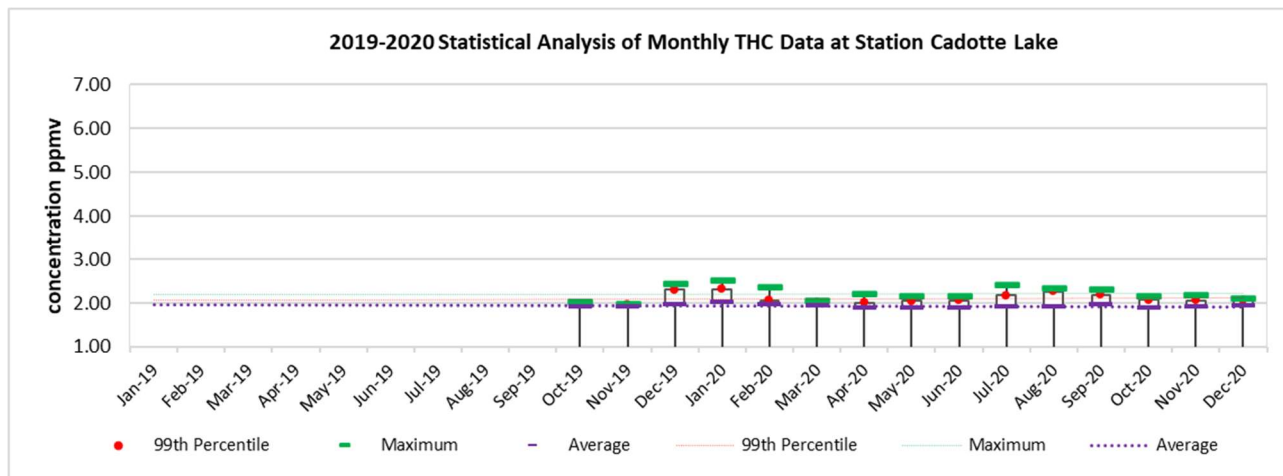


Figure 13: Total Hydrocarbons Data and Trends at Cadotte Lake Station

3.4.2. Non-Methane Hydrocarbons

The NMHC trends for the maximum, 99th percentile, and average by month for each site are shown on the following figures. With the exception of Reno, there is a slight decreasing trend at all stations for the 99th percentile. Every station in the network was affected by the extreme NMHC values that the Chuckegg Creek fire caused in 2019.

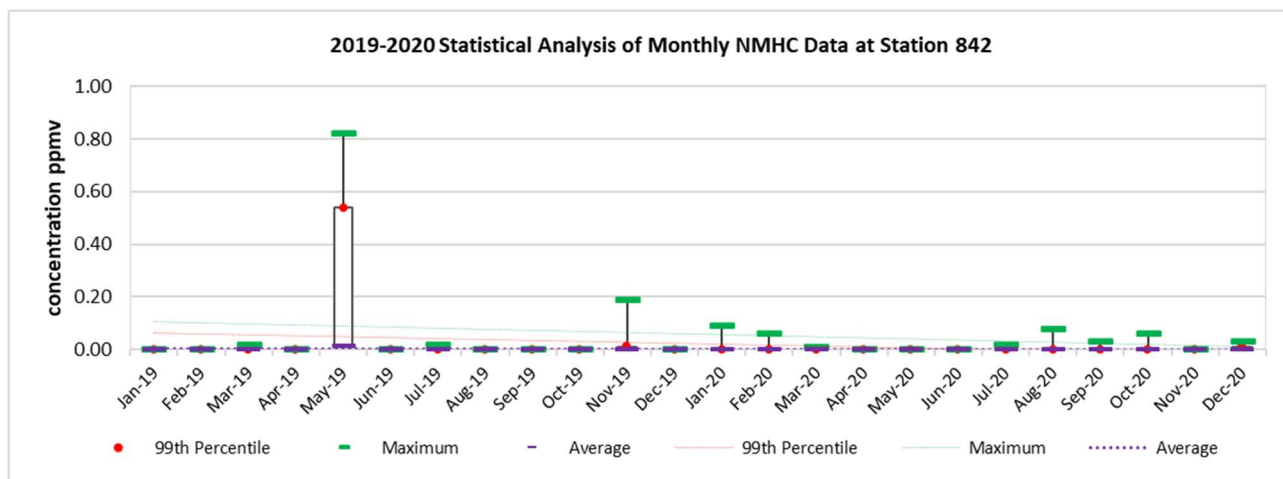


Figure 14: Non-methane Hydrocarbon Data and Trends at Station 842

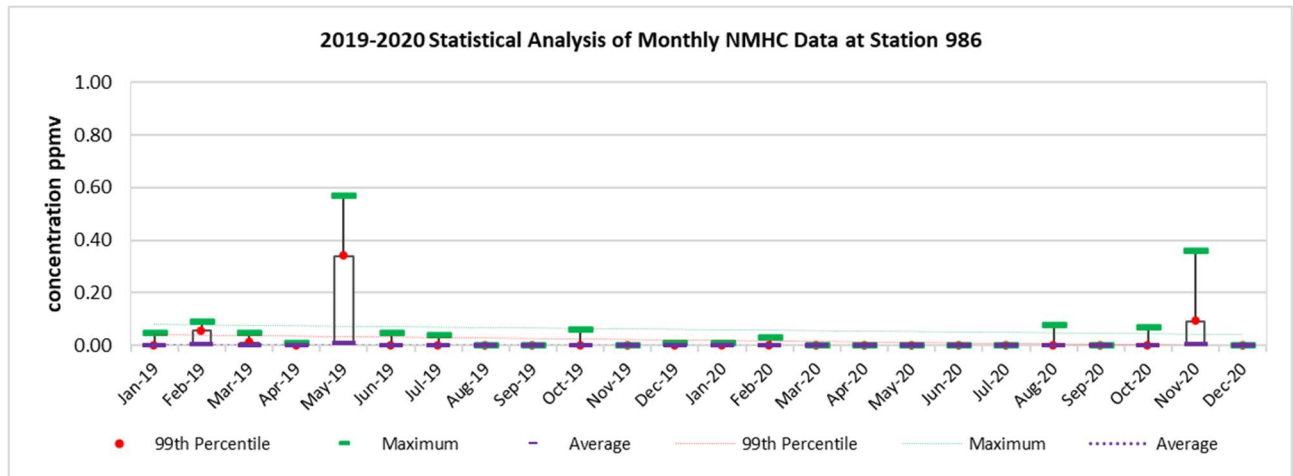


Figure 15: Non-methane Hydrocarbon Data and Trends at Station 986

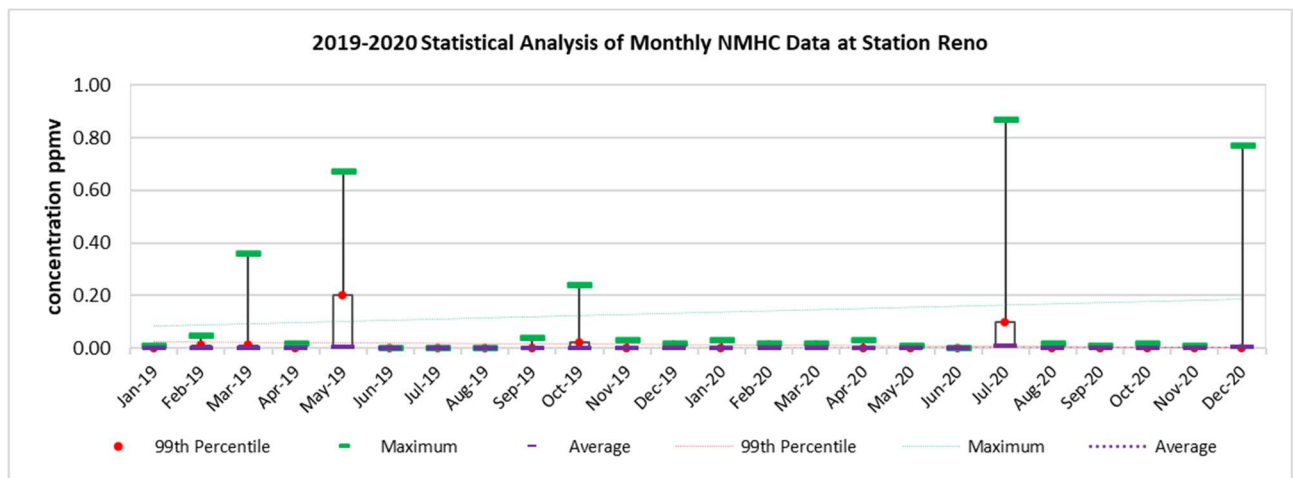


Figure 16: Non-methane Hydrocarbon Data and Trends at Reno Station

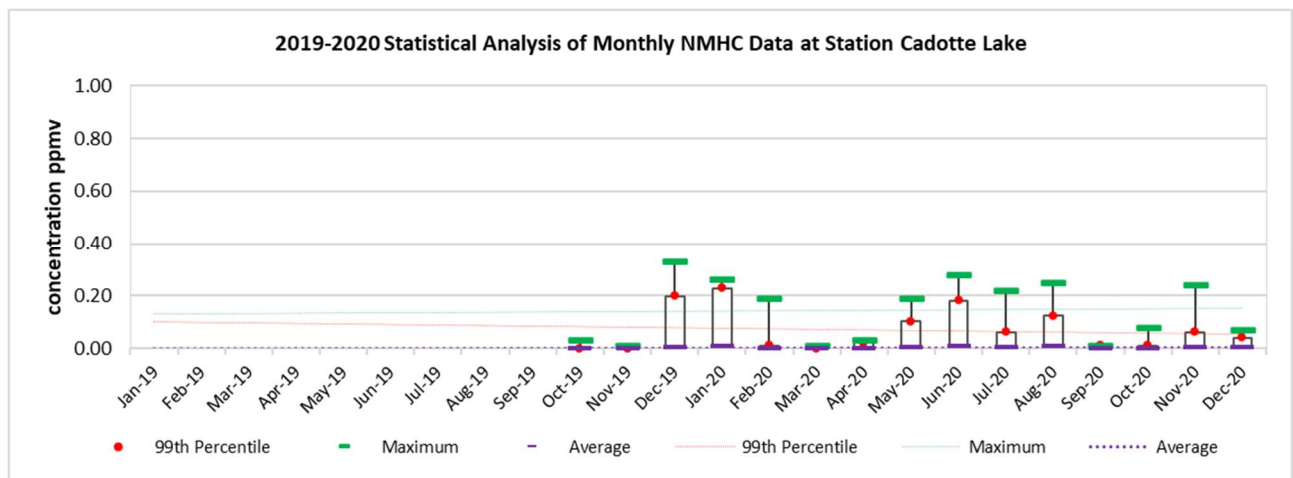


Figure 17: Non-methane Hydrocarbon Data and Trends at Cadotte Lake Station

3.4.3. Total Reduced Sulphur

The TRS trends for the maximum, 99th percentile and average by month for each site are shown on the following figures. While the TRS average appears to remain unchanged, the maximum and 99th percentile values are being influenced by elevated summertime concentrations (likely sloughs and other natural sources).

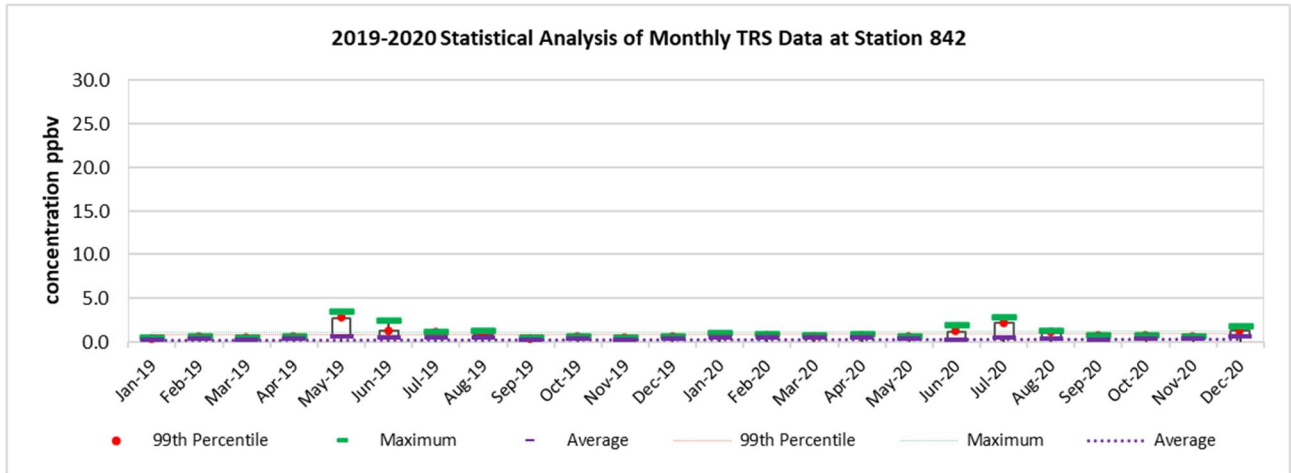


Figure 18: Total Reduced Sulphur Data and Trends at Station 842

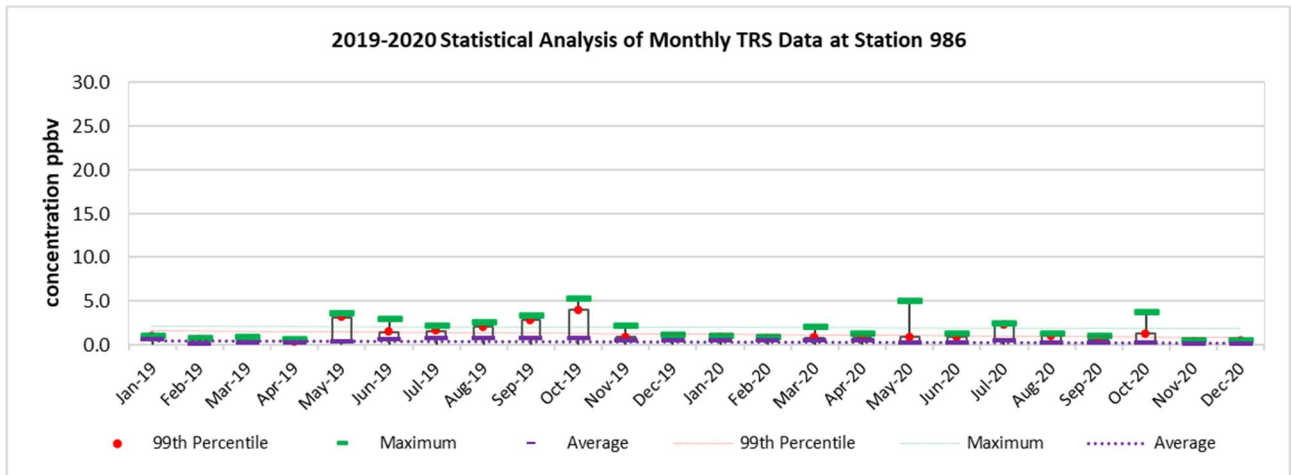


Figure 19: Total Reduced Sulphur Data and Trends at Station 986

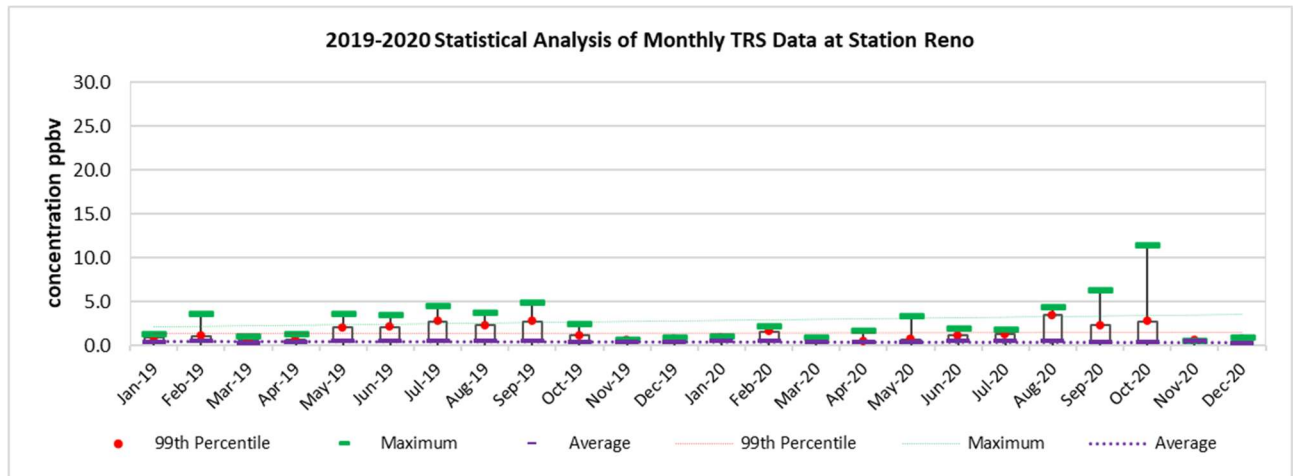


Figure 20: Total Reduced Sulphur Data and Trends at Reno Station

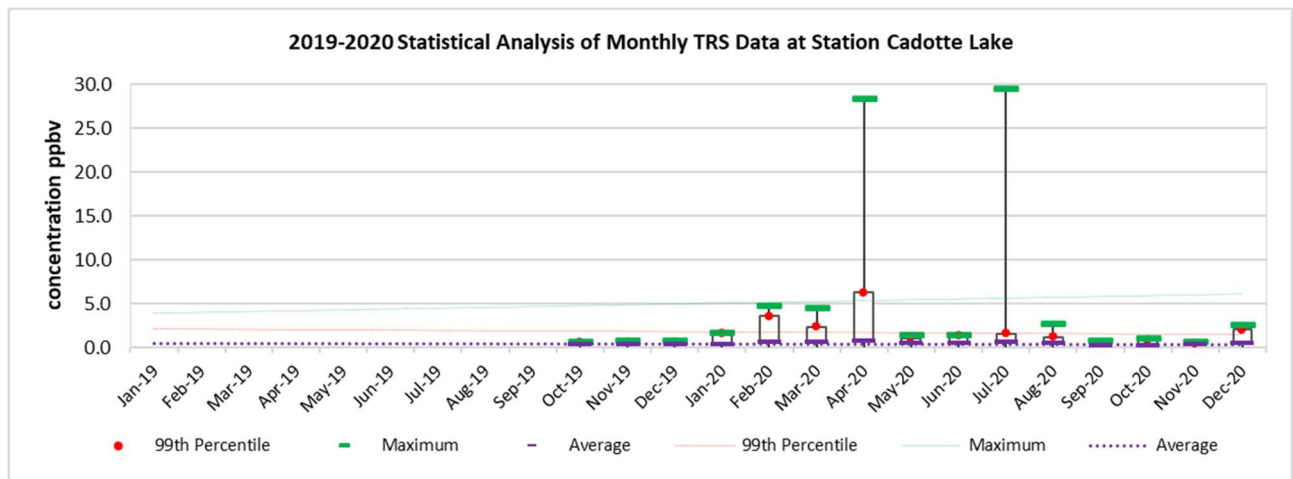


Figure 21: Total Reduced Sulphur Data and Trends at Cadotte Lake Station

3.4.4. Sulphur Dioxide

The SO₂ trends for the maximum, 99th percentile and average by month for each site are shown on the following figures.

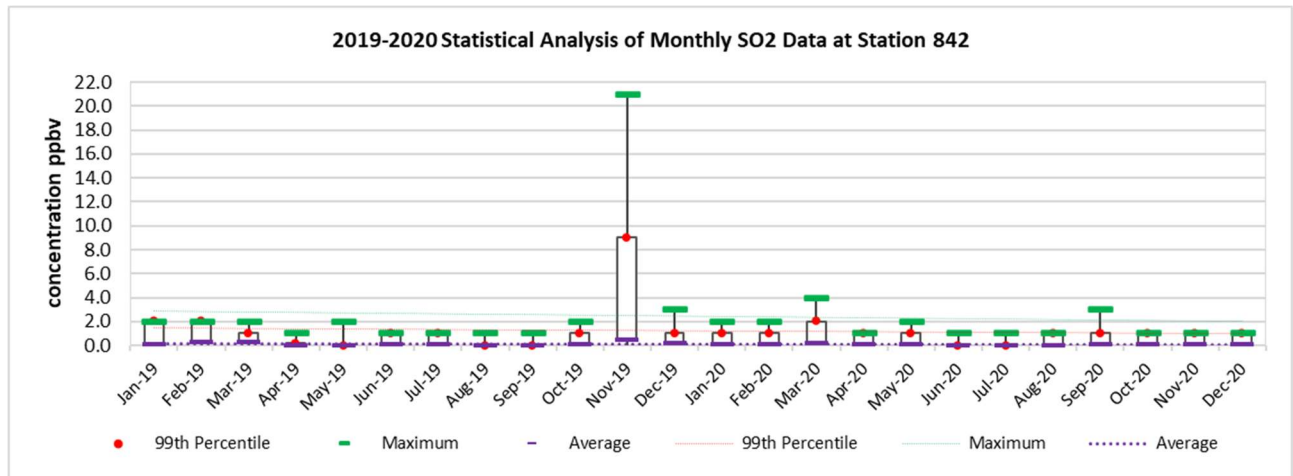


Figure 22: Sulphur Dioxide Data and Trends at Station 842

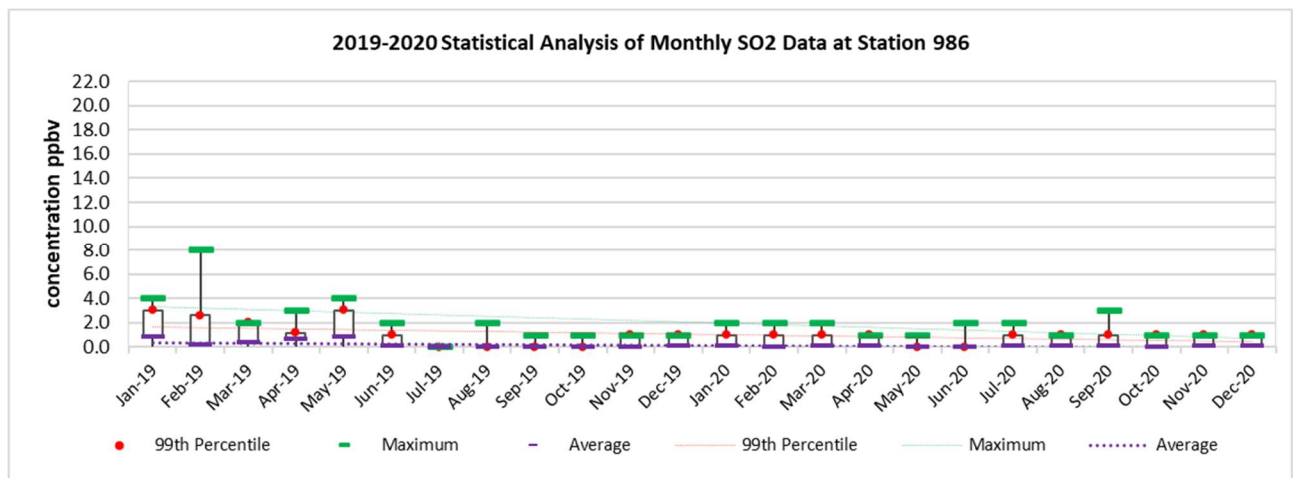


Figure 23: Sulphur Dioxide Data and Trends at Station 986

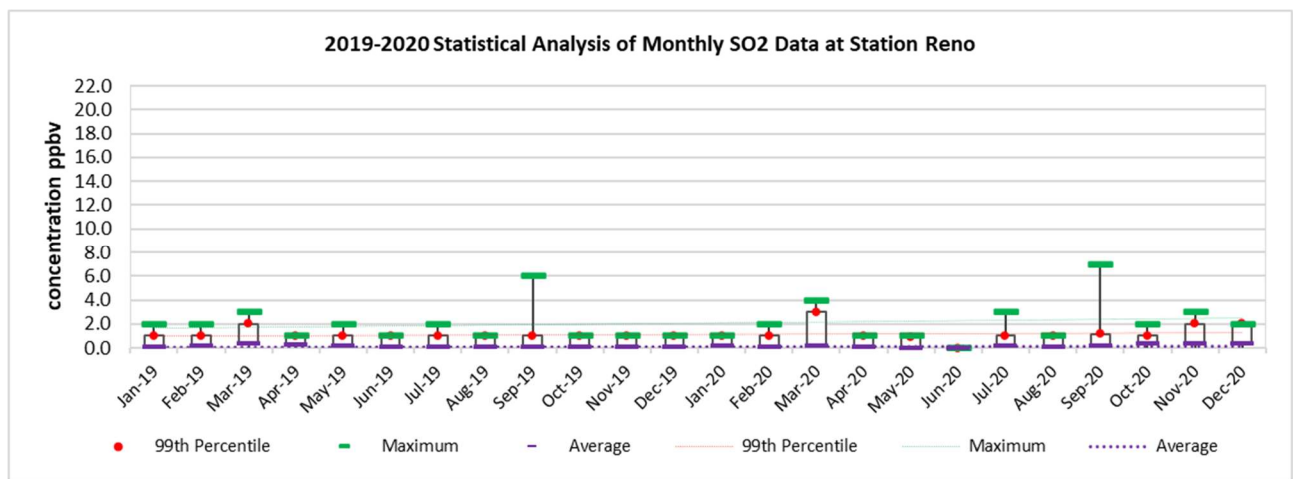


Figure 24: Sulphur Dioxide Data and Trends at Reno Station

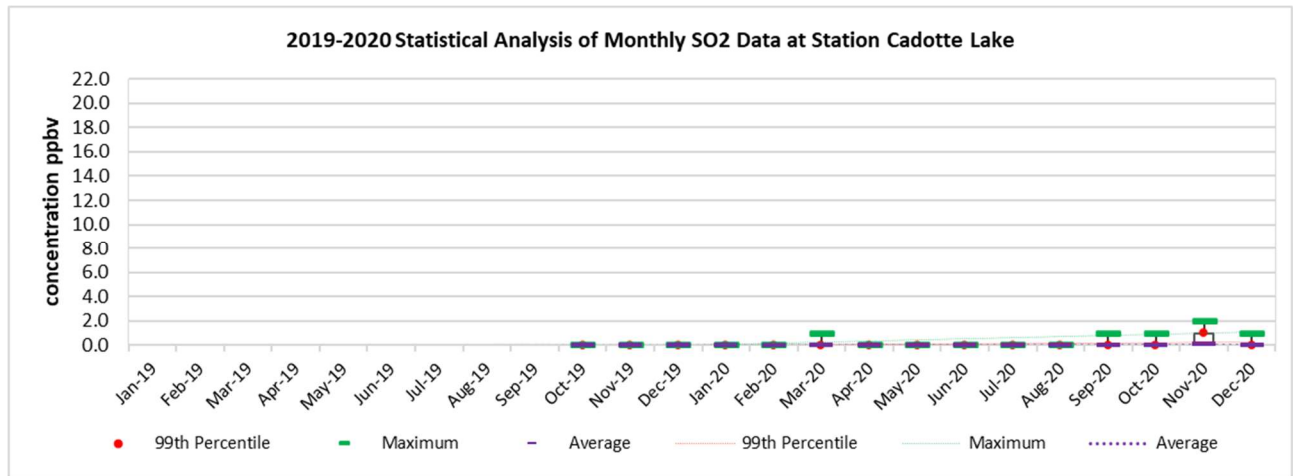


Figure 25: Sulphur Dioxide Data and Trends at Cadotte Lake Station

3.4.5. Methane

The CH₄ trends for the maximum, 99th percentile and average by month for each site are shown on the following figures.

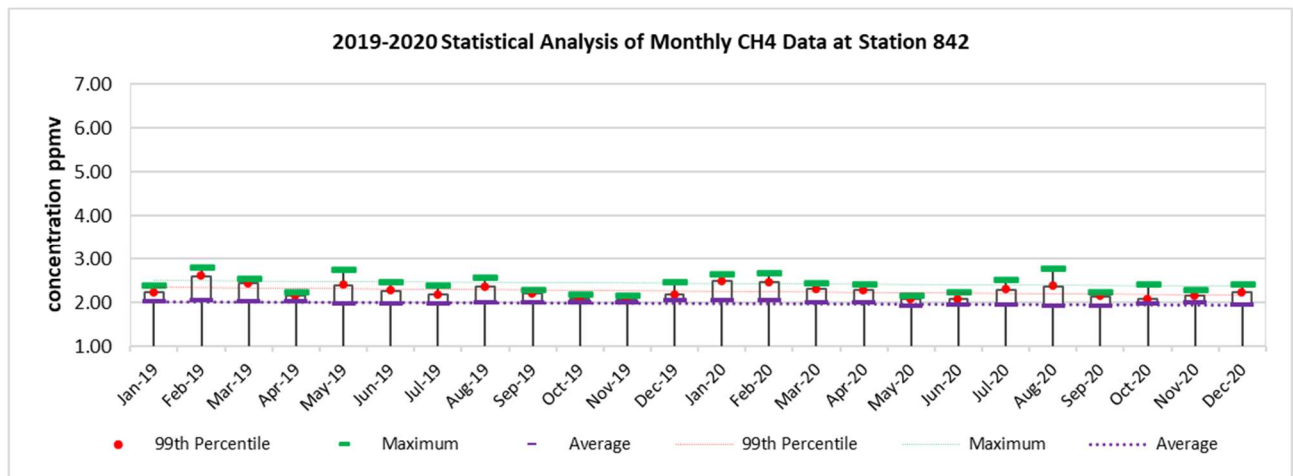


Figure 26: Methane Data and Trends at Station 842

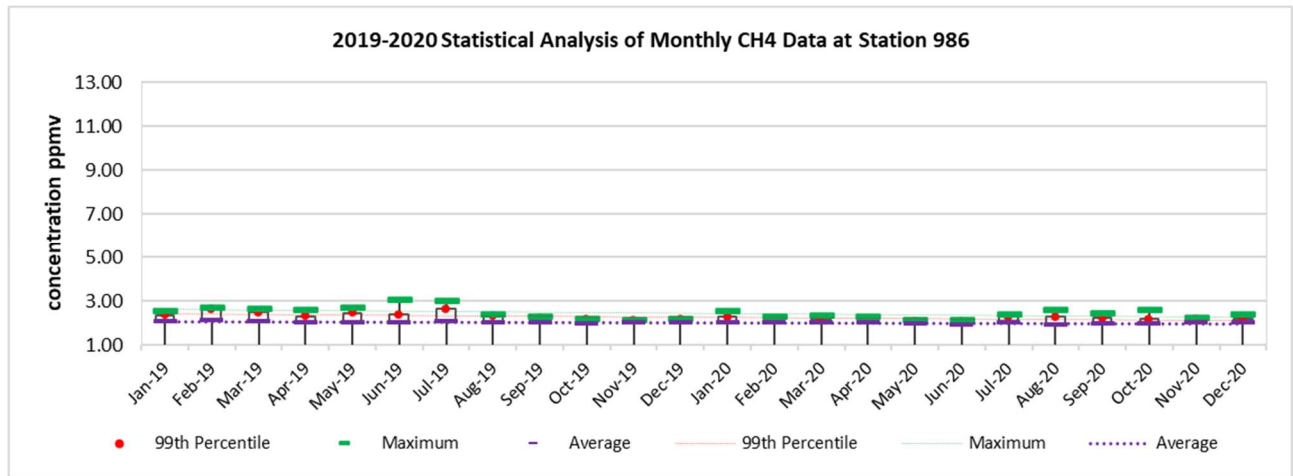


Figure 27: Methane Data and Trends at Station 986

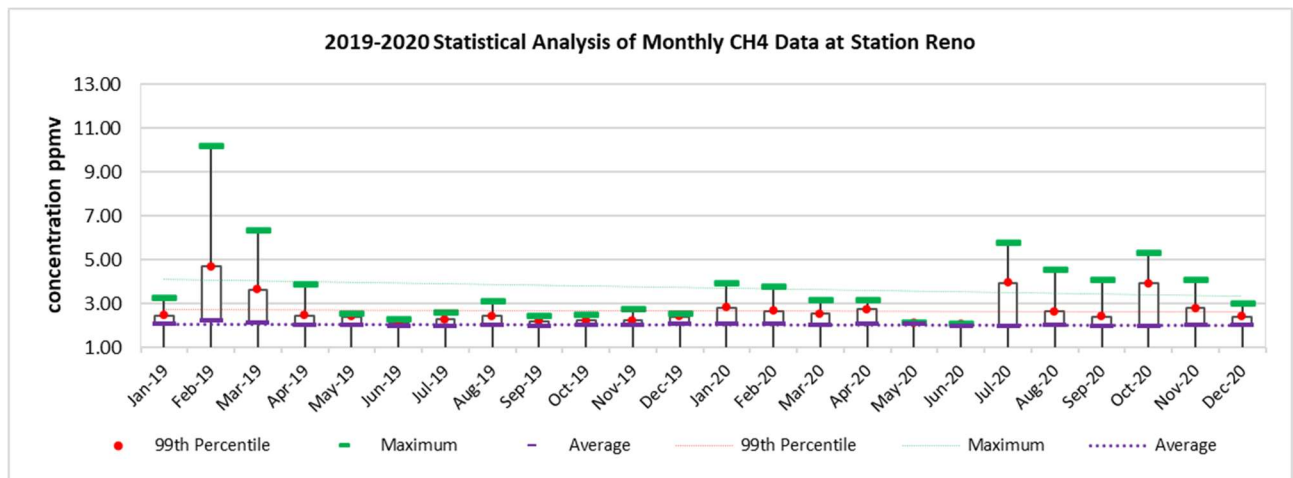


Figure 28: Methane Data and Trends at the Reno Station

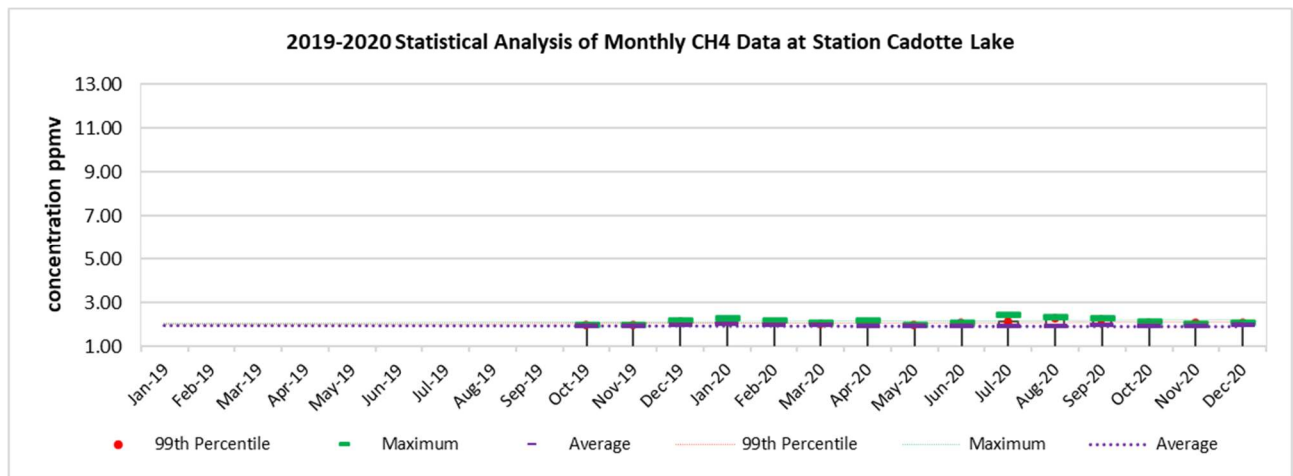


Figure 29: Methane Data and Trends at the Cadotte Lake Station

3.4.6. Summary

In general, maximum and average values provide useful statistics but are often an over-simplified and inadequate representation of a dataset. For the measured results, the maximum values tend to fluctuate greatly and the average concentrations stay relatively stable and close to 0 ppm or ppb, for NMHC, and TRS and SO₂, respectively. However, as the 99th percentile is influenced by the distribution of the data, it provides a useful statistic for analyzing trends in a dataset.

The monthly data analysis for all stations shows that the 99th percentile data for most substances that PRAMP has historically been concerned about, namely hydrocarbons, have decreased or stayed the same over the most recent reporting periods. The forest fire smoke event in May 2019 that caused elevated NMHC concentrations had an upward influence on the summary statistics and these data may be considered outliers. TRS concentrations appear to be increasing however the pattern is limited to the months where natural phenomenon may be influencing elevated concentrations such as the decay of organic material in shallow sloughs and wetlands.

The correlation between values and wind directions are presented in the concentration roses (Section 3.6), which will assist in identifying from where predominant winds are carrying pollutants.

3.5. Annual Data Analysis

Analysis was completed for each station for 2019 and 2020 by calculating the maximum, 99th, 90th, 50th percentiles and minimum value of the 1-hour concentrations for each year for THC, NMHC, TRS, SO₂, and CH₄. Similar to the 99th percentile, 90th percentile and 50th percentile metrics indicate that 90% and 50% of data fall below that value respectively. Calculating percentiles allow data to be grouped based on the percentage of values that fall below a specific value. Arranging the data into percentile ranks can provide insight to the distribution of data and is helpful for understanding outlying values. By definition, the 50th percentile represents the median of the dataset. The results of this analysis are shown in Tables 2 and 3. The annual 99th percentile concentrations for Stations 986, 842, and Reno were generally lower or stayed about the same in in 2020 compared to 2019.

Table 2: 2019 Monitoring Data Percentiles

Location	Rank	THC (ppmv)	NMHC (ppmv)	TRS (ppbv)	SO2 (ppbv)	CH4 (ppmv)	NOX (ppb)	NO (ppb)	NO2 (ppb)	O3 (ppb)	PM2.5 (ug/m3)
Station 842	Average	2.00	0.00	0.36	0	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
	Maximum	3.28	0.82	3.48	21	2.80	-	-	-	-	-
	99 th percentile	2.30	0.05	0.83	1.52	2.26	-	-	-	-	-
	90 th percentile	2.05	0.00	0.49	0.33	2.05	-	-	-	-	-
	50 th percentile	1.98	0.00	0.35	0.00	1.98	-	-	-	-	-
	Minimum	1.86	0.00	0.05	0	1.86	-	-	-	-	-
Station 986	Average	2.02	0.00	0.49	0	2.02	-	-	-	-	-
	Maximum	3.14	0.57	5.31	8	3.07	-	-	-	-	-
	99 th percentile	2.37	0.03	1.60	1.23	2.34	-	-	-	-	-
	90 th percentile	2.11	0.00	0.75	0.47	2.10	-	-	-	-	-
	50 th percentile	2.00	0.00	0.40	0.25	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
	Minimum	1.87	0.00	0.00	0	1.87	-	-	-	-	-
Reno	Average	2.02	0.00	0.42	0	2.02	-	-	-	-	-
	Maximum	10.23	0.67	4.95	6	10.18	-	-	-	-	-
	99 th percentile	2.63	0.02	1.47	1.08	2.62	-	-	-	-	-
	90 th percentile	2.11	0.00	0.58	0.33	2.11	-	-	-	-	-
	50 th percentile	1.99	0.00	0.36	0.00	1.99	-	-	-	-	-
	Minimum	1.87	0.00	0.04	0	1.87	-	-	-	-	-
AQHI - Cadotte Lake ¹	Average	1.92	0.00	0.34	0	1.92	1	0	1	19	4.5
	Maximum	2.43	0.33	0.82	0	2.19	25	13	12	43	48.1
	99 th percentile	2.08	0.07	0.61	0.00	2.01	9.90	5.98	5.33	38.44	23.74
	90 th percentile	1.98	0.00	0.46	0.00	1.97	3.67	0.67	3.00	34.00	8.73
	50 th percentile	1.92	0.00	0.34	0.00	1.92	0.67	0.00	0.67	19.33	3.53
	Minimum	1.79	0.00	0.00	0	1.79	0	0	0	0	0.2
AAAQO*	1-hour	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	159	76	80

¹ Station was installed in October 2019. Data were calculated based on the valid data from October to December.

* Source: Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (AEP 2020)

Table 3: 2020 Monitoring Data Percentiles

Location	Rank	THC (ppmv)	NMHC (ppmv)	TRS (ppbv)	SO2 (ppbv)	CH4 (ppmv)	NOX (ppb)	NO (ppb)	NO2 (ppb)	O3 (ppb)	PM2.5 (ug/m3)
Station 842	Average	1.96	0.00	0.40	0	1.96	-	-	-	-	-
	Maximum	2.78	0.09	2.79	4	2.78	-	-	-	-	-
	99 th percentile	2.24	0.00	0.93	0.92	2.24	-	-	-	-	-
	90 th percentile	2.03	0.00	0.54	0.08	2.03	-	-	-	-	-
	50 th percentile	1.94	0.00	0.38	0.00	1.94	-	-	-	-	-
	Minimum	1.80	0.00	0.00	0	1.80	-	-	-	-	-
Station 986	Average	1.97	0.00	0.33	0	1.97	-	-	-	-	-
	Maximum	2.66	0.36	5.05	3	2.60	-	-	-	-	-
	99 th percentile	2.18	0.01	0.92	0.83	2.18	-	-	-	-	-
	90 th percentile	2.03	0.00	0.54	0.02	2.03	-	-	-	-	-
	50 th percentile	1.97	0.00	0.28	0.00	1.97	-	-	-	-	-
	Minimum	1.80	0.00	0.00	0	1.80	-	-	-	-	-
Reno	Average	2.00	0.00	0.40	0	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
	Maximum	6.57	0.87	11.47	7	5.77	-	-	-	-	-
	99 th percentile	2.75	0.01	1.38	1.26	2.74	-	-	-	-	-
	90 th percentile	2.09	0.00	0.58	0.42	2.09	-	-	-	-	-
	50 th percentile	1.98	0.00	0.34	0.00	1.98	-	-	-	-	-
	Minimum	1.81	0.00	0.00	0	1.81	-	-	-	-	-
AQHI - Cadotte Lake	Average	1.92	0.00	0.46	0	1.92	1	0	1	24	4.2
	Maximum	2.51	0.28	29.50	2	2.42	41	24	23	56	120.7
	99 th percentile	2.11	0.07	1.91	0.08	0.07	9.61	5.17	5.51	43.25	26.86
	90 th percentile	1.99	0.01	0.69	0.00	1.98	2.58	0.88	2.17	36.56	7.36
	50 th percentile	1.92	0.00	0.37	0.00	1.92	0.42	0.00	0.33	25.08	3.28
	Minimum	1.80	0.00	0.00	0	1.80	0	0	0	0	0.1
AAAQO*	1-hour	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	159	76	80

* Source: Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (AEP 2020)

3.6. Concentration Roses for Continuous Monitoring Data

Much the same as wind roses, concentration roses show the frequency of contaminant concentrations travelling with winds blowing from a particular direction over a specified period. The length of each 'spoke' around the circle is related to the frequency of that concentration of the contaminant occurring. Concentration roses will have the same shape as wind roses. The focus is on which direction the higher concentrations come from. In this series of charts, available 2019 data for the Cadotte Lake station were collected from October to December.

3.6.1. Total Hydrocarbons

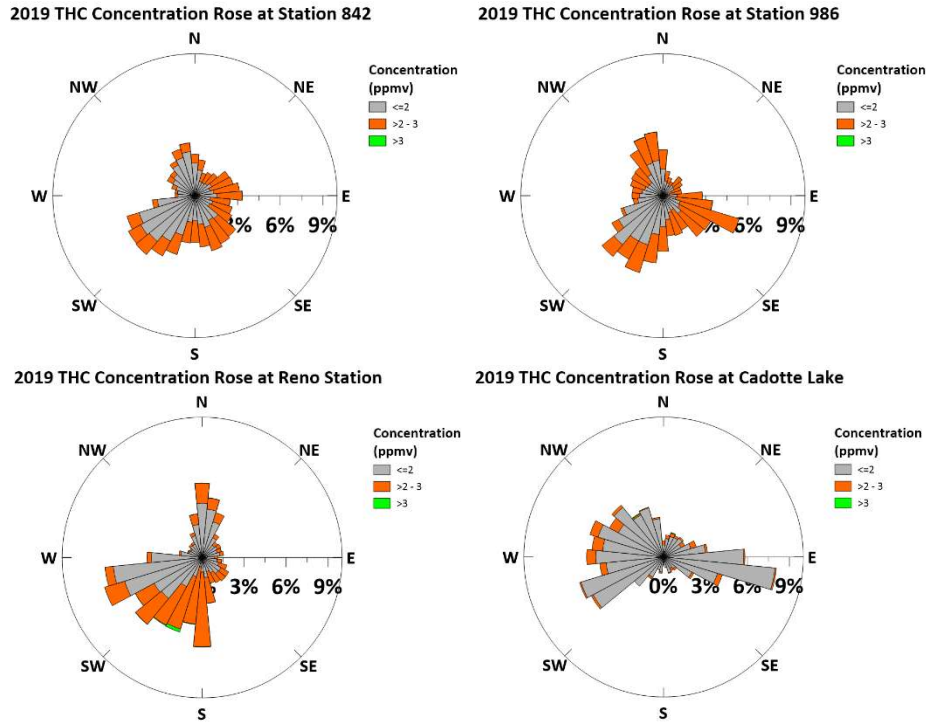


Figure 30: Total Hydrocarbons Concentration Roses for 2019 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

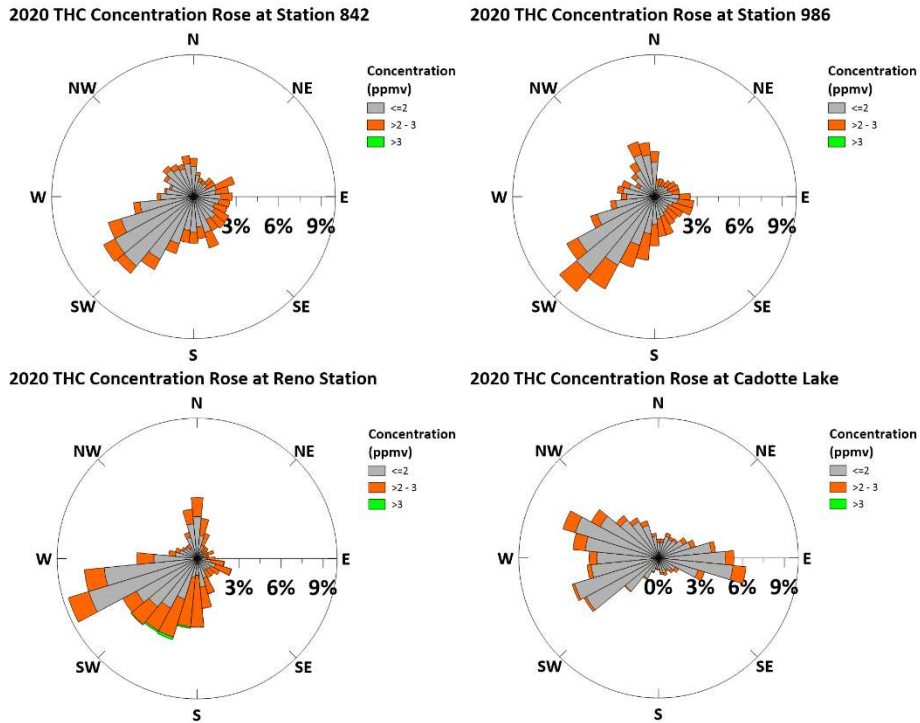


Figure 31: Total Hydrocarbons Concentration Roses for 2020 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

3.6.2. Non-methane Hydrocarbons

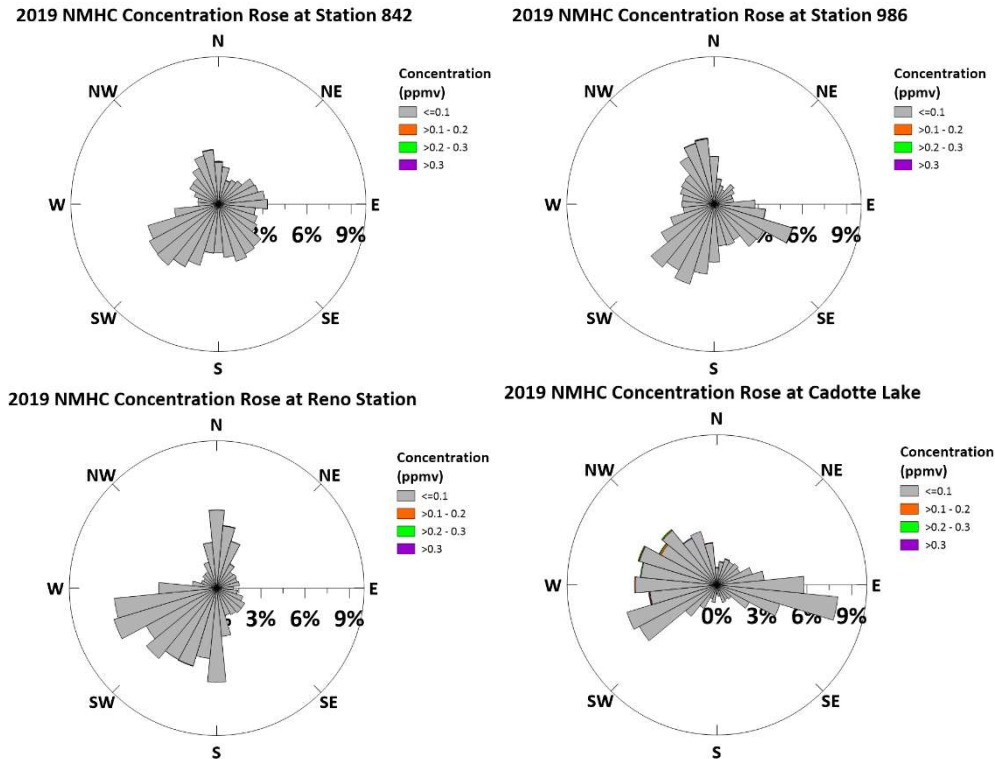


Figure 32: Non-methane Hydrocarbons Concentration Roses for 2019 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

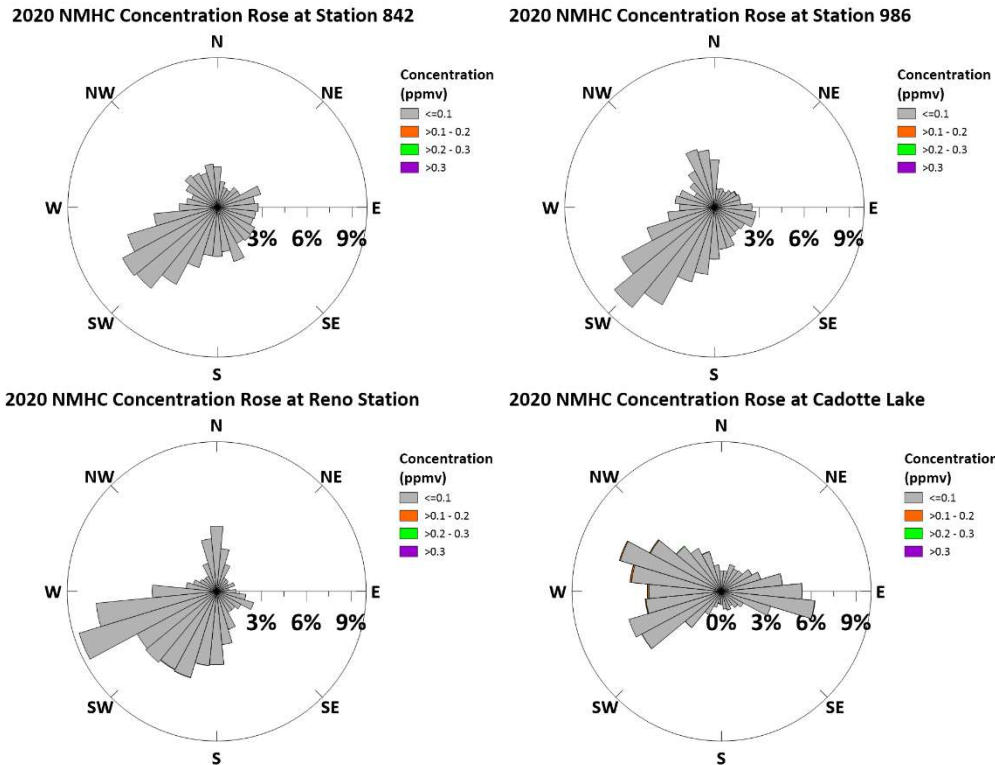


Figure 33: Non-methane Hydrocarbons Concentration Roses for 2020 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

3.6.3. Total Reduced Sulphur

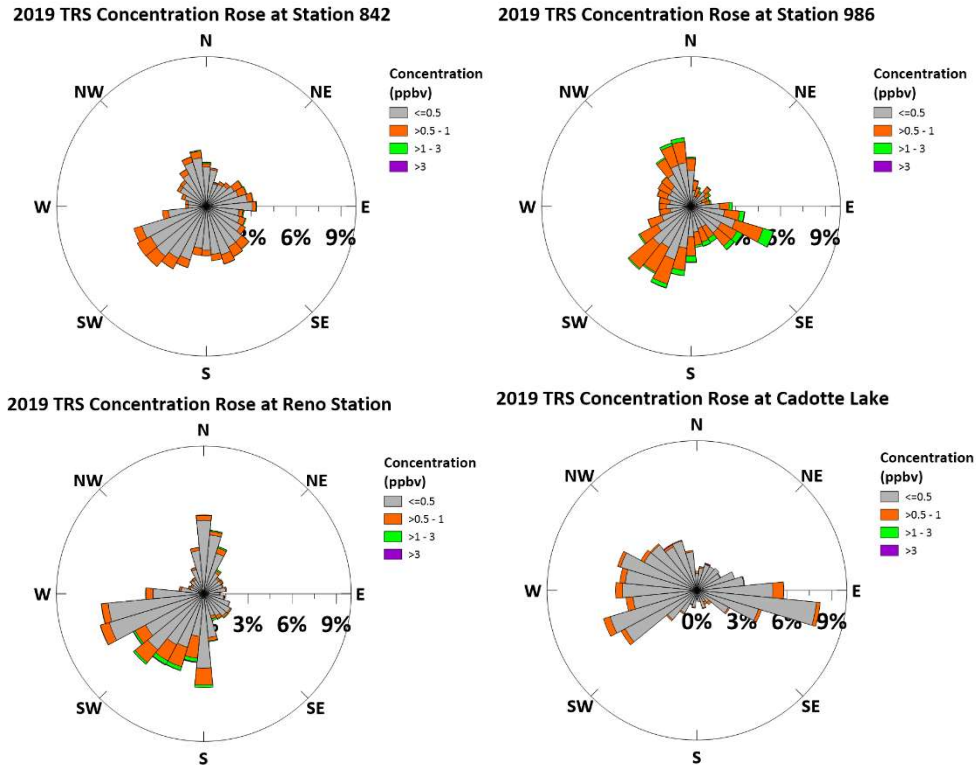


Figure 34: Total Reduced Sulphur Concentration Roses for 2019 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

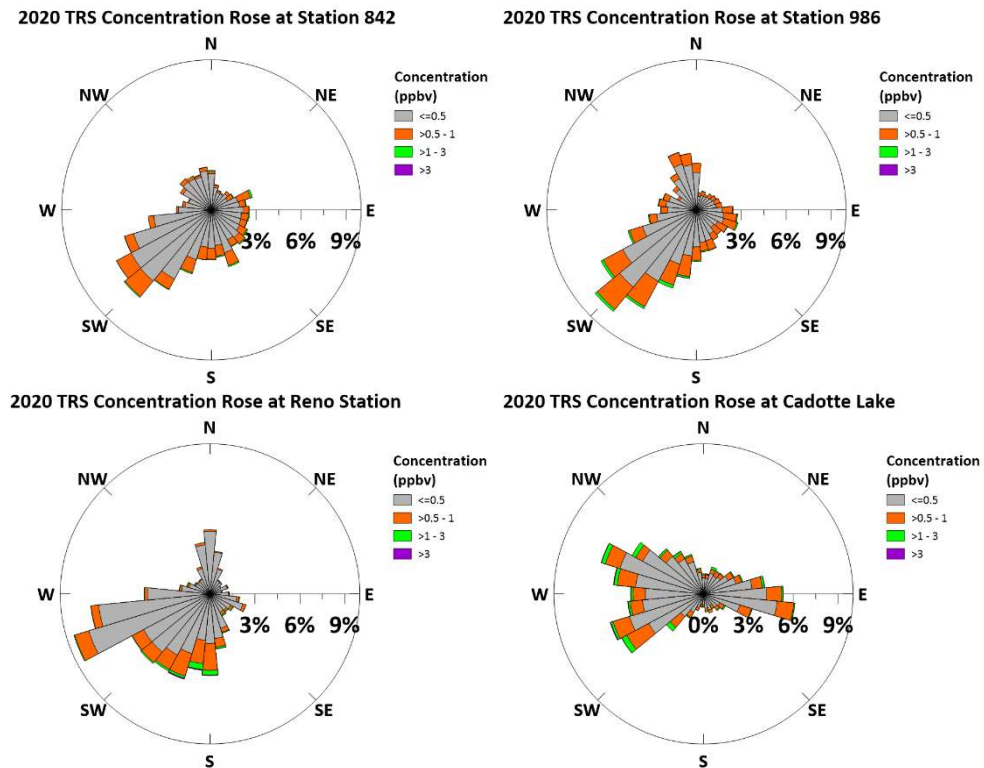


Figure 35: Total Reduced Sulphur Concentration Roses for 2020 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

3.6.4. Sulphur Dioxide

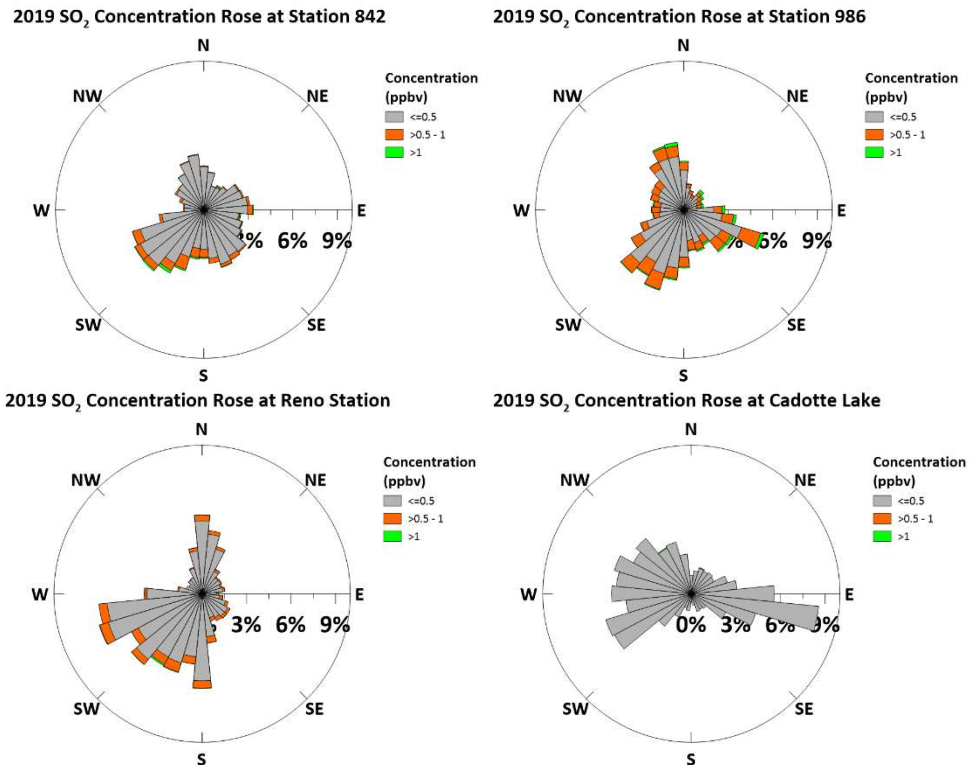


Figure 36: Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Roses for 2019 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

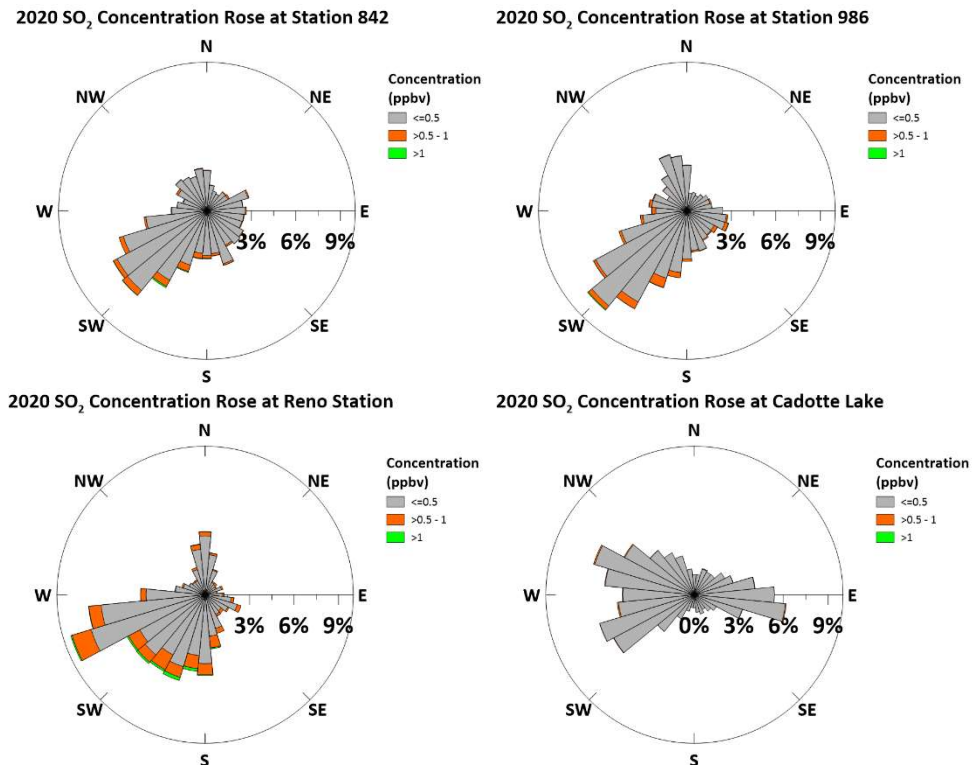
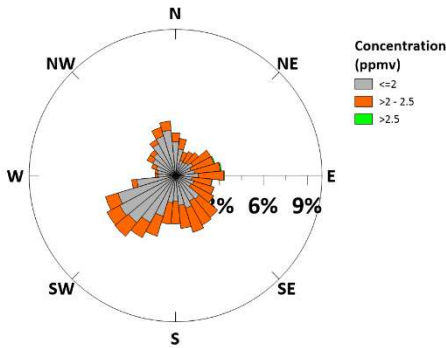


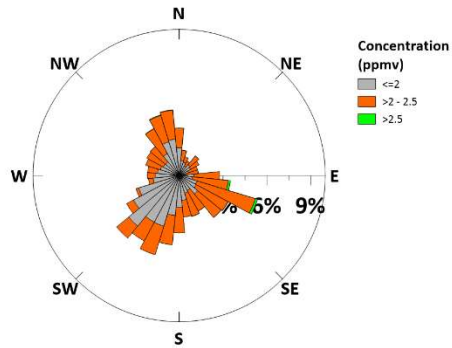
Figure 37: Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Roses for 2020 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

3.6.5. Methane

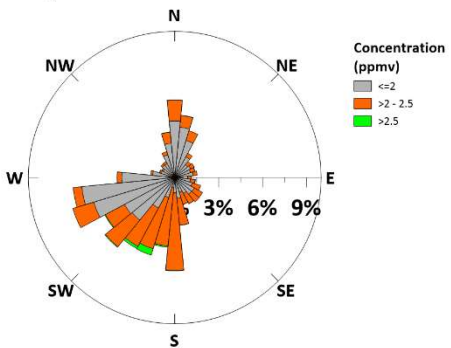
2019 CH₄ Concentration Rose at Station 842



2019 CH₄ Concentration Rose at Station 986



2019 CH₄ Concentration Rose at Reno Station



2019 CH₄ Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake

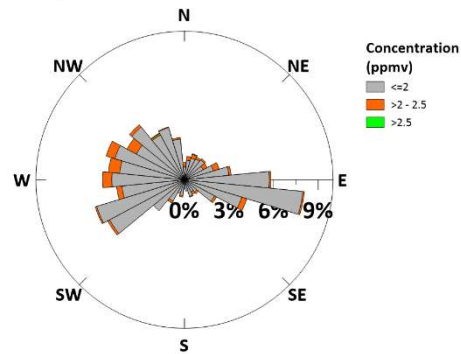
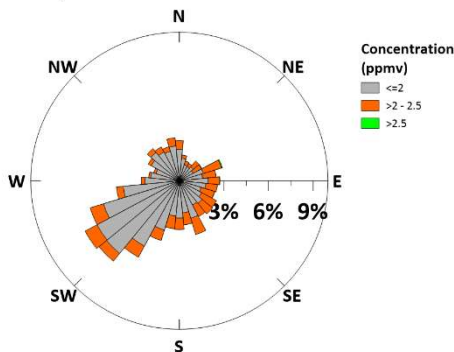
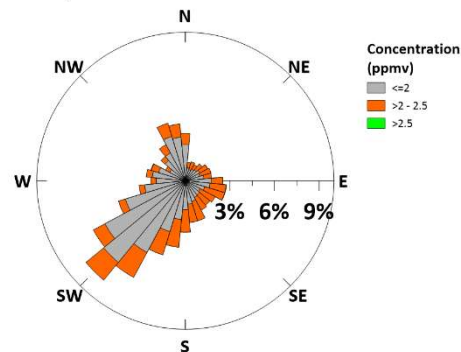


Figure 38: Methane Concentration Roses for 2019 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

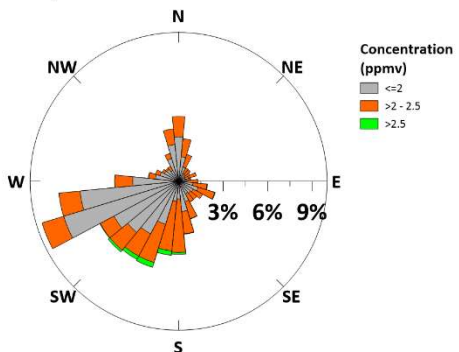
2020 CH₄ Concentration Rose at Station 842



2020 CH₄ Concentration Rose at Station 986



2020 CH₄ Concentration Rose at Reno Station



2020 CH₄ Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake

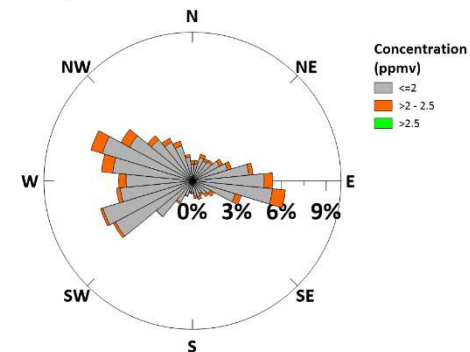


Figure 39: Methane Concentration Roses for 2020 at 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake

3.6.6. Summary

Elevated concentrations of methane and non-methane hydrocarbons at the Reno Station indicate that elevated values are likely due to the heavy oil wells and batteries that are near the station. Heavy oil wells and batteries are south-southwest and southwest of the Reno station and the elevated hydrocarbon concentrations are predominantly coming from these directions. As noted in previous Annual Data Reviews, oil field infrastructure near the Reno Station is much closer compared to Station 986 and 842. The facilities nearest Station 986 and 842 are approximately 6km and 4km away, however at the Reno Station, similar facilities are 300 - 500m away which represents an order of magnitude difference. Over time, hydrocarbon concentrations have decreased in the Reno area and there was a lower frequency of elevated hydrocarbon concentrations in 2020 compared to 2019.

At Station 986 842, and AQHI-Cadotte Lake, other sources not related to heavy oil operations are likely contributing to elevated readings of other pollutants; other activities in the vicinity includes non-heavy oil facilities, agricultural operations, highway vehicle traffic, construction, and a relatively close pulp mill operation. Until mid-2019, cattle grazing south of Station 986 was the likely source of methane when wind was coming from that direction.

4. TRIGGERED VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND SAMPLING

The canister sampling program collects a 1-hour sample of air when the continuously measured methane and/or non-methane hydrocarbon concentration reaches a specified trigger point. The current trigger points are 5.5 ppm for methane and 0.3 ppm for non-methane hydrocarbons. Both trigger points are based on real-time monitoring data that are averaged over a 5-minute period. Canisters sample collection systems are in place at Station 986, 842, and the Reno Station; a canister sample collection system is not part of the suite of instruments currently deployed at the AQHI-Cadotte Lake Station.

All canister samples were taken to a laboratory for analysis of over 140 VOC compounds and total reduced sulphur compounds. Time and date of the canister sampling was recorded and used to cross reference the sample to the monitored data and retrieve the associated wind direction and speed.

In early 2019, the methane trigger was added to the network; prior to this, canister samples were only triggered on non-methane hydrocarbon concentrations. The methane-based samples were added to the program to help differentiate potential sources of elevated methane using isotopic analysis.

The 2019 and 2020 non-methane triggered canister VOC sampling results are presented in Table 4 and 5, respectively; the top twelve compounds, of the 100+ compounds that the samples were analyzed for at the laboratory (based on highest concentrations) are summarized. Table 6 presents the methane triggered canister VOC sampling results for 2019. A comparison of the data

to available AAAQO (AEP 2019) was conducted. A complete list of species for each of the samples is provided in Appendix 1, Table A-1 and A-2.

Five non-methane triggered samples were collected across the entire PRAMP network in 2020 while eight non-methane triggered canister samples were collected in 2019; these are among the lowest total number of canister collected since this program began.

4.1. Volatile Organic Compound Results Compared to AAAQO

There were no exceedances of the AAAQOs in 2020 however it should be noted that there are few hydrocarbon species that have an associated AAAQO.

Table 4: 2019 NMHC – Triggered Volatile Organic Compound Canister Sample 1-hour Average Concentrations (ppbv)

Station ID	Sampled Date (YYYY/MM/DD)	Sampled Time (MST)	WS (km/hr)	WD	NMHC triggered concentration (ppmv)	CH4 (ppmv)	Acetone	Acrolein	Benzene	Ethanol	Freon-113	Isobutane	Isopentane	Butane	n-Butane	n-Pentane	Toluene	Pentane
AAAQO*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2400	1.9	9.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	499	n/a
Reno	2019-03-18	21:55	3.2	212(SSW)	0.32	1.9	5.6	<0.4	0.43	2.8	0.04	1.88	0.54	n/a	2.13	0.9	1.85	n/a
Reno	2019-03-19	18:30	2.6	197(SSW)	0.67	2.1	3.8	<0.5	<0.02	< 0.5	< 0.02	0.9	1.03	n/a	1.13	0.4	0.1	n/a
986b	2019-05-30	5:55	8.5	347(NNW)	0.62	2.2	27.3	12.1	11.9	7.2	0.06	3.8	0.51	n/a	2.87	1.1	5.8	n/a
842b	2019-05-30	6:05	13.0	354(N)	0.39	2.0	19.7	5.4	6.43	5.2	< 0.01	2.58	0.35	n/a	1.94	0.8	4.85	n/a
Reno	2019-05-30	7:15	10.0	6(N)	0.37	2.1	21.6	7.2	8.29	3.9	< 0.01	0.74	0.3	n/a	2.19	0.9	5.35	n/a
Reno	2019-10-17	20:45	1.0	210(SSW)	0.73	2.2	30.7	5.5	6.99	8.1	< 0.02	2.57	1.53	n/a	2.88	1.7	3.46	n/a
Reno	2019-11-05	22:15	0.9	191(S)	0.34	1.9	1.4	<0.5	0.23	1.4	< 0.02	0.64	0.5	n/a	0.4	0.3	0.52	n/a
842b	2019-11-15	14:15	12.1	215(SSW)	0.36	1.9	7.6	1.9	4.17	9.5	< 0.02	1.84	0.53	n/a	2.46	0.6	1.74	n/a

* Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (bolded values exceed)

(a) Data Source: Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (AEP 2017)

n/a – data not available

Table 5: 2020 NMHC – Triggered Volatile Organic Compound Canister Sample 1-hour Average Concentrations (ppbv)

Station ID	Sampled Date (YYYY/MM/DD)	Sampled Time (MST)	WS (km/hr)	WD	NMHC triggered concentration (ppmv)	CH4 (ppmv)	Acetone	Acrolein	Benzene	Ethanol	Freon-113	Isobutane	Isopentane	Butane	n-Butane	n-Pentane	Toluene	Pentane
AAAQO*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2400	1.9	9.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	499	n/a
Reno	2020-07-21	22:50	0.2	216 (SW)	0.40	2.7	< 0.6	< 0.5	0.08	< 0.5	0.12	< 0.03	< 0.05	n/a	< 0.05	< 0.2	< 0.02	n/a
Reno	2020-07-26	20:40	0.2	222 (SW)	0.48	2.7	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.02	< 0.5	0.12	< 0.03	< 0.05	n/a	< 0.05	< 0.2	< 0.02	n/a
842b	2020-08-12	12:35	15.0	250 (WSW)	0.38	1.5	6.9	< 0.4	< 0.01	7.1	0.12	0.3	0.1	n/a	0.23	< 0.1	0.16	n/a
986c	2020-11-14	21:20	1.5	73 (ENE)	0.34	2.5	6.9	0.8	1.25	9.5	0.17	1.85	4.94	n/a	1.61	5.2	3.15	n/a
Reno	2020-12-03	15:55	1.8	200 (SSW)	0.91	2.5	15.1	1.3	1.04	133	0.21	< 0.03	1.91	n/a	1.71	1.0	0.73	n/a

* Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (bolded values exceed)

(a) Data Source: Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (AEP 2017)

Table 6: 2019 Methane – Triggered Volatile Organic Compound Canister Sample 1-hour Average Concentrations (ppbv)

Station ID	Sampled Date (YYYY/MM/DD)	Sampled Time (MST)	WS (km/hr)	WD	CH4 triggered concentration (ppmv)	CH4 (ppmv)	Acetone	Acrolein	Benzene	Ethanol	Freon-113	Isobutane	Isopentane	Butane	n-Butane	n-Pentane	Toluene	Pentane
AAAQO*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2400	1.9	9.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	499	n/a
Reno	2019-02-17	19:25	2.9	197(SSW)	5.95	3.0	3.3	< 0.5	0.26	2.2	0.03	2.3	0.94	n/a	2.89	0.6	0.32	n/a
Reno	2019-02-20	22:05	6.4	213(SSW)	5.50	2.3	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.02	< 0.5	< 0.02	0.31	0.3	n/a	0.49	0.2	< 0.02	n/a
Reno	2019-02-23	20:15	1.6	203(SSW)	17.24	6.1	0.7	< 0.5	0.02	< 0.5	< 0.02	0.85	1.2	n/a	0.83	0.4	< 0.02	n/a
Reno	2019-02-24	19:35	1.4	209(SSW)	11.33	4.1	< 0.6	< 0.5	0.02	< 0.5	< 0.02	0.83	0.87	n/a	0.89	0.3	< 0.02	n/a
Reno	2019-03-08	22:20	0.6	288(WNW)	9.92	2.8	2.1	< 0.4	0.08	2.2	< 0.01	1.42	0.95	n/a	2.12	0.8	0.12	n/a
Reno	2019-03-10	8:25	4.4	187(S)	5.93	14.4	2.4	< 0.5	0.69	2.1	0.33	20.8	5.21	n/a	23.9	3.5	0.62	n/a
Reno	2019-03-16	15:35	5.2	177(S)	6.05	2.4	3.0	< 0.5	0.07	< 0.5	< 0.02	0.36	0.3	n/a	0.56	0.2	< 0.02	n/a
Reno	2019-03-29	1:55	n/a	n/a	6.56	2.3	2.6	< 0.5	0.2	1.9	< 0.02	0.4	0.69	n/a	0.65	0.3	1.74	n/a
Reno**	2019-04-10	21:20	1.6	205(SSW)	5.86	2.9	12.6	0.5	< 0.02	2.5	< 0.02	0.24	0.28	n/a	0.25	< 0.2	0.85	n/a
986b	2019-06-14	1:10	1.6	340(NNW)	7.75	2.6	17.3	< 0.5	0.8	6.2	< 0.02	2.81	0.19	n/a	0.52	0.2	0.75	n/a

* Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (bolded values exceed)

(a) Data Source: Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (AEP 2017)

n/a – data not available

Table 7: 2020 Methane – Triggered Volatile Organic Compound Canister Sample 1-hour Average Concentrations (ppbv)

Station ID	Sampled Date (YYYY/MM/DD)	Sampled Time (MST)	WS (km/hr)	WD	CH4 triggered concentration (ppmv)	CH4 (ppmv)	Acetone	Acrolein	Benzene	Ethanol	Freon-113	Isobutane	Isopentane	Butane	n-Butane	n-Pentane	Toluene	Pentane
AAAQO*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2400	1.9	9.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	499	n/a
Reno	2020-01-03	1:45	1.2	228 (SW)	6.79	2.9	0.9	< 0.5	0.21	0.6	0.04	0.43	0.32	n/a	0.65	0.20	0.30	n/a
Reno	2020-01-24	3:45	4.0	190 (S)	9.30	2.9	1.9	< 0.5	0.25	2.2	0.12	1.00	0.85	n/a	1.81	0.80	0.47	n/a
Reno	2020-02-24	8:25	0.8	99 (E)	7.25	2.8	1.6	< 0.4	< 0.01	0.9	< 0.01	0.49	0.55	n/a	0.78	0.20	0.57	n/a
Reno	2020-02-24	18:55	1.5	153 (SSE)	6.66	3.2	3.7	< 0.5	< 0.02	1.3	< 0.02	0.41	0.53	n/a	0.46	< 0.2	0.66	n/a
Reno	2020-07-26	21:35	0.1	219 (SW)	7.61	5.4	< 0.6	< 0.4	0.08	< 0.4	0.11	0.30	0.16	n/a	0.86	0.20	< 0.01	n/a
Reno	2020-08-21	1:05	6.6	92 (E)	6.42	2.4	6.8	< 0.5	0.23	4.2	0.10	0.42	0.31	n/a	0.42	0.20	0.23	n/a
Reno	2020-09-30	2:10	1.2	211 (SSW)	6.24	4.5	6.3	< 0.5	0.19	5.1	0.11	1.50	0.92	n/a	0.48	0.40	0.38	n/a
Reno	2020-10-07	2:45	1.5	209 (SSW)	5.81	4.6	3.8	< 0.5	0.13	4.6	0.11	1.11	1.14	n/a	0.57	0.50	0.24	n/a
Reno	2020-10-11	22:30	1.7	213 (SSW)	5.63	2.1	7.8	< 0.5	0.15	10.9	0.13	1.25	0.88	n/a	2.44	0.60	0.21	n/a
Reno	2020-11-11	2:20	1.2	230 (SW)	6.33	3.4	3.8	< 0.4	0.28	12.6	0.15	0.85	0.91	n/a	0.38	0.40	0.32	n/a
Reno	2020-11-13	16:55	1.5	228 (SW)	7.79	3.0	2.5	< 0.5	0.28	1.6	0.19	1.25	1.34	n/a	1.38	0.80	0.24	n/a

* Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (bolded values exceed)

(a) Data Source: Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary (AEP 2017)

5. BACKGROUND CONCENTRATIONS OF METHANE

A background concentration is the combination of naturally occurring chemical substances and ambient concentrations of man-made chemical substances in the environment that is representative of the surrounding area. The statistical analysis of the 1-hour concentrations for each year is presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Like previous years, the 50th percentile reading from each station was found to be consistent from 2019 to 2020. This suggests that the 50th percentile represents the background concentration as it remains nearly unchanged regardless of year and location. It is reasonable to conclude that a suitable background methane (CH₄) concentration is approximately 1.9 ppm for the region.

6. COMPARISONS OF RESULTS ACROSS ALBERTA

This section summarizes all monitoring stations in Alberta (including Stations 842, 986, Reno, Cadotte Lake) that collect data for CH₄, NMHC, THC, and TRS during 2019 and 2020. The 99th percentile is often used as an indicator of elevated concentrations that are exceeded 1% of the time. A maximum value could be used but it occurs only once. Alberta air quality management frameworks often use the annual 99th percentile as an indicator of prolonged exposures or of multiple episodes to high concentrations. For example, the annual 99th percentile target for SO₂ for a regional plan is set by reviewing past monitoring data.

Using the one parameter at multiple stations reporting option, the station data was downloaded from the Alberta Environment and Parks air data site:

<http://airdata.alberta.ca/aepContent/Reports/DataDownloadMain.aspx>

Additional station information reports including the airshed, location, start date, status and parameters monitored are available on the Alberta Environment and Parks air data site:

<http://airdata.alberta.ca/aepContent/Reports/StationInformationMain.aspx>

The locations of many of the stations is shown on the air quality technical map:

<http://maps.srd.alberta.ca/AQHI>

The 99th percentile for each month was calculated along with the annual or data set 99th percentile and average for each station for the available data. For ease of viewing, only the maximum 99th percentile for each month and annual averages are presented on the figures. All the calculated statistics are presented in the tables.

6.1. Methane

Figure 40 and Table 8 compare the CH₄ 1-hour average measurements in Alberta in 2019 and 2020 for several stations.

CH₄ readings in the Three Creeks area are comparable to other locations in Alberta and notably lower than most urban and industrial areas. The highest concentrations were measured at the Calgary Southeast and Horizon (Fort McMurray oil sands mining area) monitoring stations.

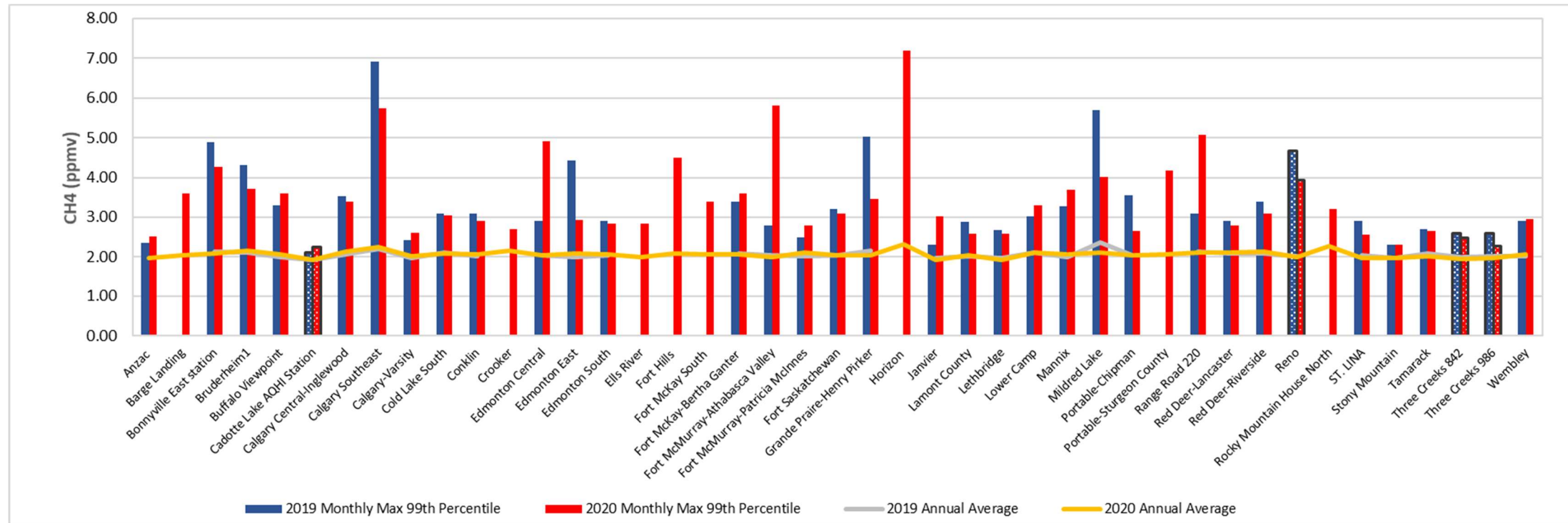


Figure 40: CH4 1-hour Average Measurements in Alberta in 2019 and 2020

Table 8: CH4 1-hour Average Measurements in Alberta for 2019 and 2020 (ppmv)

Sorted Results	Anzac	Barge Landing	Bonnyville East station	Bruderheim1	Buffalo Viewpoint	Cadotte Lake AQH Station	Calgary Central-Inglewood	Calgary Southeast	Calgary-Varsity	Cold Lake South	Conklin	Crooker	Edmonton Central	Edmonton East	Edmonton South	Ells River	Fort Hills	Fort McKay South	Fort McKay-Bertha Ganter	Fort McMurray-Athabasca Valley	Fort McMurray-Patricia McInnes	Fort Saskatchewan	Grande Prairie-Henry Pirker	Horizon	Jamvier	Lamont County	Lethbridge	Lower Camp	Mamix	Mildred Lake	Portable-Chipman	Portable-Sturgeon County	Range Road 220	Red Deer-Lancaster	Red Deer-Riverside	Re no	Rocky Mountain House North	ST. LINA	Stony Mountain	Tamarack	Three Creeks 842	Three Creeks 986	Wembley
2019 Monthly Max 99th Percentile	2.35	n/a	4.89	4.31	3.29	2.11	3.52	6.92	2.43	3.10	3.10	n/a	2.90	4.43	2.90	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.40	2.79	2.50	3.20	5.02	n/a	2.30	2.89	2.67	3.02	3.28	5.69	3.55	n/a	3.10	2.90	3.40	4.66	n/a	2.90	2.30	2.71	2.60	2.60	2.90
2020 Monthly Max 99th Percentile	2.52	3.60	4.25	3.71	3.60	2.24	3.39	5.74	2.61	3.04	2.90	2.70	4.91	2.94	2.85	2.83	4.50	3.40	3.60	5.82	2.80	3.08	3.46	7.19	3.03	2.58	2.59	3.30	3.70	4.01	2.64	4.18	5.07	2.80	3.10	3.93	3.20	2.56	2.30	2.65	2.48	2.28	2.96
2019 Annual 99th Percentile	2.20	n/a	3.22	3.30	2.60	2.08	2.89	4.95	2.30	2.90	2.50	n/a	2.60	2.80	2.60	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.80	2.50	2.40	2.77	3.20	n/a	2.20	2.40	2.44	2.80	2.60	5.58	3.10	n/a	2.80	2.60	2.80	2.50	n/a	2.50	2.20	2.60	2.30	2.40	2.70
2020 Annual 99th Percentile	2.30	2.70	2.90	3.21	2.90	2.12	3.03	4.40	2.43	2.71	2.50	2.50	3.03	2.58	2.57	2.60	3.60	2.80	2.80	2.60	2.60	2.68	3.09	6.69	2.10	2.42	2.34	2.90	3.10	3.30	2.56	3.04	2.92	2.60	2.80	2.62	3.10	2.34	2.20	2.48	2.27	2.18	2.68
2019 Annual Average	1.99	n/a	2.14	2.12	2.00	1.93	2.06	2.21	1.97	2.11	2.02	n/a	2.05	2.00	2.03	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.08	2.04	2.02	2.04	2.15	n/a	1.97	2.01	1.97	2.11	2.00	2.38	2.05	n/a	2.14	2.10	2.09	2.02	n/a	2.04	1.97	2.08	2.00	2.02	2.02
2020 Annual Average	1.98	2.04	2.09	2.16	2.07	1.92	2.13	2.24	2.03	2.09	2.05	2.15	2.04	2.08	2.06	1.99	2.10	2.07	2.06	1.99	2.11	2.04	2.04	2.31	1.92	2.04	1.93	2.11	2.07	2.12	2.04	2.08	2.11	2.10	2.12	2.00	2.28	1.97	1.98	2.01	1.96	1.97	2.06

35 stations monitored CH4 in 2019.

43 stations monitored CH4 in 2020.

6.2. Non-methane Hydrocarbons

Figure 41 and Table 9 compare the NMHC 1-hour average measurements in Alberta in 2019 and 2020.

NMHC readings in the Peace River Area remain amongst the lowest concentrations in the province; the increase observed in the Peace River Area between 2019 and 2020 can be fully explained by the extreme values measured during the Chuckegg Creek Wildfire. The highest concentrations were measured at the Edmonton East and Mannix (Fort McMurray oil sands mining area) monitoring stations.

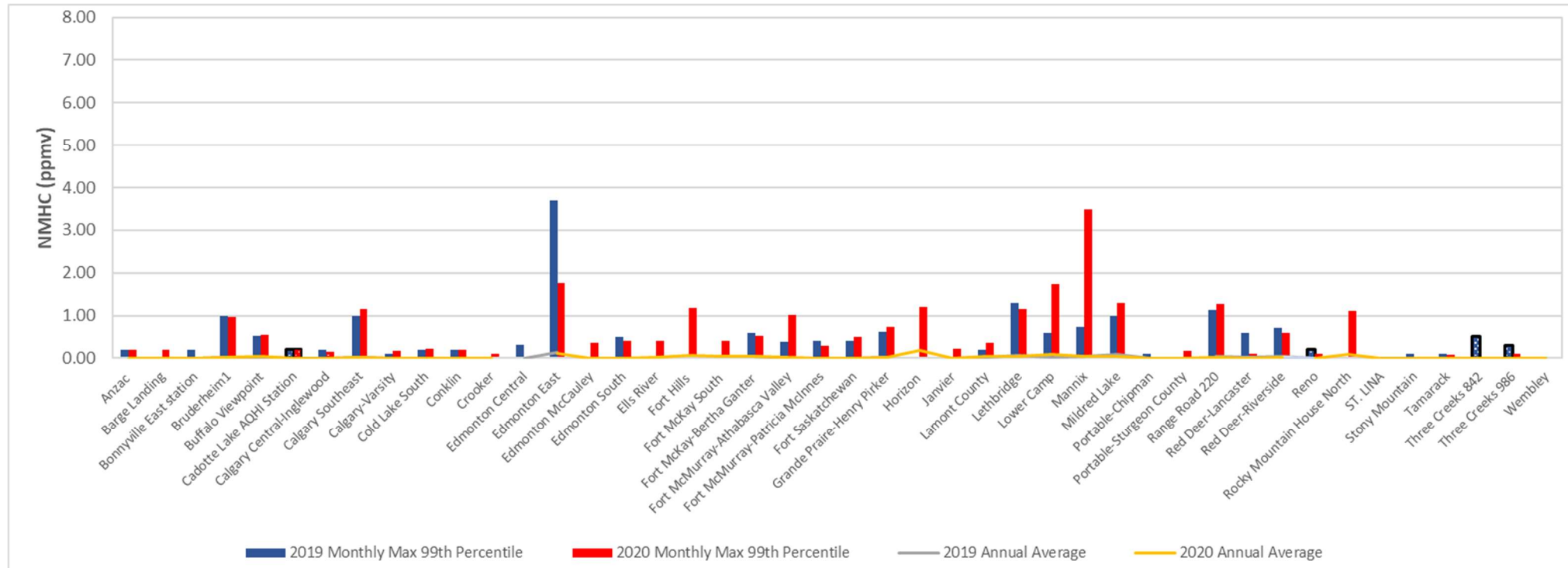


Figure 41: NMHC 1-hour Average Measurements in Alberta in 2019 and 2020

Table 9: NMHC 1-hour Average Measurements in Alberta for 2019 and 2020 (ppmv)

Sorted Results	Anzac	Barge Landing	Bonnyville East station	Bruderheim1	Buffalo Viewpoint	Cadotte Lake AQHI Station	Calgary Central-Ingleswood	Calgary Southeast	Calgary-Varsity	Cold Lake South	Conklin	Crooker	Edmonton Central	Edmonton East	Edmonton McCauley	Edmonton South	Ells River	Fort Hills	Fort McKay South	Fort McKay-Bertha Gainer	Fort McMurray-Athabasca Valley	Fort McMurray-Patricia McInnes	Fort Saskatchewan	Grande Prairie-Henry Piker	Horizon	Janvier	Lamont County	Lethbridge	Lower Camp	Mannix	Mildred Lake	Portable-Chipman	Portable-Sturgeon County	Range Road 220	Red Deer-Lancaster	Red Deer-Riverside	Reno	Rocky Mountain House North	ST. LINA	Stony Mountain	Tamarack	Three Creeks 842	Three Creeks 986	Wembley		
2019 Monthly Max 99th Percentile	0.20	n/a	0.20	1.00	0.51	0.20	0.19	1.00	0.11	0.20	0.20	n/a	0.31	3.69	n/a	0.49	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.60	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.62	n/a	0.00	0.20	1.30	0.60	0.74	0.99	0.10	n/a	1.14	0.59	0.70	0.20	n/a	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.30	0.01	
2020 Monthly Max 99th Percentile	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.97	0.55	0.23	0.14	1.16	0.18	0.22	0.20	0.10	n/a	1.76	0.37	0.40	0.40	1.18	0.40	0.51	1.02	0.30	0.50	0.73	1.20	0.22	0.35	1.14	1.73	3.48	1.30	0.00	0.18	1.26	0.10	0.59	0.10	0.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.09	0.01	
2019 Annual 99th Percentile	0.10	n/a	0.10	0.50	0.26	0.10	0.01	0.40	0.06	0.10	0.10	n/a	0.10	1.60	n/a	0.10	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	n/a	0.00	0.13	0.80	0.40	0.30	0.90	0.10	n/a	0.70	0.10	0.40	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2020 Annual 99th Percentile	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.44	0.40	0.08	0.00	0.42	0.05	0.12	0.10	0.10	n/a	1.25	0.15	0.05	0.30	0.67	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.10	0.06	0.41	1.10	0.00	0.21	0.64	0.70	0.40	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2019 Annual Average	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.14	n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	n/a	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.00	n/a	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2020 Annual Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

35 stations monitored NMHC in 2019.
43 stations monitored NMHC in 2020.

6.3. Total Hydrocarbons

Figure 42 and Table 10 compare the THC 1-hour average measurements in 2019 and 2020 for a number of stations in Alberta.

Similar to CH₄ readings, THC concentrations in the Three Creeks area are comparable to other locations in Alberta and notably lower than most urban and industrial areas. The highest overall concentrations were measured at the Horizon monitoring station (north of Fort McMurray).

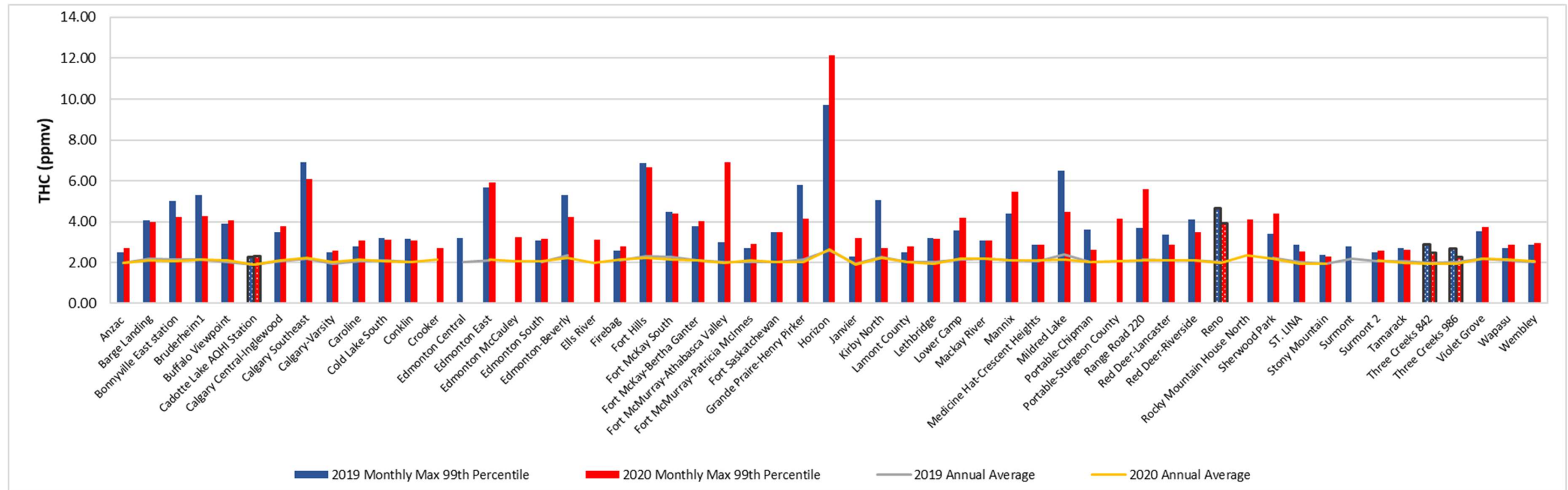


Figure 42: THC 1-hour Average Measurements in Alberta in 2019 and 2020

Table 10: THC 1-hour Average Measurements in Alberta in 2019 and 2020 (ppmv)

Sorted Results	Anzac	Barge Landing	Bonnyville East station	Brudeheim1	Buffalo Viewpoint	Cadotte Lake AGH Station	Calgary Central Inglewood	Calgary Southeast	Calgary Varsity	Caroline	Cold Lake South	Conklin	Crozier	Edmonton Central	Edmonton East	Edmonton McCauley	Edmonton South	Edmonton-Beverly	Elk River	Firebag	Fort Hills	Fort McKay South	Fort McKay-Bertha Garter	Fort McMurray-Abbasca Valley	Fort McMurray-Patricia McInnes	Fort Saskatchewan	Grande Prairie-Henry Pliker	Horizon	Jawler	Kirby North	Lamont County	Lethbridge	Lower Camp	Mackay River	Mannix	Medicine Hat-Crescent Heights	Mildred Lake	Portable-Chipman	Portable-Sturgeon County	Range Road 220	Red Deer-Lancaster	Red Deer-Rive side	Reno	Rocky Mountain House North	Shewwood Park	ST. LINA	Stony Mountain	Summont	Summont 2	Tamarack	Three Creeks 842	Three Creeks 986	Viola Grove	Wapasu	Wemblay	St. Una	Stony Mountain	Summont	PRAMP_842	PRAMP_986	Violet Grove	Wapasu	Wemblay-Portable
2019 Monthly Max 99th Percentile	2.51	4.09	5.04	5.31	3.90	2.31	3.50	6.92	2.50	2.80	3.19	3.19	n/a	3.20	5.70	n/a	3.10	5.30	n/a	2.60	6.87	4.50	3.80	3.00	2.70	3.50	5.80	9.70	2.30	5.06	2.50	3.20	3.60	3.09	4.39	2.89	6.50	3.63	n/a	3.69	3.39	4.10	4.66	n/a	3.40	2.90	2.40	2.80	2.50	2.71	2.89	2.70	3.54	2.70	2.90	3.30	2.49	2.70	2.40	4.08	4.70	2.60	2.70
2020 Monthly Max 99th Percentile	2.72	4.00	4.25	4.30	4.07	2.31	3.79	6.10	2.60	3.10	3.12	3.10	2.70	n/a	5.91	3.26	3.19	4.24	3.11	2.80	6.67	4.40	4.04	6.94	2.91	3.50	4.16	12.15	3.23	2.70	2.79	3.16	4.22	3.09	5.48	2.90	4.49	2.64	4.18	5.59	2.89	3.49	3.95	4.11	4.40	2.56	2.30	n/a	2.60	2.65	2.49	2.28	3.74	2.90	2.97	2.90	2.40	2.50	2.89	2.70	3.54	2.70	2.90
2019 Annual 99th Percentile	2.30	3.30	3.30	3.70	3.00	2.18	2.90	5.00	2.30	2.60	2.90	2.60	n/a	2.70	4.20	n/a	2.60	3.71	n/a	2.50	4.80	3.50	3.10	2.60	2.50	2.90	3.46	6.79	2.20	3.00	2.40	2.90	3.20	2.60	3.30	2.60	4.20	3.10	n/a	3.20	2.70	3.10	2.56	n/a	2.91	2.50	2.20	2.80	2.50	2.60	2.30	2.40	2.60	2.60	2.20	2.60	2.20	2.50	3.20	2.50	2.70		
2020 Annual 99th Percentile	2.40	3.10	2.91	3.60	3.20	2.15	3.00	4.60	2.50	2.70	2.79	2.60	2.59	n/a	4.12	2.71	2.61	3.44	2.80	2.50	4.60	3.36	3.10	2.80	2.70	2.70	3.39	8.60	2.10	2.60	2.60	2.74	3.50	2.70	3.50	2.60	3.90	2.60	3.00	3.20	2.60	3.00	2.62	3.70	3.00	2.34	2.20	n/a	2.50	2.49	2.27	2.19	2.98	2.50	2.69	2.50	2.20	2.50	2.30	2.40	3.10	2.50	2.71
2019 Annual Average	2.00	2.22	2.15	2.15	2.04	1.93	2.06	2.22	1.97	2.07	2.11	2.02	n/a	2.06	2.14	n/a	2.04	2.37	n/a	2.11	2.31	2.27	2.14	2.05	2.03	2.05	2.16	2.62	1.97	2.29	2.05	2.04	2.18	2.20	2.10	2.08	2.43	2.05	n/a	2.17	2.11	2.12	2.02	n/a	2.24	2.04	1.98	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.00	2.02	2.21	2.13	2.04	2.19	1.97	2.18	2.01	2.03	2.23	2.20	2.08
2020 Annual Average	1.99	2.12	2.09	2.18	2.11	1.93	2.13	2.26	2.03	2.18	2.09	2.06	2.15	n/a	2.15	2.08	2.06	2.26	2.01	2.16	2.27	2.16	2.10	2.00	2.12	2.04	2.06	2.65	1.93	2.23	2.03	1.98	2.20	2.20	2.12	2.10	2.17	2.04	2.08	2.14	2.11	2.13	2.00	2.37	2.22	1.97	1.98	n/a	2.13	2.01	1.96	1.98	2.19	2.16	2.07	2.04	1.98	2.09	2.00	2.02	2.21	2.13	2.04

50 stations monitored THC in 2019.

53 stations monitored THC in 2020.

6.4. Total Reduced Sulphur

Figure 43 and Table 11 compare the TRS 1-hour average measurements in 2019 and 2020 for a number of stations in Alberta.

TRS concentrations in the Peace River area remain low compared to other monitoring stations in Alberta. The Hinton monitoring station shows the highest concentrations of TRS in the Province, likely being influence by pulp and paper operations in the area.

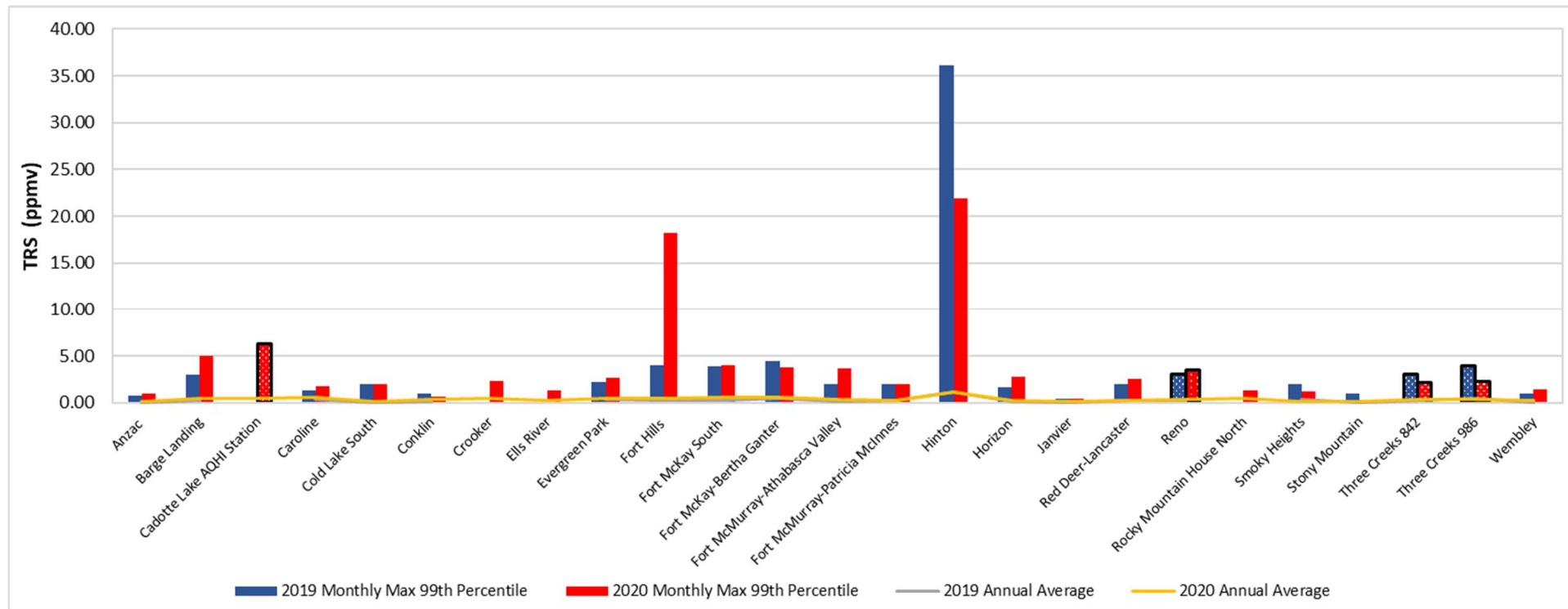


Figure 43: TRS 1-hour Average Measurements in Alberta in 2019 and 2020

Table 11: TRS 1-hour Average Measurements in Alberta in 2019 and 2020 (ppmv)

Sorted Results	Anzac	Barge Landing	Cadotte Lake AQHI Station	Caroline	Cold Lake South	Conklin	Crooker	Ellis River	Evergreen Park	Fort Hills	Fort McKay South	Fort McKay-Bertha Ganter	Fort McMurray-Athabasca Valley	Fort McMurray-Patricia McInnes	Hinton	Horizon	Janvier	Red Deer-Lancaster	Reno	Rocky Mountain House North	Smoky Heights	Stony Mountain	Three Creeks 842	Three Creeks 986	Wembley
2019 Monthly Max 99th Percentile	0.70	3.01	n/a	1.30	1.95	1.00	n/a	n/a	2.23	4.00	3.90	4.40	2.00	2.00	36.08	1.60	0.40	2.00	3.00	n/a	1.95	1.00	3.00	3.97	1.00
2020 Monthly Max 99th Percentile	1.00	5.04	6.27	1.70	2.00	0.60	2.30	1.30	2.70	18.24	4.00	3.81	3.70	2.00	21.90	2.80	0.40	2.49	3.44	1.30	1.15	0.30	2.17	2.28	1.44
2019 Annual 99th Percentile	0.40	2.00	n/a	1.00	1.00	1.00	n/a	n/a	2.00	2.40	2.00	2.20	1.00	1.00	10.09	1.00	0.40	1.10	1.78	n/a	1.00	0.20	1.00	2.00	0.60
2020 Annual 99th Percentile	0.60	2.40	1.94	1.20	1.00	0.50	1.77	0.90	2.02	4.20	2.20	2.50	2.00	1.30	10.71	1.60	0.30	1.20	1.27	1.10	0.75	0.20	1.07	1.35	0.71
2019 Annual Average	0.05	0.28	n/a	0.37	0.06	0.09	n/a	n/a	0.39	0.28	0.24	0.44	0.14	0.25	1.19	0.10	0.05	0.27	0.24	n/a	0.30	0.03	0.24	0.45	0.05
2020 Annual Average	0.13	0.46	0.46	0.55	0.10	0.35	0.51	0.24	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.36	0.29	1.19	0.24	0.10	0.27	0.40	0.42	0.18	0.10	0.40	0.32	0.25

21 stations monitored TRS in 2019.

25 stations monitored TRS in 2020.

7. COMPLAINTS AND THC MONITORING RESULTS

Albertans are encouraged to contact the AER's Emergency 24-Hour Response Line with energy and environmental concerns including odour complaints. Each year, PRAMP tracks the number of odour complaints that have been recorded by the AER and assigned to PRAMP stations. Odour complaints related to any industrial, agricultural, or commercial operations may be received by a range of other government departments or agencies. PRAMP only has access to data about complaints recorded by the AER.

The AER recorded complaints from residents and assigned the location of the complaint to each of the three stations. AER complaints were collected and analyzed as follows:

- Station 986 showed no change in the number of complaints; there were 2 in 2019 and 2 in 2020 (down from a historical maximum of 33 in 2014)
- Station 842 showed no change in the number of complaints; there were 0 in 2019 and 0 in 2020 (down from a historical maximum of 44 in 2014)
- The Reno Station showed no change in the number of complaints; there were 0 in 2019 and 0 in 2020 (down from a historical maximum of 11 in 2015)

Based on the latitude and longitude of the complaint, each complaint was assigned the station closest to where the complaint was logged. It should be noted that with the current network design, it is not possible to monitor all areas of the airshed at all times however it is possible for area residents to detect odours at any place at any time. Therefore, when a complaint is assigned to a monitoring station, it is considered to be reasonably close for correlation analysis of the complaint and wind speed, wind direction, THC concentrations, and other parameters; the complaint was not necessarily logged at the exact location of the monitoring station.

In 2020, there were only 2 odour complaints recorded by the AER across the entire network; this is the same number of complaints as 2019 and is the lowest number of complaints to the AER since PRAMP began compiling these data.

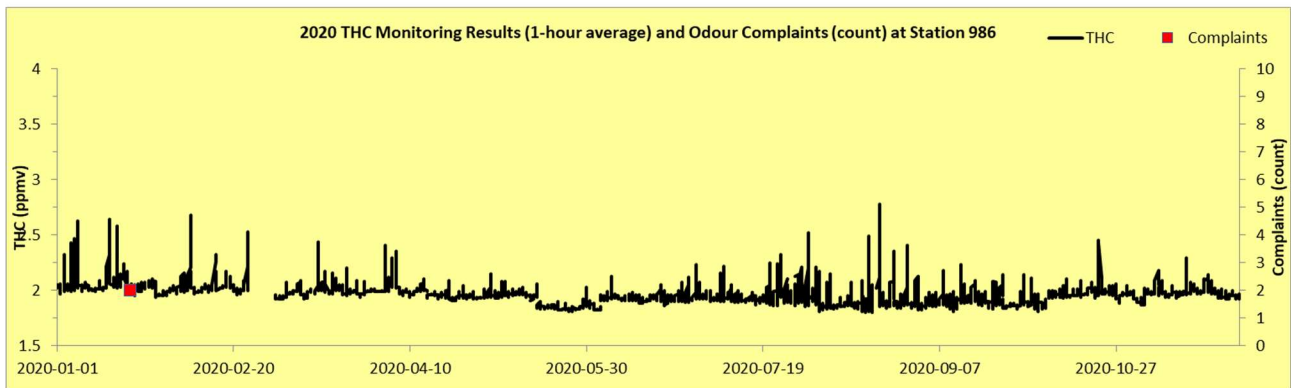
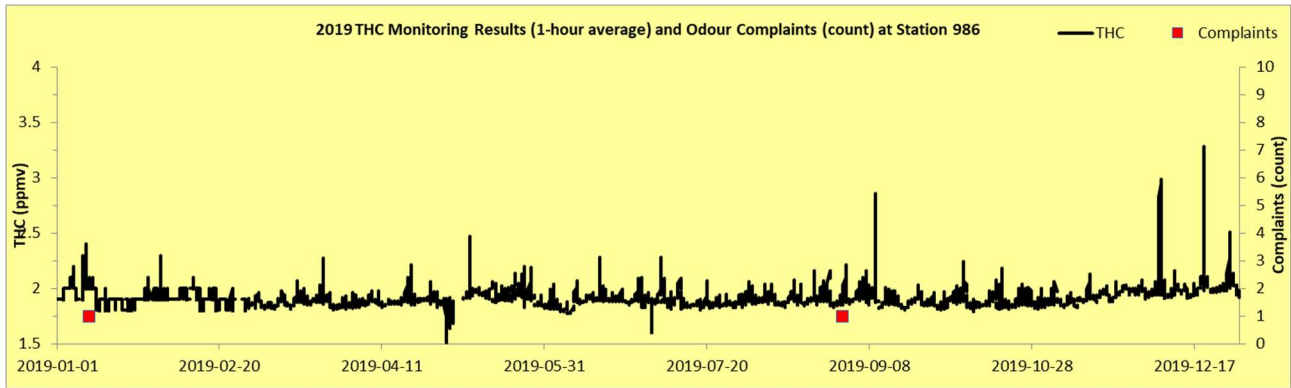


Figure 44: THC and Complaints Correlation at Station 986

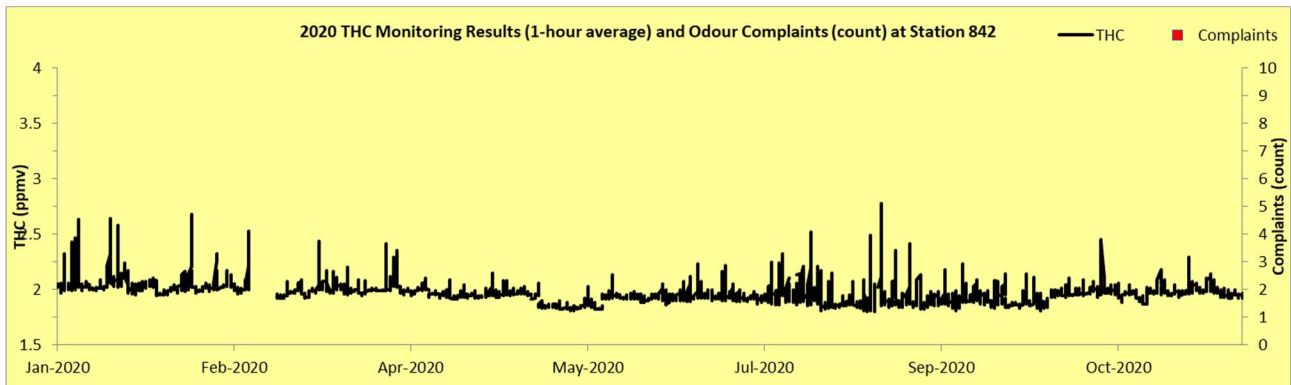
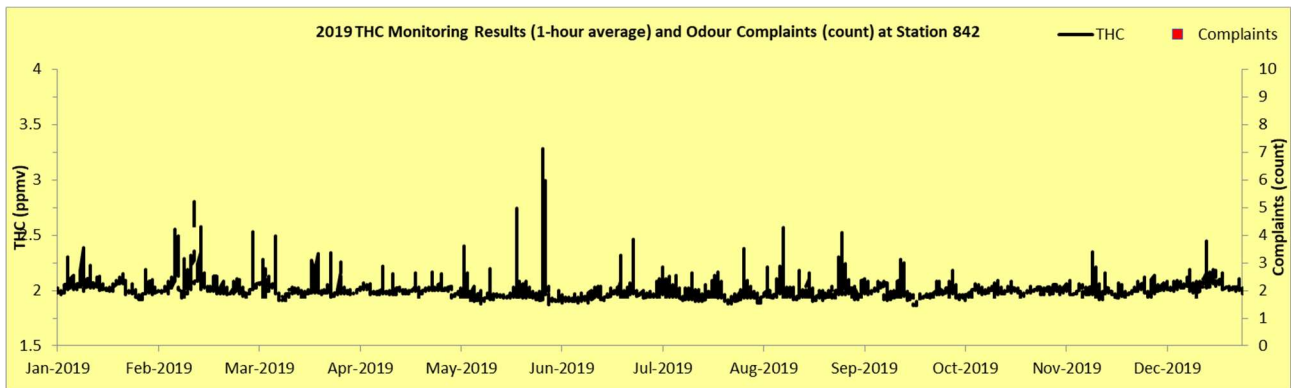


Figure 45: THC and Complaints Correlation for Station 842

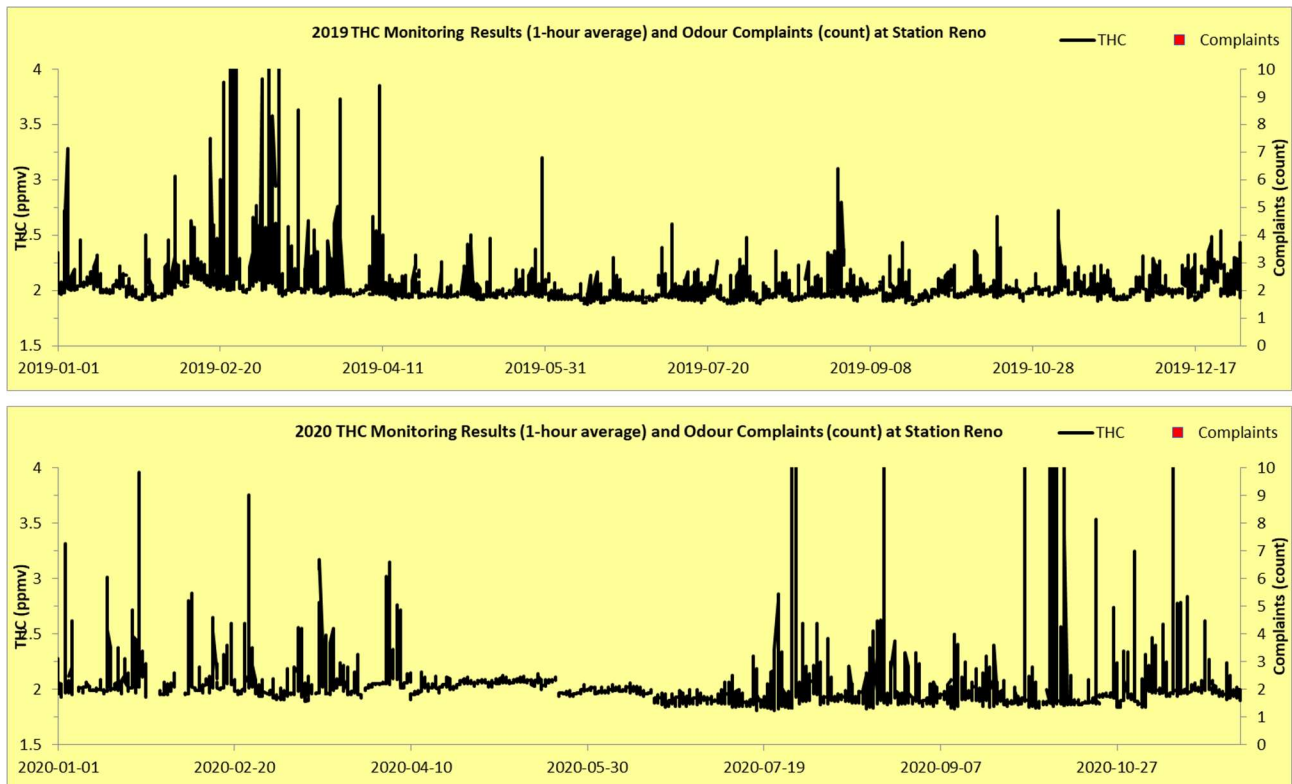


Figure 46: THC and Complaints Correlation for Reno Station

8. AQHI STATION: SPECIAL SECTION

In previous sections of this report, limited comparisons of hydrocarbon data collected at the AQHI – Cadotte Lake station were made to data collected at PRAMP’s other monitoring stations. Since PRAMP’s AQHI station was deployed in late 2019, there isn’t enough data to make detailed year-over-year comparisons with other stations in the PRAMP network and stations in other Alberta Airsheds. In addition, the AQHI station also monitors for pollutants that are not part of the suite of parameters monitored at PRAMP’s other monitoring stations. Therefore, in this section of the annual data review, a brief overview of limited data for the AQHI station is presented for the additional parameters; data from October 2019 – December 2020 is summarized.

8.1. Hourly Concentration Data

Hourly concentration data is presented to show all data collected at the AQHI – Cadotte Lake station for 2019 for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), nitric oxide (NO), ozone (O₃), and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

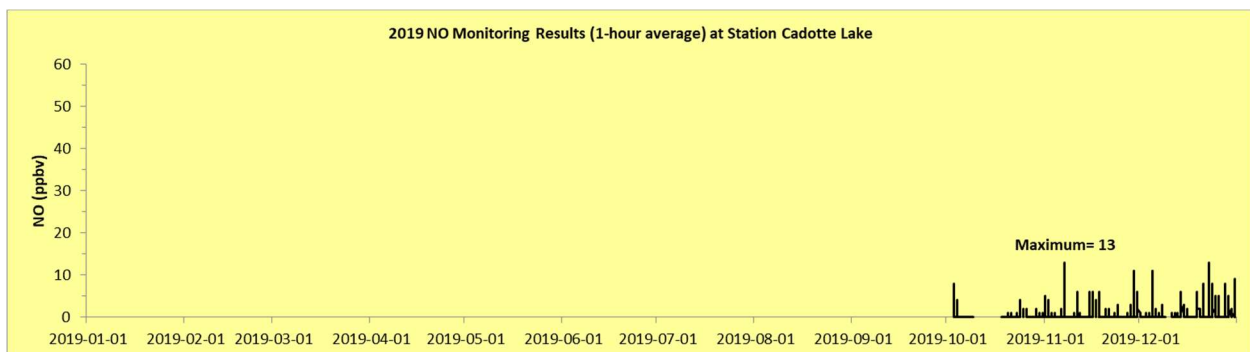
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) is a collective term used to refer to nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide. Nitric oxide (NO) is a colourless gas and one of the principal oxides of nitrogen; nitrogen dioxide

(NO₂) is a reddish-brown gas with a pungent, acrid odour and one of the several oxides of nitrogen. Nitrogen oxides are produced from the reaction of nitrogen and oxygen gases in the air during combustion, especially at high temperatures. Nitrogen oxides are produced from fuel combustion in mobile and stationary sources. The combustion of gasoline in automobiles emit nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere (mobile source). Stationary emissions sources include power plants, refineries, and pulp mills. The 1-hour nitrogen dioxide AAAQO is 159 ppb. There is no AAAQO for NO.

Ozone occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone can be good or bad, depending on where it is found. Called stratospheric ozone, good ozone occurs naturally in the upper atmosphere, where it forms a protective layer that shields us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. Ozone at ground level is a harmful air pollutant, because of its effects on people and the environment, and it is the main ingredient in "smog." Tropospheric, or ground level ozone, is not emitted directly into the air, but is created by chemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). This happens when pollutants emitted by cars, power plants, industrial boilers, refineries, chemical plants, and other sources chemically react in the presence of sunlight. The 1-hour AAAQO is 76 ppb (daily maximum).

Particulate matter (PM) is the term for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Some particles, such as dust, soil, soot, or smoke, are large or dark enough to be seen with the naked eye. Others are so small they can only be detected using an electron microscope. PRAMP monitors PM_{2.5}, which are also known as fine inhalable particles that have a diameter that are 2.5 microns and smaller. The average human hair is about 70 micrometers in diameter – making it 30 times larger than the largest fine particle. The 1-hour AAAQG for PM_{2.5} is 80 µg m³.

8.1.1. Oxides of Nitrogen



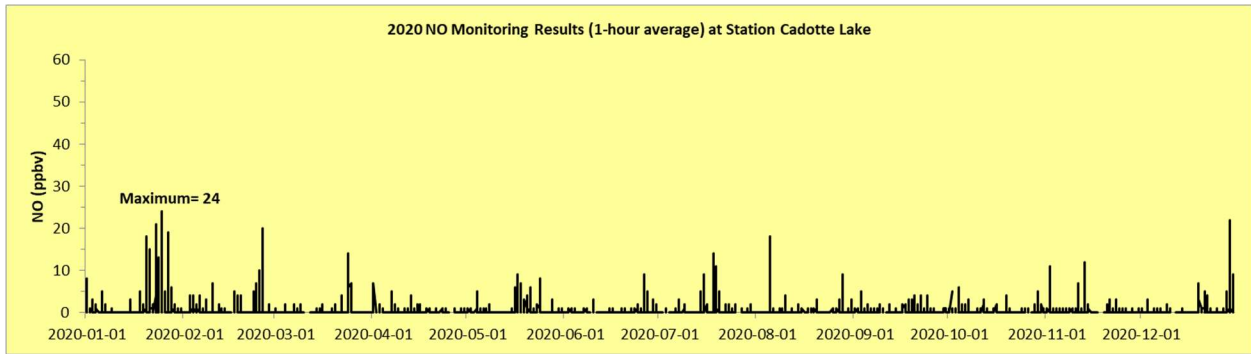


Figure 47: Hourly Monitored Nitric Oxide Data

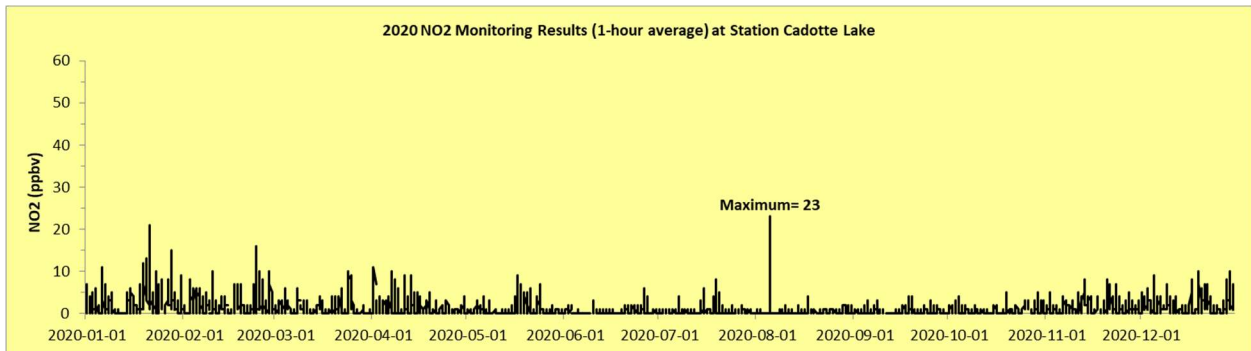
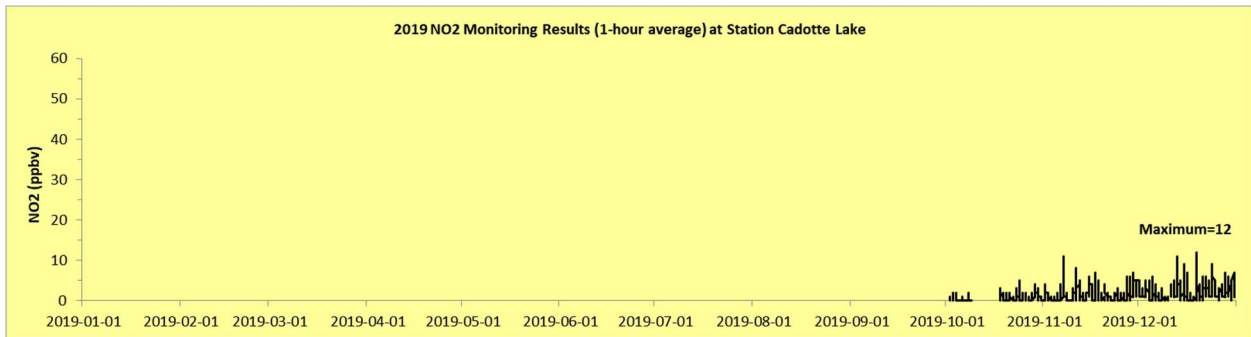
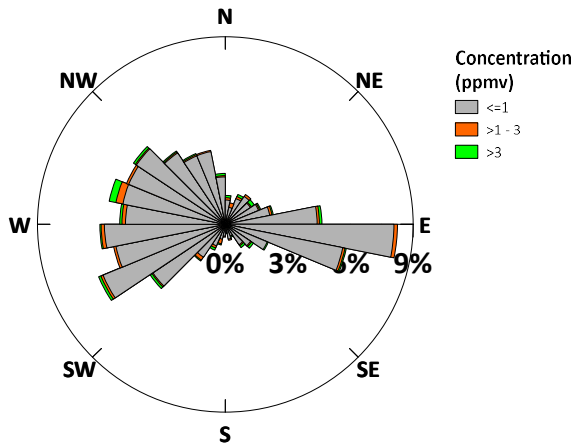


Figure 48: Hourly Monitored Nitrogen Dioxide Data

2019 NO Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake



2020 NO Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake

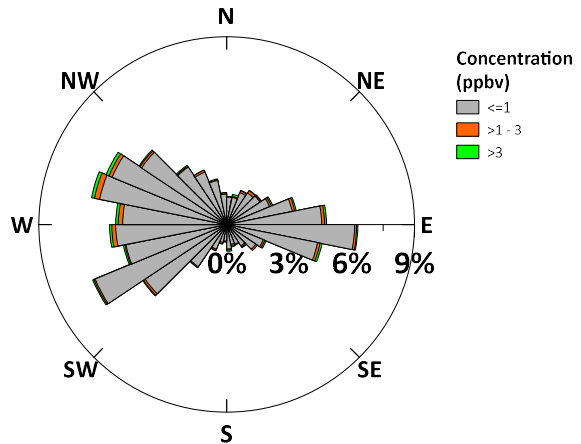
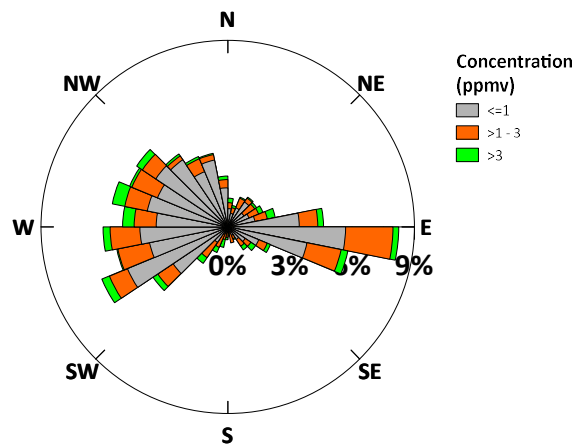


Figure 49: Nitric Oxide Concentration Rose for 2019 and 2020 at the Cadotte Lake Station

2019 NO₂ Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake



2020 NO₂ Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake

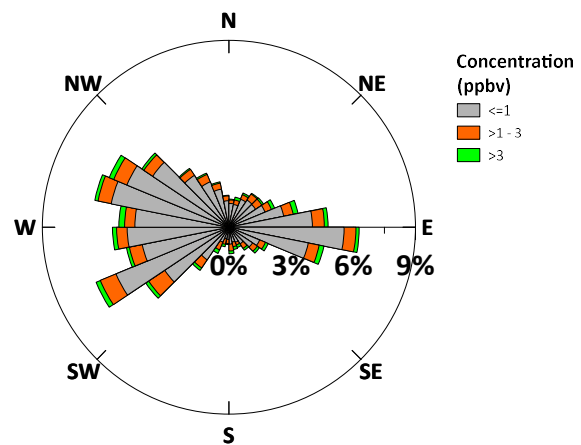
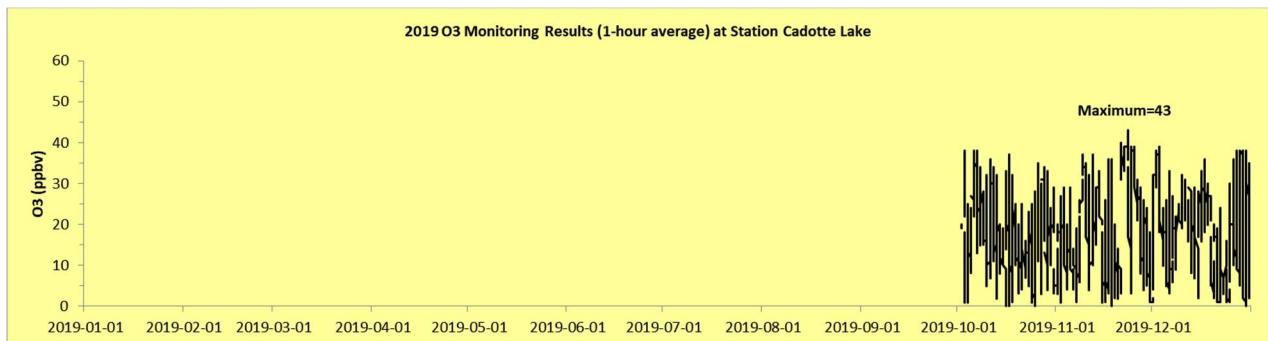


Figure 50: Nitrogen Dioxide Concentration Rose for 2019 and 2020 at the Cadotte Lake Station

8.1.2. Ozone



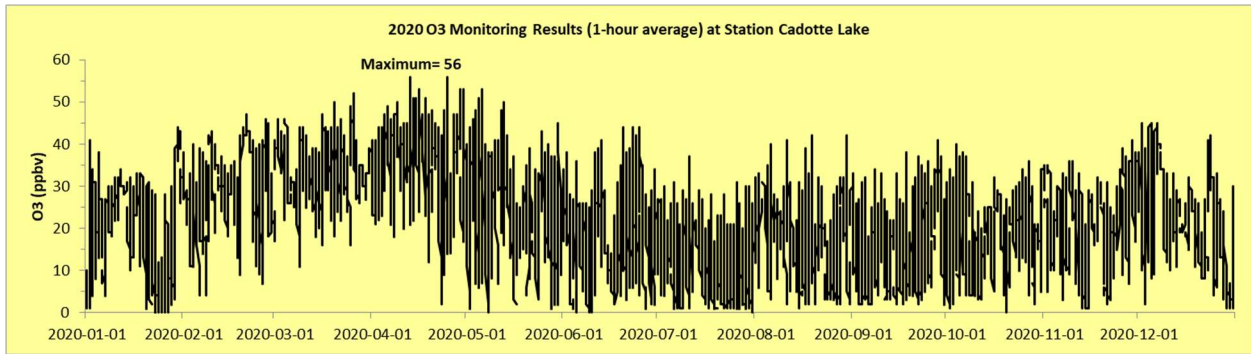
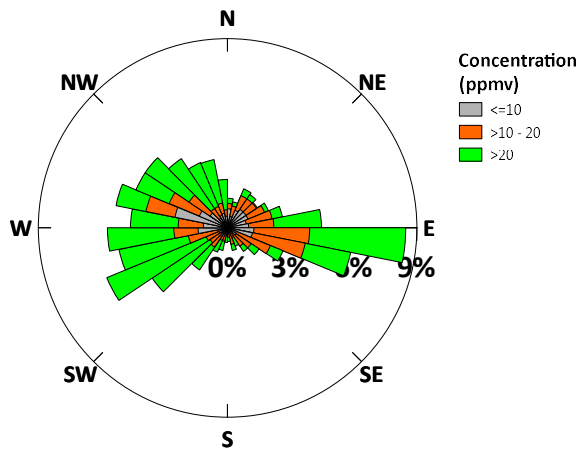


Figure 51: Hourly Monitored Ozone Data

2019 O₃ Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake



2020 O₃ Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake

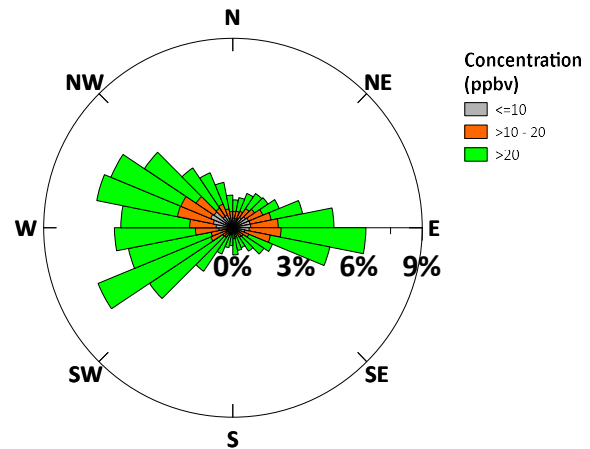
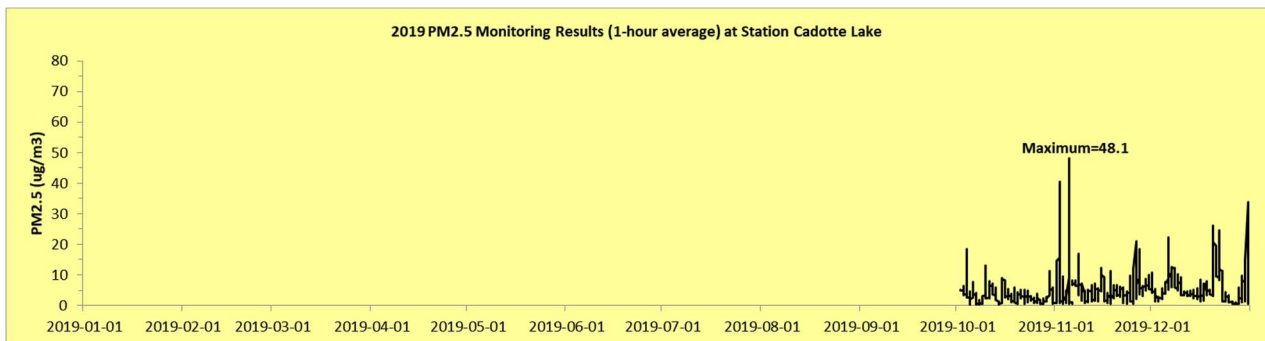


Figure 52: Ozone Concentration Rose for 2019 and 2020 at the Cadotte Lake Station

8.1.3. Particulate Matter



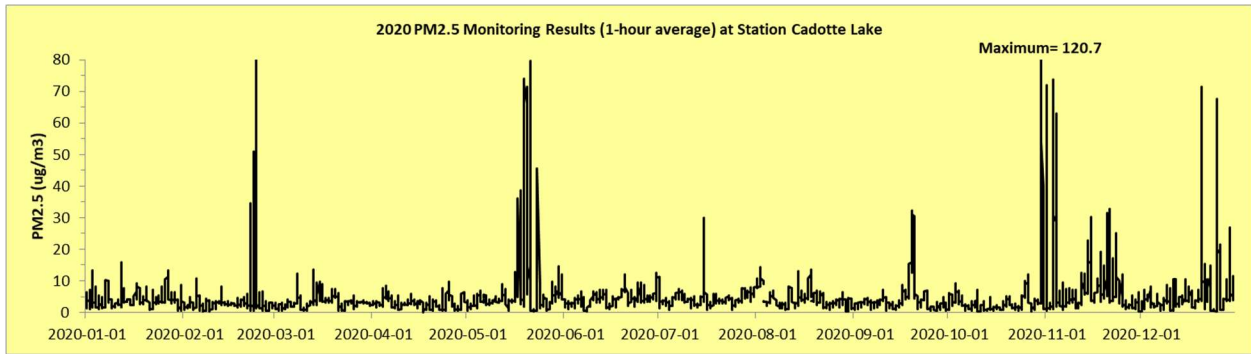
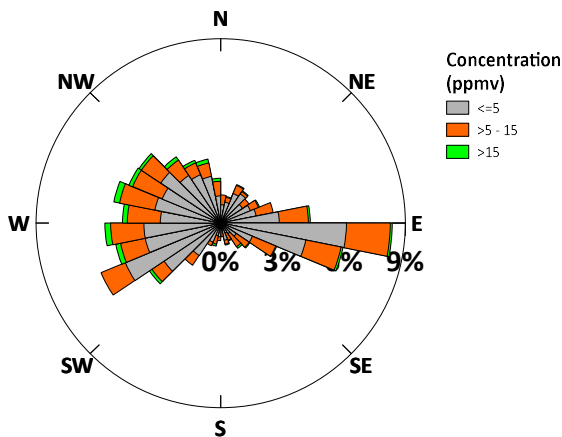


Figure 53: Hourly Monitored Particulate Matter Data

2019 PM_{2.5} Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake



2020 PM_{2.5} Concentration Rose at Cadotte Lake

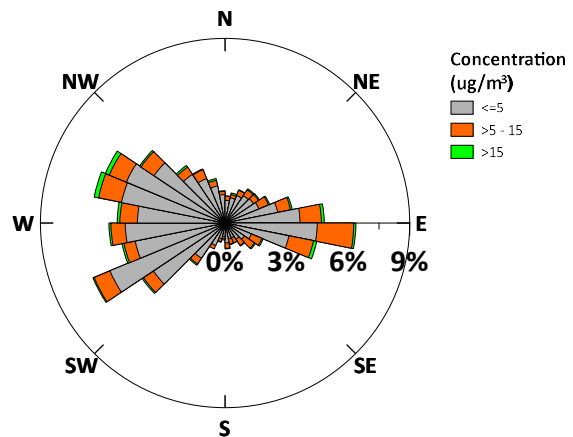


Figure 54: Particulate Matter Concentration Rose for 2019 and 2020 at the Cadotte Lake Station

8.2. Summary

The AQHI Station was deployed to both fill a spatial gap in the PRAMP Airshed and respond to the Cadotte Lake community who expressed an interest in understanding their local air quality. Generally, all concentrations were very low with AAAQOs or AAAQGs being exceeded only during periods of heavy smoke during land clearing and brush burning (late 2020) or during construction activities on land adjacent to the station. Concentration roses for PM_{2.5} and oxides of nitrogen show the strongest evidence of a relationship between elevated concentrations and wind direction. Most elevated concentrations at the AQHI station were coming from the northwest, north, and northeast directions suggesting that reclamation activities that involved diesel-powered heavy earth moving equipment were influencing air quality measurements.

9. CONCLUSIONS

PRAMP collected concentration data of THC, NMHC, TRS, SO₂, and CH₄ at Station 986, 842, and Reno continuous monitoring stations in the Peace River Area throughout 2019 and 2020; these parameters plus O₃, NO_x, and PM_{2.5} were also collected at the AQHI – Cadotte Lake station starting in late 2019. The data was summarized and analyzed using statistical methods to characterize air quality in the area. Wind speed and direction were also monitored to further understand the potential sources of substances detected by the monitoring. Triggered sampling events provided additional concentration data.

Based on year-over-year data, hourly measurements of THC, NMHC, SO₂, TRS, and CH₄ concentrations generally show a decreasing pattern between 2019 and 2020. These trends can be observed by examining the different summary statistics (average, 99th percentile, 90th percentile, etc.). Similar to previous years' analyses, it should be noted that all of the changes are incremental, particularly when considering the historically elevated concentrations of hydrocarbons at station 986 and 842.

The 2019 Chuckegg Creek Wildfire had a relatively short but noticeable impact on local air quality and observations in PRAMP's annual data analysis. The fire caused non-methane hydrocarbon concentrations to peak at levels not seen since the early days of PRAMP's monitoring efforts, prior to improvements made to emissions management for CHOP activities. The NMHC data collected by PRAMP during the fire may be considered "outlier" values.

The halting of heavy oil production (or shut-in) in the early part of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Reno operating field can be observed in PRAMP's monitoring data. From March 2020 to about July 2020, hydrocarbon data collected at the Reno station was at or near background concentrations observed during similar production shut-in events of the past. Once production resumed in July and August 2020, hydrocarbon concentrations were once again detected in the monitoring data at concentrations typically observed by PRAMP in the Reno area.

Outside of the shut-in related to the economic downturn at the beginning COVID-19 pandemic, the Reno station continues to show elevated hydrocarbon concentrations relative to current measurements at the other PRAMP monitoring sites. As has been noted in previous annual data reviews, despite being elevated, measurements at Reno are lower than the historical maximums at 986 and 842. CHOP infrastructure is much closer to the Reno Station compared to Station 986 and 842 and is likely a strong influence on the elevated measurements at that site as is the predominant southwest wind direction (putting nearby potential sources upwind of the station). The CHOP facilities nearest Station 986 and 842 are approximately 6km and 4km away; however, at the Reno Station, the same types of facilities are 300-500m away which represents an order of magnitude difference. Trees in the vicinity of the Reno monitoring station may also be impeding airflow around the site causing pollutants to accumulate due to the lack of natural dispersion. PRAMP is actively seeking a nearby alternative location for the Reno station; the new site will meet Alberta's Air Monitoring Directive siting requirements.

In 2020, there were only 2 odour complaints recorded by the AER across the entire network; this is the same number of complaints as 2019 and is the lowest number of complaints to the AER since PRAMP began compiling these data.

In late 2018, PRAMP implemented a methane-based triggered canister collection program to supplement its existing canister sampling program. Implemented in 2019, these additional air samples will be used to assess the source(s) of the methane, and to better understand any non-methane compounds that may be present when methane levels are elevated. In addition to the usual speciated hydrocarbon analysis, isotopic analysis will help identify potential sources of methane.

10. REFERENCES

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- Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP). 2017. Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines Summary. Air Policy Branch. July 2017. ISBN: 978-1-4601-3485-6. 6 pp. <http://aep.alberta.ca/air/legislation/ambient-air-quality-objectives/documents/AAQOSummary-Jun2017.pdf>
- Peace River Area Monitoring Program (PRAMP). 2016. Terms of Reference Peace River Area Monitoring Program (PRAMP). Approved May 28, 2016. <https://maportal.gov.ab.ca/EXT/MeNet/Lists/Practices/Attachments/721/PRAMP%20Terms%20of%20Reference%20Final%2028May2016.pdf>

APPENDIX A
Triggered Sample Results

APPENDIX A-1 2020 CH₄ TRIGGERED SAMPLE RESULTS

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-01-03	2020-01-24	2020-02-24	2020-02-24	2020-07-26	2020-08-21	2020-09-30	2020-10-07	2020-10-11	2020-11-11	2020-11-13
Sampled Time		1:45	3:45	8:25	18:55	21:35	1:05	2:10	2:45	22:30	2:20	16:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		6.79	9.30	7.25	6.66	7.61	6.42	6.24	5.81	5.63	6.33	7.79
Parameter	Unit	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
1-Butene	ppmv	< 0.17	< 0.18	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.16	< 0.15	< 0.14	< 0.16
Acetylene	ppmv	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.13
cis-2-Butene	ppmv	< 0.07	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
Ethane	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2
Ethylacetylene	ppmv	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.10	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09
Ethylene	ppmv	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11
Isobutane	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2
Isobutylene	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2
Methane	ppmv	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	5.4	2.4	4.5	4.6	2.1	3.4	3.0
n-Butane	ppmv	< 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
n-Propane	ppmv	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11
Propylene	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2
Propyne	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2
trans-2-Butene	ppmv	< 0.16	< 0.16	< 0.13	< 0.14	< 0.13	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.13	< 0.14
2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
2-Ethylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
2-Methylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
3-Methylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Butyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Carbon disulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	1.90	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Carbonyl sulphide	ppbv	0.80	< 0.5	0.50	0.50	< 0.4	1.70	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Dimethyl disulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-01-03	2020-01-24	2020-02-24	2020-02-24	2020-07-26	2020-08-21	2020-09-30	2020-10-07	2020-10-11	2020-11-11	2020-11-13
Sampled Time		1:45	3:45	8:25	18:55	21:35	1:05	2:10	2:45	22:30	2:20	16:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		6.79	9.30	7.25	6.66	7.61	6.42	6.24	5.81	5.63	6.33	7.79
Dimethyl sulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Ethyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Ethyl sulphide	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Hydrogen sulphide	ppbv	1.9	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	1.2	< 0.5	3.4	1.7	< 0.4	< 0.5
Isobutyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Isopropyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Methyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Pentyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Propyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
tert-Butyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Thiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.04	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1-Dichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.06	0.06	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.09	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.08
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 1.4	< 1.3	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.3	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.3
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.09	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.08	0.23	< 0.08	0.15	< 0.07	< 0.08
1,2-Dibromoethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.08	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.05
1,2-Dichloroethane	ppbv	0.04	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.13	< 0.02	0.05	< 0.01	< 0.02
1,2-Dichloropropane	ppbv	0.03	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,3-Butadiene	ppbv	0.05	0.05	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-01-03	2020-01-24	2020-02-24	2020-02-24	2020-07-26	2020-08-21	2020-09-30	2020-10-07	2020-10-11	2020-11-11	2020-11-13
Sampled Time		1:45	3:45	8:25	18:55	21:35	1:05	2:10	2:45	22:30	2:20	16:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		6.79	9.30	7.25	6.66	7.61	6.42	6.24	5.81	5.63	6.33	7.79
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
1,4-Dioxane	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
1-Butene	ppbv	0.25	0.60	0.06	0.45	< 0.03	0.56	0.64	0.22	0.38	0.58	0.45
1-Hexene	ppbv	0.38	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.16	< 0.03
1-Pentene	ppbv	0.08	0.07	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.34	0.30
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02
2,2-Dimethylbutane	ppbv	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.14	0.07	< 0.02	0.14	0.10	0.03	0.14	0.14
2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02
2,3-Dimethylbutane	ppbv	0.08	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.22	0.17	< 0.03	< 0.03
2,3-Dimethylpentane	ppbv	0.06	0.08	0.36	0.37	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.06	< 0.03	< 0.03
2,4-Dimethylpentane	ppbv	0.05	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.18	< 0.01	0.06	< 0.02	0.07	0.02	0.09	< 0.02
2-Methylheptane	ppbv	< 0.02	0.04	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02
2-Methylhexane	ppbv	0.05	0.10	0.30	0.29	0.13	< 0.02	0.12	0.09	0.16	< 0.01	< 0.02
2-Methylpentane	ppbv	0.11	0.29	0.63	0.63	0.05	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.19
3-Methylheptane	ppbv	0.12	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.11	< 0.03	0.11	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
3-Methylhexane	ppbv	0.09	0.07	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.11	< 0.03	0.12	0.14	0.23	0.14	< 0.03
3-Methylpentane	ppbv	0.09	0.10	0.31	0.33	0.18	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.06	0.17	0.15
Acetone	ppbv	0.9	1.9	1.6	3.7	< 0.6	6.8	6.3	3.8	7.8	3.8	2.5
Acrolein	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Benzene	ppbv	0.21	0.25	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.08	0.23	0.19	0.13	0.15	0.28	0.28
Benzyl chloride	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Bromodichloromethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Bromoform	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.10	< 0.03	0.08	< 0.03	< 0.03
Bromomethane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-01-03	2020-01-24	2020-02-24	2020-02-24	2020-07-26	2020-08-21	2020-09-30	2020-10-07	2020-10-11	2020-11-11	2020-11-13
Sampled Time		1:45	3:45	8:25	18:55	21:35	1:05	2:10	2:45	22:30	2:20	16:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		6.79	9.30	7.25	6.66	7.61	6.42	6.24	5.81	5.63	6.33	7.79
Carbon disulfide	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.15	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.23	< 0.01	< 0.02
Carbon tetrachloride	ppbv	0.06	0.11	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.14	0.06	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.15
Chlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Chloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.10	0.26	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Chloroform	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.19	0.19	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.08	0.08	0.08	< 0.03	< 0.03
Chloromethane	ppbv	0.51	0.65	0.39	0.39	0.05	0.63	0.82	0.62	0.67	< 0.03	0.85
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.03	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
cis-2-Butene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
cis-2-Pentene	ppbv	0.04	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.13	< 0.03	< 0.03
Cyclohexane	ppbv	0.28	0.29	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.13	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.36	< 0.03
Cyclopentane	ppbv	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.55	0.12	0.74	0.10	0.23	2.13
Dibromochloromethane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02
Ethanol	ppbv	0.6	2.2	0.9	1.3	< 0.4	4.2	5.1	4.6	10.9	12.6	1.6
Ethyl acetate	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Ethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.23	< 0.02	0.16	< 0.01	< 0.02
Freon-11	ppbv	0.21	0.36	0.26	0.26	0.07	0.17	0.45	0.38	0.41	0.33	0.47
Freon-113	ppbv	0.04	0.12	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.19
Freon-114	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.11	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Freon-12	ppbv	0.52	0.64	0.42	0.42	< 0.03	0.46	0.76	0.61	0.70	0.53	0.74
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	ppbv	< 0.87	< 0.80	< 0.74	< 0.76	< 0.74	< 0.76	< 0.77	< 0.80	< 0.76	< 0.72	< 0.78
Isobutane	ppbv	0.43	1.00	0.49	0.41	0.30	0.42	1.50	1.11	1.25	0.85	1.25
Isopentane	ppbv	0.32	0.85	0.55	0.53	0.16	0.31	0.92	1.14	0.88	0.91	1.34
Isoprene	ppbv	0.09	< 0.02	0.25	< 0.02	0.13	1.08	0.14	< 0.02	0.13	< 0.01	< 0.02
Isopropyl alcohol	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	2.90	0.70	< 0.6	1.0	4.10	2.2

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-01-03	2020-01-24	2020-02-24	2020-02-24	2020-07-26	2020-08-21	2020-09-30	2020-10-07	2020-10-11	2020-11-11	2020-11-13
Sampled Time		1:45	3:45	8:25	18:55	21:35	1:05	2:10	2:45	22:30	2:20	16:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		6.79	9.30	7.25	6.66	7.61	6.42	6.24	5.81	5.63	6.33	7.79
Isopropylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.10	0.10	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02
m,p-Xylene	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.05	0.35	< 0.05	0.27	< 0.04	< 0.05
m-Diethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
m-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.14	< 0.13	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.13
Methyl butyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.87	< 0.80	< 0.74	< 0.76	< 0.74	< 0.76	< 0.77	< 0.80	< 0.76	< 0.72	< 0.78
Methyl ethyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5
Methyl isobutyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Methyl methacrylate	ppbv	< 0.12	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11
Methyl tert butyl ether	ppbv	0.11	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.05
Methylcyclohexane	ppbv	0.15	0.20	0.58	0.59	0.05	< 0.02	0.16	0.11	0.16	< 0.01	< 0.02
Methylcyclopentane	ppbv	0.13	0.12	0.44	0.49	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.24	0.19
Methylene chloride	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.50	< 0.4	< 0.5
n-Butane	ppbv	0.65	1.81	0.78	0.46	0.86	0.42	0.48	0.57	2.44	0.38	1.38
n-Decane	ppbv	0.26	0.14	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	0.11	0.13	0.11	< 0.09	< 0.09
n-Dodecane	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
n-Heptane	ppbv	0.24	0.22	0.51	0.52	0.22	< 0.02	0.18	0.15	0.29	< 0.01	< 0.02
n-Hexane	ppbv	0.17	0.14	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.25	< 0.02	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.28	0.31
n-Nonane	ppbv	< 0.02	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.13	0.16	0.09	< 0.01	< 0.02
n-Octane	ppbv	0.13	0.08	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.06	< 0.03	0.13	0.11	0.11	< 0.03	< 0.03
n-Pentane	ppbv	0.20	0.80	0.20	< 0.2	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.40	0.80
n-Propylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.09	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.08
n-Undecane	ppbv	< 0.9	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.8
Naphthalene	ppbv	< 0.9	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.8
o-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02
o-Xylene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.27	0.22	0.15	< 0.01	< 0.02

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-01-03	2020-01-24	2020-02-24	2020-02-24	2020-07-26	2020-08-21	2020-09-30	2020-10-07	2020-10-11	2020-11-11	2020-11-13
Sampled Time		1:45	3:45	8:25	18:55	21:35	1:05	2:10	2:45	22:30	2:20	16:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		6.79	9.30	7.25	6.66	7.61	6.42	6.24	5.81	5.63	6.33	7.79
p-Diethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
p-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.12	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11
Styrene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.27	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
Tetrachloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
Tetrahydrofuran	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Toluene	ppbv	0.30	0.47	0.57	0.66	< 0.01	0.23	0.38	0.24	0.21	0.32	0.24
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppbv	0.03	0.02	< 0.01	0.02	0.42	4.80	5.86	1.43	1.35	9.88	1.69
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
trans-2-Butene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.02
trans-2-Pentene	ppbv	0.05	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Trichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
Vinyl acetate	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Vinyl chloride	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03

APPENDIX A-2 2020 NMHC TRIGGERED SAMPLE RESULTS

Station		Reno	Reno	842b	986c	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-07-21	2020-07-26	2020-08-12	2020-11-14	2020-12-03
Sampled Time		22:50	20:40	12:35	21:20	15:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.40	0.48	0.38	0.34	0.91
Parameter	Unit	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
1-Butene	ppmv	< 0.15	< 0.16	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.16
Acetylene	ppmv	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.12	< 0.11	< 0.12
cis-2-Butene	ppmv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
Ethane	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2
Ethylacetylene	ppmv	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.08	< 0.09
Ethylene	ppmv	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.11
Isobutane	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2
Isobutylene	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2
Methane	ppmv	2.7	2.7	1.5	2.5	2.5
n-Butane	ppmv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
n-Propane	ppmv	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.11
Propylene	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2
Propyne	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2
trans-2-Butene	ppmv	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.13	< 0.13	< 0.14
2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
2-Ethylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
2-Methylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
3-Methylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
Butyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
Carbon disulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Carbonyl sulphide	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	1.7	< 0.4	2.5
Dimethyl disulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3

Station		Reno	Reno	842b	986c	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-07-21	2020-07-26	2020-08-12	2020-11-14	2020-12-03
Sampled Time		22:50	20:40	12:35	21:20	15:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.40	0.48	0.38	0.34	0.91
Dimethyl sulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Ethyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
Ethyl sulphide	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
Hydrogen sulphide	ppbv	0.60	< 0.5	1.1	< 0.4	< 0.5
Isobutyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
Isopropyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
Methyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Pentyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Propyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
tert-Butyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
Thiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.08
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1-Dichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.09
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.07	0.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 1.2	< 1.3	< 1.2	< 1.1	< 1.2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.07	0.31
1,2-Dibromoethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.05
1,2-Dichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.18
1,2-Dichloropropane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.04
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.23
1,3-Butadiene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.23

Station		Reno	Reno	842b	986c	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-07-21	2020-07-26	2020-08-12	2020-11-14	2020-12-03
Sampled Time		22:50	20:40	12:35	21:20	15:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.40	0.48	0.38	0.34	0.91
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
1,4-Dioxane	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
1-Butene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.97	2.10	2.14
1-Hexene	ppbv	0.05	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.28	0.33
1-Pentene	ppbv	0.07	< 0.02	0.33	1.35	0.78
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02
2,2-Dimethylbutane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.33	0.10
2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.14
2,3-Dimethylbutane	ppbv	< 0.03	0.16	0.06	0.52	0.2
2,3-Dimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.77	0.07
2,4-Dimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.26	< 0.02
2-Methylheptane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	1.62	< 0.02
2-Methylhexane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	1.62	0.14
2-Methylpentane	ppbv	0.03	0.03	0.10	1.35	0.20
3-Methylheptane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.53	0.10
3-Methylhexane	ppbv	< 0.03	0.11	< 0.03	2.63	0.12
3-Methylpentane	ppbv	0.17	0.18	< 0.01	1.17	0.16
Acetone	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	6.9	6.9	15.1
Acrolein	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	0.8	1.3
Benzene	ppbv	0.08	< 0.02	< 0.01	1.25	1.04
Benzyl chloride	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Bromodichloromethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Bromoform	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Bromomethane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02

Station		Reno	Reno	842b	986c	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-07-21	2020-07-26	2020-08-12	2020-11-14	2020-12-03
Sampled Time		22:50	20:40	12:35	21:20	15:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.40	0.48	0.38	0.34	0.91
Carbon disulfide	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.35	< 0.02
Carbon tetrachloride	ppbv	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.25
Chlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.04
Chloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.3	0.03
Chloroform	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.09
Chloromethane	ppbv	0.06	0.06	0.80	1.09	0.32
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.09
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
cis-2-Butene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.1
cis-2-Pentene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.45	0.26	0.12
Cyclohexane	ppbv	< 0.03	0.31	< 0.03	11.8	0.29
Cyclopentane	ppbv	0.16	0.16	0.58	0.6	0.83
Dibromochloromethane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.06	< 0.01	< 0.02
Ethanol	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	7.1	9.5	133.0
Ethyl acetate	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	0.7	< 0.6
Ethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.29	0.37
Freon-11	ppbv	0.07	0.07	0.33	0.36	0.57
Freon-113	ppbv	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.21
Freon-114	ppbv	0.11	0.12	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.08
Freon-12	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.52	0.50	< 0.03
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	ppbv	< 0.76	< 0.78	< 0.72	< 0.70	< 0.78
Isobutane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.30	1.85	< 0.03
Isopentane	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.10	4.94	1.91
Isoprene	ppbv	0.10	0.23	0.85	< 0.01	0.28
Isopropyl alcohol	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	4.4	1.3	81.0

Station		Reno	Reno	842b	986c	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-07-21	2020-07-26	2020-08-12	2020-11-14	2020-12-03
Sampled Time		22:50	20:40	12:35	21:20	15:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.40	0.48	0.38	0.34	0.91
Isopropylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02
m,p-Xylene	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.04	0.62	< 0.05
m-Diethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
m-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.12	< 0.11	0.17
Methyl butyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.76	< 0.78	< 0.72	< 0.70	< 0.78
Methyl ethyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	1.2
Methyl isobutyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Methyl methacrylate	ppbv	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.11
Methyl tert butyl ether	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.05
Methylcyclohexane	ppbv	0.02	0.03	< 0.01	6.73	0.15
Methylcyclopentane	ppbv	0.17	0.18	< 0.03	2.46	0.14
Methylene chloride	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5
n-Butane	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.23	1.61	1.71
n-Decane	ppbv	0.17	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.08	0.15
n-Dodecane	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
n-Heptane	ppbv	0.23	0.23	< 0.01	6.10	0.19
n-Hexane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	3.71	0.19
n-Nonane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.21	0.15
n-Octane	ppbv	0.07	< 0.03	< 0.03	1.42	0.18
n-Pentane	ppbv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	5.2	1.0
n-Propylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.07	< 0.07	< 0.08
n-Undecane	ppbv	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.8
Naphthalene	ppbv	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.8
o-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.15
o-Xylene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.34	0.33

Station		Reno	Reno	842b	986c	Reno
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2020-07-21	2020-07-26	2020-08-12	2020-11-14	2020-12-03
Sampled Time		22:50	20:40	12:35	21:20	15:55
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.40	0.48	0.38	0.34	0.91
p-Diethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
p-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.11
Styrene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.45
Tetrachloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
Tetrahydrofuran	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Toluene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.16	3.15	0.73
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppbv	0.87	0.25	2.69	2.80	69.00
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
trans-2-Butene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02
trans-2-Pentene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Trichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
Vinyl acetate	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6
Vinyl chloride	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03

APPENDIX A-4 2019 CH₄ TRIGGERED SAMPLE RESULTS

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno**	986b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-02-17	2019-02-20	2019-02-23	2019-02-24	2019-03-08	2019-03-10	2019-03-16	2019-03-29	2019-04-10	2019-06-14
Sampled Time		19:25	22:05	20:15	19:35	22:20	8:25	15:35	1:55	21:20	1:10
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		5.95	5.50	17.24	11.33	9.92	5.93	6.05	6.56	5.86	7.75
Parameter	Unit	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
1-Butene	ppmv	< 0.15	< 0.16	< 0.16	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.16
Acetylene	ppmv	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.13	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.13
cis-2-Butene	ppmv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07
Ethane	ppmv	0.20	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Ethylacetylene	ppmv	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.10	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.10
Ethylene	ppmv	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.12
Isobutane	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Isobutylene	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Methane	ppmv	3.00	2.30	6.10	4.10	2.80	14.40	2.40	2.30	2.90	2.60
n-Butane	ppmv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
n-Propane	ppmv	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.12
Propylene	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Propyne	ppmv	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
trans-2-Butene	ppmv	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.15	< 0.14	< 0.13	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.14	< 0.15
2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	n/a	< 0.5
2-Ethylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	n/a	< 0.3
2-Methylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	n/a	< 0.3
3-Methylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	n/a	< 0.5
Butyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	n/a	< 0.5
Carbon disulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	n/a	< 0.3
Carbonyl sulphide	ppbv	2.60	3.00	< 0.5	< 0.5	1.60	1.80	1.20	1.20	n/a	1.00
Dimethyl disulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	n/a	< 0.3
Dimethyl sulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	n/a	< 0.3

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno**	986b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-02-17	2019-02-20	2019-02-23	2019-02-24	2019-03-08	2019-03-10	2019-03-16	2019-03-29	2019-04-10	2019-06-14
Sampled Time		19:25	22:05	20:15	19:35	22:20	8:25	15:35	1:55	21:20	1:10
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		5.95	5.50	17.24	11.33	9.92	5.93	6.05	6.56	5.86	7.75
Ethyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	n/a	< 0.5
Ethyl sulphide	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	n/a	< 0.5
Hydrogen sulphide	ppbv	2.50	3.30	< 0.2	< 0.2	3.30	3.50	3.50	2.20	n/a	3.40
Isobutyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	n/a	< 0.5
Isopropyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	n/a	< 0.5
Methyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	n/a	< 0.3
Pentyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	n/a	< 0.7
Propyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	n/a	< 0.7
tert-Butyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	n/a	< 0.5
Thiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	n/a	< 0.3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.17	< 0.03	< 0.02	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.20	< 0.03	< 0.02	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.21	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1-Dichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.22	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.23	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.07	0.22	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 1.2	< 1.3	< 1.3	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.3
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.07	0.49	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08
1,2-Dibromoethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.17	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.04	0.18	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
1,2-Dichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.28	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
1,2-Dichloropropane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.22	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.50	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,3-Butadiene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.24	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno**	986b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-02-17	2019-02-20	2019-02-23	2019-02-24	2019-03-08	2019-03-10	2019-03-16	2019-03-29	2019-04-10	2019-06-14
Sampled Time		19:25	22:05	20:15	19:35	22:20	8:25	15:35	1:55	21:20	1:10
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		5.95	5.50	17.24	11.33	9.92	5.93	6.05	6.56	5.86	7.75
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7
1,4-Dioxane	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7
1-Butene	ppbv	0.79	< 0.03	0.04	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.64	0.17	0.48	< 0.03	4.15
1-Hexene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.43	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1-Pentene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.24	< 0.02	0.04	< 0.02	0.54
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.25	< 0.02	0.03	< 0.02	< 0.02
2,2-Dimethylbutane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.06	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.29	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.26	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
2,3-Dimethylbutane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.17	0.06	0.06	0.43	< 0.03	0.04	< 0.03	< 0.03
2,3-Dimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.06	< 0.03	0.03	0.33	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
2,4-Dimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.27	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
2-Methylheptane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.24	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
2-Methylhexane	ppbv	0.03	< 0.02	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.40	< 0.02	0.14	< 0.02	< 0.02
2-Methylpentane	ppbv	0.23	0.08	0.57	0.28	0.34	0.98	0.10	0.14	0.05	< 0.02
3-Methylheptane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.26	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
3-Methylhexane	ppbv	0.05	< 0.03	0.13	0.04	0.12	0.41	< 0.03	0.13	< 0.03	< 0.03
3-Methylpentane	ppbv	0.12	< 0.02	0.38	0.17	0.17	0.66	0.03	0.14	< 0.02	< 0.02
Acetone	ppbv	3.30	< 0.6	0.70	< 0.6	2.10	2.40	3.00	2.60	12.60	17.30
Acrolein	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.50	< 0.5
Benzene	ppbv	0.26	< 0.02	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.69	0.07	0.20	< 0.02	0.80
Benzyl chloride	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7
Bromodichloromethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.16	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Bromoform	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.12	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.05
Bromomethane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.23	< 0.02	0.08	< 0.02	< 0.02
Carbon disulfide	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.11	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.12	0.22

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno**	986b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-02-17	2019-02-20	2019-02-23	2019-02-24	2019-03-08	2019-03-10	2019-03-16	2019-03-29	2019-04-10	2019-06-14
Sampled Time		19:25	22:05	20:15	19:35	22:20	8:25	15:35	1:55	21:20	1:10
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		5.95	5.50	17.24	11.33	9.92	5.93	6.05	6.56	5.86	7.75
Carbon tetrachloride	ppbv	0.03	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.22	0.07	0.23	< 0.02	0.05
Chlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.22	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Chloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.24	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.06
Chloroform	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.24	< 0.03	0.07	< 0.03	< 0.03
Chloromethane	ppbv	0.50	0.49	0.54	0.48	0.56	0.83	0.53	0.58	0.55	0.78
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.23	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.11	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07
cis-2-Butene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.25	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
cis-2-Pentene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.23	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Cyclohexane	ppbv	0.11	< 0.03	0.79	0.29	0.19	0.92	< 0.03	0.14	< 0.03	< 0.03
Cyclopentane	ppbv	0.04	< 0.02	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.52	< 0.02	6.85	< 0.02	< 0.02
Dibromochloromethane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.13	0.05	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Ethanol	ppbv	2.20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2.20	2.10	< 0.5	1.90	2.50	6.20
Ethyl acetate	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7
Ethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.51	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Freon-11	ppbv	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.49	0.20	< 0.03	0.15	0.16
Freon-113	ppbv	0.03	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.33	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Freon-114	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.15	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Freon-12	ppbv	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.67	0.44	0.25	0.43	0.36
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	ppbv	< 0.76	< 0.79	< 0.81	< 0.76	< 0.74	< 0.76	< 0.77	< 0.76	< 0.76	< 0.82
Isobutane	ppbv	2.30	0.31	0.85	0.83	1.42	20.80	0.36	0.40	0.24	2.81
Isopentane	ppbv	0.94	0.30	1.20	0.87	0.95	5.21	0.30	0.69	0.28	0.19
Isoprene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.18	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	1.25
Isopropyl alcohol	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	0.80
Isopropylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.27	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno**	986b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-02-17	2019-02-20	2019-02-23	2019-02-24	2019-03-08	2019-03-10	2019-03-16	2019-03-29	2019-04-10	2019-06-14
Sampled Time		19:25	22:05	20:15	19:35	22:20	8:25	15:35	1:55	21:20	1:10
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		5.95	5.50	17.24	11.33	9.92	5.93	6.05	6.56	5.86	7.75
m,p-Xylene	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.04	0.79	< 0.05	0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
m-Diethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.27	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07
m-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.13	< 0.12	< 0.12	0.25	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.13
Methyl butyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.76	< 0.79	< 0.81	< 0.76	< 0.74	< 0.76	< 0.77	< 0.76	< 0.76	< 0.82
Methyl ethyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Methyl isobutyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7
Methyl methacrylate	ppbv	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	0.22	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.12
Methyl tert butyl ether	ppbv	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.04	0.22	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Methylcyclohexane	ppbv	0.22	0.05	0.75	0.33	0.42	0.67	< 0.02	0.05	0.16	< 0.02
Methylcyclopentane	ppbv	0.23	0.07	0.62	0.33	0.37	0.73	< 0.03	0.20	0.11	< 0.03
Methylene chloride	ppbv	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
n-Butane	ppbv	2.89	0.49	0.83	0.89	2.12	23.90	0.56	0.65	0.25	0.52
n-Decane	ppbv	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.10	< 0.09	< 0.09	0.26	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.10
n-Dodecane	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7
n-Heptane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.05	0.70	< 0.02	0.47	< 0.02	< 0.02
n-Hexane	ppbv	0.08	< 0.02	0.08	< 0.02	0.33	1.21	< 0.02	0.31	< 0.02	< 0.02
n-Nonane	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.30	0.03	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.16
n-Octane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.33	< 0.03	0.09	< 0.03	0.11
n-Pentane	ppbv	0.60	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.80	3.50	0.20	0.30	< 0.2	0.20
n-Propylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.07	0.24	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08
n-Undecane	ppbv	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8
Naphthalene	ppbv	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8
o-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.24	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02
o-Xylene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.53	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
p-Diethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.23	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.12

Station		Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno	Reno**	986b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-02-17	2019-02-20	2019-02-23	2019-02-24	2019-03-08	2019-03-10	2019-03-16	2019-03-29	2019-04-10	2019-06-14
Sampled Time		19:25	22:05	20:15	19:35	22:20	8:25	15:35	1:55	21:20	1:10
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		5.95	5.50	17.24	11.33	9.92	5.93	6.05	6.56	5.86	7.75
p-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.10	0.49	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.12
Styrene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.42	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.22	0.45
Tetrachloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.24	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07
Tetrahydrofuran	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7
Toluene	ppbv	0.32	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.12	0.62	< 0.02	1.74	0.85	0.75
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.23	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.97
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.09	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.07
trans-2-Butene	ppbv	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.27	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
trans-2-Pentene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.21	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Trichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.21	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07
Vinyl acetate	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7
Vinyl chloride	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.18	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03

Note:

* Canister event recorded on March 7 at Reno station was not collected. Due to running empty of spare canisters, there was no canister available for this canister event.

** RSC analysis (Method NA-024) was not performed on this sample due to laboratory equipment failure.

APPENDIX A-4 2019 NMHC TRIGGERED SAMPLE RESULTS

Station		Reno	Reno	986b	842b	Reno	Reno	Reno	842b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-03-18	2019-03-19	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-10-17	2019-11-05	2019-11-15
Sampled Time		21:55	18:30	5:55	6:05	7:15	20:45	22:15	14:15
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.32	0.67	0.62	0.39	0.37	0.73	0.34	0.36
Parameter	Unit	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
1-Butene	ppmv	< 0.15	< 0.15	< 0.13	< 0.15	< 0.14	< 0.17	< 0.16	< 0.15
Acetylene	ppmv	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.10	< 0.12	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.12	< 0.12
cis-2-Butene	ppmv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.05	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06
Ethane	ppmv	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Ethylacetylene	ppmv	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.08	< 0.09	< 0.09	< 0.10	< 0.09	< 0.09
Ethylene	ppmv	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.09	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.12	< 0.11	< 0.11
Isobutane	ppmv	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Isobutylene	ppmv	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Methane	ppmv	1.90	2.10	2.20	2.00	2.10	2.20	1.90	1.90
n-Butane	ppmv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
n-Propane	ppmv	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.09	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.12	< 0.11	< 0.11
Propylene	ppmv	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Propyne	ppmv	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
trans-2-Butene	ppmv	< 0.13	< 0.14	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.13	< 0.15	< 0.14	< 0.14
2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
2-Ethylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
2-Methylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
3-Methylthiophene	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Butyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Carbon disulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Carbonyl sulphide	ppbv	1.10	0.60	1.70	< 0.4	< 0.4	0.50	1.30	0.60
Dimethyl disulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	0.50	< 0.3	< 0.3
Dimethyl sulphide	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	1.20	< 0.3	< 0.3

Station		Reno	Reno	986b	842b	Reno	Reno	Reno	842b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-03-18	2019-03-19	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-10-17	2019-11-05	2019-11-15
Sampled Time		21:55	18:30	5:55	6:05	7:15	20:45	22:15	14:15
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.32	0.67	0.62	0.39	0.37	0.73	0.34	0.36
Ethyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Ethyl sulphide	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Hydrogen sulphide	ppbv	1.60	1.90	1.10	1.50	1.00	1.50	< 0.2	1.40
Isobutyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Isopropyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Methyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Pentyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
Propyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
tert-Butyl mercaptan	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Thiophene	ppbv	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1-Dichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.05	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.08	< 0.06	0.15	0.14	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.0	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.3	< 1.2	< 1.2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.08	< 0.06	0.18	0.14	0.29	0.37	0.31
1,2-Dibromoethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
1,2-Dichloroethane	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02
1,2-Dichloropropane	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.08
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.13	0.14
1,3-Butadiene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	4.48	2.67	2.97	1.19	0.07	1.30
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5

Station		Reno	Reno	986b	842b	Reno	Reno	Reno	842b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-03-18	2019-03-19	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-10-17	2019-11-05	2019-11-15
Sampled Time		21:55	18:30	5:55	6:05	7:15	20:45	22:15	14:15
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.32	0.67	0.62	0.39	0.37	0.73	0.34	0.36
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
1,4-Dioxane	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
1-Butene	ppbv	1.23	< 0.03	8.73	7.93	6.02	5.70	0.96	3.20
1-Hexene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.92	1.01	0.48	0.27	0.44
1-Pentene	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	1.35	1.45	1.60	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.30
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
2,2-Dimethylbutane	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.10	0.11
2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.09	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.14	0.10
2,3-Dimethylbutane	ppbv	< 0.03	0.06	0.52	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.29	0.20	0.15
2,3-Dimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.03	0.17	0.12	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.09	0.05	0.06
2,4-Dimethylpentane	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.13	0.11
2-Methylheptane	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.10	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.10	0.11	< 0.02
2-Methylhexane	ppbv	0.03	0.24	0.08	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.07	0.06	0.06
2-Methylpentane	ppbv	0.18	0.35	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.21	0.26	0.20
3-Methylheptane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.07	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.12	0.12
3-Methylhexane	ppbv	0.05	0.36	0.05	0.18	0.20	0.10	0.08	0.10
3-Methylpentane	ppbv	0.08	0.24	0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.14	0.26	0.17
Acetone	ppbv	5.60	3.80	27.30	19.70	21.60	30.70	1.40	7.60
Acrolein	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	12.10	5.40	7.20	5.50	< 0.5	1.90
Benzene	ppbv	0.43	< 0.02	11.90	6.43	8.29	6.99	0.23	4.17
Benzyl chloride	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
Bromodichloromethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Bromoform	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Bromomethane	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.03
Carbon disulfide	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.11	< 0.02

Station		Reno	Reno	986b	842b	Reno	Reno	Reno	842b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-03-18	2019-03-19	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-10-17	2019-11-05	2019-11-15
Sampled Time		21:55	18:30	5:55	6:05	7:15	20:45	22:15	14:15
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.32	0.67	0.62	0.39	0.37	0.73	0.34	0.36
Carbon tetrachloride	ppbv	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.05	< 0.01	0.14	0.05	0.11
Chlorobenzene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.05
Chloroethane	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Chloroform	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.04	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.03
Chloromethane	ppbv	0.81	0.64	1.62	1.03	1.06	0.91	0.50	0.73
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.05	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06
cis-2-Butene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	1.34	0.92	0.91	0.72	0.03	0.21
cis-2-Pentene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	1.33	0.21	0.18	0.48	0.19	0.19
Cyclohexane	ppbv	< 0.03	0.66	0.06	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.23	0.25	0.16
Cyclopentane	ppbv	< 0.01	2.18	0.87	1.76	< 0.01	1.06	0.58	0.53
Dibromochloromethane	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Ethanol	ppbv	2.80	< 0.5	7.20	5.20	3.90	8.10	1.40	9.50
Ethyl acetate	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
Ethylbenzene	ppbv	0.11	< 0.02	0.53	0.63	0.70	0.52	0.38	0.42
Freon-11	ppbv	0.32	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.18	0.55	0.11	0.20
Freon-113	ppbv	0.04	< 0.02	0.06	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Freon-114	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Freon-12	ppbv	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.39	0.34	0.76	0.49	0.59
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	ppbv	< 0.73	< 0.76	< 0.64	< 0.74	< 0.72	< 0.83	< 0.78	< 0.76
Isobutane	ppbv	1.88	0.90	3.80	2.58	0.74	2.57	0.64	1.84
Isopentane	ppbv	0.54	1.03	0.51	0.35	0.30	1.53	0.50	0.53
Isoprene	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	1.32	0.88	0.83	0.57	0.17	0.35
Isopropyl alcohol	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	0.90	< 0.6	< 0.6	0.80	< 0.6	< 0.6
Isopropylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.03	< 0.02	< 0.02

Station		Reno	Reno	986b	842b	Reno	Reno	Reno	842b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-03-18	2019-03-19	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-10-17	2019-11-05	2019-11-15
Sampled Time		21:55	18:30	5:55	6:05	7:15	20:45	22:15	14:15
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.32	0.67	0.62	0.39	0.37	0.73	0.34	0.36
m,p-Xylene	ppbv	0.45	< 0.05	0.93	1.23	1.27	0.79	0.65	0.50
m-Diethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.09	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07	0.28	< 0.06
m-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.12	< 0.12	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.26	0.21	0.24
Methyl butyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.73	< 0.76	< 0.64	< 0.74	< 0.72	< 0.83	< 0.78	< 0.76
Methyl ethyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	4.70	2.70	3.40	2.80	< 0.5	1.00
Methyl isobutyl ketone	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	0.70	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
Methyl methacrylate	ppbv	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.09	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.12	< 0.11	0.23
Methyl tert butyl ether	ppbv	< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Methylcyclohexane	ppbv	0.15	1.01	0.08	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.14	0.25	0.12
Methylcyclopentane	ppbv	0.13	0.59	0.12	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.17	0.31	0.18
Methylene chloride	ppbv	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
n-Butane	ppbv	2.13	1.13	2.87	1.94	2.19	2.88	0.40	2.46
n-Decane	ppbv	< 0.09	< 0.09	0.15	0.15	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.23
n-Dodecane	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
n-Heptane	ppbv	0.09	< 0.02	0.50	0.29	0.40	0.36	0.13	0.17
n-Hexane	ppbv	0.32	0.18	0.63	0.45	0.53	0.47	0.08	0.28
n-Nonane	ppbv	0.05	< 0.02	0.26	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.19
n-Octane	ppbv	0.08	< 0.03	0.45	0.24	0.30	0.25	0.17	0.21
n-Pentane	ppbv	0.90	0.40	1.10	0.80	0.90	1.70	0.30	0.60
n-Propylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.07	< 0.08	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.23	0.20	0.21
n-Undecane	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8
Naphthalene	ppbv	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8
o-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.04	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.08
o-Xylene	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.38	0.16	0.24
p-Diethylbenzene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07	0.57	< 0.06

Station		Reno	Reno	986b	842b	Reno	Reno	Reno	842b
Sampled Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		2019-03-18	2019-03-19	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-05-30	2019-10-17	2019-11-05	2019-11-15
Sampled Time		21:55	18:30	5:55	6:05	7:15	20:45	22:15	14:15
Triggered Concentration (ppm)		0.32	0.67	0.62	0.39	0.37	0.73	0.34	0.36
p-Ethyltoluene	ppbv	< 0.10	< 0.11	< 0.09	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.12	0.20	0.22
Styrene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.82	1.08	1.07	0.63	< 0.06	0.60
Tetrachloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.05	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06
Tetrahydrofuran	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
Toluene	ppbv	1.85	0.10	5.80	4.85	5.35	3.46	0.52	1.74
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.14	3.40	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	2.37
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.05	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06
trans-2-Butene	ppbv	< 0.01	< 0.02	1.78	1.13	1.08	0.94	0.04	0.29
trans-2-Pentene	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.47	0.37	0.34	0.47	< 0.03	0.18
Trichloroethylene	ppbv	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.05	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.07	< 0.06	< 0.06
Vinyl acetate	ppbv	< 0.6	< 0.6	2.20	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.7	< 0.6	< 0.6
Vinyl chloride	ppbv	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03

Note:

* Canister event recorded on June 13 at the Reno station is not a real event. The canister system was triggered due to HC analyzer malfunction.