

# Welcome to DEQ's Laboratory and Environmental Assessment Division



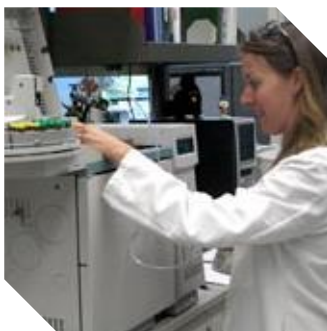
# LEAD Workflow



Air Quality and Water Quality Monitoring Sections



Resource Assessment and Technical Support Section



Organic and Inorganic Chemistry Sections



Standard Operating Procedure  
Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide



Quality Assurance



Resource Assessment and Technical Support Section

# Air Quality Monitoring



- EPA Criteria Pollutant Monitoring

- CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, PM

- Air Toxics Community Assessments and Trends

- e.g., Arsenic, Benzene, Formaldehyde, Naphthalene

- Air Quality Index

- Real-time public information and air advisories

# Water Quality Monitoring



- **Objective**

Assess water quality trends and conditions for compliance with water quality standards to support water quality modelling and development of watershed management plans

- **Projects**

- Ambient Monitoring
- Pesticide Stewardship Partnership
- Toxics Monitoring Network
- Total Maximum Daily Load
- Volunteer Monitoring
- Statewide Groundwater
- Biomonitoring
- Beach Monitoring

# Analytical Chemistry

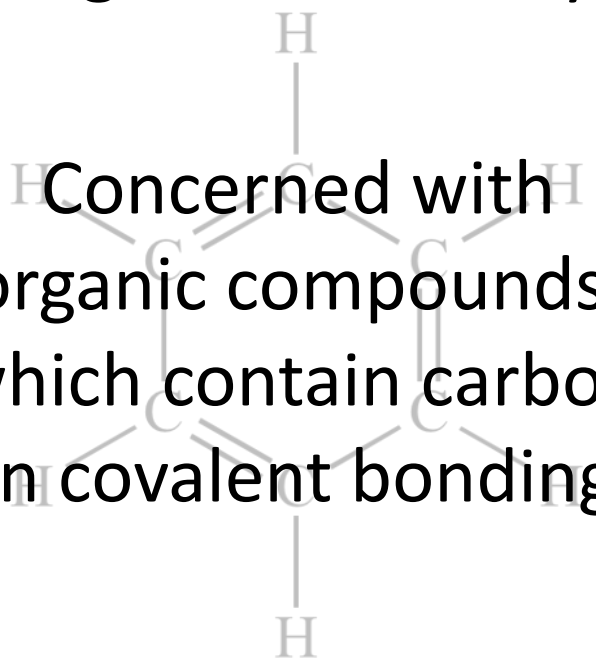
Study and use of instruments and methods to separate, identify, and quantify matter

Organic Chemistry

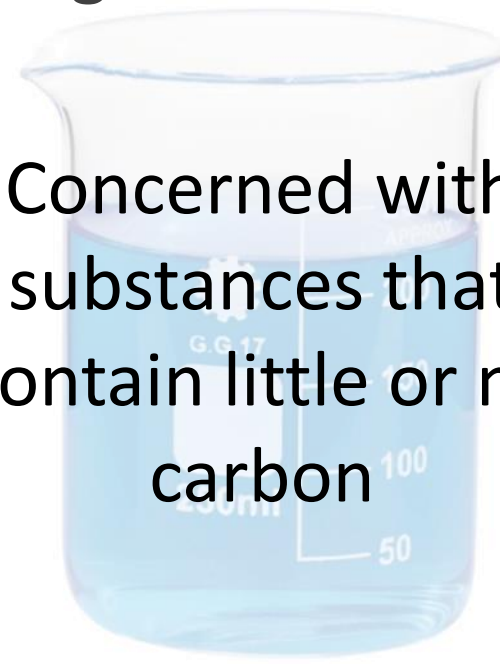
VS

Inorganic Chemistry

Concerned with organic compounds, which contain carbon in covalent bonding



Concerned with substances that contain little or no carbon



# Analytical Chemistry

## Parameters

### Organic

### Inorganic

Sample Type

Water

WQ Indicators – TOC, DOC, chlorophyll  
Pesticides – current use, legacy  
Herbicides – glyphosate, phenoxy  
Toxics – industrial, pharmaceutical  
Drinking water – primacy, cyanotoxins

Conventional – pH, turbidity  
Minerals – calcium, sodium  
Trace metals – copper, lead, zinc  
Nutrients – ammonia, nitrates, phosphates  
Ions – chloride, sulfate

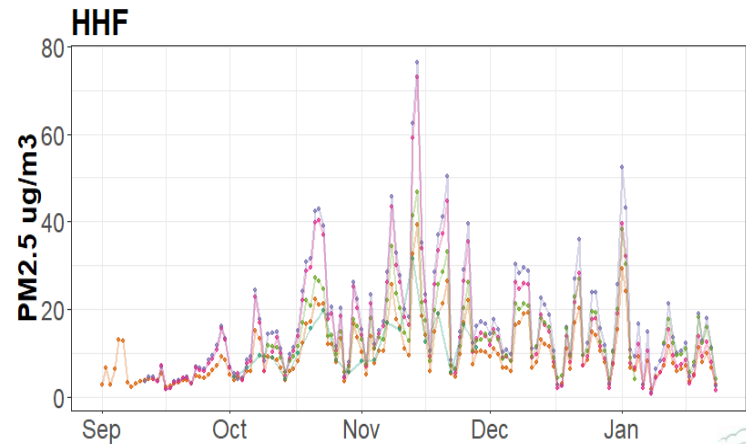
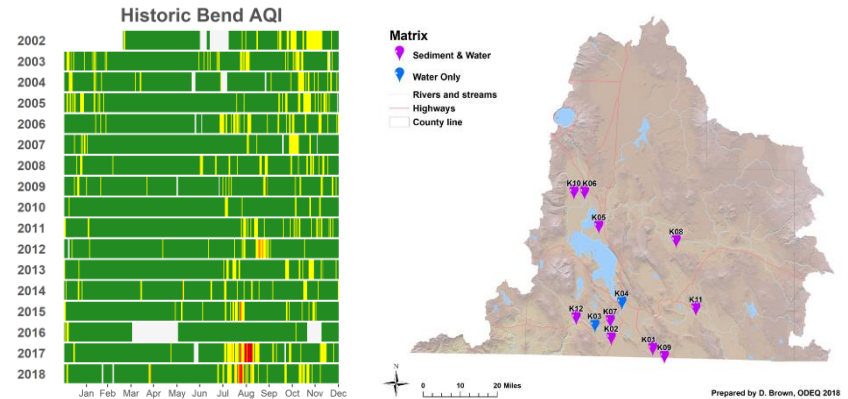
Air

TO-11 – Carbonyls  
TO-13 – PAHs  
TO-15 – Volatiles

Fine Particulate Mass –  $PM_{2.5}$ ,  $PM_{10}$   
Toxic Metals – arsenic, cadmium, lead  
Asbestos in bulk material

# Resource Assessment & Technical Support

- Supports AQ & WQ with data analysis, visualization and reporting
- Hosts lab's core data systems, web sites, directories



frm pm25 sena senb t640

# Air Quality Networks

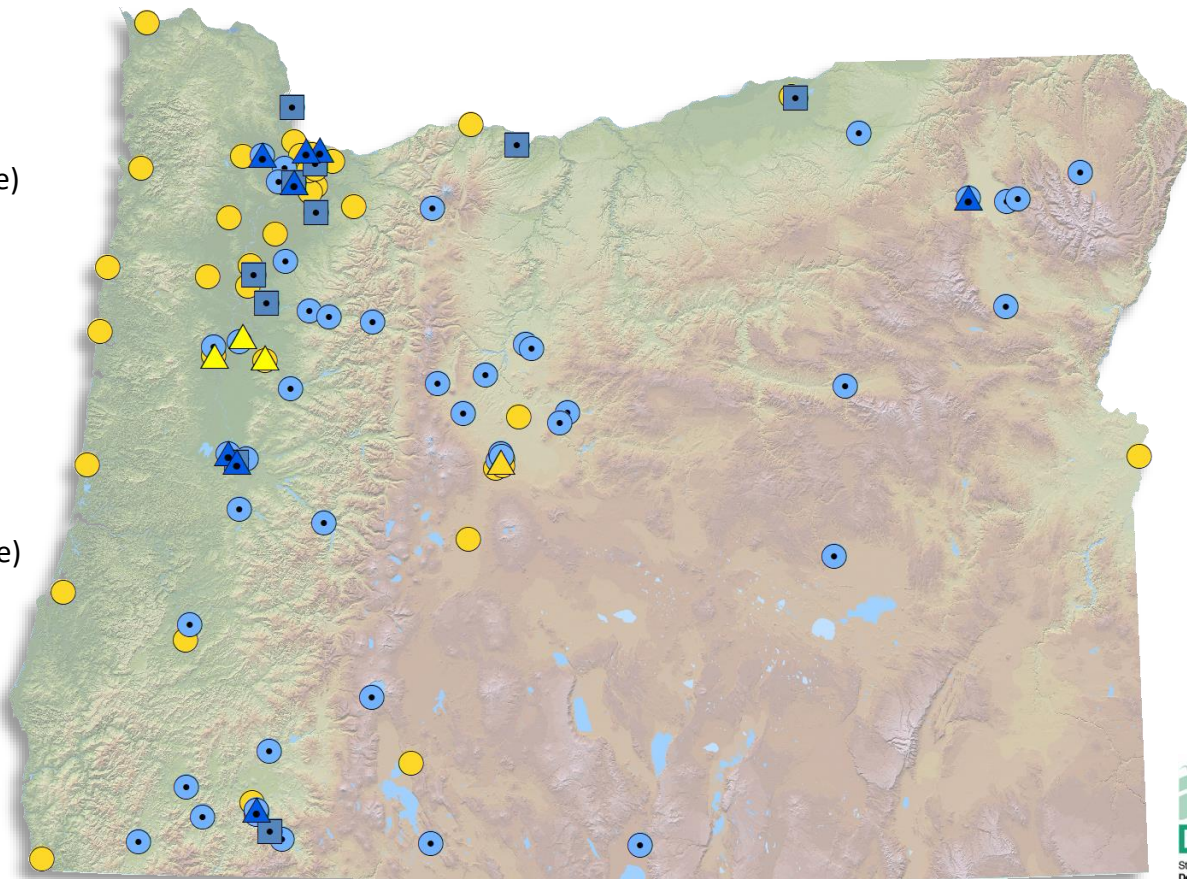
The Lab is increasing air quality monitoring statewide:

## Current Sites

- ▲ Air Toxics (Long-term Trend site)
- Ozone
- PM 2.5

## Planned Sites

- ▲ Air Toxics (Long-term Trend site)
- ▲ Air Toxics (Annual site)
- PM 2.5 -SensOR™





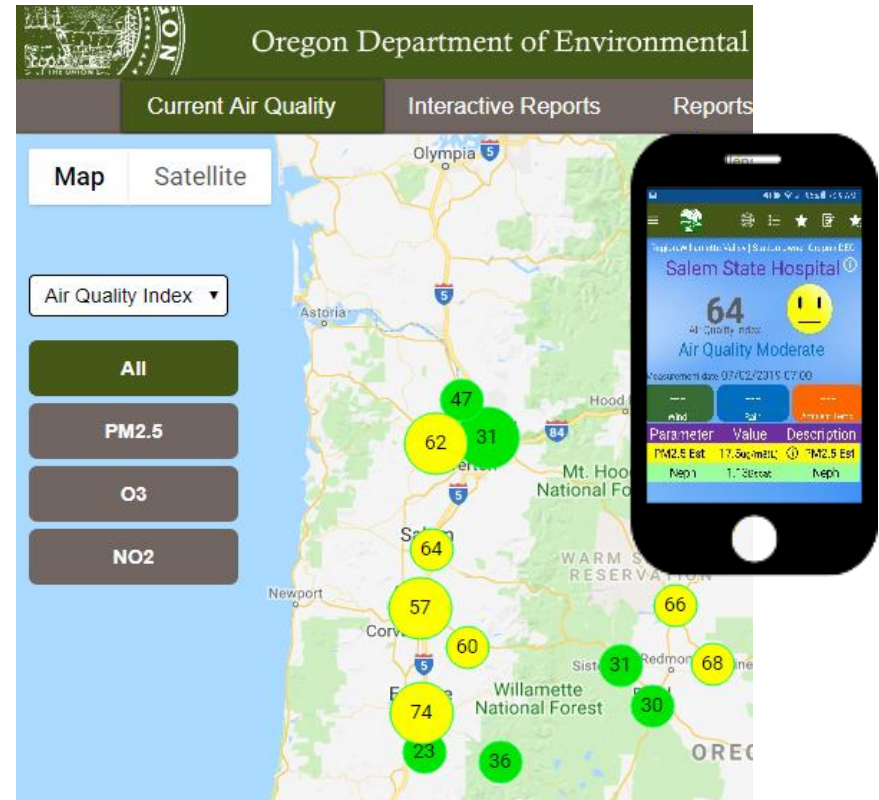
# Air Quality Reports



- Oregon Air Quality Annual Report
- Air Toxics Reports
- Special Projects
  - e.g., near source fence-line monitoring

# Air Quality Index

- Real-time Monitoring Information
  - Updated hourly, available via OregonAir app and online
- Air Pollution Advisories
  - Ozone
  - Wildfire season
  - Winter air stagnation events



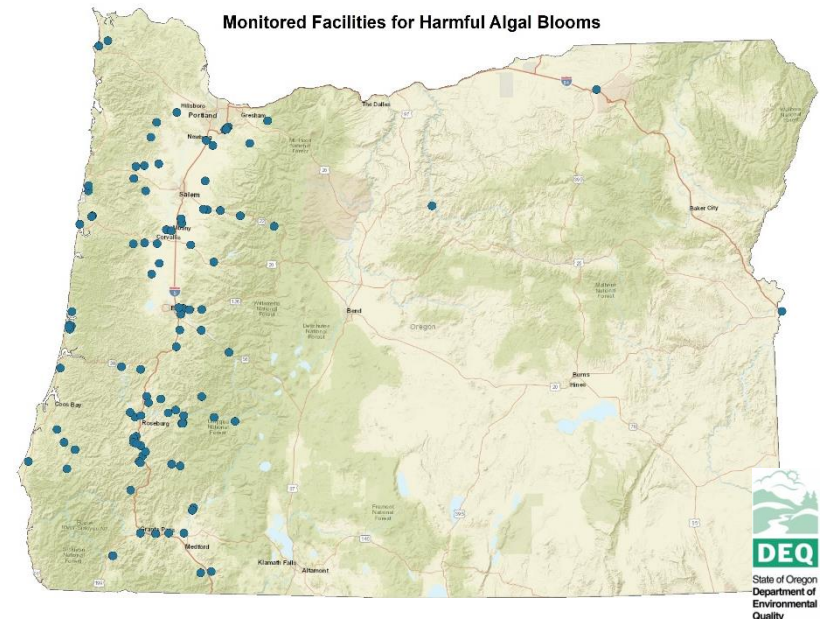
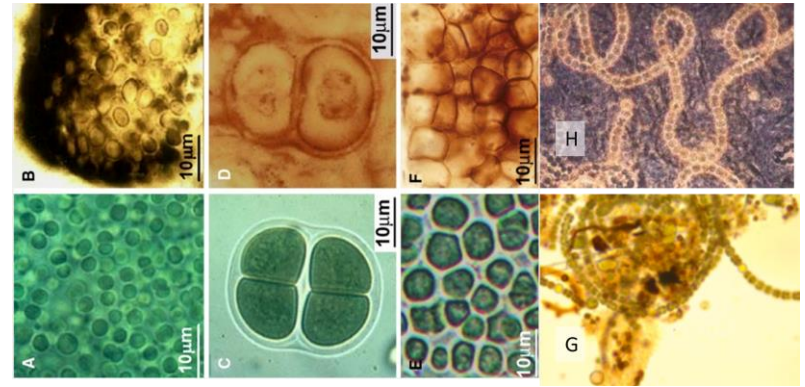
# Integrated Report



- Process revised in 2018
- Report Cycle (2 years)
  - Solicit data
  - Develop data policy and listing methodology
  - Assemble and evaluate all available data
  - Assess data using listing methodologies
  - Report status of all waters including 303(d) list
- Data sources include:
  - DEQ laboratory, Volunteer groups, Outside agencies, Public databases

# Cyanotoxin Monitoring

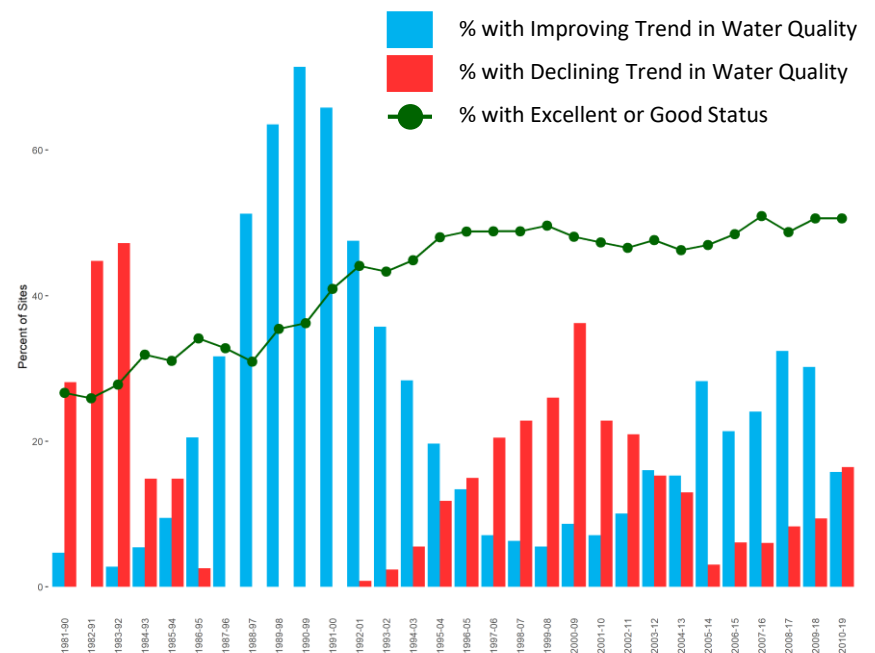
- Partnership with OHA
- New rules enacted by OHA in December 2018
- At risk drinking water facilities required to routinely test for cyanotoxins produced by algal blooms



# Water Quality Index

- Statewide network of 160 monitoring locations
- Eight ambient water quality variables, sampled six times a year
- Monitoring began in 1981
- Basis for agency WQ KPMs

Water Quality Status and Trends in the DEQ Ambient Monitoring Network



# Emerging Methodologies

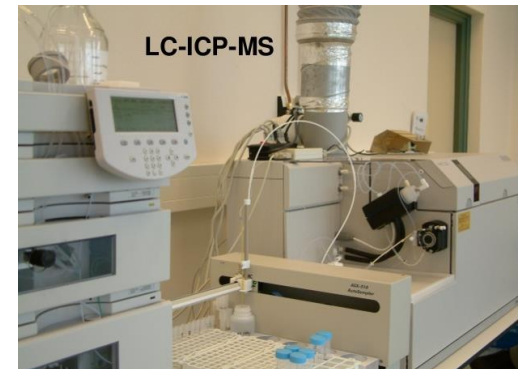
- Genetic screening for cyanotoxins

- Uses qPCR to detect algal genes that can produce toxins
- Would allow for an early warning of potential blooms



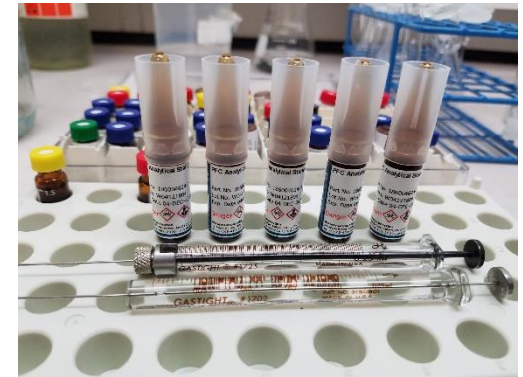
- Arsenic speciation

- Uses LC to separate and ICPMS to quantify the different arsenic species
- Allows for detection of the most toxic form, inorganic arsenic



# Emerging Methodologies

- Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
  - Utilize LC-MS/MS technology to identify and measure these substances
  - Analytical method in development, targeted for completion in Spring 2020
- Bioavailable aluminum
  - Extraction method in development, ready in Spring 2020
  - Will help DEQ assess water body impairment



# Thirsty for Knowledge

- Monthly seminar series
  - 67 speakers since 2014
- Focus on general science impacting Oregonians and internal projects
- Available for training credit through iLearn

**THIRSTY FOR KNOWLEDGE**

**AIR QUALITY: THEN & NOW**

Christi Duboiski & David Bray  
EPA Region 10

Anthony Barnack  
DEQ AQM

**THIRSTY FOR KNOWLEDGE**

**DECONSTRUCTING THE SPONGE:**  
Making sense of the hydrologic consequences of wet meadow restoration

Dr. Caroline Nash  
Research Scientist, iLearn

February 21, 2019  
DEQ Lab 11a - 12p

*Thirsty for Knowledge*

**Christine Kendrick** Smart City Coordinator and Air Quality Lead, City of Portland

**Engaging fires before they start: Strategic fire planning for the 21st Century**

Dr. Christopher Dunn  
Oregon State University  
College of Forestry

**SMART CITY PDX**

Exploring collaborative engagement and improved use of data through Smart City PDX



# Questions?

