

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1985 ANNUAL REPORT  
ON AIR QUALITY  
IN THE STATE OF MAINE

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381667



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TABLE 1-1

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Averaging Time</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Particulates (TSP)	Annual Geometric Mean:	
	Primary	75 ug/m3
	Secondary	60 ug/m3 *
	Twenty-Four Hour:**	
	Primary	260 ug/m3
	Secondary	150 ug/m3
Lead (Pb)	Calendar Quarter	1.5 ug/m3
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	One Hour**	35 ppm
	Eight Hour**	9 ppm
Ozone (O3)	One Hour***	0.12 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.05 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm
	Twenty-Four Hour**	0.14 ppm
	Three-Hour**	
	Secondary	0.50 ppm
Hydrocarbon	Three Hour**	160 ug/m3

\* = Federal Guideline Only.

\*\* = Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

\*\*\* = Statistically estimated number of days with exceedances is not to be more than 1 per year.

ppm = Parts of pollutant per million parts of air.

ug/m3 = Micrograms of pollutant per cubic meter of air.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose and Overview

The purpose of this report is to present the air quality monitoring data generated by and for the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality Control, and to provide a historical perspective from which the significance of that data can be interpreted. Air Quality monitoring measures the concentrations of various pollutants in the ambient air. The monitoring is in response to State and Federal requirements to determine whether the air we breathe is attaining and maintaining National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards which are designed to protect the health and welfare of the public. Federal Primary Standards are intended to protect public health. Federal Secondary Standards are intended to protect public welfare. The State Standards are at least as strict as Federal Standards and in some cases are more strict. The reasoning behind establishing more stringent standards is that generally air quality in Maine is significantly cleaner than in other areas and should remain cleaner. The current Federal and State Standards are presented in Tables 1-1 and 1-2. Table 1-3 is a summary indicating all the violations of ambient air quality standards in the State by regions. Later on in this report those violations will be listed by the sites at which they occurred.

The majority of data now collected in the State is collected by industry. The Department has required industry to establish monitoring programs primarily when there are air quality problems associated with the industry, or when an industry is planning to build or expand causing potential increase in air emissions. The State is still collecting monitoring data for long term trends, special studies and for compliance determinations. Ambient air monitoring by both industry and the State will continue in various regions where necessary until such time as standards are being met.

Included in this section are some figures which depict some of the results of air quality monitoring and control in the State. Figures 1-1 through 1-3 display trends or the lack of a trend which have been occurring at several long term key sites around the State.

Figure 1-1, which depicts the annual geometric means for total suspended particulates at several long term sites, shows slight trends upwards or downwards at most sites. The two sites which show significant upward trends are the Research Building site in Westbrook and Kenduskeag Pump Station site in Bangor. Bangor appears to have reversed their earlier downward trend by the increased use of sand on downtown roads during the winter. The result being an annual geometric mean extremely close to the annual standard and seven exceedances of the short term standard. Westbrook is the result of

TABLE 1-2

STATE OF MAINE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Averaging Time</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Particulates (TSP)	Annual Geometric Mean	60 ug/m3
	Twenty-Four Hour	150 ug/m3
Lead (Pb)	Twenty-Four Hour*	1.5 ug/m3
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	One Hour*	35 ppm(40 mg/m3)
	Eight Hour*	9 ppm(10 mg/m3)
Ozone (O3)	One Hour*	.081 ppm(160 ug/m3)
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	.053 ppm(100 ug/m3)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	.022 ppm( 57 ug/m3)
	Twenty-Four Hour	.088 ppm(230 ug/m3)
	Three Hour	.439 ppm(1150 ug/m3)
Hydrocarbon	Three Hour*	160 ug/m3

- \* = Not to be exceeded more than once per year.  
PPM = Parts of pollutant per million parts of air.  
ug/m3 = Micrograms of pollutant per cubic meter of air.  
mg/m3 = Milligrams of pollutant per cubic meter of air.

TABLE 1-3

NUMBER OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY VIOLATIONS BY REGIONS

<u>POLLUTANT</u>	<u>REGIONS*</u>				<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>107</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>110</u>	
Total Suspended Particulates					
Annual Geometric Mean**					
State	0	0	0	2	2
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-four Hour					
State	8	12	14	9	43
Federal	0	1	0	0	1
Lead					
Twenty-four Hour					
State	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon Monoxide					
One Hour	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Eight Hour	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Ozone					
One Hour					
State	198	n/a	154	431	783
Days					
Federal	3	n/a	0	6	9
Nitrogen Dioxide					
Annual Arithmetic Mean	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide					
Annual Arithmetic Mean					
State	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-four Hour					
State	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
Three Hour					
State	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0

\*Region 111 has not been included because there was no monitoring in this region during 1985.

\*\*Annual Means generated by only a few samples are not included in this summary.

FIGURE 1 - 1

FIVE YEAR TREND - TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATES

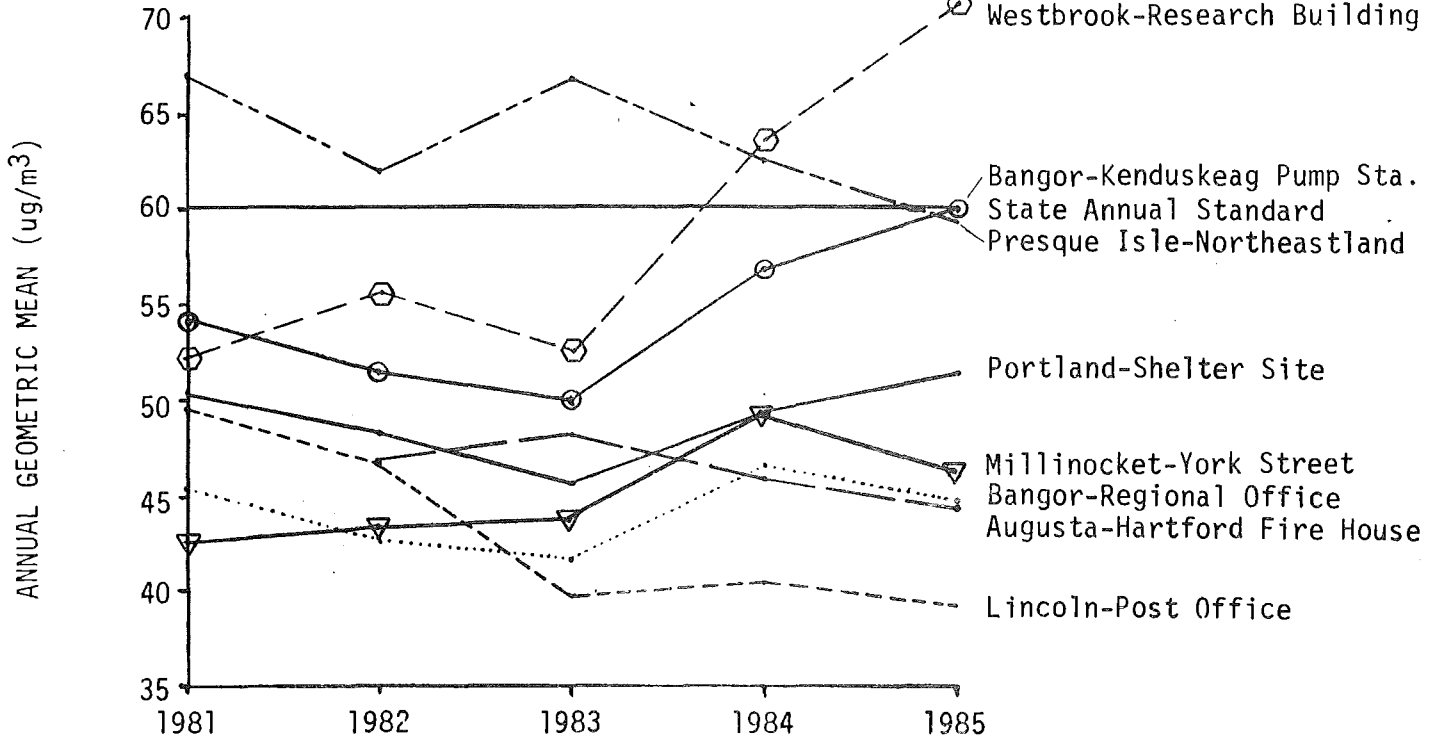


FIGURE 1 - 2

FIVE YEAR TREND - SULFUR DIOXIDE

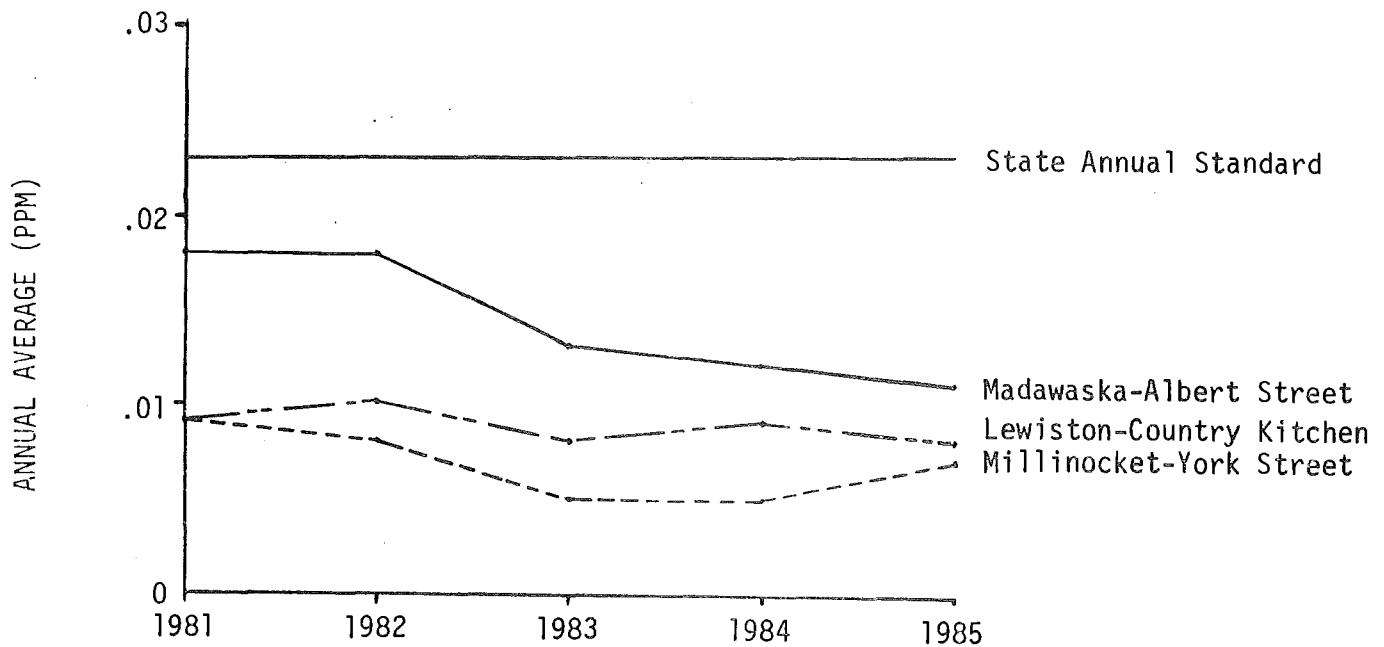
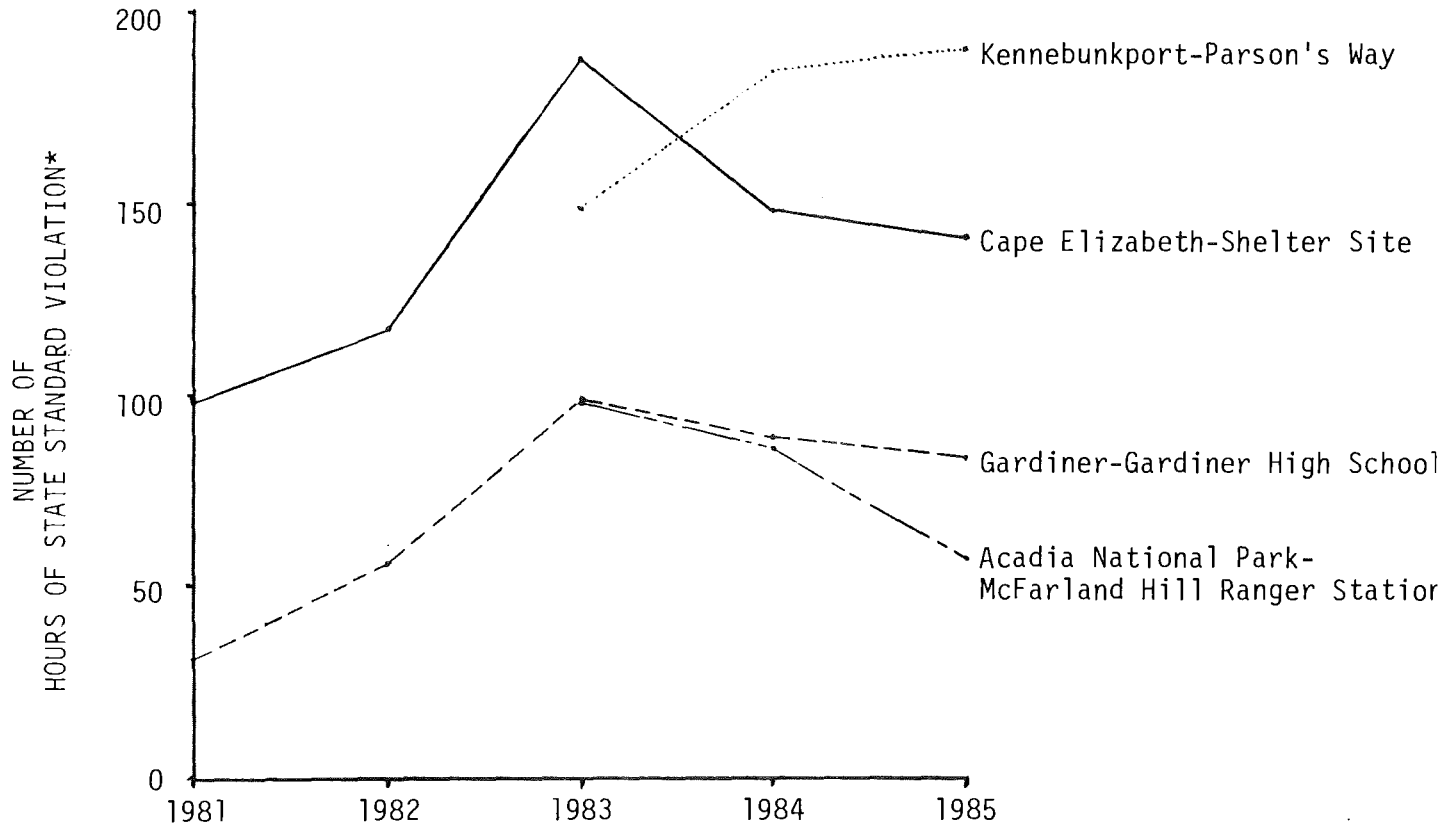


FIGURE 1 - 3  
FIVE YEAR TREND - OZONE



\* In previous reports the state ozone standard was considered .080 ppm and any hourly values above .080 ppm were reported as violations. The state standard when converted to ppm is actually closer to .081 ppm and therefore only hourly concentrations greater than .081 ppm should be reported as violations. The above graph has been drawn to reflect only those hourly concentrations in previous years that were above .081 ppm.

increased development, fugitive emissions from the S. D. Warren facility and a sweeping program that hasn't been comprehensive enough. Both areas will need increased control efforts to achieve compliance.

Presque Isle has continued to show improvement and for the first time in several years has not exceeded the annual standard. However, short term violations continue to occur and additional efforts will be needed to bring the area into compliance. Improvements are expected due to some street and sidewalk changes downtown and the use of a cleaner sand as well as pushing for a bypass for Presque Isle to keep through traffic out of the downtown area.

Figure 1-2 indicates the sulfur dioxide trends at three sites with a long term history. Madawaska continues to show a downward trend while Lewiston continues to be relatively constant. Millinocket does show an increase in annual concentrations but is still only about one third of the standard. Maximum short term concentrations in Millinocket showed little change from 1984 levels.

Figure 1-3 depicts the number of hourly violations of the State ozone standard. As can be seen from the graphs, the violations vary greatly from year to year. While there does not appear to be any trends, what is significant is the number of violations which continue to occur each year. Meteorological conditions are responsible for a lot of the variability from year to year so it does not appear as if existing state applied control strategies by themselves are having any significant effect on the basic ozone problem.

Data summarized in this report is available for review in the Department headquarters in Augusta and copies can be obtained from that office for a nominal fee.

## 1.2 Monitoring Sites

Air quality data are developed using two basic methods; 1) the continuous monitoring of gaseous pollutants and; 2) the periodic sampling of particulate and gaseous pollutants. In addition to pollutant monitoring there is also the continuous monitoring of meteorological parameters.

Continuous gaseous monitoring was done at thirty-seven sites in Maine during 1985. Carbon Monoxide was monitored at one of these stations, ozone at eight, sulfur dioxide at twenty-eight and nitrogen oxides at one.

Particulate sampling was done at fifty-seven sites in Maine during 1985. Fifty-three of these stations monitored total suspended particulates. Fourteen of these sites also collected fine particulate fractions. Also, lead monitoring was done at eight stations. Twelve of these sites were analyzed for sulfates although not all of them were on a regular basis. There were also three sites collecting acid rain data as part of the state monitoring network.



In addition to pollutant monitoring, wind speed and direction was recorded at twenty sites around the State during 1985. Some of these sites also recorded other meteorological parameters such as sigma (stability) and temperature, precipitation and solar radiation.

Table 1-4 presents all the monitoring sites in Maine that operated during 1985 and indicates which parameters were monitored at each site. The map in Figure 1-4 shows the Air Quality Control Regions within the State.

### 1.3 Document Organization

This document is divided by pollutant into chapters. Each chapter contains: 1) a description of the nature and sources of that pollutant, 2) its health and welfare effects, 3) a discussion on the standards (current and proposed) for that pollutant, 4) a discussion of the monitoring methods for that pollutant, 5) a table presenting the 1985 monitored data, 6) in the case of some pollutants, historical tables presenting 1985 data along with data for previous years to show trends, effects of control strategy, or change in emission sources.

#### 1.3.1 Explanation of Data Summary Tables

The Data Summary Tables were designed to facilitate comparing 1985 air quality monitoring data with the standards for each pollutant. Therefore, the data are presented for each averaging time for which standards exist for a pollutant.

An annual average concentration is presented for each pollutant that has a long-term, annual standard (NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, TSP).

For pollutants that have short-term standards, the highest short-term values are presented. Some pollutants are allowed to exceed the standard once during the year so the second highest value would be used to determine whether there was a violation or not.

All of the data collected during 1985 has been presented in the Data Summary Tables. However, in making comparisons of the data, one should be aware that a site with only a few samples will not be a valid indicator of pollutant concentrations in the area.

#### 1.3.2 Explanation of Historical Comparison Tables

The Historical Comparison Tables present air quality data for 1985 and those years prior to 1985 when the same pollutant was monitored at the same site. The purpose of the Tables are to indicate the variations in air quality from year to year. The Tables in some cases represent maximum concentrations for specific time periods and in others the number of days in each year that the standards were violated.

#### 1.3.3 Explanation of Trends Tables

TABLE 1 - 4  
1985 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITE DIRECTORY

SITE	ADDRESS	OPERATOR	PARAMETERS MEASURED
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)			
Auburn (0060 005)	Lewiston-Auburn Airport Lewiston Junction Road	DEP	WS/ND
Auburn (0060 008)	Lepage Bakery 60 Second Street	DEP	TSP,Pb,Sulfate
Augusta(DISC) (0080 001)	Cony High School Cony Circle	DEP	TSP,Pb,Sulfate
Augusta (0080 005)	Hartford Fire House Hartford Square	Stetler/DEP	TSP,FP
Augusta (0080 008)	Governor's Hanger State Airport	DEP	WS/ND
Augusta(DISC) (0080 009)	Hodgkins School Malte Street	Stetler	TSP,FP
Augusta(DISC) (0080 010)	Hussey School Gedney Street	Stetler	SO2
Augusta(DISC) (0080 011)	Map's Trading Post 165 Water Street	Stetler	SO2
Augusta(DISC) (0080 012)	St. Augustine's Northern Avenue	DEP	SO2
Farmington(NEW) (0380 001)	Farmington Fairgrounds	UMF	TSP,FP
Gardiner (0460 001)	Gardiner High School West Hill Road	DEP	Ozone[s]
Jay (0530 001)	Weather Level I Lagoon Hill	International Paper	WS/ND, Temperature, Solar Radiation, Precipitation, TSP
Jay (0530 003)	Crash Road Gilbert Jewell Property	International Paper	TSP
Jay (0530 004)	Jay Hill	International Paper	TSP,FP(n)
Jay (0530 007)	Water Treatment Plant Site #2 International Paper	International Paper	TSP

TABLE 1 - 4  
1985 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITE DIRECTORY

SITE	ADDRESS	OPERATOR	PARAMETERS MEASURED
Lawiston (0620 011)	Country Kitchen Parking Lot Canal Street	DEP	SO2
Wisconsin (0645 002)	Westport Island Ferry Road	DEP	Ozone(e)
Mexico (0780 003)	Mexico Treatment Plant Route #2	Boise Cascade	TSP, Sulfate, Nitrate(n)
Mexico (0780 008)	Labonville's Route #2	Boise Cascade	TSP
Mexico (0780 010)	Carver's Residence Fourth Street	Boise Cascade	TSP, SO2
Mexico (0780 011)	Munt's Property Route #2	Boise Cascade	SO2
South Paris (0885 004)	Reilly Property Gary Street	Wilner Wood	TSP
South Paris (0885 005)	Wilner Wood Weather	Wilner Wood	WS/WD
South Paris(NEW) (0885 007)	Wastewater Treatment Plant South Paris	DEP	TSP
South Paris(NEW) (0885 008)	Alpine Street	Wilner Wood/DEP	TSP
Rusford (1020 002)	Boise Cascade Weather II Swift River Pump House	Boise Cascade	WS/WD
Rusford (1020 005)	Taylor Mountain I	Boise Cascade	TSP, SO2
Rusford (1020 006)	Taylor Mountain II	Boise Cascade	TSP, SO2
Rusford (1020 007)	Village Green Site Route #108	DEP/Boise Cascade	TSP, SO2
Skowhegan (1100 001)	Hinckley Hinckley Farm School	S. D. Warren	TSP

TABLE 1 - 4  
1985 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITE DIRECTORY

SITE	ADDRESS	OPERATOR	PARAMETERS MEASURED
Skowhegan (1100 002)	Eaton Ridge	S. D. Warren	TSP
Thomaston (1150 001)	Mitchell Property 2 Dexter Avenue	Dragon Products	TSP,SO2
Thomaston (1150 003)	Sanders Property Old County Road	Dragon Products	TSP
Thomaston (1150 004)	Posee Heirs Property Buttermilk Lane	Dragon Products	TSP
Thomaston (1150 005)	Dragon Cement Weather Route #1	Dragon Products	WS/NO
Thomaston (1150 007)	Marsh Road	Dragon Products	TSP,SO2
Gearsport(NEW) (1183 001)	Spaulding Property	DEP	SO2
Unity(NEW) (1183 005)	Unity College	DEP	Ozone(s)
Gearsport(NEW) (1183 006)	DOT Route #1	DEP	SO2,WS/NO
Stockton Springs(NEW) (1183 007)	Cape Jellison	DEP	SO2
Waterville (1220 003)	Stern's Department Store Main Street	DEP	TSP
Winslow(NEW) (1280 00 )		Scott Paper Company	TSP
ARDOOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)			
Madawaska (0720 003)	Madawaska High School 7th Avenue	Fraser Paper/DEP	TSP,Pb(n),Sulfate,SO2
Madawaska (0720 006)	Fraser Paper Company Bridge Street	Fraser Paper	WS/NO, Temperature

TABLE 1 - 4  
1985 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITE DIRECTORY

SITE	ADDRESS	OPERATOR	PARAMETERS MEASURED
Madawaska (0720 008)	Albert Street	Fraser Paper	SO2
Madawaska (0720 010)	Wwage Treatment Plant South Main Street	Fraser Paper	WS/NO, SO2
Madawaska (0720 011)	St. Jerre's 11th Avenue	DEP	TSP, Sulfate, Nitrate(n)
Madawaska(NEW) (0720 012)	U. S. Post Office 430 E. Main Street	Fraser Paper	SO2, WS/NO
Madawaska(NEW) (0720 013)	Big Daddy's Restaurant 385 E. Main Street	DEP	FP
Presque Isle (0880 005)	Northeastland Hotel 436 Main Street	DEP	TSP, Pb, Sulfate, FP
Presque Isle (0880 008)	Regional Office 528 Central Drive	DEP	WS/NO
Presque Isle(NEW) (0880 009)	City Dry Cleaners 636 Main Street	DEP	FP
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)			
Acadia National Park (0010 003)	McFarland Hill Ranger Station Route #233	NPS/DEP	Ozone, TSP, Sulfate, Nitrate(n), FP, Acid Precipitation
Bangor (0100 001)	Regional Office 31 Central Street	DEP	TSP, Sulfate, Nitrate(n)
Bangor (0100 002)	Kenduskeag Pump Station Washington Street	DEP	TSP, Pb, FP(n)
Bangor (0100 003)	BIA-Building #487 Air National Guard	DEP	WS/NO
Brewer (0180 002)	Brewer Junior High School 5 Somerset Street	DEP	TSP
East Millinocket (0315 002)	Katahdin School School Street	Great Northern Paper Company	TSP, SO2(1)

TABLE 1 - 4  
1985 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITE DIRECTORY

SITE	ADDRESS	OPERATOR	PARAMETERS MEASURED
Dedham(ME#) (0485 003)	Bald Mountain	DEP	Ozone[ $\mu$ ]
Lincoln (0640 002)	Vocational Education Building West Broadway	Lincoln Pulp & Paper Company	TSP
Lincoln (0640 003)	Lincoln Post Office Building 60 Fleming Street	Lincoln Pulp & Paper Company	TSP
Lincoln (0640 007)	Thomas Motel Trailer Park 38 West Broadway	Lincoln Pulp & Paper Company	TSP,SO <sub>2</sub> ,FP
Lincoln (0640 008)	Fish Hill Base	Lincoln Pulp & Paper Company	SO <sub>2</sub>
Lincoln (0640 009)	Fish Hill Peak	Lincoln Pulp & Paper Company	SO <sub>2</sub>
Lincoln (0640 010)	Lincoln Airport	Lincoln Pulp & Paper Company	WS/NO
Millinocket (0780 006)	Wastewater Treatment Plant Great Northern Paper Company	Great Northern Paper Company	SO <sub>2</sub>
Millinocket (0780 009)	York Street	Great Northern Paper Company	TSP,SO <sub>2</sub>
Millinocket (0780 011)	Great Northern Paper Co. Office	Great Northern Paper Company	WS/NO
Old Town (0640 003)	Marsh Island Apartments 100 South Main Street	DEP	TSP
Old Town (0640 005)	Panobscot Shoe Company 450 North Main Street	DEP	TSP
Newburgh (0807 005)	Newburgh School Route #8	DEP	TSP
Milford (0807 007)	Shumway Field Route #178	James River Corporation	TSP
Woodland(DISC) (1205 006)	Georgia Pacific Mill	Georgia Pacific Corporation	WS/NO

TABLE 1 - 4  
1985 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITE DIRECTORY

SITE	ADDRESS	OPERATOR	PARAMETERS MEASURED
Woodland (1205 007)	Secondary Treatment Pipeline	Georgia Pacific Corporation	TSP,SO2
Woodland (1205 008)	Woodland High School	Georgia Pacific Corporation	TSP,FP(n)
Eastport (1205 014)	Pleasant Street	DEP	WS/NO
Roque Bluffs (1205 018)	Great Cove Roque Bluffs	DEP	Ozone(s),WS/NO(s)
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)			
Biddeford (0160 002)	Biddeford Treatment Plant Water Street	DEP	TSP
Bridgton (0180 002)	Upper Ridge Road	DEP	Acid Precipitation,TSP,Sulfate,Nitrate(n),FP
Brunswick (0200 001)	Coastal Savings Bank Maine Street	DEP	TSP(1)
Cape Elizabeth (0250 003)	Shelter Site Two Lights State Park	DEP	Ozone(s),WS/NO(n)
Kittery (0580 001)	Greenfield Drive	NH/DEP	TSP,Pb,Sulfate,SO2
Kittery (0580 002)	Wentworth Dennet School Government Street	NH/DEP	TSP
Kittery (0580 003)	Masonic Temple Wallingford Square	NH/DEP	SO2
Portland (0880 010)	Chevrus High School Ocean Avenue	DEP	WS/NO
Portland (0860 014)	Shelter Site (P.E.D.P.L.) Els Street	DEP	TSP,Pb,SO2,NOX(s),NO(s),Sulfate,FP
Portland (0860 015)	Tukey's Bridge Bean Pot Circle	DEP	Pb(1)

TABLE 1 - 4  
1985 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITE DIRECTORY

SITE	ADDRESS	OPERATOR	PARAMETERS MEASURED
Portland (0860 018)	529 Congress Street	DEP	CO
South Portland (1140 002)	SMVTI Vocational Drive	DEP	TSP,Sulfate,Nitrate
Westbrook (1280 002)	N. E. T. & T. Company Ash Street	S. D. Warren	TSP
Westbrook (1280 008)	Research Building S. D. Warren	S. D. Warren	TSP
Westbrook (1280 009)	S. D. Warren Company Wind S. D. Warren Property	S. D. Warren	WS/WD
Westbrook (1280 012)	S. D. Warren Warehouse #5 Main Street	S. D. Warren	TSP,FP
Kannobunkport (1325 002)	Parson's Way	DEP	Ozone[s]
NORTHWEST MAINE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (111)			
Greenville (0835 001)	Squee Brook Greenville	DEP	Acid Precipitation

NEW - Site established in 1985  
DISC - Site discontinued in 1985

TSP - Total Suspended Particulates  
SO<sub>2</sub> - Sulfur Dioxide  
NO - Nitric Oxide  
NO<sub>x</sub> - Oxides of Nitrogen  
CO - Carbon Monoxide  
Pb - Lead  
WS/WD - Wind Speed and Direction  
FP - Fine Particulate  
NMHC - Nonmethane Hydrocarbons

n - Instrument installed during 1985  
d - Instrument removed during 1985  
s - Instrument operated seasonally during 1985  
i - Instrument operated intermittently during 1985



Northwest Maine  
Air Quality Control  
Region(111)

Aroostook Air  
Quality Control  
Region(108)

Downeast Air  
Quality Control  
Region(109)

Androscoggin Interstate  
Air Quality Control Region(107)

Metropolitan Portland Air  
Quality Control Region(110)

FIGURE 1-4: AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS  
IN THE STATE OF MAINE

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS  
STATE OF  
**MAINE**  
PREPARED BY THE  
STATE OF MAINE  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
BUREAU OF PLANNING  
IN COOPERATION WITH THE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

1980

The highest hourly concentration in a year is not the best indicator of long-term air quality trends because it is an erratic value. Therefore, special trend tables are presented for carbon monoxide and ozone. The trend tables present the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentile values to represent the bulk of the air quality data for each year. Percentiles indicate the fraction, or percent, of the value that are below a particular level. For example, if the 90th percentile value for some set of CO observations is 5.0 ppm, it means that 90% of the time the concentrations of CO are less than 5.0 ppm. Conversely, it also means that 10% of the time the concentrations are above 5.0 ppm. Thus the existence or lack of long-term trends in overall air quality for CO and O3 can be more reliably determined using the Trends Tables, than by looking at just the Historical Comparison Tables.

## 2. CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)

### 2.1 Description and Sources

Carbon monoxide is colorless, odorless and tasteless gas. Therefore you do not even know you are breathing it until you feel its detrimental effects. It constitutes the largest single fraction of the pollutants found in urban atmospheres. It is produced primarily by the incomplete combustion of organic materials used as fuels for transportation and in the heating of buildings; it also results from industrial processes, refuse burning, and agricultural burning. Several natural sources of CO of both biological and non-biological origin have also been identified, but their contributions to urban atmospheric concentrations are thought to be small. Background levels of CO (resulting from natural and technological sources) found in relatively nonpolluted air range from 0.025 to 1.0 ppm. Urban carbon monoxide is produced primarily by motor vehicles.

Because motor vehicle traffic is the major source of CO, daily concentration peaks coincide with morning and evening rush hours. The worst carbon monoxide problems are found where large numbers of slow moving cars congregate. These problems are further aggravated when they occur in a "street canyon" situation. When there are large amounts of slow moving traffic in a street canyon situation, with the wind blowing perpendicular to the street, carbon monoxide can be trapped in the canyon and build up to unhealthy levels.

CO problems are usually worse in winter because: 1) cold weather makes motor vehicles run dirtier and requires more combustion for space heating; and 2) on winter nights a strong inversion layer develops in the atmosphere, that traps pollution near the ground, preventing it from mixing with cleaner air above.

### 2.2 Health and Welfare Effects

Carbon monoxide affects the central nervous system by depriving the body of the oxygen it needs. Tests of automobile drivers show exposure to carbon monoxide can impair driver's judgement and ability to respond rapidly in traffic. It can also impair vision and produce headaches.

Carbon monoxide enters the bloodstream by combining with hemoglobin, the substance that carries oxygen to the cells. Hemoglobin that is bound up with CO is called carboxyhemoglobin. This combination occurs 200 times more readily with CO than with oxygen, so the amount of oxygen being distributed throughout the body by the bloodstream is reduced in CO's presence. Blood laden with CO can weaken heart contractions, lowering the volume of blood distributed to various parts of the body. It can also significantly reduce a healthy person's ability to perform manual tasks, such as working, jogging and walking. A life-threatening situation exists in patients with heart disease, who can't compensate for the oxygen loss. The 4.2 million

people in the U.S. suffering from angina pectoris (a heart disease characterized by brief spasmodic attacks of chest pain due to insufficient oxygen levels in the heart muscles) are especially susceptible. Carbon monoxide is also harmful to persons who have lung disease, anemia or cerebral-vascular disease. Others sensitive to carbon monoxide include the human fetus, and people exposed to long-term concentrations, such as traffic officers.

People who sit in idling cars over sustained periods risk harmful CO exposure, as do cigarette smokers. Since about two percent of cigarette smoke is carbon monoxide, if you or someone else smokes while driving in heavy traffic, you may both experience the harmful effects of CO from the cigarette smoke and the engine exhaust accumulated in streets. Even three or four hours after you're exposed, half the excess CO still remains in your bloodstream. Because it takes time for CO to build up in the bloodstream, the severity of health effects depends both on the concentration being breathed and the length of time the person is exposed.

### 2.3 Standards

The existing standards for carbon monoxide are currently set at 9 parts CO per million parts air (ppm), averaged over a period of 8 hours, and 35 ppm averaged over 1 hour, not to be exceeded more than once per year. As a result of a review and revision of the health criteria, EPA proposes to retain the existing primary 8-hour standard at 9 ppm and to lower the primary 1-hour standard to 25 ppm. The change in the 1-hour standard is being proposed because of the more rapid accumulation of blood carboxyhemoglobin in moderately exercising sensitive persons compared to resting individuals. The impact of exercise, which is greater for short-duration exposures, was not considered in the original standard.

### 2.4 Monitoring

Carbon monoxide was monitored at one site in Maine during 1985 using continuous monitoring equipment utilizing the non-dispersive infrared technique.

Table 2-1 is the 1985 Data Summary for CO. Tables 2-2 and 2-3 have been included for historical comparisons and trend analysis although there is little significance because of the small amount of data collected in 1984.

TABLE 2 - 1  
1985 CARBON MONOXIDE DATA SUMMARY  
(Parts Per Million)

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	1-HOUR CONCENTRATIONS		8-HOUR CONCENTRATIONS		ANNUAL ARITHMETIC MEAN
			HIGHEST	SECOND HIGHEST	HIGHEST	SECOND HIGHEST	
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)							
Portland	529 Congress Street	8332	13.6	10.9	7.4	5.9	1.4

TABLE 2 - 2  
CARBON MONOXIDE HISTORICAL COMPARISONS

PORTLAND  
Portland-529 Congress Street

YEAR	SECOND HIGH*	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS
1984	6.9	0
1985	5.9	0

\* Eight hour concentrations in ppm.

TABLE 2 - 3  
CARBON MONOXIDE TRENDS

PORTLAND  
Portland-529 Congress Street

YEAR	Percentiles*		
	10%	50%	90%
1984	0.2	1.0	2.9
1985	0.4	1.1	2.9

\* Percentiles are one hour concentrations in ppm.

### 3. OZONE (O3)

#### 3.1 Description and Sources

Ozone is highly reactive form of oxygen which, at very high concentrations, is blue unstable gas that has a characteristic pungent odor most commonly identified around an arcing electric motor, lightning storms, or other electrical discharges. However, at normal ambient concentrations, ozone is colorless and odorless. Ozone is the major component of photochemical "smog", but the haziness and odors of smog are primarily caused by other components.

Natural ground level ozone occurs in low concentrations (less than .05 ppm) due to natural physical and chemical phenomena. Occasionally, unique meteorological conditions can result in natural levels between .05 and .10 ppm.

Ozone is not emitted directly from a source as are other pollutants. It forms as secondary pollutant. Its precursors are hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, which chemically react in sunlight to form ozone. The hydrocarbons are emitted in automobile exhaust, from gasoline and oil storage and transfer, and from industrial use of paint solvents, degreasing agents, cleaning fluids, ink solvents, incompletely burned coal or wood and many other sources. Plants also give off hydrocarbons such as terpenes from pine trees. Nitrogen oxides are emitted by all combustion sources.

The highest ozone levels generally occur during summer afternoons when the high temperatures and strong sunlight promote photochemical reactions. Stagnant weather may cause smog to remain in an area for several days. The winds may also transport ozone many miles outside of the urban environment. For example, it is estimated that one-third of the ozone in the State of Maine is transported into the State from sources located outside the State. In addition one-third of the ozone is naturally occurring background concentrations, part of which is also transported into the State. The remaining one-third is assumed to be due to local sources within the State. Because of long-range transport, local control of emissions by itself may not solve the ozone problem. An effective national program may be necessary to achieve national compliance.

Ground-level ozone, discussed above, should not be confused with the stratospheric ozone layer, located about seven miles high in the atmosphere, which shields the earth from cancer-causing ultraviolet rays. Concentrations of ozone in this layer may reach as high as 10 ppm. Concern over potential reduction of the necessary levels of ozone in the stratosphere by reactions with fluorocarbons from aerosol cans has resulted in the removal of most of these propellants from the market. However, ozone at ground level, where it is breathed, is a pollutant.

### 3.2 Health and Welfare Effects

Ozone at low concentrations causes eye irritations and at higher concentrations difficulty in breathing for people with respiratory problems, the elderly, and children. Many plants, such as white pine, soybeans and alfalfa, are extremely sensitive to ozone, and O<sub>3</sub> is known to weaken materials such as rubber and fabrics.

### 3.3 Standards

The existing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone is 0.12 ppm and will be attained when "the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12 ppm is equal to or less than one". This standard is new as of February 8, 1979 and replaces a more restrictive 0.08 ppm standard that was established April 10, 1971. The change was the result of a required assessment of existing NAAQS to include a review of new health effects data that have become available since 1970. As a result of this review and national public comments, the standard was changed to a level that is considered to be sufficient to protect the public health and welfare. Since then additional research has concluded that there is in fact damage being caused by ozone levels less than the existing Federal standard. Based on recent studies there appears to be significant vegetation damage at levels considerably below the Federal standard and some "adverse" health effects at the current Federal standard. As of the date this report was compiled no proposals have been made for changing the Federal standard. The current State Standard is .081 ppm. It was established at the same time the original Federal Standard was established and has not been changed. In the past the state standard was interpreted to be .080 ppm but a conversion of the actual 120 ug/m<sup>3</sup> standard to ppm yields .081. Therefore, only hourly averages in excess of .081 ppm are considered exceedances of the state standard.

### 3.4 Monitoring

Ozone was monitored at eight sites in Maine during 1985 using continuous monitoring equipment of two kinds, either chemiluminescence or ultra-violet absorption analyzers. Maine's ozone monitoring season is limited to April through October due to the weather conditions which are not conducive to ozone formation at other times of the year.

Table 3-1 is the 1985 Data Summary for Ozone. Table 3-2 presents the Ozone Historical Comparisons and Table 3-3 presents the Ozone Trends.

TABLE 3 - 1  
 1985 OZONE DATA SUMMARY  
 (Parts Per Million)

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	HOURLY CONCENTRATIONS		NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS	
			HIGHEST	SECOND HIGHEST	STATE*	FEDERAL**
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)						
Gardiner	Gardiner High School	4240	.142	.133	84	2
Wiscasset	Westport Island	4251	.150	.127	85	1
Unity	Unity College	3126	.122	.110	29	0
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)						
Acadia National Park	McFarland Hill Ranger Station	8550	.120	.117	57	0
Dedham	Bald Mountain	3332	.127	.123	72	0
Roque Bluffs	Great Cove	4097	.099	.099	25	0
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)						
Cape Elizabeth	Shelter Site	4000	.167	.165	141	3
Kennebunkport	Parson's Way	3992	.170	.168	190	3

\* Total number of hours minus one greater than .081 ppm.

\*\* Number of days in violation.



TABLE 3-2  
OZONE HISTORICAL COMPARISONS  
 (1-Hour Concentrations)

<u>CAPE ELIZABETH</u> <u>Shelter Site</u>			<u>KENNEBUNKPORT</u> <u>Parson's Way</u>		
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SECOND HIGH</u>	<u># OF STATE VIOLATIONS</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SECOND HIGH</u>	<u># OF STATE VIOLATIONS</u>
1978	.160 PPM	202	1982	.120 PPM	42
1979	.155 PPM	116	1983	.148 PPM	149
1980	.178 PPM	141	1984	.147 PPM	184
1981	.122 PPM	98	1985	.168 PPM	190
1982	.140 PPM	117			
1983	.163 PPM	187			
1984	.146 PPM	148			
1985	.165 PPM	141			

<u>GARDINER</u> <u>Gardiner High School</u>			<u>ACADIA</u> <u>McFarland Hill Ranger Station</u>		
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SECOND HIGH</u>	<u># OF STATE VIOLATIONS</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SECOND HIGH</u>	<u># OF STATE VIOLATIONS</u>
1980	.117 PPM	54	1982*	.055 PPM	0
1981	.122 PPM	31	1983	.135 PPM	98
1982	.120 PPM	56	1984	.130 PPM	86
1983	.140 PPM	99	1985	.117 PPM	57
1984	.112 PPM	89			
1985	.133 PPM	84			

\*NOT A COMPLETE YEAR

TABLE 3-3  
OZONE TRENDS  
 (1-Hour Concentrations)

CAPE ELIZABETH  
Shelter Site

YEAR	PERCENTILES		
	10%	50%	90%
1978	.015	.035	.065
1979	.018	.036	.070
1980	.019	.035	.065
1981	.015	.032	.056
1982	.018	.036	.058
1983	.018	.034	.061
1984	.019	.040	.064
1985	.022	.038	.062

KENNEBUNKPORT  
Parson's Way

YEAR	PERCENTILES		
	10%	50%	90%
1983	.008	.027	.058
1984	.012	.032	.064
1985*	.015	.037	.072

\* Percentiles calculated using 70% of the data.

GARDINER  
Gardiner High School

YEAR	PERCENTILES		
	10%	50%	90%
1980	.008	.031	.056
1981	.009	.029	.050
1982	.009	.030	.053
1983	.009	.031	.056
1984	.007	.031	.055
1985	.012	.034	.057

ACADIA  
McFarland Hill Ranger Station

YEAR	PERCENTILES		
	10%	50%	90%
1982*	.005	.020	.030
1983	.019	.032	.053
1984	.020	.032	.050
1985	.022	.032	.048

\*Not a Complete Year

## 4. NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO2)

### 4.1 Description and Sources

In its pure state, nitrogen dioxide is a reddish-orange-brown gas with a characteristic pungent odor. It is corrosive and a strong oxidizing agent. Nitrogen dioxide comprises about 10% of the oxides of nitrogen (NOX) that are formed when nitrogen in the air combines with oxygen during high temperature combustion. Most of the rest of the NOX emitted by combustion sources is nitric oxide (NO). However, during the day most of the NO is photochemically transformed into NO2. Thus, essentially all the NOX emitted can be assumed to eventually become NO2.

### 4.2 Health and Welfare Effects

Exposure to NO2 affects the delicate structure of lung tissue. High levels cause lung irritation and potential lung damage. Lower levels have been associated with increased respiratory disease. Oxides of nitrogen can cause serious injury to vegetation, including bleaching or death of plant tissue, loss of leaves, and reduced growth rate. NOX also deteriorates fabrics and fades fabric dyes. Nitrate salts formed from nitrogen oxides have been associated with the corrosion of metals. Nitrogen oxides can also reduce visibility.

### 4.3 Standards

The current standard for NO2 is an annual arithmetic mean (average) value not to exceed .05 ppm. NO2 is the only gaseous pollutant for which only a long-term (annual average) standard has been established.

### 4.4 Monitoring

Nitrogen Dioxide was monitored at one site in Maine during 1985 using continuous monitoring equipment. The monitor was in operation for the ozone season only.

Table 4-1 is the 1985 Data Summary for NO2. Table 4-2 presents the NO2 Historical Comparison.

TABLE 4 - 1  
 1985 NITROGEN DIOXIDE DATA SUMMARY  
 (Parts Per Million)

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	ANNUAL AVERAGE
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)			
Portland*	Shelter Site (P.E.O.P.L.)	2195	.017

\* This site operated only during the ozone season in 1985.

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TABLE 4 - 2  
 NITROGEN DIOXIDE HISTORICAL COMPARISONS  
 (Annual Concentrations in PPM)

SITE	ADDRESS	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)						
Portland*	Shelter Site (P.E.O.P.L.)	.029	.016	.025	.021	.017

\* This site operated only during the ozone season from 1982 through 1985.

## 5. SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO<sub>2</sub>)

### 5.1 Description and Sources

Sulfur dioxide is a colorless irritating gas having the same pungent odor as a struck match. Most people can detect its taste at a level of about 0.3 to 1 part per million. SO<sub>2</sub> is highly soluble in water, forming sulfurous acid. On a worldwide basis, SO<sub>2</sub> is considered to be one of the major pollution problems. It is emitted mainly from stationary sources that utilize fossil fuels (coal, oil) such as power plants, ore smelters, and refineries.

### 5.2 Health and Welfare Effects

The health effects of sulfur dioxide appear to be always associated with high levels of particulates or other pollutants. The world's major recorded air pollution disasters have been associated with high levels of sulfur dioxide and particulates. The excess deaths attributed to these pollutants were due to respiratory failures and occurred predominantly, but not exclusively, in the elderly and infirm. Atmospheres containing high levels of sulfur dioxide are associated with elevated concentrations of other sulfur compounds such as sulfates and sulfuric acid mists, which are corrosive and potentially carcinogenic.

The corrosiveness of SO<sub>2</sub> and its derivatives also causes crop and material damage. Its transport and transformation into sulfurous and sulfuric acids contribute to acid precipitation, causing soils and lakes to become seriously acidified.

### 5.3 Standards

There are two existing Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for sulfur dioxide. The first is a long-term one year arithmetic average of 0.03 parts per million (ppm). The second is a short-term 24-hour average standard where concentrations are not to exceed 0.14 ppm more than once per year. The current Secondary NAAQS for SO<sub>2</sub> is a 3-hour average concentration of 0.5 ppm not to be exceeded more than once per year.

In addition there are three state standards for sulfur dioxide. The first is a long-term one-year arithmetic average of .022 parts per million. The second is a short-term 24-hour average standard of .088 ppm not to be exceeded. The third is a short-term 3-hour average concentration of .439 ppm not to be exceeded.

### 5.4 Monitoring

Sulfur dioxide was monitored at twenty-eight sites in Maine during 1985 using continuous monitoring equipment utilizing either the pulsed fluorescent or coulometric methods.

Table 5-1 is the 1985 Data Summary for SO<sub>2</sub>. Tables 5-2 and 5-3 present the SO<sub>2</sub> Historical Comparison Data.

TABLE 5 - 1  
1985 SULFUR DIOXIDE DATA SUMMARY  
(Parts Per Million)

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	HIGHEST 3-HOUR AVERAGE	SECOND HIGHEST 3-HOUR AVERAGE	HIGHEST 24-HOUR AVERAGE	SECOND HIGHEST 24-HOUR AVERAGE	ANNUAL ARITHMETIC MEAN
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)							
Augusta	Hussey School	2045	.083	.070	.033	.030	.014*
Augusta	Nap's Trading Post	2046	.051	.049	.023	.023	.012*
Augusta	St. Augustines	1358	.049	.049	.022	.021	.010*
Lewiston	Country Kitchen Parking Lot	7673	.104	.092	.043	.040	.008
Mexico	Carver's Residence	8277	.098	.080	.044	.037	.007
Mexico	Hunt's	8305	.121	.105	.070	.039	.009
Rumford	Taylor Mountain I	8330	.141	.133	.066	.056	.010
Rumford	Taylor Mountain II	8337	.143	.140	.050	.047	.008
Rumford	Village Green Site	8295	.110	.093	.031	.031	.010
Thomaston	Dexter Avenue	7888	.059	.056	.018	.016	.003
Thomaston	Marsh Road	7991	.038	.027	.013	.012	.002
Searsport	Spaulding Property	3873	.300	.219	.082	.077	.012*
Searsport	Searsport DOT	1263	.067	.039	.019	.015	.003*
Stockton Springs	Cape Jellison	1165	.071	.069	.029	.028	.007*
AROOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (10E)							
Madawaska	Madawaska High School	8244	.104	.095	.037	.037	.004
Madawaska	Albert Street	8339	.166	.139	.052	.055	.011
Madawaska	Sewage Treatment Plant	4615	.109	.091	.038	.036	.006*
Madawaska	U.S. Post Office	3784	.153	.109	.061	.060	.007*
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)							
East Millinocket	Katahdin School	800	.095	.090	.026	.019	.007*
Lincoln	Thomas Motel Trailer Park	8106	.104	.082	.051	.043	.003
Lincoln	Fish Hill Base	8270	.049	.048	.023	.021	.003
Lincoln	Fish Hill Peak	8223	.141	.139	.044	.039	.004
Millinocket	Wastewater Treatment Plant	8217	.129	.120	.076	.060	.010
Millinocket	York Street	8275	.174	.145	.046	.040	.007
Woodland	Secondary Treatment Pipeline	7581	.119	.089	.027	.024	.002
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)							
Kittery	Greenfield Drive	6702	.058	.057	.034	.022	.004
Kittery	Masonic Temple	7823	.129	.100	.055	.045	.009
Portland	Shelter Site	7794	.071	.066	.050	.045	.010

\* Insufficient data collected for valid annual arithmetic mean.

TABLE 5 - 2  
SULFUR DIOXIDE HISTORICAL COMPARISONS  
(Maximum 24-Hour Concentrations of Sulfur Dioxide)

SITE	ADDRESS	MAXIMUM 24-HOUR CONCENTRATIONS (PPM)					
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)							
Lewiston	Country Kitchen Parking Lot	--	.035	.056	.044	.060	.043
Mexico	Carver's Residence	--	--	.042	.045	.040	.044
Mexico	Hunt's	--	--	--	.061	.071	.070
Rumford	Taylor Mountain I	--	--	.075	.077	.096	.066
Rumford	Taylor Mountain II	--	--	--	.072	.071	.050
Rumford	Village Green Site	--	--	--	.054	.049	.031
Thomaston	Dexter Avenue	.017	.026	.030	.016	.050	.018
Thomaston	Marsh Road	.017	.010	.016	.011	.017	.013
AROOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)							
Madawaska	Madawaska High School	.062	.125	.139	.049	.066	.037
Madawaska	Albert Street	.132	.135	.152	.130	.078	.058
Madawaska	Sewage Treatment Plant	.073	.085	.083	.060	.045	.038
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)							
East Millinocket	Katahdin School	.118	.077	.072	.054	.025	.026
Lincoln	Thomas Motel Trailer Park	--	--	.062	.052	.076	.051
Lincoln	Fish Hill Base	--	--	--	.023	.016	.023
Lincoln	Fish Hill Peak	--	--	--	.025	.025	.044
Millinocket	Wastewater Treatment Plant	.264	.084	.078	.077	.062	.076
Millinocket	York Street	.149	.092	.063	.065	.044	.046
Woodland	Secondary Treatment Pipeline	.037	.103	.022	.058	.059	.027
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)							
Kittery	Greenfield Drive	--	--	.006	.043	.027	.034
Kittery	Masonic Temple	--	--	--	.043	.046	.055
Portland	Shelter Site	--	--	--	.056	.062	.050



TABLE 5 - 3  
SULFUR DIOXIDE HISTORICAL COMPARISONS  
(Sites With Violations)

SITE	ADDRESS	1980	1981	TOTAL NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS*			1984	1985
				1982	1983			
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)								
Rumford	Taylor Mountain I	--	--	0	0		1	0
AROOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)								
Madawaska	Madawaska High School	0	1	1	0		0	0
Madawaska	Albert Street	10	7	7	2		0	0
Madawaska	Sewage Treatment Plant	0	0	0	0		0	0
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)								
East Millinocket	Katahdin School	1	0	0	0		0	0
Millinocket	Wastewater Treatment Plant	31	0	0	0		0	0
Millinocket	York Street	14	1	0	0		0	0
Woodland	Secondary Treatment Pipeline	0	1	0	0		0	0

\* Includes 3-Hour and 24-Hour Violations.

## 6. PARTICULATES (TSP)

### 6.1 Description and Sources

Particulates is the term given to the tiny particles of solid or semi-solid material found in the atmosphere. It is this "dirt" in the air that is visible as a "Brown Cloud", haze or smog. The sources of particulates are many: wind-blown dust and sand from roadways, fields, and construction; coal dust, fly ash, and carbon black from various combustion sources; and automobile exhaust, to name a few. Particulates that range in size from less than 0.1 micrometer up to approximately 45 micrometers are called "total suspended particulates". Particles larger than that range tend to settle out of the air and not remain suspended, except in high winds.

### 6.2 Health and Welfare Effects

The human nose filters out 99 percent of the large and medium-sized particles. The rest enter the windpipe and lungs, where some, known as inhalable particulates, cling to protective mucous and are removed. Some of the smallest, called respirable particulates, are deposited in the lungs' tiny air sacs (alveoli).

In the lungs particulates slow down the exchange of oxygen with carbon dioxide in the blood, causing shortness of breath. The heart may be strained because it must work harder to compensate for oxygen loss. Usually the people most sensitive to these conditions have respiratory diseases like emphysema, bronchitis, asthma, or heart problems. The elderly and children are also sensitive.

Particles themselves may be poisonous if inhaled or absorbed, damaging remote organs like the kidneys or liver. Swallowed mucous that is laden with poisonous particulate matter may damage the stomach.

In addition, particulates may be carriers of poisonous liquid or gaseous substances. Sulfur dioxide, a major air pollutant in its own right, is frequently absorbed by particulates and can react with them to form sulfates. Sulfates react with moisture in the air or in the respiratory tract to form a corrosive liquid (sulfuric acid) that irritates delicate membranes and slows down the cleansing action of mucous. This effect can reduce the body's ability to remove harmful bacteria, increasing the possibility of infection.

Adverse health effects from particulate matter aren't always seen immediately. Particulates can accumulate in the lungs after repeated, long-term exposure, causing respiratory distress and other health problems that may be manifested later.

Particles in the air block out and scatter sunlight, reducing visibility. Particulates soil and corrode metals, masonry, and textiles. Irritating odors are often associated with particulates, also.

### 6.3 Standards

#### Primary:

The current primary particulate standards are for total suspended particulates (TSP), independent of particle size or chemical composition. The long-term standard is an annual geometric mean not to exceed 75 micrograms of particulates per cubic meter of air (ug/m<sup>3</sup>). The short-term standard is a 24-hour average of 260 ug/m<sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded more than once per year.

EPA has proposed revised particulate standards to account for the deeper inhalability of smaller particles. The new standards, rather than applying to TSP, would apply to inhalable or fine particulates. A particle size of 10 micrometers is being considered as the upper size limit with a 24-hour concentration in the range of 150-250 ug/m<sup>3</sup> and an annual standard in the range of 50 to 65 ug/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### Secondary:

The current secondary TSP standard is a 24-hour average of 150 ug/m<sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded more than once per year, designed to protect from soiling, corrosion, etc.

EPA is also considering replacing the current 24-hour secondary TSP standard with an annual TSP standard to be selected from a range of 70 to 90 ug/m<sup>3</sup>, expected annual arithmetic mean.

#### State Standards:

The current State Standards include an annual geometric mean of 60 micrograms per cubic meter and a 24-hour standard of 150 micrograms per cubic meter not to be exceeded.

### 6.4 Monitoring

Particulates were monitored at 57 sites in Maine during 1985 using High-Volume Particulate Air Samplers (Hi-Vols).

Hi-Vols operate on the same principle as a vacuum cleaner in that the air is drawn through a filter to "catch the dust". The difference is that a Hi-Vol draws a calibrated volume of air through a pre-weighed filter pad (rather than a bag) for a twenty-four hour period. The change in weight of the filter pad is recorded as total suspended particulate or TSP in micrograms of particulates per cubic meter of air.

Table 6-1 is a summary of the TSP data collected in Maine during 1985. Table 6-2 is a historical comparison of the TSP Annual Geometric Means at sites which have been in existence over the last two years. Table 6-3 summarizes the number of TSP violations which have occurred over the last six years and the sites at which they occurred.

Fine particulate sampling increased again during 1985. The increased sampling has been conducted to obtain data to evaluate the proposed fine particulate standards and determine those areas which are likely to have problems meeting the proposed range of standards. The sampling has been conducted with dichotomous samplers and size-selective hi-vols. The dichotomous samplers collect particles smaller than either 15 or 10 microns in two different size classes. The two classes are summed to give total fine particulate. The size-selective hi-vols collect particles 10 microns and smaller or 15 microns and smaller.

The data collected and the sites which were in operation during 1985 have been summarized in Table 6-4.

TABLE 6 - 1  
1985 TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATES DATA SUMMARY  
(Micrograms Per Cubic Meter)

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	HIGHEST 24-HOUR	SECOND HIGHEST	THIRD HIGHEST	ANNUAL GEOMETRIC MEAN
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)						
Auburn	Lepage Bakery	114	150	139	115	44.8
Augusta	Cony High School	22	151	141	118	72.9*
Augusta	Hartford Fire House	179	143	124	121	44.3
Augusta	Hodgkins School	56	77	61	58	35.5*
Farmington	Farmington Fairgrounds	16	71	69	68	36.0*
Jay	Weather Level I	329	101	94	90	36.6
Jay	Crash Road	340	66	64	64	18.7
Jay	Jay Hill	348	106	105	100	24.5
Jay	Water Treatment Plant Site #2	315	119	118	89	22.9
Mexico	Mexico Treatment Plant	222	101	90	90	40.3
Mexico	Labonville's	223	206	142	127	50.7
Mexico	Carver's Residence	225	107	99	97	38.3
South Paris	Reilly Property	93	219	174	173	60.4*
South Paris	Wastewater Treatment Plant	26	63	58	55	32.2*
South Paris	Alpine Street	25	67	51	39	19.4*
Rumford	Taylor Mountain I	214	100	81	79	35.8
Rumford	Taylor Mountain II	217	80	71	71	26.7
Rumford	Village Green Site	195	144	112	97	31.2
Skowhegan	Hinckley	116	57	56	50	18.5
Skowhegan	Eaton Ridge	92	75	61	53	18.4
Thomaston	Dexter Avenue	204	122	117	106	22.9
Thomaston	Sanders Property	204	73	73	71	22.9
Thomaston	Pease Property	200	103	79	76	28.4
Thomaston	Marsh Road	208	84	77	76	24.0
Waterville	Stern's Department Store	108	137	134	113	40.8
ARROOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)						
Madawaska	Madawaska High School	111	109	100	88	32.5
Madawaska	St. Jarres	107	155	127	122	46.9
Presque Isle	Northeastland Hotel	161	296	243	202	59.2
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)						
Acadia National Park	McFarland Hill Ranger Station	85	58	43	40	11.6
Bangor	Regional Office	116	183	151	119	44.8
Bangor	Kenduskeag Pump Station	111	186	184	183	59.9
Brewer	Brewer Junior High School	110	144	132	104	38.1
East Millinocket	Katahdin School	120	98	87	86	26.9
Lincoln	Vocational Education Building	358	133	121	106	37.1
Lincoln	Lincoln Post Office Building	357	156	121	118	39.2
Lincoln	Thomas Motel Trailer Park	358	195	157	156	41.4
Millinocket	York Street	194	176	136	114	46.1
Old Town	Marsh Island Apartments	117	165	117	115	33.8
Old Town	Penobscot Shoe Company	116	112	91	87	28.1
Newburgh	Newburgh School	337	56	53	50	15.1

TABLE 6 - 1

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	HIGHEST 24-HOUR	SECOND HIGHEST	THIRD HIGHEST	ANNUAL GEOMETRIC MEAN
Milford	Shumway Field	337	92	91	79	26.6
Woodland	Secondary Treatment Pipeline	56	182	87	84	36.9*
Woodland	Woodland High School	53	92	90	90	41.5*
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)						
Biddeford	Biddeford Treatment Plant	111	106	77	75	35.8
Bridgton	Upper Ridge Road	136	52	48	44	14.6
Brunswick	Coastal Savings Bank	84	148	139	129	57.9*
Kittery	Greenfield Drive	99	76	66	61	26.9
Kittery	Wentworth Dennet School	83	89	77	69	32.8
Portland	Shelter Site	120	163	132	119	51.3
South Portland	SMVTI	110	86	84	68	30.7
Westbrook	N.E.T.&T. Company	119	148	146	139	44.7
Westbrook	Research Building	192	186	173	169	70.5
Westbrook	Warehouse #5	191	147	145	143	62.5

\* Insufficient data collected for valid annual geometric mean.

TABLE 6 - 2  
TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATES HISTORICAL COMPARISON  
ANNUAL GEOMETRIC MEANS (ug/m<sup>3</sup>)

SITE	ADDRESS	1979	1980	ANNUAL GEOMETRIC MEANS (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )			1984	1985
				1981	1982	1983		
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)								
Auburn	Lepage Bakery	--	73.0	53.5	47.4	39.3	43.5	44.8
Augusta	Cony High School	53.5	62.1	59.5	48.5	48.9	50.5	72.9*
Augusta	Hartford Fire House	--	--	--	46.9	48.1*	45.9	44.3
Augusta	Hodgkins School	--	--	--	--	--	29.4	35.5*
Jay	Weather Level I	--	--	33.3	40.0	33.0*	36.4	36.6
Jay	Crash Road	24.3	23.8	23.2	22.1	18.0*	22.1	18.7
Jay	Jay Hill	27.8	28.0	27.5	28.5	25.2*	32.6	24.5
Jay	Water Treatment Plant Site #2	--	--	--	21.5	19.0*	21.1	22.9
Mexico	Mexico Treatment Plant	43.3	48.7	42.0	42.3	39.1	39.9	40.3
Mexico	Labonville's	--	--	48.3	53.5	50.6	51.6	50.7
Mexico	Carver's Residence	--	--	--	40.3	35.6	37.4	38.3
South Paris	Reilly Property	59.6	53.6	58.7	69.5	77.6*	102.3*	60.4
Rumford	Taylor Mountain I	--	--	--	37.9	34.8	37.5	35.8
Rumford	Taylor Mountain II	--	--	--	--	26.0	28.2	26.7
Rumford	Village Green Site	--	--	--	--	--	34.0	31.2
Skowhegan	Hinckley	19.7	16.5	16.1	18.5	17.3	21.3	18.5
Skowhegan	Eaton Ridge	24.3	16.5	16.5	17.4	15.4	20.2	18.4
Thomaston	Dexter Avenue	33.4	33.5	25.7	25.5	22.0	24.2	22.9
Thomaston	Sanders Property	26.9	29.0	24.5	23.7	21.9	25.4	22.9
Thomaston	Pease Property	40.4	50.0	37.8	34.0	28.0	31.3	28.4
Thomaston	Marsh Road	--	26.4	30.8	28.3	22.7	25.9	24.0
Waterville	Sterns Department Store	--	--	--	--	--	35.5*	40.8
ARODSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)								
Madawaska	Madawaska High School	39.1	47.1	43.7	47.1	44.1	34.3*	32.5
Madawaska	St. Jarres	--	--	--	--	--	50.7	46.9
Presque Isle	Northeastland Hotel	--	49.1	67.0	62.0	66.8	62.5*	59.2
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)								
Acadia National Park	McFarland Hill Ranger Station	--	--	--	--	11.6*	12.9	11.6
Bangor	Regional Office	51.9	45.3	45.3	42.7	41.7	46.5	44.8
Bangor	Kenduskeag Pump Station	68.4	58.3	53.8	52.1	49.8	56.5	59.9
Brewer	Brewer Junior High School	--	41.4	43.6	36.4	37.0	41.5	38.1
East Millinocket	Katahdin School	--	31.3	26.3	30.8	27.4	25.3	26.9
Lincoln	Vocational Education Building	48.6	46.9	44.8	41.5	36.2	35.3	37.1
Lincoln	Lincoln Post Office Building	53.6	57.1	49.5	46.6	39.8	40.4	39.2
Lincoln	Thomas Motel Trailer Park	--	--	--	44.4	40.9	41.8	41.4
Millinocket	York Street	50.5	48.9	42.7	43.3	43.8	49.1	46.1
Old Town	Marsh Island Apartments	38.3	44.5	42.6	38.6	35.8	37.3	33.8
Old Town	Penobscot Shoe Company	29.9	40.0	37.1	32.1	28.0	31.8	28.1
Newburgh	Newburgh School	--	23.6	19.2	15.9	15.8	16.1	15.1
Milford	Shumway Field	--	32.9	29.1	31.6	25.7*	29.1	26.6

TABLE 6 - 2

SITE	ADDRESS	1979	1980	ANNUAL GEOMETRIC MEANS (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )			1984	1985
				1981	1982	1983		
Woodland	Secondary Treatment Pipeline	39.7	35.0	33.0	31.6*	--	--	36.9*
Woodland	Woodland High School	--	32.3	44.9	36.6*	--	--	41.5*
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)								
Biddeford	Biddeford Treatment Plant	--	--	47.2	43.0	37.8*	43.3*	35.8
Bridgton	Upper Ridge Road	--	--	--	--	--	17.1*	14.6
Kittery	Greenfield Drive	--	--	--	32.0	27.7	27.2	26.9
Kittery	Wentworth Dennet School	--	--	--	--	34.5*	35.5	32.8
Portland	Shelter Site	--	53.5	50.4	48.2	45.6	49.4	51.3
South Portland	SMYTI	30.9	40.5	37.2	32.5	33.5*	31.7*	30.7
Westbrook	N.E.T.&T. Company	43.7	42.4	38.8	44.0	36.5	40.8	44.7
Westbrook	Research Building	--	55.7	52.0	55.3	52.2	63.4	70.5
Westbrook	Warehouse #5	--	--	68.4	59.9	51.3	60.6	62.5

\* Insufficient data collected for valid annual geometric mean.



TABLE 6 - 3  
TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATES HISTORICAL COMPARISON  
(Sites With Violations)

SITE	ADDRESS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SHORT TERM VIOLATIONS						
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)								
Auburn	Lepage Bakery	--	--	0	4	1	0	0
Augusta	Cony High School	4	5	4	7	2	5	1
Augusta	Hartford Fire House	--	--	--	6	6	18	0
Jay	Weather Level I	--	--	--	0	1	2	0
Jay	Crash Road	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Jay	Jay Hill	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Mexico	Mexico Treatment Plant	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	Labonville's	--	--	1	0	0	0	1
South Paris	Reilly Property	8	3	1	0	4	2	6
Rumford	Village Green	--	--	--	--	1	1	0
Skowhegan	Eaton Ridge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomaston	Dexter Avenue	--	--	1	1	0	0	0
Thomaston	Pease Property	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thomaston	Marsh Road	--	--	1	3	0	0	0
ARDOOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)								
Madawaska	Madawaska High School	1	2	9	13	8	0	0
Madawaska	St. Jarres	--	--	--	--	--	0	1
Presque Isle	Northeastland	--	0	10	12	11	12	11
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)								
Bangor	Regional Office	1	0	2	2	1	0	2
Bangor	Kenduskeag Pump Station	7	4	3	6	2	1	5
East Millinocket	Katahdin School	--	2	0	0	1	0	0
Lincoln	Vocational Education Building	2	5	4	4	2	0	0
Lincoln	Lincoln Post Office Building	2	5	7	6	7	1	1
Lincoln	Thomas Motel Trailer Park	--	--	--	10	4	2	3
Millinocket	York Street	0	6	2	2	3	4	1
Old Town	Marsh Island Apartments	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
Old Town	Penobscot Shoe Company	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
Woodland	Secondary Treatment Pipeline	2	4	3	0	5	1	1
Woodland	Woodland High School	--	0	3	0	8	11	0
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)								
Biddeford	Biddeford Treatment Plant	--	--	0	1	0	0	0
Portland	Shelter Site	--	0	0	0	0	0	1
Westbrook	N.E.T. &T. Company	--	0	1	0	0	1	0
Westbrook	Research Building	--	0	0	5	2	2	8
Westbrook	Warehouse #5	--	--	0	4	0	1	0

TABLE 6 - 4  
1985 FINE PARTICULATE DATA SUMMARY  
(Micrograms Per Cubic Meter)

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	HIGHEST 24-HOUR	SECOND HIGHEST	THIRD HIGHEST	ANNUAL ARITHMETIC MEAN	ANNUAL GEOMETRIC MEAN
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)							
Augusta	Hartford Fire House	175	77	68	68	29.6	26.8
Augusta	Malta Street	12	87	59	57	37.2	32.3*
Farmington	Farmington Fairgrounds	18	62	58	42	26.9	23.6*
Jay	Jay Hill	86	63	61	49	19.3	15.7
AROSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)							
Madawaska	Big Daddy's Restaurant	58	76	74	69	33.4	30.7*
Presque Isle	Northeastland Hotel	201	137	127	125	39.8	35.7
Presque Isle	City Dry Cleaners	23	77	55	52	32.6	30.0*
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)							
Acadia National Park	McFarland Hill Ranger Station	63	37	35	34	11.4	9.5
Lincoln	Thomas Motel Trailer Park	116	70	69	66	34.7	31.1
Bangor	Kenduskeag Pump Station	46	77	50	50	27.9	24.7*
Woodland	Woodland High School	27	60	50	49	27.7	23.8*
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)							
Bridgton	Upper Ridge Road	28	86	73	73	32.4	25.9*
Portland	Shelter Site(Dichotomous)	42	120	113	102	44.7	37.3*
Portland	Shelter Site(SA-321A)	12	99	51	43	38.9	35.0*
Westbrook	Warehouse #5	98	135	73	72	32.0	28.2

\* Insufficient data collected for valid annual geometric mean.

## 7. LEAD (Pb)

### 7.1 Description and Sources

Lead in the ambient air exists primarily as particulate matter in the inhalable size range. The predominant source of atmospheric lead is from motor vehicles that burn "leaded" gasoline. The lead in gasoline is in the form of tetraethyl lead, an "anti-knock" compound. Other major sources of atmospheric lead are the extraction and processing of metallic ores.

### 7.2 Health and Welfare Effects

When atmospheric lead is breathed in, it is absorbed into the bloodstream and distributed throughout the body along with lead from contaminated food and drinking water. Lead accumulation in the body can impair the production of hemoglobin. Clinical lead poisoning occurs when the body's accumulation of lead becomes too high. Symptoms of lead poisoning range from loss of appetite, fatigue, cramps and constipation, and pains in the ankles and wrists to loss of power in the arms and legs, anemia, kidney disease, mental retardation, blindness and death. Lead concentrations in the ambient air are not sufficient to produce lead poisoning but they do increase the risk of harm when other sources of lead are present. And, indirectly, lead fallout from automotive exhaust onto soil and street surfaces can be ingested in considerable amounts by infants and young children.

### 7.3 Standards

The current National Ambient Air Quality Standard for lead is a 3-month (calendar quarter) average concentration not to exceed 1.5 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air.

The current State Standard for lead is a 24-hour average concentration of 1.5 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air not to be exceeded more than once per year.

### 7.4 Monitoring

Lead was monitored at eight sites in Maine during 1985 by taking samples of the Hi-Vol filters from those sites and analyzing the samples for lead content using an atomic absorption analyzer.

Tables 7-1 and 7-2 are the 1985 Data Summaries for Lead. Table 7-3 presents the Lead Historical Comparison Data.

TABLE 7 - 1  
 1985 LEAD DATA SUMMARY  
 (Micrograms Per Cubic Meter)

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	HIGHEST 24-HOUR	SECOND HIGHEST	THIRD HIGHEST	ANNUAL ARITHMETIC MEAN
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION						
Auburn	Lepage Bakery	58	.40	.30	.25	.11
Augusta	Cony High School	10	.31	.28	.25	.19
ARDOOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)						
Madawaska	Madawaska High School	6	.26	.23	.18	.13
Presque Isle	Northeastland Hotel	59	.62	.57	.57	.14
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)						
Bangor	Kenduskeag Pump Station	57	.64	.42	.33	.15
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)						
Kittery	Greenfield Drive	39	.19	.19	.15	.07
Portland	Shelter Site	95	.53	.50	.40	.19
Portland	Tukey's Bridge	64	.87	.74	.70	.35

TABLE 7 - 2  
 1985 LEAD DATA SUMMARY BY QUARTERS  
 (Micrograms Per Cubic Meter)

SITE	ADDRESS	1ST	1985 QUARTERLY AVERAGES			
			2ND	3RD	4TH	
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)						
Auburn	Lepage Bakery	.17	.09	.08	.09	
Augusta	Cony High School	.19	--	--	--	
AROSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)						
Madawaska	Madawaska High School	.13	--	--	--	
Presque Isle	Northeastland Hotel	.24	.10	.12	.10	
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)						
Bangor	Kenduskeag Pump Station	.21	.13	.17	.09	
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)						
Kittery	Greenfield Drive	.11	.06	.06	--	
Portland	Shelter Site	.30	.15	.14	.15	
Portland	Tukey's Bridge	.40	.31	.31	--	

TABLE 7 - 3  
LEAD HISTORICAL COMPARISONS  
(Micrograms Per Cubic Meter)

SITE	ADDRESS	1980	1981	MAXIMUM 24-HOUR CONCENTRATION/AAM		1984	1985
				1982	1983		
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)							
Auburn	Lepage Bakery	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.77/0.20	0.43/0.11
Augusta	Cony High School	0.99/0.34	0.73/0.24	0.66/0.24	0.70/0.20	0.91/0.17	0.31/0.19
ARROOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)							
Presque Isle	Northeastland Hotel	0.52/0.21	0.93/0.22	0.89/0.24	0.93/0.19	0.54/0.13	0.62/0.14
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)							
Bangor	Kenduskeag Pump Station	0.85/0.30	0.62/0.22	0.70/0.24	0.59/0.18	0.53/0.14	0.64/0.15
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)							
Kittery	Greenfield Drive	-----	-----	0.58/0.18	0.39/0.11	0.14/0.06	0.19/0.07
Portland	Shelter Site	-----	-----	0.91/0.29	0.56/0.20	0.71/0.23	0.53/0.19
Portland	Tukey's Bridge	-----	1.45/0.59	1.28/0.52	1.44/0.49	1.10/0.42	0.87/0.35

## 8. SULFATES (SO4) AND NITRATES (NO3)

### 8.1 Description and Sources

Sulfates and Nitrates are compounds of varying harmfulness found everywhere in the atmosphere. They are produced by nature as well as man. Man-made sulfates have their origin in sulfur dioxide while nitrates have theirs in nitrogen oxides. Fine particulate compounds, including sulfates and nitrates are formed from chemical reactions between sulfur dioxide or nitrogen dioxide emitted into the air and other substances present there. These fine particulate compounds have a long atmospheric residence time, can be transported in the air for long distances, and are capable of penetrating deeply into the human respiratory tract.

### 8.2 Health and Welfare Effects

Epidemiological studies of populations exposed to particulate sulfates have shown that atmospheric sulfates, more than sulfur dioxide gas or total suspended particulates, are related to aggravation of asthma, aggravation of heart and lung disease in the elderly, and impairment of lung function in school children. This evidence was obtained from EPA's Community Health and Environmental Surveillance System (CHESS). From these studies, estimates of the sulfate threshold for adverse health effects have been derived, as shown in Table 8-1. However, these epidemiological studies have not been substantiated by laboratory studies.

Both sulfates and nitrates are considered to be contributors to the acid deposition problem.

### 8.3 Standards

There are currently no standards for levels of sulfates in ambient air. EPA is presently working on a standard and is expected to make a proposal in the future.

There are no standards for nitrates nor are there any proposed.

### 8.4 Monitoring

Sulfate levels were measured at twelve sites in Maine during 1985 by taking samples of the Hi-Vol filters from those sites and analyzing the samples for sulfates using the Automated Technicon II Methylthymol Blue Procedure. Some of the sites are analyzed for sulfates on a routine basis while others may only be analyzed if there has been a violation of an ambient air standard. There is no standard yet and the monitoring methodology is questionable but the data is being

included in this report as an aid to those interested in further information about Maine's air quality. Table 8 - 2 summarizes the sulfate data collected during 1985.

Nitrate levels were measured at six sites in Maine during 1985 by also taking samples of the Hi-Vol filters from those sites and analyzing the samples using Method 353.1 (Colorimetric, Automated, Hydrazine Reduction). This data, summarized in Table 8 - 3, is also being included in this report as an aid to those interested in further information about Maine's air quality.

TABLE 8-1

SULFATE THRESHOLDS FOR ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS

<u>ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECT</u>	<u>THRESHOLD CONCENTRATION FOR SUSPENDED SULFATES</u>
Aggravation of Asthma	6 to 10 Micrograms Per Cubic Meter for 24 Hours.
Aggravation of Heart and Lung Disease in the Elderly	9 Micrograms Per Cubic Meter for 24 Hours
Subtle Decreases in Childhood Lung Function	9 to 13 Micrograms Per Cubic Meter for 1 Year.
Increase in Acute Respiratory Disease in Children	13 Micrograms Per Cubic Meter for 1 Year.



TABLE 8 - 2  
 1985 SULFATE DATA SUMMARY  
 (Micrograms Per Cubic Meter)

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	HIGHEST 24-HOUR	SECOND HIGHEST	THIRD HIGHEST	ANNUAL ARITHMETIC MEAN
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)						
Auburn	Lepage Bakery	44	18.4	13.7	13.6	6.9
Augusta	Cony High School	10	11.4	10.3	10.2	8.5
Mexico	Mexico Treatment Plant	61	23.7	19.6	16.8	11.1
AROOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)						
Madawaska	Madawaska High School	38	17.6	12.3	10.8	6.0
Madawaska	St. Jarres	53	16.4	11.8	11.0	6.0
Presque Isle	Northeastland Hotel	48	12.5	11.7	11.7	5.9
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)						
Acadia National Park	McFarland Hill Ranger Station	49	14.0	13.5	8.5	5.0
Bangor	Regional Office	58	21.2	15.5	12.6	7.7
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)						
Bridgton	Upper Ridge Road	112	19.5	17.8	15.1	5.6
Kittery	Greenfield Drive	39	17.2	16.1	15.6	6.9
Portland	Shelter Site	64	17.2	17.1	15.6	8.1
South Portland	SMVTI	110	22.5	21.3	18.1	7.3

TABLE 8 - 3  
 1985 NITRATE DATA SUMMARY  
 (Milligrams Per Liter)

SITE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	HIGHEST 24-HOUR	SECOND HIGHEST	THIRD HIGHEST	ANNUAL ARITHMETIC MEAN
ANDROSCOGGIN INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (107)						
Mexico	Mexico Treatment Plant	15	5.1	4.0	3.5	1.9
AROOSTOOK AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (108)						
Madawaska	St. Jarres	12	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.1
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)						
Acadia National Park	McFarland Hill Ranger Station	13	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.1
Bangor	Regional Office	15	4.5	2.3	2.1	1.3
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)						
Bridgton	Upper Ridge Road	27	5.0	4.7	4.7	1.8
South Portland	SMVTI	29	6.2	5.2	4.7	2.6

## 9. ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION

### 9.1 Description and Sources

As result of the combustion of tremendous quantities of fossil fuels such as coal and oil, the United States annually discharges approximately 50 million metric tons of sulfur and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere. Through a series of complex chemical reactions these pollutants can be converted into acids, which may return to earth as components of either rain or snow. This atmospheric deposition, more commonly known as acid rain, may have severe ecological impacts on widespread areas of the environment.

### 9.2 Health and Welfare Effects

While direct health effects from acid rain have not been documented there are numerous indirect effects which could have definite effect on mankind. Atmospheric deposition is known to leach heavy metals such as mercury from rocks causing possible contamination of water supplies. Hundreds of lakes in North America and Scandanavia have become so acidic that they can no longer support fish life. The rain falling on forests and other non-farmlands could, in time, cause extensive changes in the soil chemistry. There is not enough information yet to make it possible to say exactly what the results might be, but there is no reason to think the changes will be beneficial.

### 9.3 Standards

There are no standards in effect or proposed for atmospheric deposition. The only permanent solution to the acid rain problem is to keep the acid levels low. The only practical way of achieving this is by reducing emissions at their sources.

### 9.4 Monitoring

During 1985 there were four sites collecting data on atmospheric deposition. Those four sites included two Bureau maintained sites in Bridgton and Acadia National Park, a University of Maine maintained site in Greenville and a National Weather Service maintained site in Caribou. The samples from these four sites are normally collected every Tuesday morning at 9:00 a.m.. Consequently, the samples are not necessarily a single storm event but are more likely to be a composite of all storm events during the previous week. The samples, if there was a significant storm, are used for field measurements of pH and conductivity and are then packaged up for shipment to the National Atmospheric Deposition Program central laboratory in Illinois. In the central laboratory they are also tested for pH and conductivity as well as additional components. Table 9-1 is a summary of the

measurements taken at the central laboratory in Illinois from the DEP operated sites for the year 1985. The sulfate deposition figures were corrected for marine aerosol contribution.

TABLE 9 - 1  
 ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION DATA SUMMARY  
 (1984 & 1985)

SITE	ADDRESS	pH			DEPOSITION (Kg/ha)		
		MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN*	S04	N03	
DOWNEAST AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (109)							
Acadia National Park	McFarland Hill Ranger Station	(1984)	5.4**	3.2**	4.6	18.0***	11.0
		(1985)	5.6	3.8	4.5	19.1***	11.9
METROPOLITAN PORTLAND AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION (110)							
Bridgton	Upper Ridge Road	(1984)	4.9**	3.4**	4.5	17.0***	10.4
		(1985)	5.3	3.8	4.3	13.9***	9.7

\* Precipitation weighted mean.

\*\* Field data measurements.

\*\*\* Corrected for marine aerosol and normalized to 52 weeks.

## 10. HYDROCARBONS (HC)

### 10.1 Description and Sources

Hydrocarbons are a class of compounds containing carbon and hydrogen in various combinations. They are found especially in petroleum, natural gas and coal. Some are gaseous, some liquid and some are solid. There are in fact over a thousand hydrocarbon compounds. Many of the polluting hydrocarbons are discharged into the air by incomplete combustion of organic materials. A major source of this kind of hydrocarbon emission is the burning of gasoline in automobiles. Other major contributors are organic solvent evaporation, industrial processes, solid waste disposal and fuel combustion in stationary sources. The control of hydrocarbon emissions are accomplished by combustion process optimization, recovery by mass transfer principles, restriction of evaporative loss and process material and fuel substitution.

### 10.2 Health and Welfare Effects

Hydrocarbon air pollutants enter into and promote the formation of photochemical smog (ozone) and thus contribute to the development of eye irritation and respiratory tract problems. By themselves, hydrocarbons may induce adverse health effects, although there is relatively little quantitative data to relate individual hydrocarbons to the risk of human disease.

### 10.3 Standards

The present State and Federal Standard for non-methane hydrocarbons is a three hour average concentration of 160 ug/m<sup>3</sup>.

### 10.4 Monitoring

Hydrocarbons were not monitored as part of the states continuous air monitoring program during 1985.