

Recent Airport Air Quality Studies

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Airport Air Quality Issues

- Expanding airports and increasing operations
- Proximity to surrounding communities
- Lead content of general aviation fuel
- Emissions of black carbon and ultrafine particles
- Airport includes multiple sources of air pollution
 - Aircraft, ground equipment, terminal, traffic

Previous Airport Air Monitoring Studies

- Chicago O'Hare (2000)
 - Impact of airport on adjacent communities found for species such as acetaldehyde, benzene, formaldehyde, polycyclic organics, toluene and lead, but measured levels still typical of urban environments
- TF Green Airport, Warwick, RI (2005-2006)
 - VOCs and PM mass comparable to other urban sites, aircraft emissions not distinguishable from other sources
 - Higher formaldehyde near runway may be due to other local sources (offgassing)
 - Continuous black carbon measurements suggest an aircraft influence near runway
- Teterboro Airport, New Jersey (2006)
 - Focuses on air toxics and PM near airport
 - Results not yet finalized or available
- LAX Study by UCLA/CARB (2005-2006)

Previous SCAQMD Airport Monitoring Studies

- John Wayne Airport Study (1991-1992)
 - Focused on particulate fallout
 - No increase in PM10 or settling particulates observed

LAX

- Ambient air quality near passenger terminals (May 1998) focusing on worker/public exposure
- Community monitoring (1997 1998)
- Both studies found some CO, PM10 and VOC concentrations slightly higher than AQMD Network sites (but still below standards)
- I-405 a potential source for the community monitoring

General Aviation Airports Study Objectives

- Part of a U.S. EPA Community-Scale Air Toxics Grant
- Characterize air toxics levels in the communities around two GA airports
- Compare data to other air toxics studies such as SCAQMD's Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES-III)
- Determine potential impact of airport emissions on measured pollutant levels
- Provide baseline data for future studies

Measurements

- TSP Lead and Hexavalent Chromium
- PM10 Mass and Carbon
- PM2.5 Mass & Components
- Continuous Particle Count (ultrafine)
- Volatile Organic Compounds (3 x 8 hour periods)
- Carbonyls (acetaldehyde, etc.)
- Continuous Carbon Monoxide
- Study occurred between November 2005 and March 2007
- Nominal three months at each airport in two different seasons

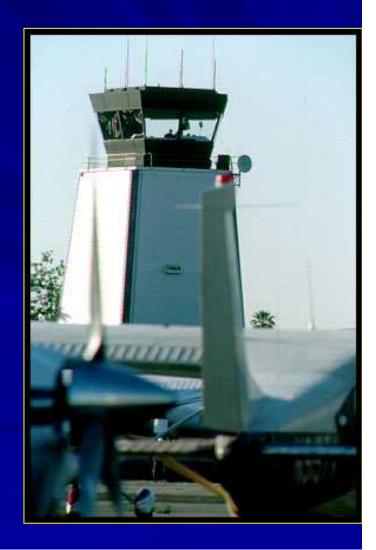


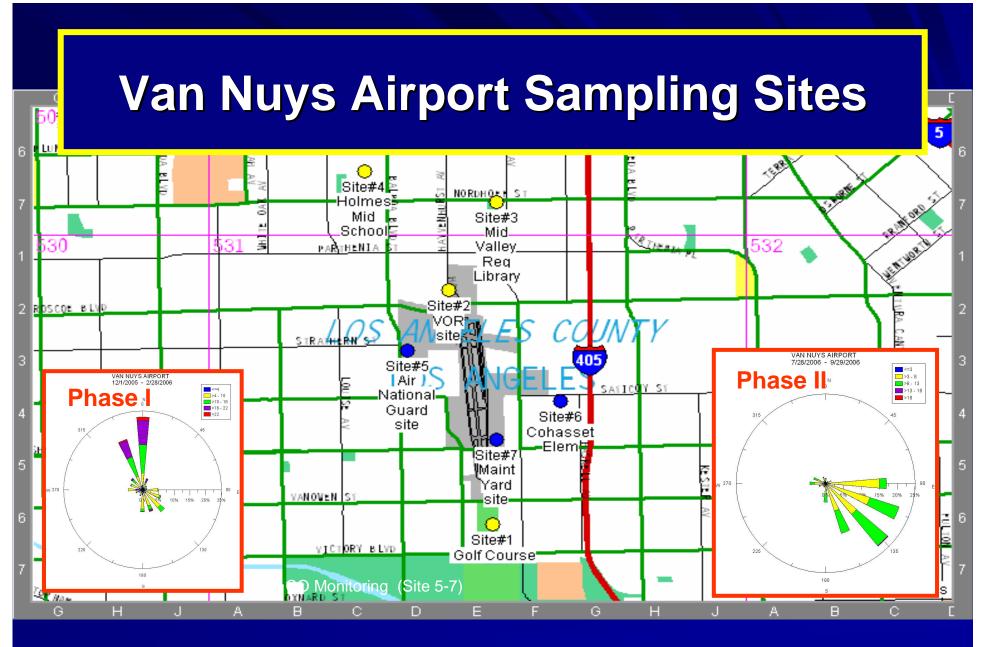


Van Nuys Airport

Largest Number of General Aviation Operations in the Country







Complete Sampling Array (Site 1, 2, 3, 4)

Lead & CO Monitoring (Site 5, 6, 7)

Santa Monica Airport

Runways adjacent to neighborhoods

Increased Number of Private Jet Traffic



Santa Monica Airport Sampling



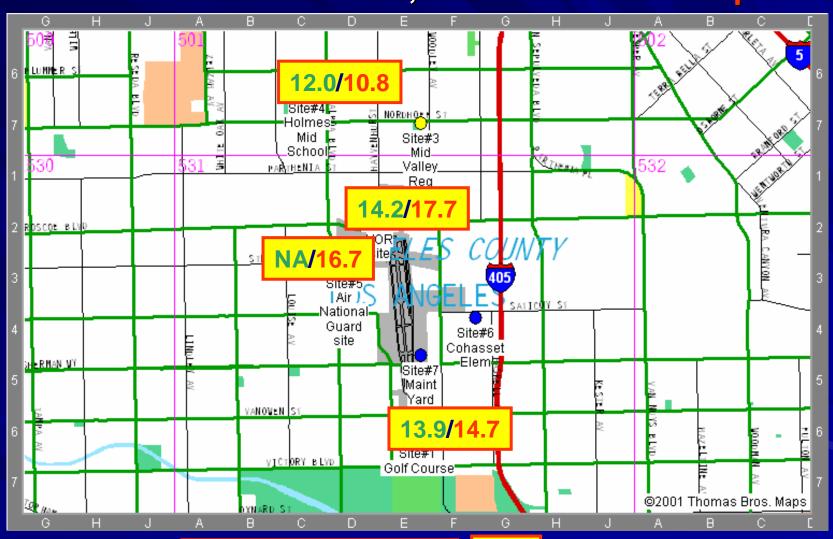
Santa Monica Airport Sampling Sites



Preliminary Santa Monica Airport PM2.5 Mass (μg/m³) Phase II - Oct 06 - Feb 07



Preliminary Van Nuys Airport PM2.5 Mass (μg/m³) Phase I - Nov 05 - Feb 06, Phase II - Jul 06 - Sep 06

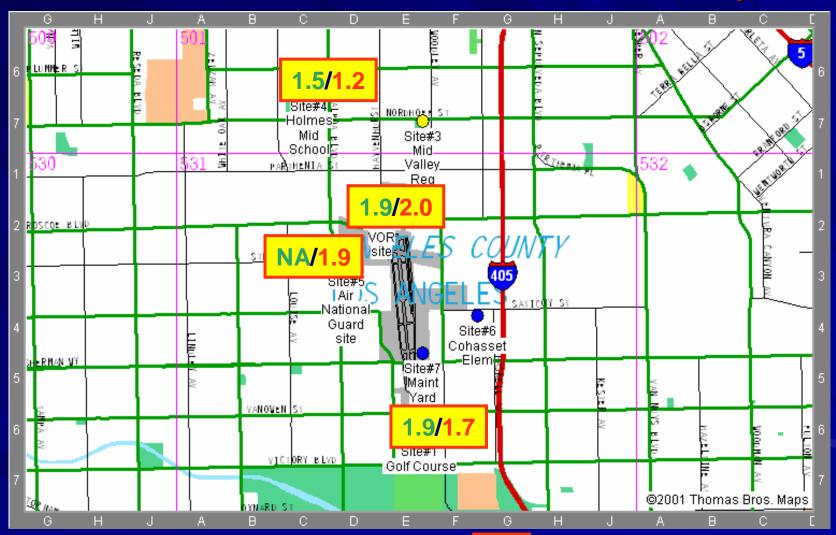


Annual Basin Average

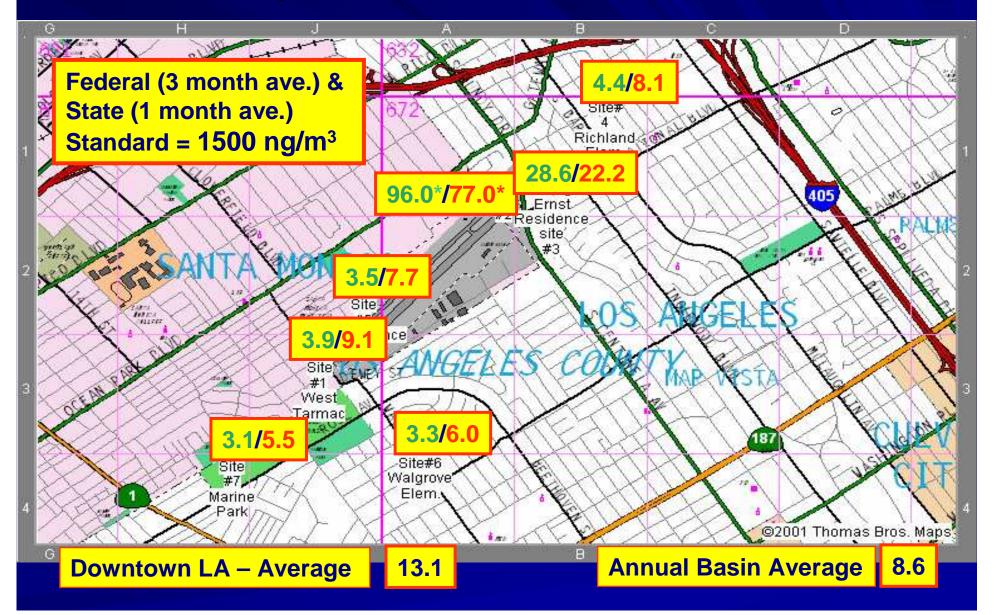
Preliminary Santa Monica Airport PM2.5 Elemental Carbon (μg/m³) Phase I - Apr 06 - Jul 06, Phase II - Oct 06 - Feb 07



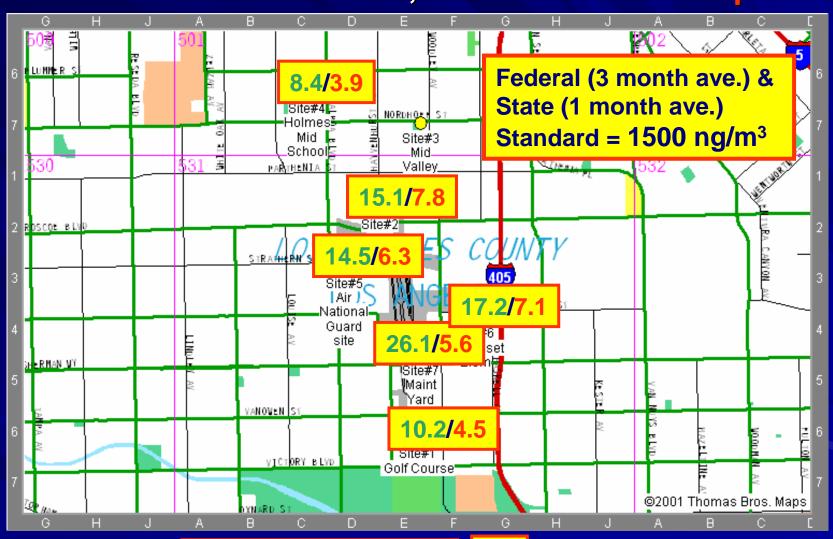
Preliminary Van Nuys Airport PM2.5 Elemental Carbon (μg/m³) Phase I - Nov 05 - Feb 06, Phase II - Jul 06 - Sep 06



Preliminary Santa Monica Airport TSP Lead (ng/m³) Phase I - Apr 06 - Jul 06, Phase II - Oct 06 - Feb 07



Preliminary Van Nuys Airport TSP Lead (ng/m³) Phase I - Nov 05 - Feb 06, Phase II - Jul 06 - Sep 06



Preliminary Santa Monica Airport Benzene (ppb) Phase I - Apr 06 - Jul 06

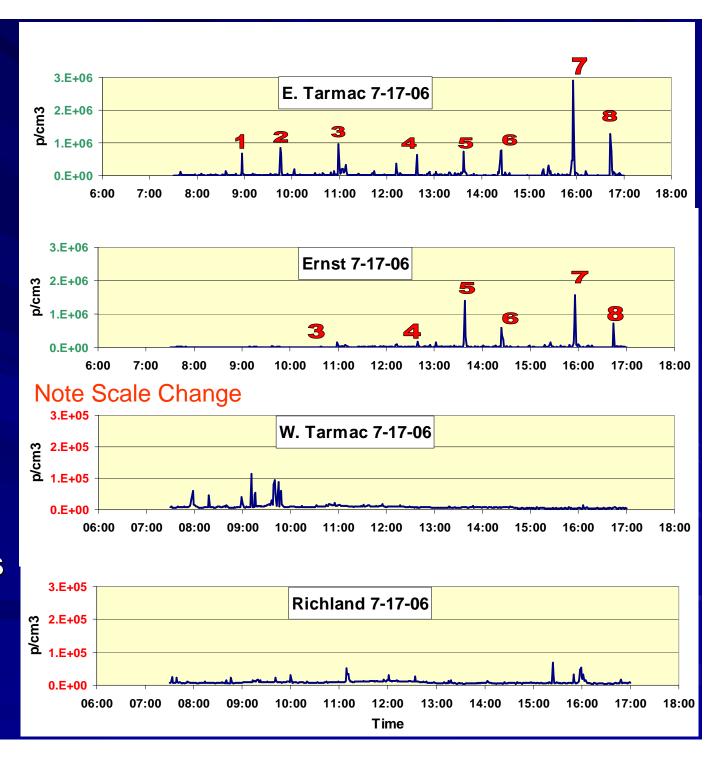
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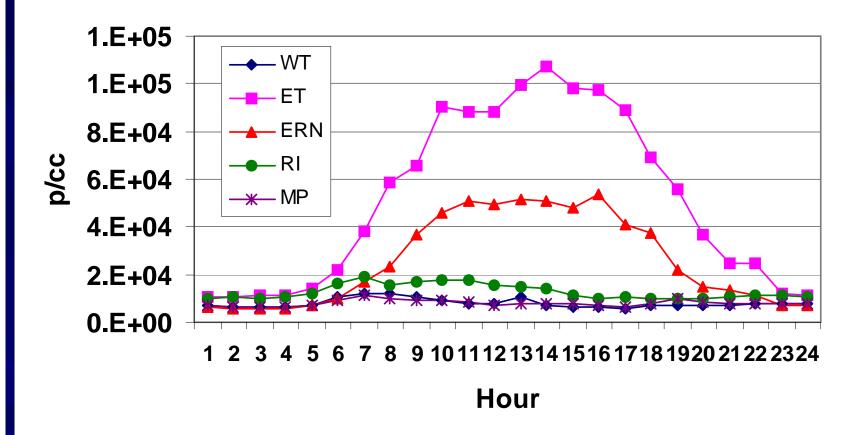
Santa Monica Continuous Number Concentrations

July 17, 2006

Red numbers correspond to aircraft take-offs



CPC Hourly Avg Santa Monica Phase I Apr 06 - Jul 06



GA Airport Results

- Ultrafine particles (measured by number concentration) significantly elevated near runways during aircraft operations
- Lead levels in communities and near runways below federal and state standards, but elevated at near runway sites
- Elemental carbon levels slightly elevated near runways, but still comparable to basin averages
- Airport's influence on PM2.5 and benzene concentrations not conclusive, but may be higher than basin-wide averages during certain seasons or times of day

Planned LAX Study

- To be conducted by Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA), 2008-2009
- Comprehensive, state-of-the-art measurement and source apportionment study
- AQMD staff participation in Technical Working Group
- SCAQMD will receive a new U.S. EPA
 Community-Scale Air Toxics to supplement
 LAWA study with more continuous
 instrumentation on mobile sampling platforms