PM2.5 and Air Toxics Fenceline Monitoring at Unconventional Natural Gas Development Sites in the Appalachian Basin



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Background

- The Appalachian Basin contains the Marcellus and Utica shale plays
- Monitoring partnership with CNX Resources Radical Transparency¹ program
- Monitoring motivated by recent health studies² and public interest in region
- EPA monitoring methods^{3,4} used at fenceline of natural gas facilities to understand the level of contribution to the local air quality
- < 1 year of continuous monitoring at 15 unconventional natural gas development sites in Southwestern PA
- Monitoring is on-going as of August 2024

Monitoring Sites Verify Verify Compressor Station Activity A

Fenceline Setup

PM2.5



BTEX

Modified EPA Method 325 A/B⁵ Sorbent Traps4 sampling locations
14-day average data

1112.13

Met One BAM-1022 Beta Attenuation Monitor Federal Equivalent Method 2 sampling locations 1-hour average data

Meteorology

Met One 30.5 or AIO2 1 sampling location Mounted on 30-ft. tower 5-minute average data

- Upwind/downwind siting of monitoring at each site based on 3-5 years of prevailing wind direction from nearby met station
- Siting at facility fenceline or as close to 500/750 ft setback distance established in PA Act 13⁶
- Monitoring locations and probe heights meet EPA guidelines³ for an ambient air quality monitoring program
- QA/QC procedures follow measurement quality objectives established in a Quality Assurance Project Plan per EPA guidelines⁷

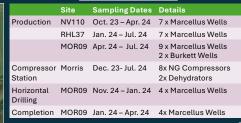
Experimental Design

Downwind BTEX, PM2.5 (S3) Upwind BTEX, PM2.5 (S1) Crosswind BTEX (S4)

Station

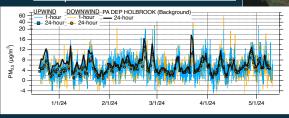
Ethylbenze (ppb)

Data Presented



BTEX Results

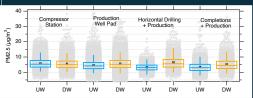
Compressor Station Time Series



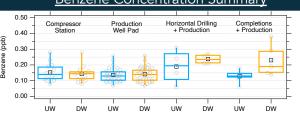
Compressor Station Time Series

PM2.5 Results

1-Hour Concentration Summary

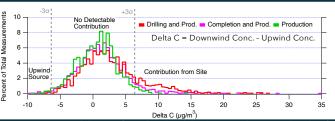


- No 24-hour NAAQS exceedance (35 µg/m³)
- Daily concentrations similar to nearby background PA DEP air quality station
- During drilling and completions, the downwind station (\$3) shows minor PM2.5 enhancements compared to the upwind
- BTEX concentrations at or below method reporting limits and close to regional
- BTEX concentrations at or below method reporting limits and close to regional background at compressor station
- Highest concentrations observed near site entry (\$4) suggesting contribution from vehicle traffic
- Toluene-to-Benzene Ratios > 1 confirm vehicle emissions* observed at \$4 Benzene Concentration Summary



- All benzene observations were near regional background levels and well below the inhalation minimum risk levels (Acute MRL: 9 ppb) 9
- Downwind stations do not show enhancement in benzene concentrations at compressor station or well pads in the production phase
- During short-lived well pad drilling and completions: <0.1 ppb average enhancement above background

Contribution Estimate - MOR09 Site



- Average wind direction for each well pad development phase is used to identify hourly upwind and downwind locations.
- Likely contribution during short-lived completion and drilling phase.

Rafarancas

(1) www.cnxradicaltransparency.com/radical-transparency, (2) www.health.pa.gov/topics/envirohealth/Pages/OilGas.aspx,
(3) US EPA, Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume 2, 2017, (4) US EPA, Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume 4, 2008
(5) www.epa.gov/emc/method-325a-volatile-organic-compounds-fugitive-and-area-sources-sampler-deployment-and-voc, (6) www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2012&sessInd=0&act=13
(7) US EPA, 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix A - Ambient Air Monitoring Quality Assurance Requirements, 2006, (8) Zhang et al. 2016, JGR Atmospheres (9) ATSDR, Toxicological Profile for Benzene, 2007