



# 2013 Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS)

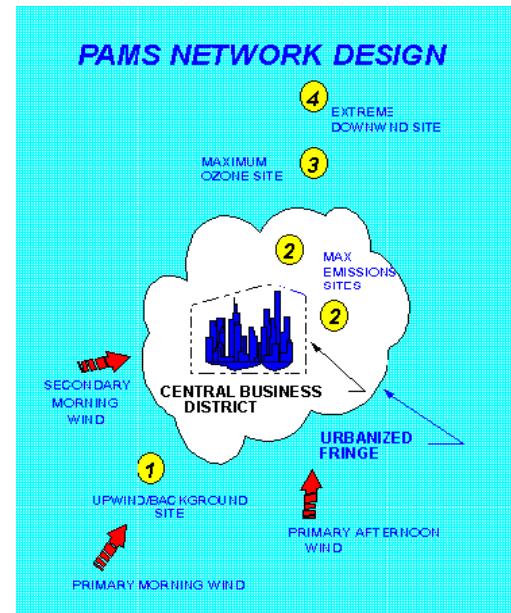
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

## PHOTOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT MONITORING STATIONS (PAMS)

Most ground-level ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is formed as the result of oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) reacting in the presence of sunlight. As a result, it is necessary to measure these ozone forming pollutants, also known as precursor pollutants, to effectively evaluate strategies for reducing ozone levels. The Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) network was established for this purpose. Data from the PAMS network is used to better characterize the nature and extent of the O<sub>3</sub> problem, track VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emission inventory reductions, assess air quality trends, and make attainment/nonattainment decisions. PAMS monitor both criteria and non-criteria pollutants including ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), and specific VOCs, including several carbonyls that are important in ozone formation. In addition, the measurement of specific weather parameters (e.g. wind speed/direction, temperature) is required at all PAMS, and upper air weather measurements are required in certain areas. The VOC and carbonyl measurements are only taken during the peak part of the ozone season, from June 1st to August 31st each year.

The PAMS network is designed around metropolitan areas where ozone is a significant problem, and each site in the network has a specific purpose as shown in Figure 1. New Jersey is part of both the Philadelphia and New York Metropolitan areas and has historically operated a total of three PAMS sites. A Type 3 maximum ozone site for the Philadelphia area was located at Rider University in Mercer County, a secondary Type 2 (or Type 2A) maximum emissions site was located downwind of the Philadelphia Metropolitan urban area in Camden, and a site at Rutgers University in New Brunswick has been designated both a PAMS Type 1 upwind site for the New York urban area, as well as a Type 4 downwind site for the Philadelphia Metropolitan urban area. An upper air weather monitoring station is also located at the Rutgers University site. All of the PAMS sites for the Philadelphia and New York City areas are shown in Figure 2.

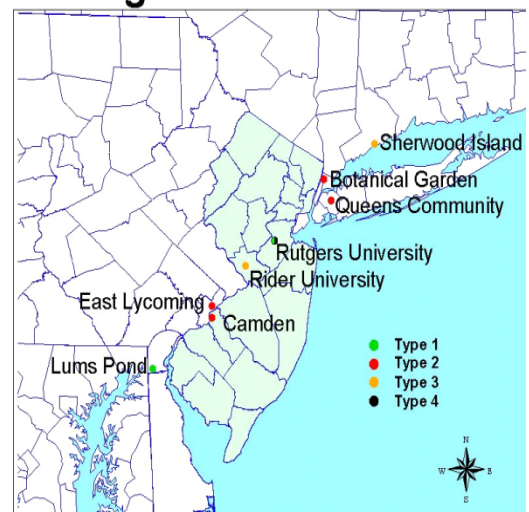
Figure 1



<sup>5</sup> USEPA , PAMS General Information

Figure 2

## Regional PAMS Sites

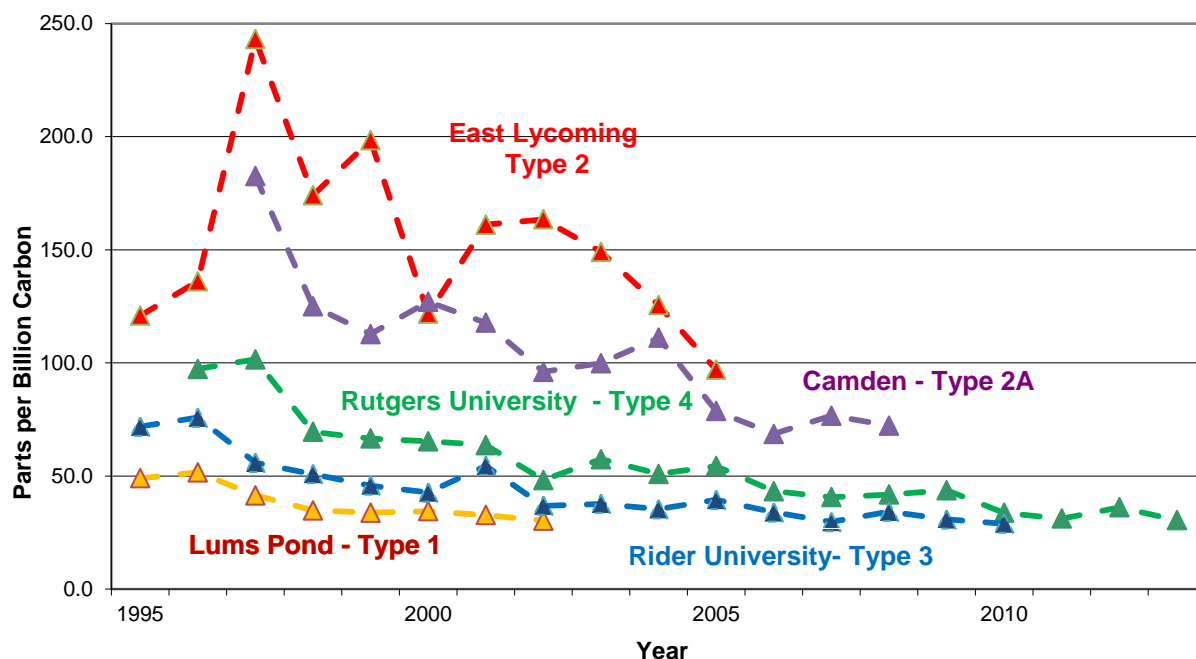


Note: Rutgers University PAMS site is both Type 4 for Philadelphia and Type 1 for New York City.

## PHILADELPHIA REGION

Figure 3 shows VOC trends for the PAMS sites in the Philadelphia area. In general, at the Lums Pond (upwind - Type 1), Rider University (maximum ozone concentration - Type 3) and Rutgers University (downwind - Type 4), VOCs have declined over the measurement period. The improvements were initially more dramatic, with more level, though still discernibly declining concentrations, over the last several years. The maximum emissions -Type 2 sites (Camden and East Lycoming) for this area show more variation from year to year, though the trend at both sites is downward since 1997. This greater variability may be due to the fact that Type 2 sites are typically impacted by varied sources, whereas the other sites are mostly impacted by transportation sources.

**Figure 3**  
**Philadelphia Region**  
**Total Non-methane Organic Carbon (TNMOC)**  
**Seasonal Average 1995-2013**

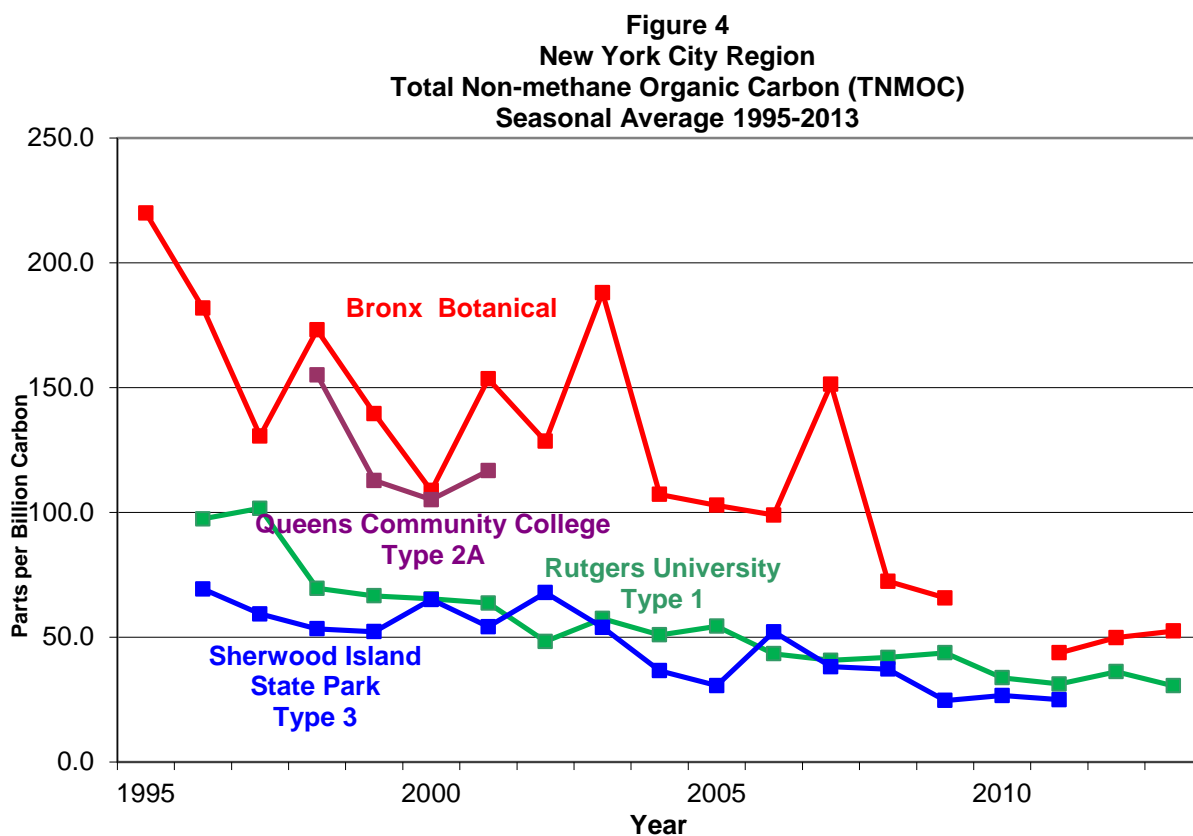


NOTE: Delaware's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) discontinued operation of the Lums Pond site after the 2002 season. Philadelphia's Air Management Services Laboratory still operates the PAMS site at their East Lycoming lab, but as of 2006 they no longer report Total Non-Methane Organic Carbon (TNMOC). Our Camden site has not operated since the 2008 season due to our losing access to the site. We have since relocated the site but have not installed a PAMS unit. The Rider University site was removed from the PAMS network following the 2010 season. An evaluation of the site showed this data was not significantly different from the Rutgers University site and it was discontinued as part of an overall restructuring of the monitoring network.

## NEW YORK REGION

Figure 4 shows VOC trends for the PAMS sites in the New York City metropolitan area. In general, observations in the NYC area are similar to those for the Philadelphia area. The Type 2 site in the NY area at the Bronx Botanical Gardens shows even more year to year variability than does the Philadelphia Type 2 site at East Lycoming.

NOTE: Operation of the Queens Community College site was discontinued after the 2001 season. No data was reported for the Bronx Botanical Garden site for 2010 due to equipment problems. The Sherwood Island site began using new equipment in 2012 which doesn't allow for a measure of TNMOC.



## SUMMARY

In conclusion, trends for VOC values measured at all PAMS sites in the Philadelphia and New York City areas show an impressive decline over the time period during which these measurements have been made. Mandated changes in gasoline formulation over the period as well as the effect of newer, cleaner vehicles replacing older vehicles in the automotive fleet likely account for some of these reductions. Type 2 sites, though impacted by vehicle emissions, are also affected by urban stationary sources whose emission trends over the measurement period are less clear and these sites seem to show more year to year variability. All sites are also impacted by naturally occurring VOCs such as isoprene, which is emitted by trees. All VOCs are not equal in their contribution to ozone formation and while isoprene levels are generally lower than many other VOCs, isoprene can account for a significant amount of the ozone forming potential, especially in non-urban areas. Isoprene levels are also highest during the middle of the day, when photochemical conditions are most conducive to ozone formation. Isoprene emissions are thought to be influenced by factors that affect tree health and growth, such as rainfall and severe temperatures.

Summaries of results for all of the VOCs measured at the New Jersey PAMS sites are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
**Summary of Photochemical Assessment Monitoring (PAMS) Data**  
**June, July, and August, 2013**

Parts Per Billion (Volume) – ppbv  
Parts Per Billion (Carbon) – ppbC

	<b>Rutgers University</b>			
	ppbv		ppbC	
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
Acetylene	0.11	0.99	0.23	1.98
Benzene	0.07	1.63	0.39	9.76
n-Butane	0.20	2.46	0.79	9.83
1-Butene	0.02	0.19	0.10	0.76
cis-2-Butene	0.02	4.86	0.07	19.44
trans-2-Butene	0.02	0.22	0.08	0.88
Cyclohexane	0.03	0.43	0.18	2.60
Cyclopentane	0.02	0.25	0.12	1.27
n-Decane	0.01	0.70	0.13	6.99
m-Diethylbenzene	0.01	0.56	0.09	5.55
p-Diethylbenzene	0.01	0.38	0.06	3.81
2,2-Dimethylbutane	0.02	0.20	0.10	1.22
2,3-Dimethylbutane	0.03	0.46	0.21	2.76
2,3-Dimethylpentane	0.02	0.54	0.15	3.81
2,4-Dimethylpentane	0.02	0.77	0.13	5.40
Ethane	2.34	14.38	4.68	28.75
Ethylbenzene	0.02	0.59	0.16	4.75
Ethylene (Ethene)	0.21	3.18	0.42	6.36
m-Ethyltoluene	0.01	0.56	0.10	5.05
o-Ethyltoluene	0.01	0.34	0.06	3.04
p-Ethyltoluene	0.03	2.59	0.27	23.30

**Table 1 (Continued)**  
**Summary of Photochemical Assessment Monitoring (PAMS) Data**  
**June, July, and August, 2013**

Parts Per Billion (Volume) – ppbv  
Parts Per Billion (Carbon) – ppbC

	<b>Rutgers University</b>			
	<b>ppbv</b>		<b>ppbC</b>	
	<b>Average</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
n-Heptane	0.04	2.26	0.25	15.84
Hexane	0.08	2.75	0.49	16.51
1-Hexene	0.01	0.20	0.06	1.21
Isobutane	0.49	15.60	1.98	62.41
Isopentane	0.43	7.65	2.17	38.23
Isoprene	0.38	4.75	1.88	23.75
Isopropylbenzene	0.01	0.19	0.07	1.68
Methylcyclohexane	0.03	1.72	0.21	12.04
Methylcyclopentane	0.05	0.68	0.29	4.06
2-Methylheptane	0.01	0.69	0.09	4.15
3-Methylheptane	0.01	0.48	0.08	2.86
2-Methylhexane	0.03	0.87	0.21	6.97
3-Methylhexane	0.03	1.36	0.24	10.89
2-Methylpentane	0.08	0.92	0.54	6.41
3-Methylpentane	0.05	0.54	0.35	3.76
n-Nonane	0.01	0.37	0.12	3.37
n-Octane	0.01	0.34	0.12	2.73
n-Pentane	0.26	6.59	1.29	32.94
1-Pentene	0.02	1.18	0.09	5.89
cis-2-Pentene	0.01	2.08	0.07	10.40
trans-2-Pentene	0.02	0.64	0.10	3.21
Propane	1.11	7.57	3.33	22.72
n-Propylbenzene	0.01	0.70	0.05	6.30
Propylene (Propene)	0.14	0.82	0.42	2.46
Styrene	0.01	0.76	0.09	6.09
Toluene	0.19	22.87	1.32	160.10
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	0.06	9.17	0.58	82.50
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.03	0.99	0.30	8.87
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.01	0.30	0.06	2.69
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.09	1.90	0.69	15.20
2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	0.03	0.66	0.21	5.30
n-Undecane	0.01	0.35	0.07	3.84
m/p-Xylene	0.06	2.10	0.48	16.76
o-Xylene	0.03	0.89	0.21	7.15

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