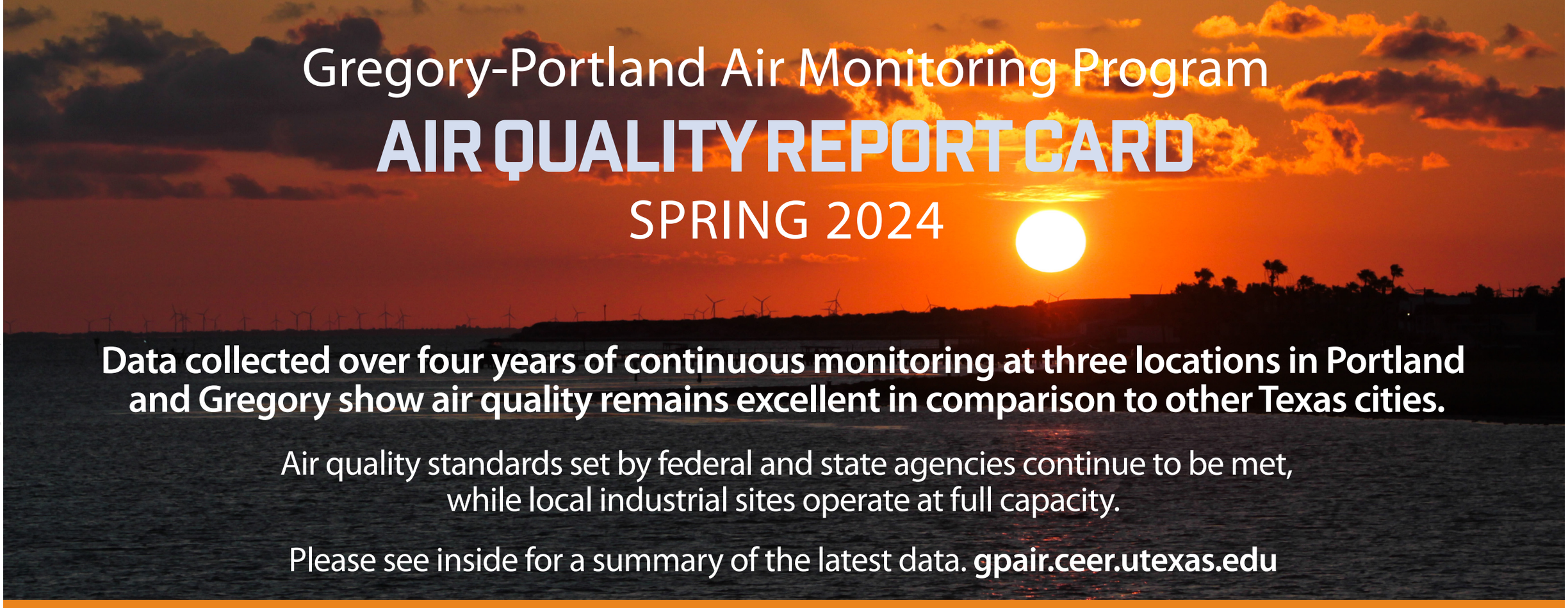


Photo credit: Ron Jorgensen, Bay Area Studios, Inc.

Gregory-Portland Air Monitoring Program

AIR QUALITY REPORT CARD

SPRING 2024

Data collected over four 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 at full capacity.

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

Data collected over four 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, or very close to, the top 10% in Texas compared to data measured at the 40 monitors operated or funded by TCEQ across the state.

Gregory-Portland Air Quality REPORT CARD for 2023

Grading Period: Jan to Dec 2023	Grade
Overall Air Quality	A
Individual contaminants	
Benzene	A
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	A
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	A
Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	B

GRADING SCALE for 2023

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 Austin

- Funded entirely by Cheniere Energy and Gulf Coast Growth Ventures for the benefit of the community
- Managed and operated (measurements made, data analyzed and results reported) independently by UT Austin to ensure unbiased data
- Data obtained using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) federal reference or equivalent methods and instrumentation approved for air monitoring

Periodic, public reporting

- All data are reported on a publicly available website (see links below) managed by UT Austin Center for Energy and Environmental Resources
- A 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

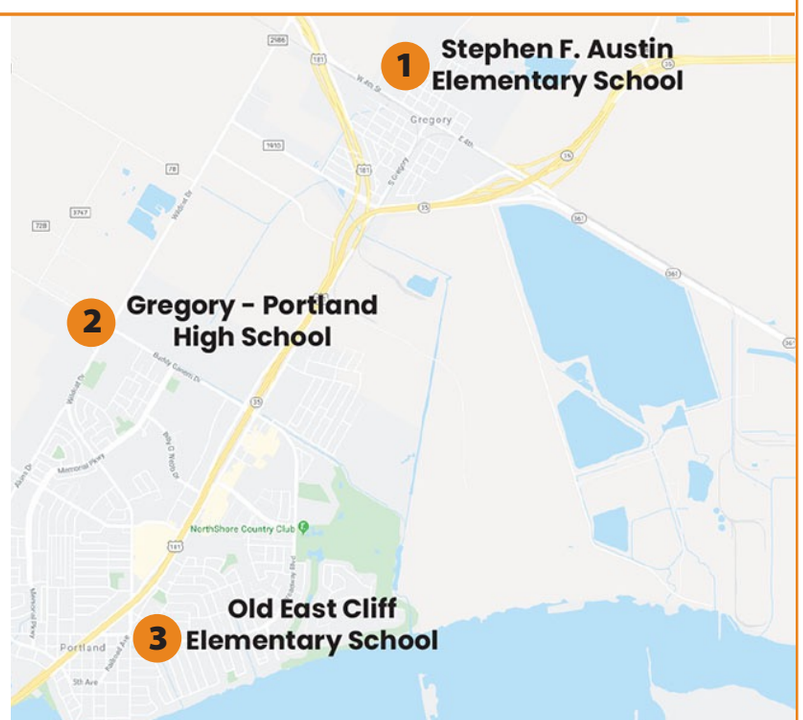
Continuous, 24/7 air quality monitoring in the community

Objective: To measure the ambient (outdoor) air quality and keep the community informed of the air quality status as development continues to occur over time in the area.

- Three air monitoring stations (see locations on map)
- Located in residential areas to accurately measure the quality of the air residents breathe each day
- Began monitoring operations in January 2020

For more information about the G-P Community Air Monitors:

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



Four Year Trends in Gregory-Portland Air Quality

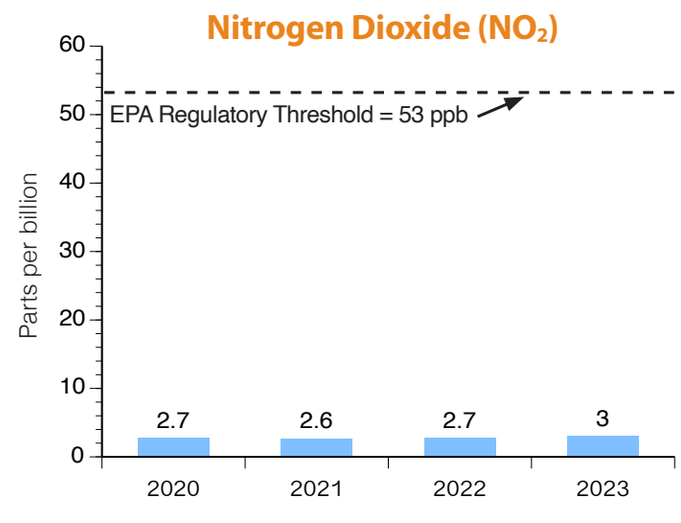
The stations monitor the air for changes in concentrations of compounds typically found in urban and industrial areas. This project has now collected data for four years for all three stations, including data before and after starting operations at local facilities. For more in-depth analyses, visit: **gpair.ceer.utexas.edu**

AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

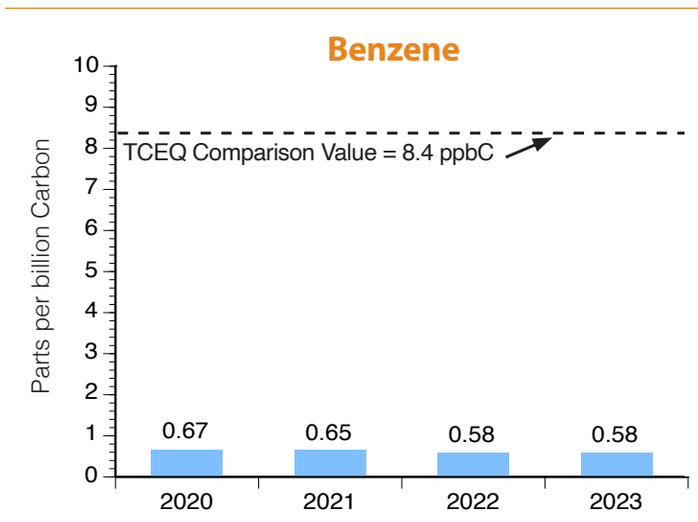
There are two sets of metrics used by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to assess the air quality in Texas. Both are shown in the charts below as reference points for the actual data reported.

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**

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)

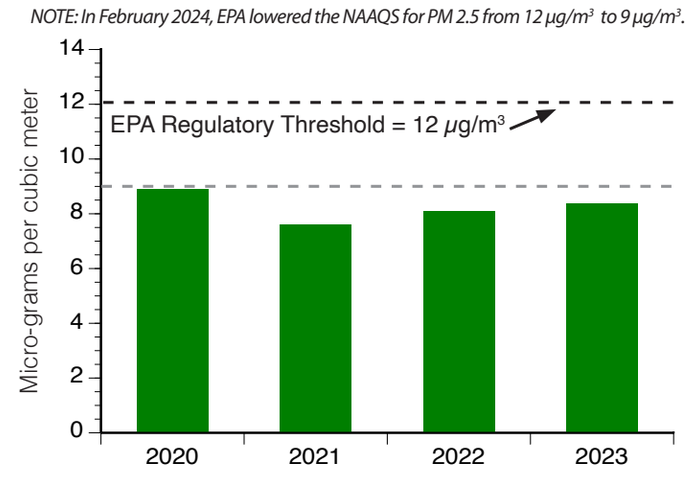


Benzene

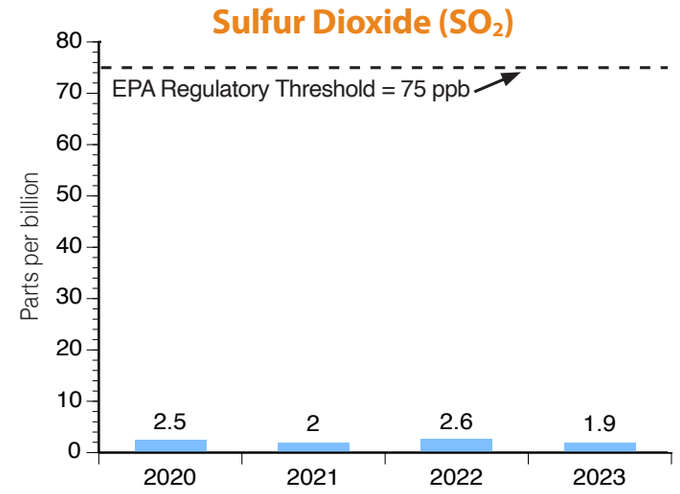


Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)

NOTE: In February 2024, EPA lowered the NAAQS for PM 2.5 from 12 µg/m³ to 9 µg/m³.



Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)



The Coastal Bend Air Quality Partnership has many suggestions on how each of us can make small changes in our everyday activities to help local air quality.

Air quality is affected by several factors

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

We can all make clean air choices

- Consider car-pooling, 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