

# Alberta's Environmental Monitoring Standards and Protocols

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**Monitoring Standards and Technologies**

Alberta Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation  
and Reporting Agency

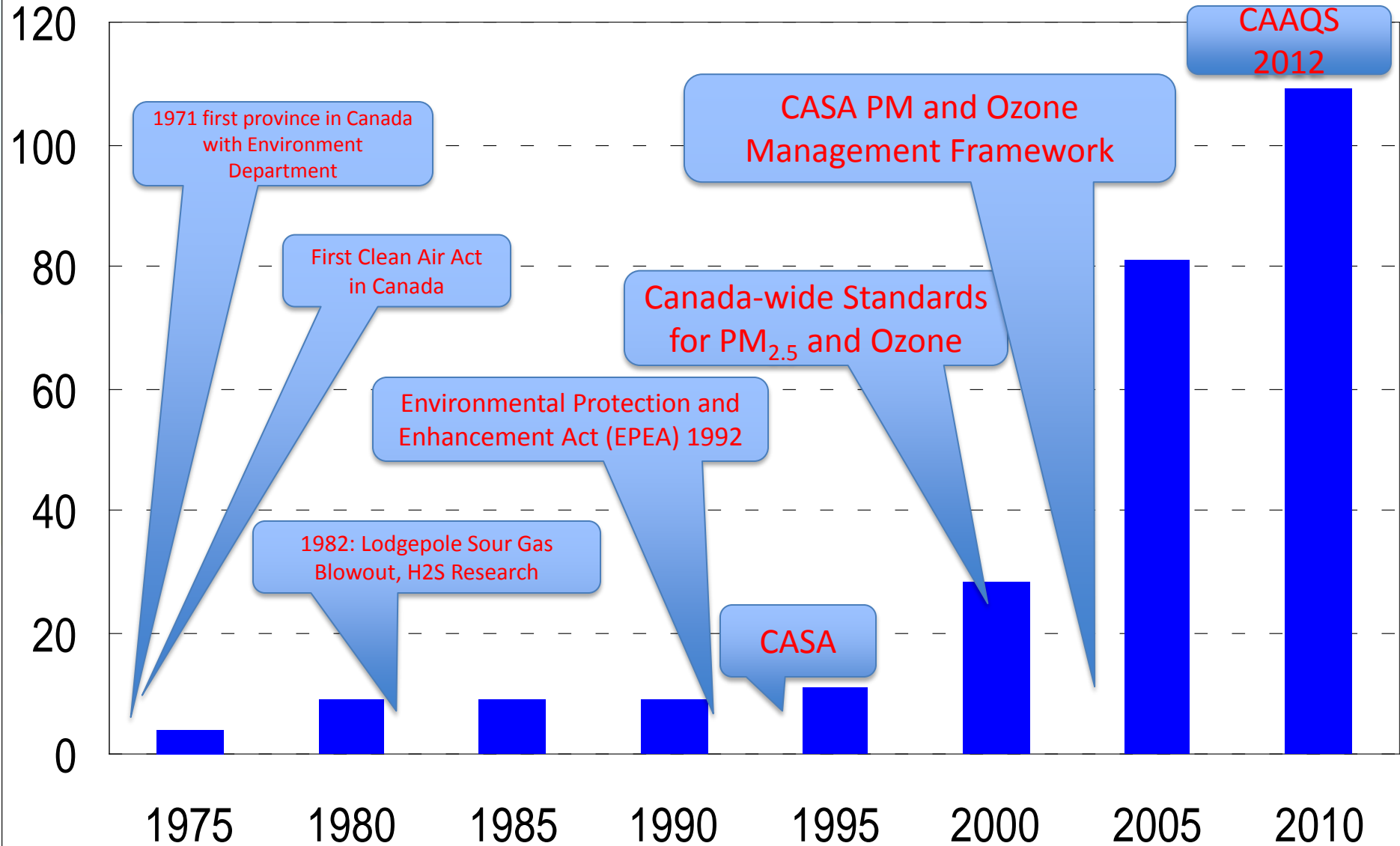
2016 CPANS Conference  
May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016



# Credible and Relevant Data/Information

- Consistent and comparable Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Comprehensive data QA/QC programs including independent external audit that are open and transparent.
- Forward looking, take advantage of new/emerging science and technologies.

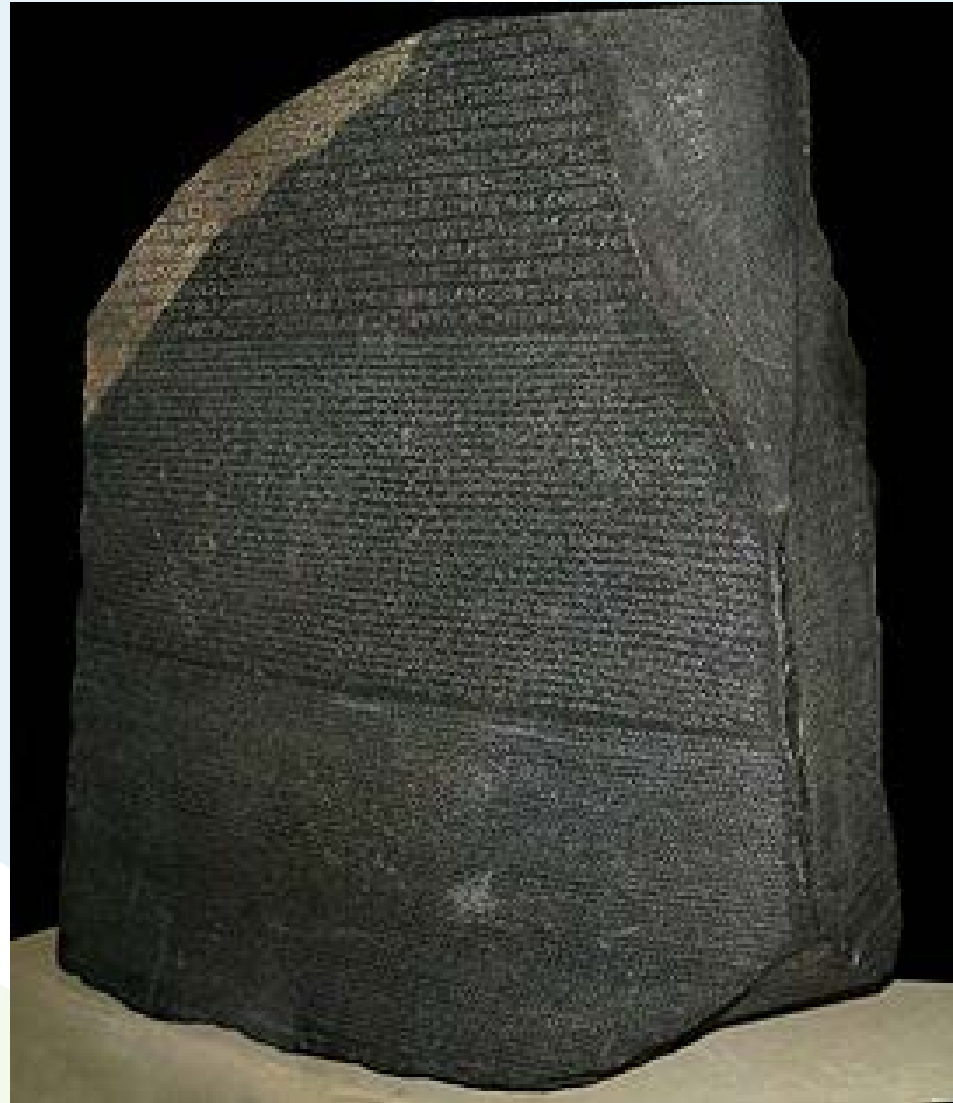
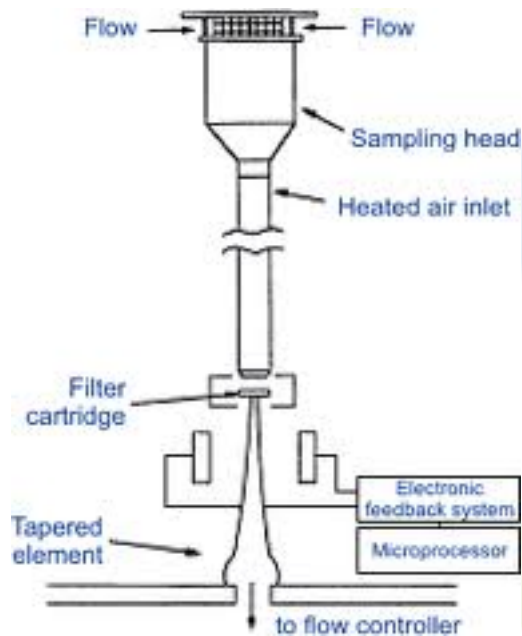
# You Can't Manage What You Don't Measure



# Science Is The Reduction of Uncertainties

- Type I: There is a true value to be determined. SOP execution affects accuracy and precision.
- Type II: Variability (e.g., spatial and temporal variances) + Type I uncertainties.
- Type III: Complex causal relationships and random factors (e.g., Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle)

# Project Rosetta Stone



# US EPA Data Quality Objective for Relating FRM and CM to Report AQI

- CM may be used to report AQI if a linear relationship can be established by statistical linear regression against FRM ( $R^2 > 0.8$ ).
- Statistical linear regression can be used to transform CM data into FRM-like data.

**PM2.5 Measurements Show significant discrepancies between CM and FRM In Cold Weather Conditions especially in Alberta**

# Removal of Type II Scientific Uncertainty for PM2.5 Measurements

The Discrepancies between CM and FRM is a function of temperature

$$\text{FRM} = \text{CM} + \text{CM} * F(T)$$

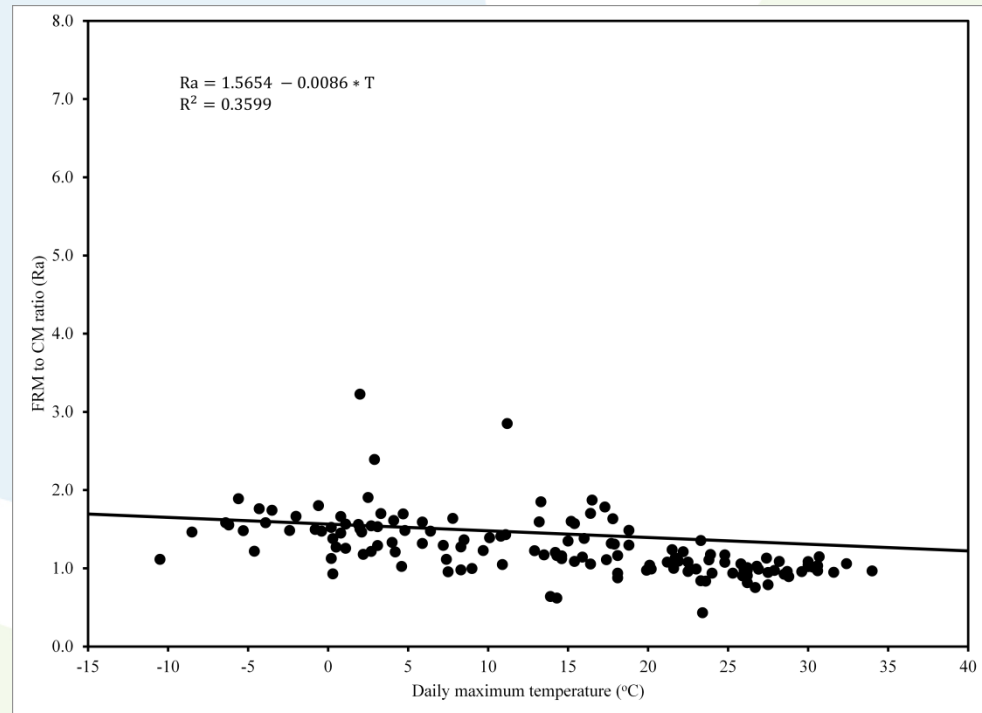
Temperature induced discrepancies can be corrected

$$\text{FRM}/\text{CM} = \alpha + \beta T + \varepsilon$$

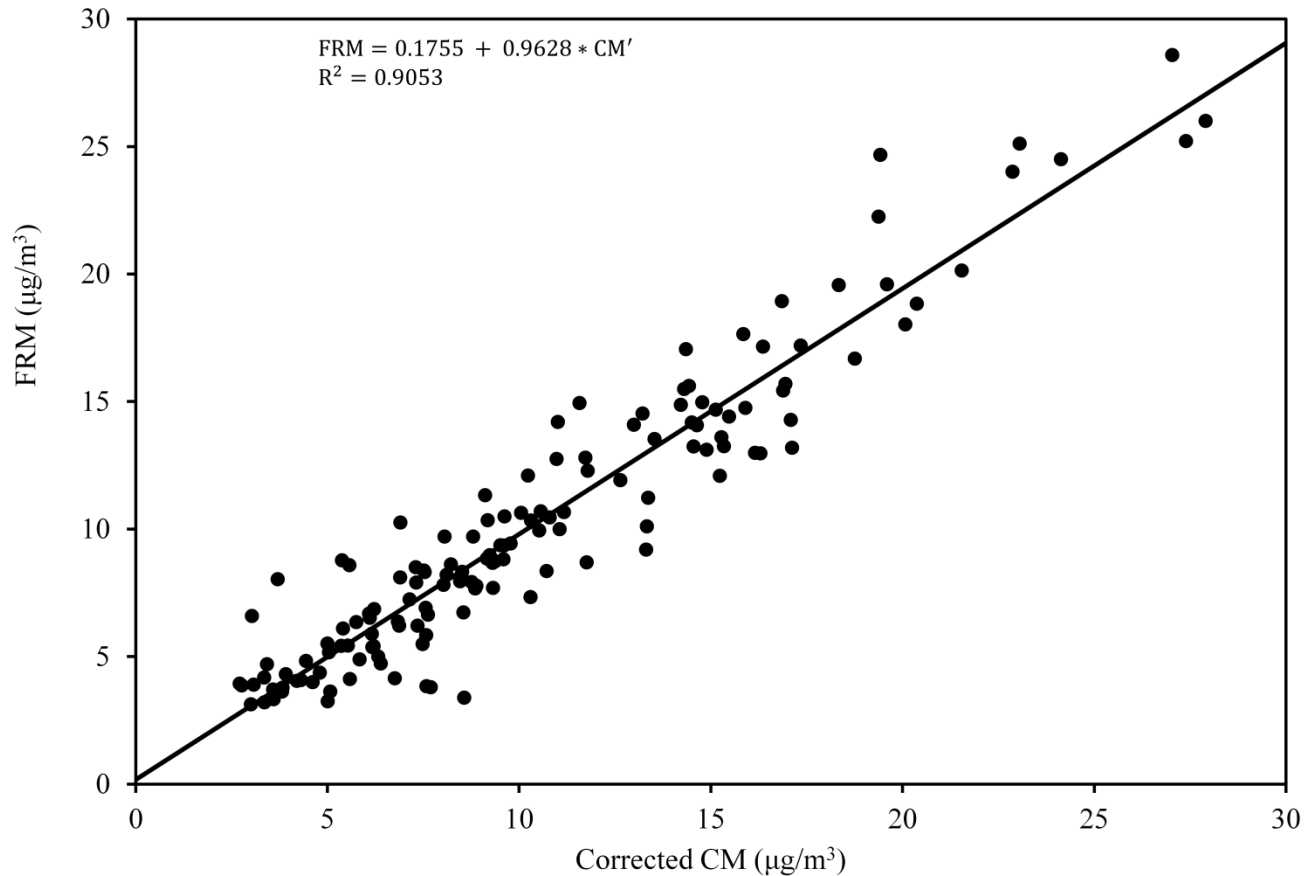
“A two-step approach for relating tapered element oscillating microbalance and dichotomous air sampler PM2.5 measurements”

J of A&WMA September 2014

Co-authors: Long Fu, Thompson Nunifu and Bonnie Leung.



# Sample Data from Toronto – Etona Region



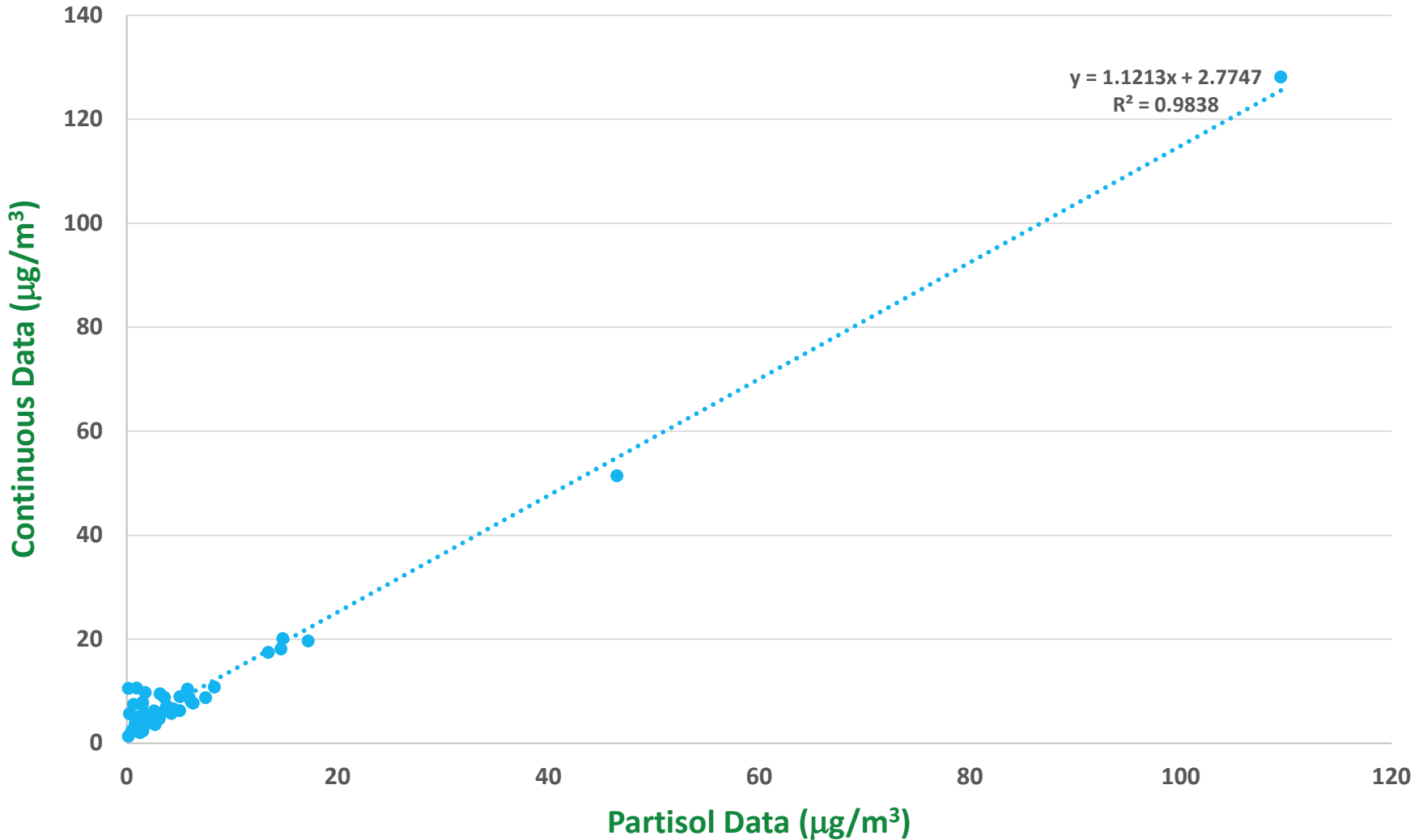


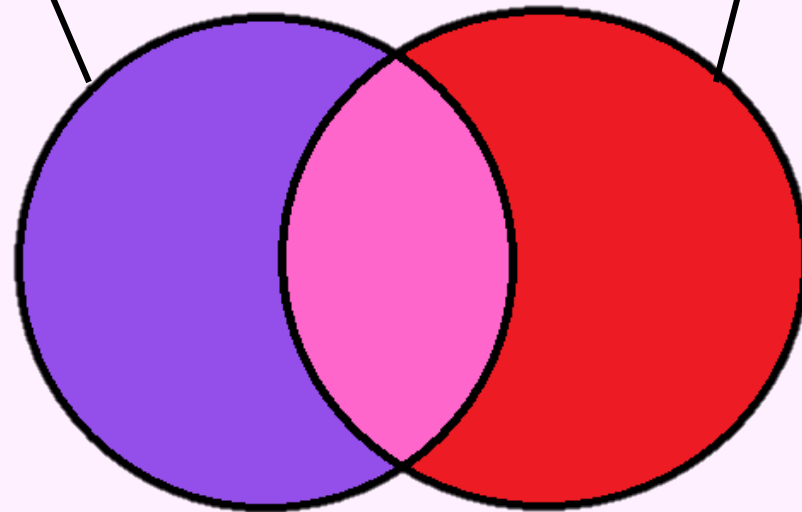
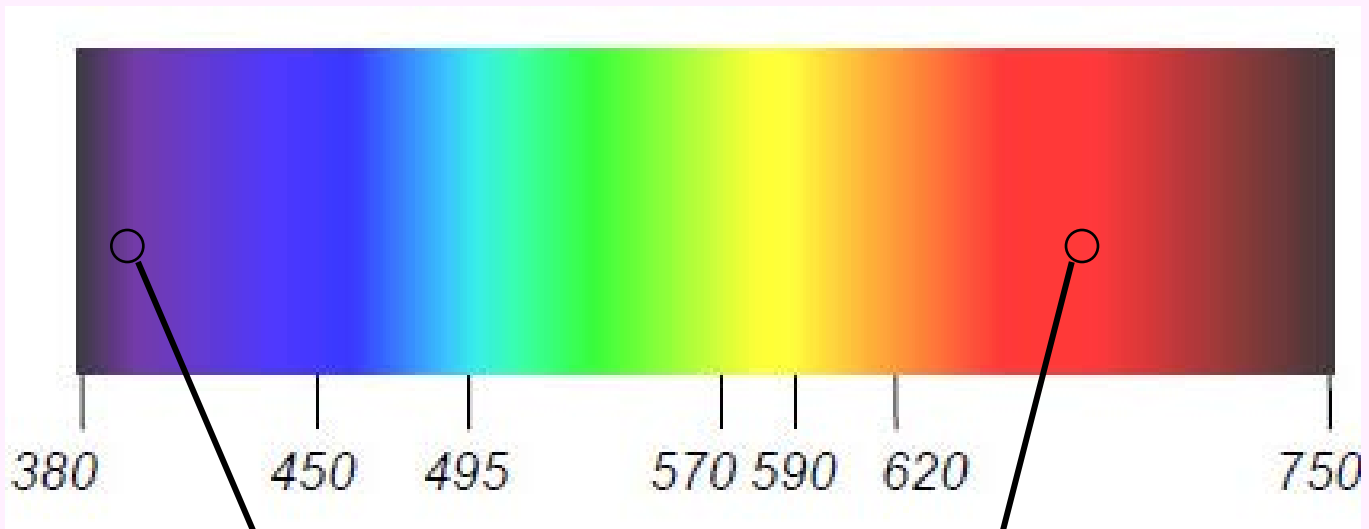
# Data Quality Issues In The Oil Sands Region

- LICA Reference #291462, #291464, #291461
- Elk Point TEOM FDMS had less than 90% operational time during the month of September 2014
- For the month of July and September 2014, St. Lina TEOM FDMS had less than 90% uptime.
- LICA-AEMERA Joint PM Data Quality Study for 2014-2016



# Particulate Matter Data at Cold Lake South (December 2014 - October 2015)

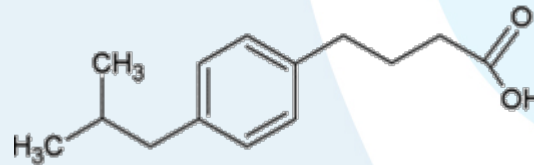
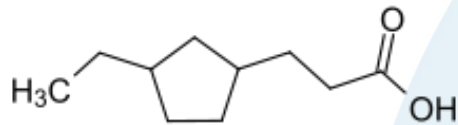




**Project Color Pink**

## Naphthenic acids (NAs)

- Unspecific mixture of cyclic carboxylic acids



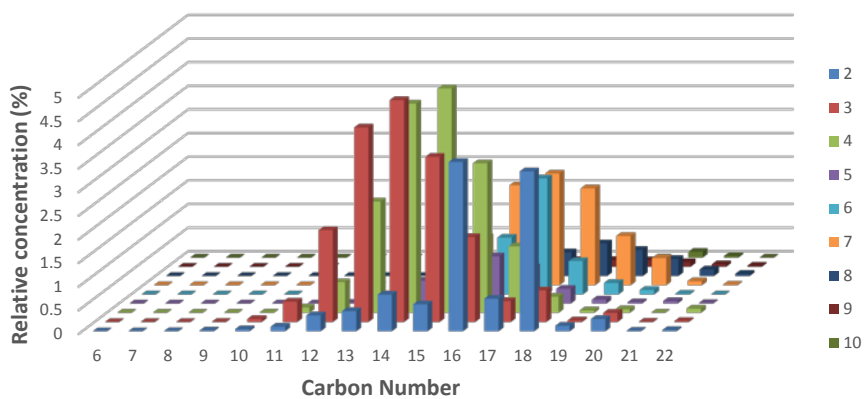
- Formed during oil sands extraction process
  - NAs show toxicity to fish and other organisms



Liquid tailings, a by product of the oil sands mining process, contain naphthenic acids

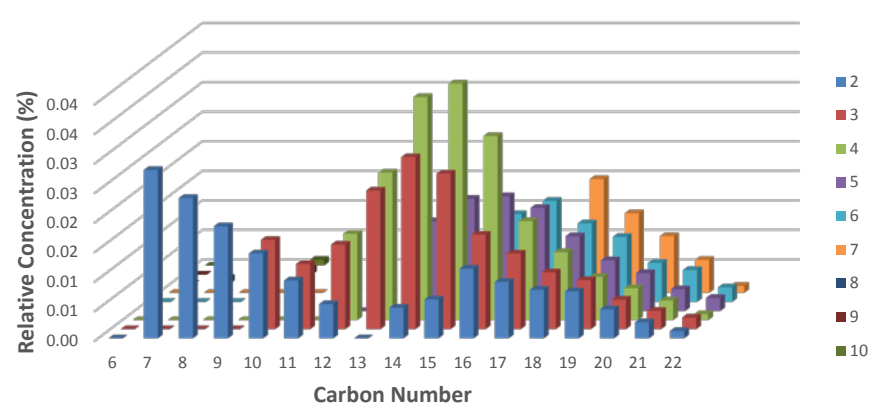
# Naphthenic Acids Speciation

S13



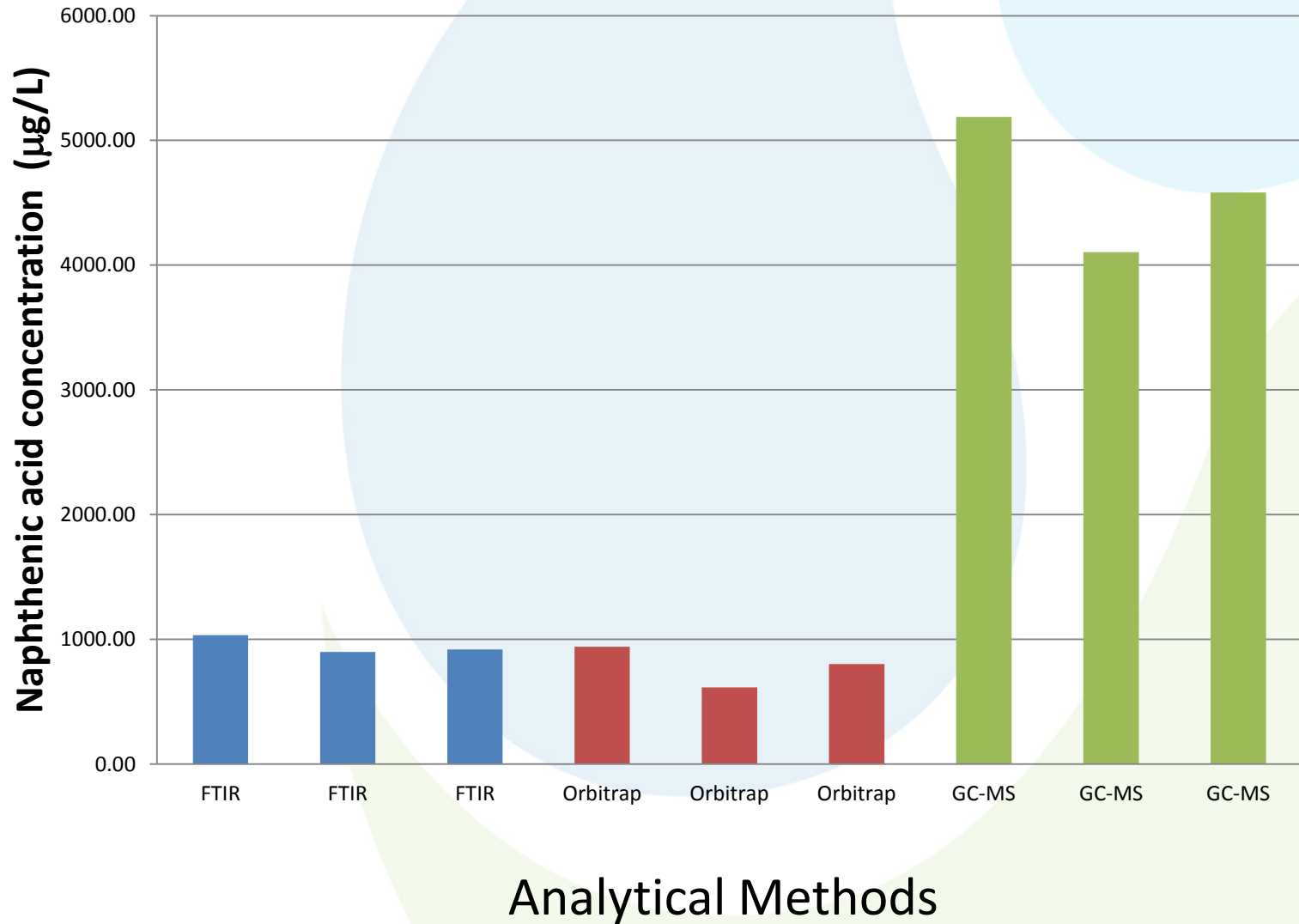
Orbitrap-MS

S13

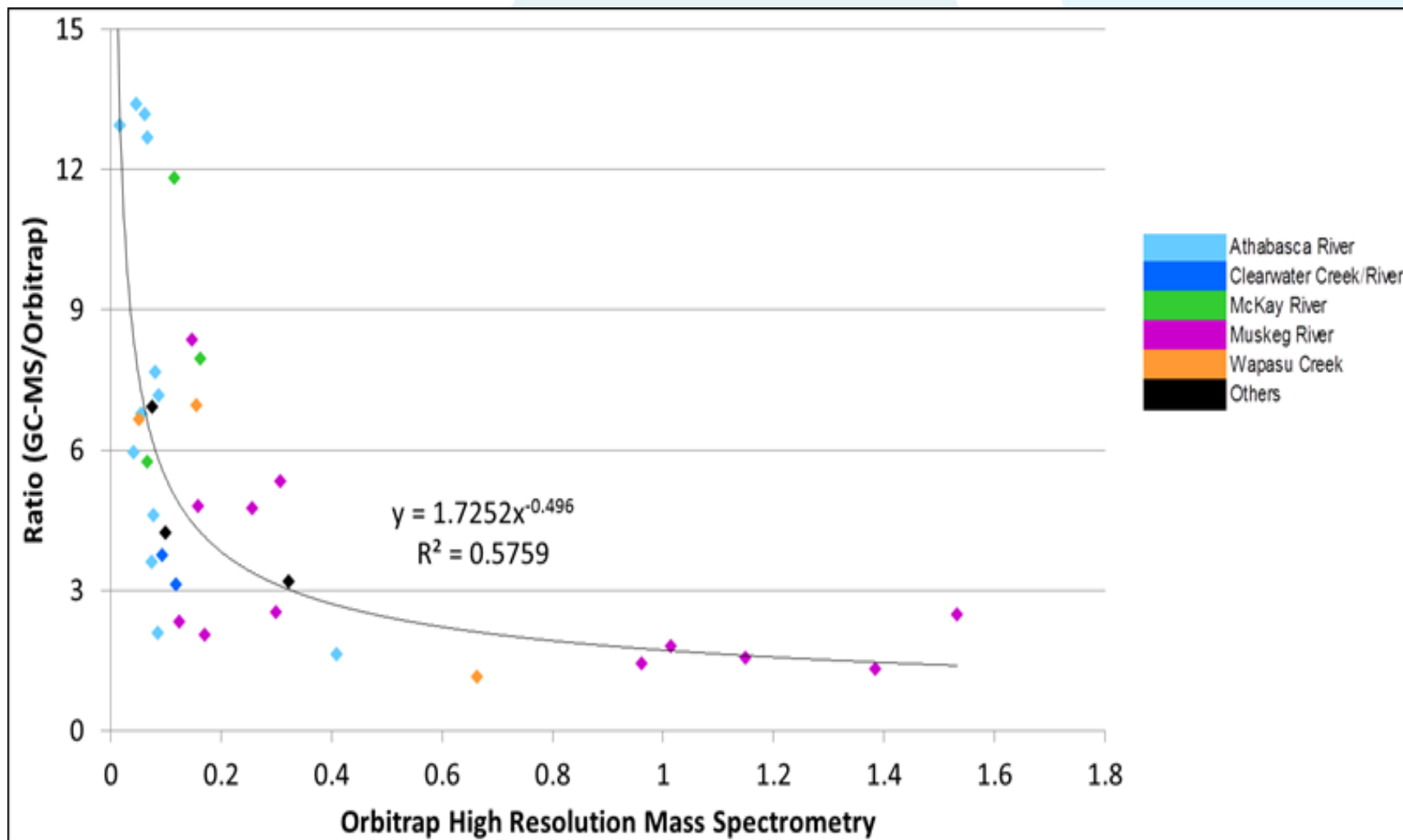


GC-MS

# Comparison of FTIR, GC-MS and Orbitrap (ESI-)

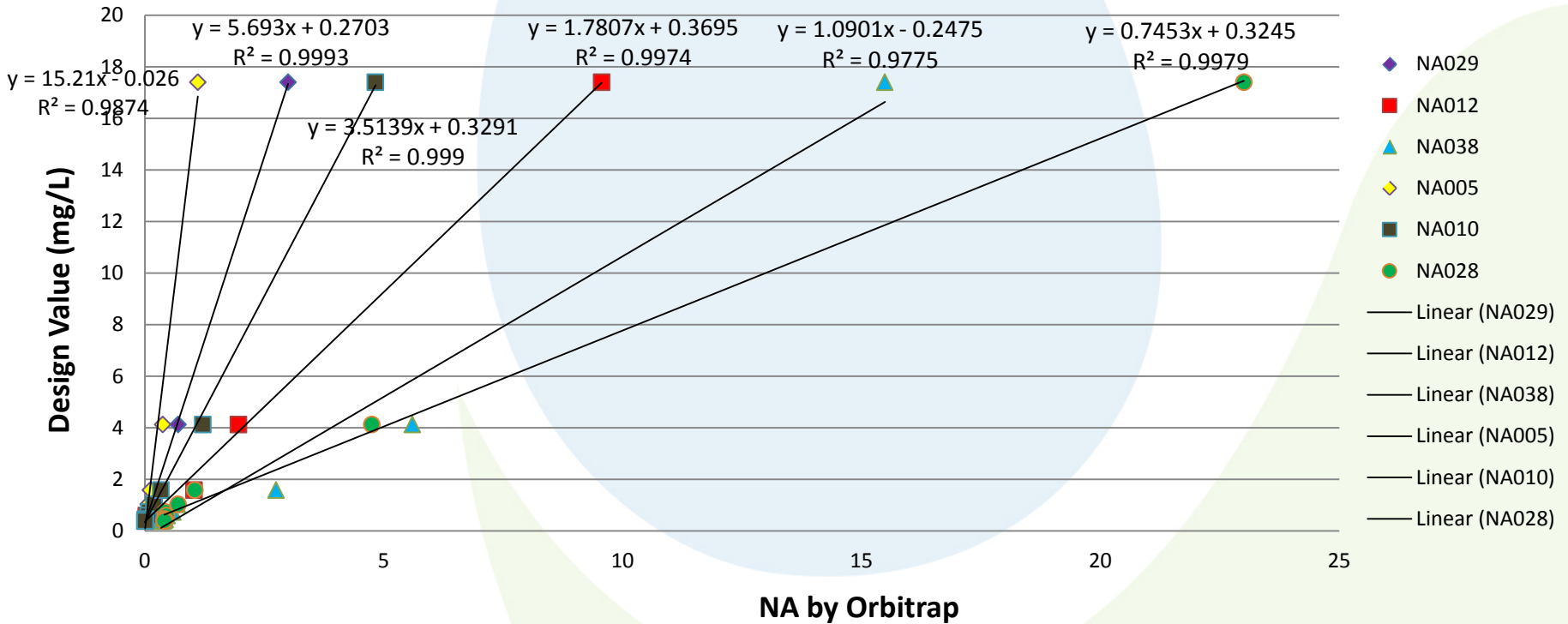


# Spatial Variation of GC-MS/Orbitrap Ratio



# The Needs for a Standard Reference Material and Better Extraction Process

## High resolution mass spectrometry vs. Design Value





# Recommendations from the NA Method Workshop – March 14, 2016

ECCC, AEMERA, COSIA, AER, AEP

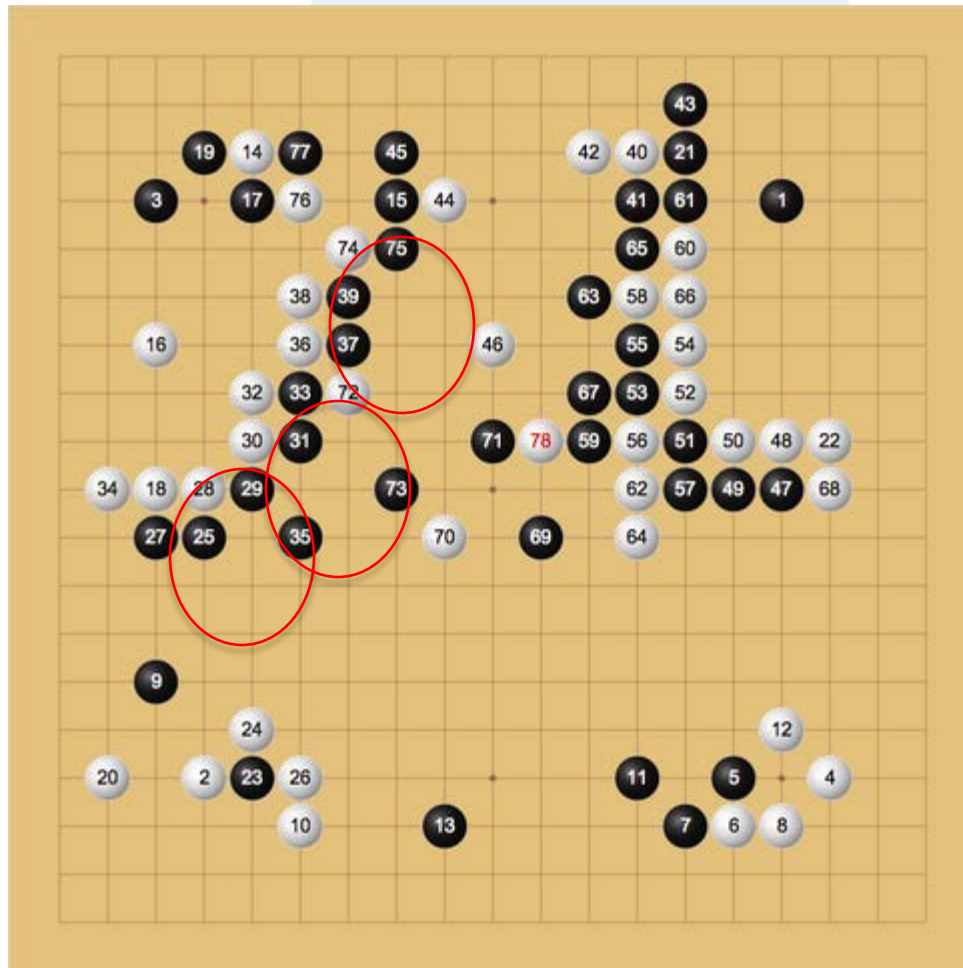
- A simple NA definition: simple carboxylic acids with two oxygen atoms detected using ESI negative-ion mode; R group can be multi-cyclic and aromatic, but does not include heteroatoms, nor any other functionalities.
- The current GC/MS method should be replaced with more suitable technologies such as FTIR, QToF, and Orbitrap. NA quantification methods and field sampling procedures are priorities for development.
- Bitumen relevant standard reference materials for method development and toxicity tests were highlighted as a current “ultra high” priority.

# Machine Intelligence: Enigma Code, Deep Blue, Watson, and AlphaGo

- Enigma code
  - $1.59 \times 10^{20}$
- Deep Blue
  - Chess: 50 digits
- Watson
  - Wiki: 4 TB RAM
- AlphaGo
  - Value Network
  - Policy Network
  - Monte Carlo Tree Search
  - Go: 80 digits



# The Hand of God – considering Types I, II, and III uncertainties





# Credible and Relevant Data/Information





# The Changing Environment



Natural Environment

Built Environment

Augmented Environment

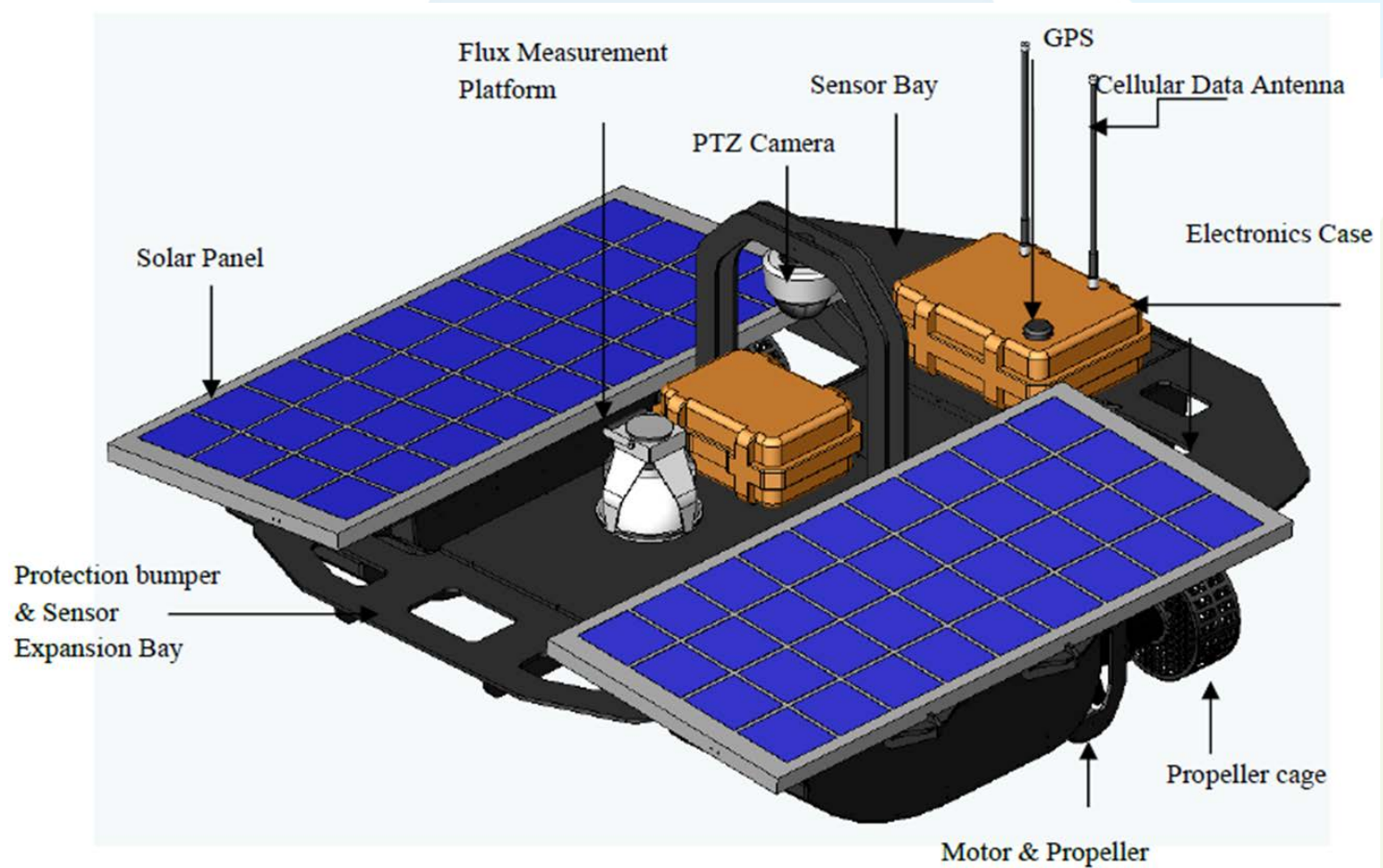


# What Big Science Has to Offer?

- Big Data and Supercomputers
- Remote Sensing and Advanced Sensor Technology
- Epigenetics and Advanced DNA Technology
- Intelligent Machines and Robotics
- Social Network



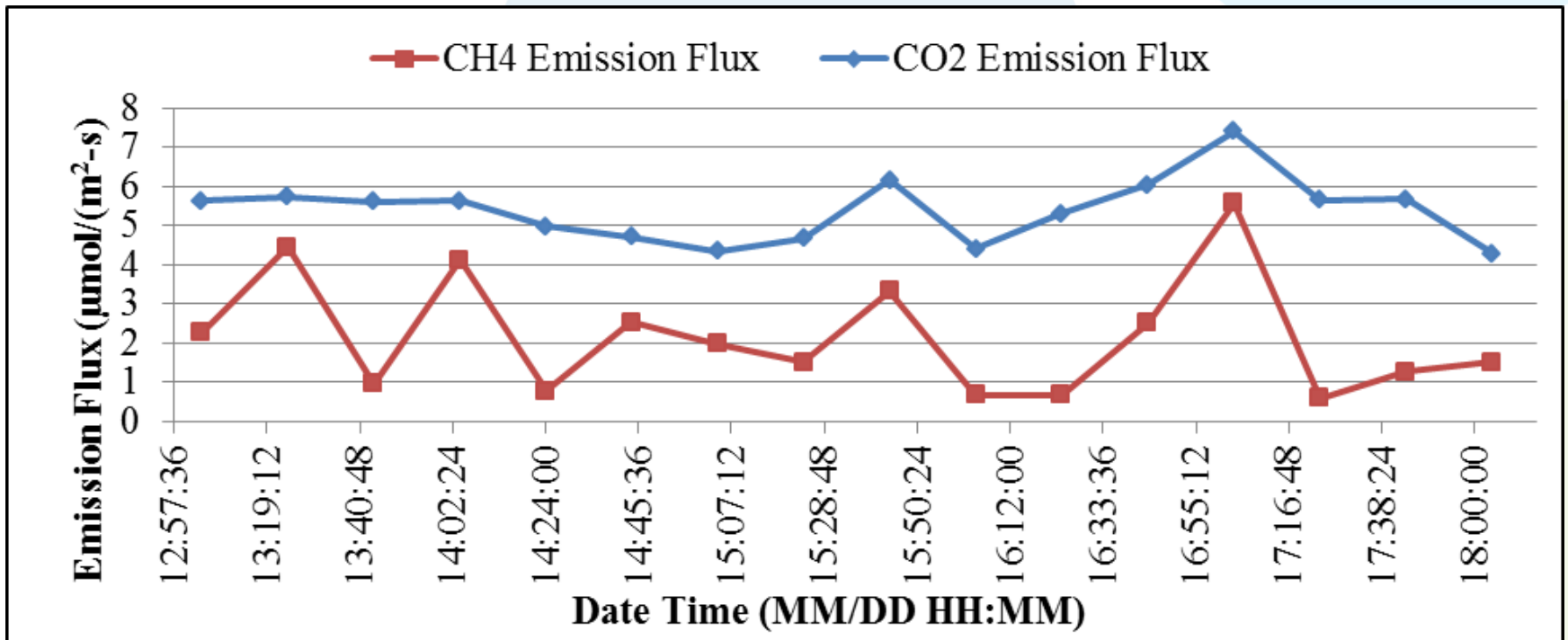
# The Little Robot That Could







## Time Series of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> Fluxes





Science offers little in the way of cheap thrills. The standards of evidence are strict. But when followed they allow us to see far, illuminating even a great darkness.

Carl Sagan, *Pale Blue Dot: A Vision of the Human Future in Space* (1994)