Gregory-Portland Air Monitoring Program
Air Quality Report Card
SPRING 2026

Photo credit to the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Data collected over six years of continuous monitoring at three locations in Portland and Gregory show air quality remains excellent in comparison to other Texas cities.

Air quality standards set by federal and state agencies continue to be met, while local industrial sites operate.

Please see inside for a summary of the latest data. gpair.ceer.utexas.edu

- **Data collected over six years of continuous monitoring at three locations in Portland and Gregory show air quality remains excellent in comparison to other Texas cities.**
- **Gregory-Portland air quality ranks in the top 10% in Texas compared to data measured at the 40 similar TCEQ-operated or funded monitors across the state.**

Gregory-Portland Air Quality REPORT CARD for 2025

Grading Period: Jan to Dec 2025	Grade
Overall Air Quality	A
Individual contaminants	
Benzene	A
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	A
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	A
Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	B

GRADING SCALE for 2025

Grade	Description
A	Excellent
B	Good
C	Moderate
D	Unhealthy for select groups
F	Unhealthy for all

About the Gregory-Portland Air Monitoring Program

Independent, unbiased data collection and analysis by The University of Texas at Aust

- **Objective:** To measure the ambient (outdoor) air qu and keep the community informed of the air quality status as development continues to occur over time
- Funded entirely by Cheniere Energy and Gulf Coast Growth Ventures for the benefit of the community
- Air monitoring measurements conducted, analyzed and reported by UT Austin
- Data obtained using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) federal reference or equivalent metho and instrumentation approved for air monitoring

Periodic, public reporting

- Data are reported on a publicly available website (see links below) managed by the UT Austin Center for Energy and Environmental Resources
- Summary of data is also presented annually in this report card for your convenience

For detailed information about the multi-year data:

gpair.ceer.utexas.edu/multi-year-summary-data.php

Gregory-Portland Air Monitoring Stations
Continuous, 24/7 air quality monitoring in the community

The G-P Air Monitoring Program stations monitor the air for changes in concentrations of compounds typically found in urban and industrial areas.

UT Austin experts compare collected data with the following sets of metrics used by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to assess the air quality in Texas. Both regulatory metrics are shown in the charts to the right as reference points for the actual data reported.

1. EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): **epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table**
2. TCEQ's Air Monitoring Comparison Values (AMCV): **tceq.texas.gov/toxicology/amcv**

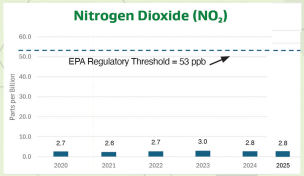
For more in-depth analyses, visit: **gpair.ceer.utexas.edu**

Scan to learn more about the G-P Community Air Monitors:

gpair.ceer.utexas.edu/about-stations.php

Six Year Trends in Gregory-Portland Air Quality

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)

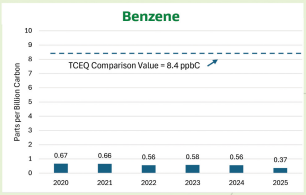


Annual Average of Hourly Values

"Consistently low NO_2 levels have contributed to the Coastal Bend area having some of the lowest ozone values in the state of Texas."

– David Sullivan, PhD
The University of Texas at Austin

Benzene

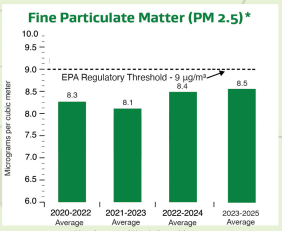


Annual Average of Hourly Values

"Benzene levels in the county have been generally declining at all three stations despite the growth in San Patricio County."

– David Sullivan, PhD
The University of Texas at Austin

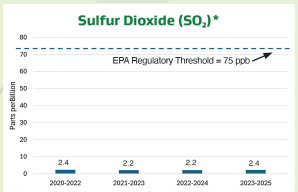
Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)*



"During the monitoring period, EPA lowered the PM 2.5 standard (NAAQS) from 12 µg/m³ to 9 µg/m³ -- a significant reduction. During this same monitoring period, EPA announced that PM 2.5 values may be affected by wildfires and significant dust carried from the Sahara Desert."

– David Sullivan, PhD
The University of Texas at Austin

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)*



"SO_2 levels at the Gregory Fresnos monitoring station located at Stephen F. Austin Elementary School are among the lowest in the state of Texas among stations operating for the past three years."

– David Sullivan, PhD
The University of Texas at Austin

The Coastal Bend Air Quality Partnership provides the following information and suggestions on how each of us can make small changes in our everyday activities to enhance local air quality.

Several factors affect air quality

- Regional winds at higher altitudes can transport dust from other major cities, forest fires or even other continents across the world.
- Emissions from sources like construction equipment, lawn mowers, an industrial facility, cars and trucks on the road, etc.can affect air quality.
- Local airborne dust can affect air quality.
- Rain can reduce concentrations of some pollutants, and temperatures can increase or decrease them.
- Local winds can reduce or dilute pollutant concentrations.

We can all make clean air choices

- Consider carpooling, walking for short errands, bicycling or using mass transit.
- Avoid idling your vehicle.
- Drive the speed limit and avoid jackrabbit starts.
- Refuel your vehicle before sunrise or after sunset.
- Finish your fueling once the pump clicks off.
- Use low VOC paint and solvent products and keep paint containers tightly sealed.
- Keep your tires properly inflated and your vehicle well-maintained.

Learn more at: cbairquality.org