Appendix A: Supporting Figures for Section 3.2.2 (Model Simulations)

These animations (Figures A-1 through A-7) provide context for the still images shown in Section 3.2.2.



Figure A-1. RAQMS-modeled ozone at the 300 K isentrope-level from May 24 at 12:00 UTC to May 29 at 12:00 UTC. The model was initialized at 12:00 UTC on May 24.



Figure A-2. RAQMS-modeled ozone at the 310 K isentrope-level from May 24 at 12:00 UTC to May 29 at 12:00 UTC. The model was initialized at 12:00 UTC on May 24.



Figure A-3. RAQMS-modeled cross-section of ozone from May 24 at 12:00 UTC to May 29 at 12:00 UTC. The model was initialized at 12:00 UTC on May 24. The red box represents the approximate area of stratospheric intrusion.



Figure A-4. RAQMS-modeled CO at the 310 K isentrope-level from May 24 at 12:00 UTC to May 29 at 12:00 UTC. The model was initialized at 12:00 UTC on May 24.



Figure A-5. RAQMS-modeled cross-section of CO from May 24 at 12:00 UTC to May 29 at 12:00 UTC. The model was initialized at 12:00 UTC on May 24.

• • • A.4



Figure A-6. WACCM-modeled ozone at the 500 mb level on May 24 at 0:00 UTC to May 29 at 00:00 UTC, with a minimum contour of 60 ppb and a maximum contour of 140 ppb.



Figure A-7. WACCM-modeled CO at the 500 mb level on May 24 at 0:00 UTC to May 29 at 00:00 UTC, with a minimum contour of 50 ppb and a maximum contour of 150 ppb.

WACCM cross-sections of CO concentrations were mostly inconclusive near the SOI event over Idaho, Montana, and Utah on May 25 and over Clark County on May 29. The May 29 image does show low CO concentrations above 36 north latitude on the EE date.

Figure A-8 shows two vertical WACCM cross sections for CO concentrations from the approximate time of the stratospheric intrusion on May 25 at 06:00 UTC and the event date of May 29 at 00:00 UTC (May 28 at 16:00 PST). A subtle trough of low-CO air extended into the upper troposphere near 50-degrees N on May 25 at 06:00 UTC (left, circled in purple) and extended to lower layers of the atmosphere by May 29 at 00:00 UTC. Concentrations of CO in these regions is at or below

approximately 100 ppb. The extent of these low-CO intrusions, however, is not as prominent as those of the ozone intrusions presented in the main text (Section 3.2.2).

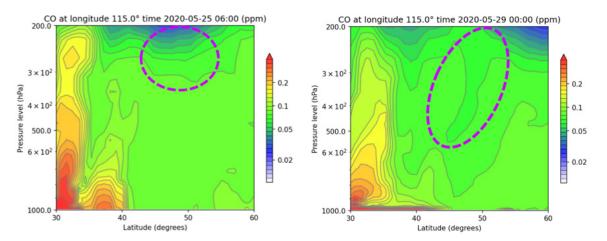


Figure A-8. WACCM-modeled cross-section of CO concentrations along the 115-degrees W longitude line on May 25 at 06:00 UTC (left) and May 29 at 00:00 UTC (the event date—May 28 at 16:00 PST) (right). The trough of reduced CO extending from the stratosphere into the upper troposphere is circled in purple.

• • • A.6

Appendix B. Figures and Tables Supporting Section 3.5.1 (Matching Day Analysis)

Identification of matching (meteorologically similar) days includes a comparison of meteorology maps between May 28, 2020, and each date subset from candidate matching days. Surface and upper-level maps for May 28 and each date listed in Table 3-10 in Section 3.5.1 show highly consistent conditions. All dates show a surface low pressure system over Clark County. Surface maps for May 28 and each date in Table 3-10 are shown in Figure B-1 through B-11. Each upper-level map shows a region of high pressure over Clark County. The 500 mb maps for May 28 and each date in Table 3-10 are shown in Figure B-12 through B-22.

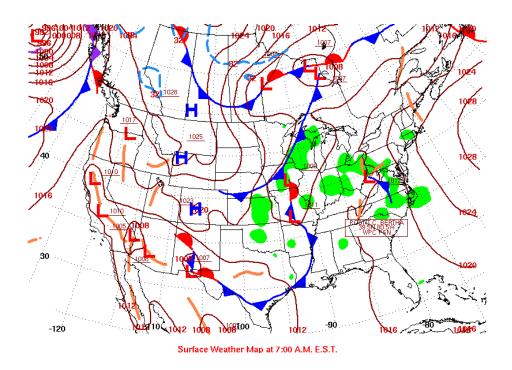


Figure B-1. Surface meteorology map on May 28, 2020 (the event date).

B.1

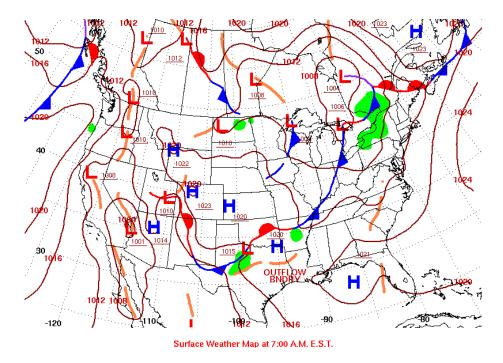


Figure B-2. Surface meteorology map on July 1, 2017.

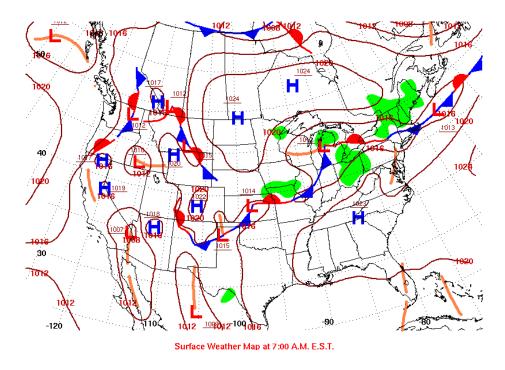


Figure B-3. Surface meteorology map on July 13, 2017.

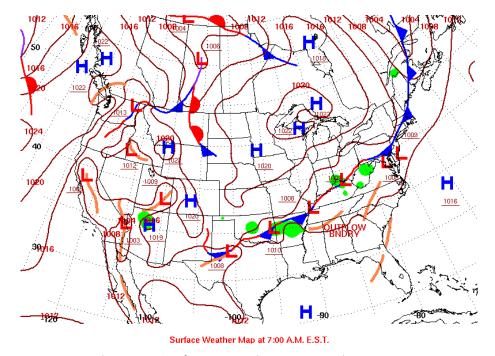


Figure B-4. Surface meteorology map on July 28, 2017.

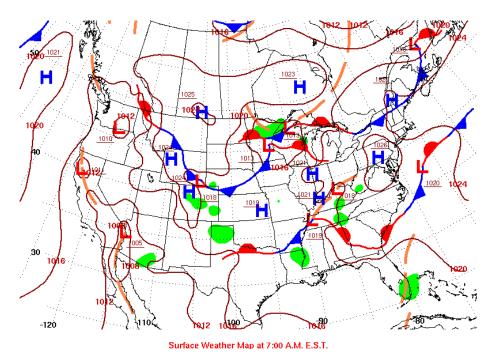


Figure B-5. Surface meteorology map on August 10, 2017.

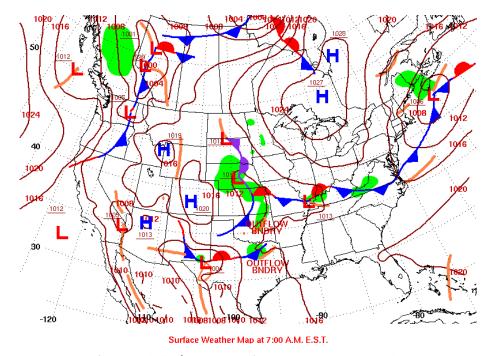


Figure B-6. Surface meteorology map on June 25, 2018.

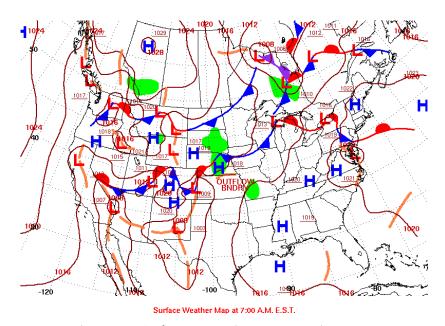


Figure B-7. Surface meteorology map on July 5, 2019.

• • B.4

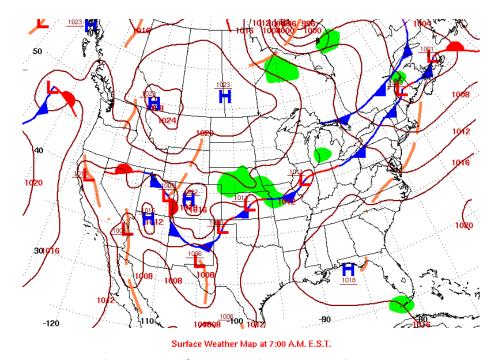


Figure B-8. Surface meteorology map on July 21, 2019.

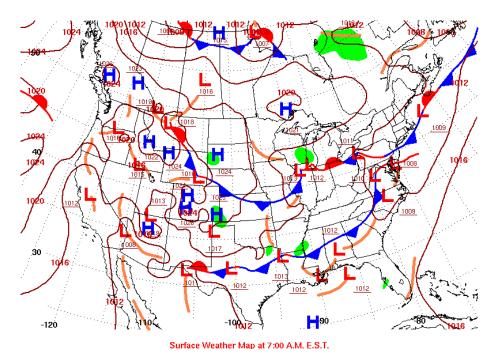


Figure B-9. Surface meteorology map on August 14, 2019.

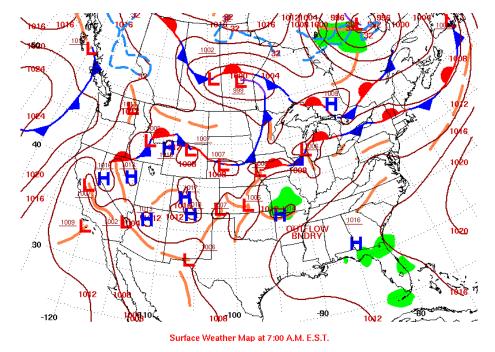


Figure B-10. Surface meteorology map on June 4, 2020.

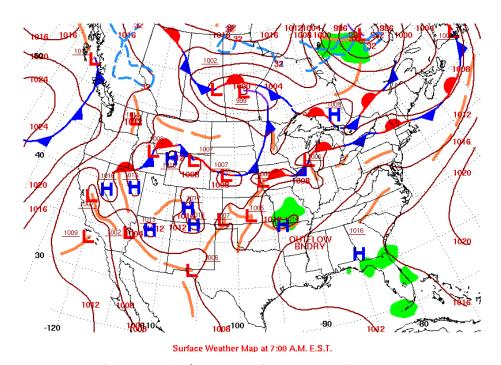


Figure B-11. Surface meteorology map on July 11, 2020.

• • B.6

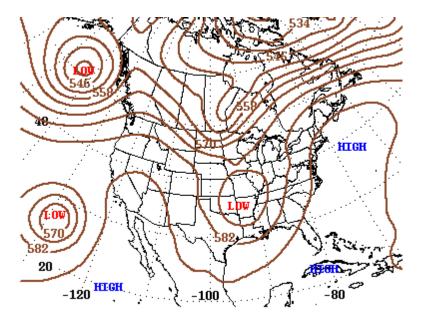
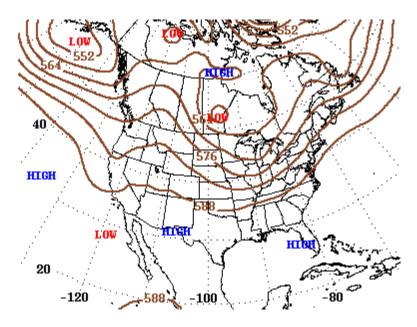


Figure B-12. 500 mb meteorology map on May 28, 2020 (the event date).



500-Millibar Height Contour at 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

Figure B-13. 500 mb meteorology map on July 1, 2017.

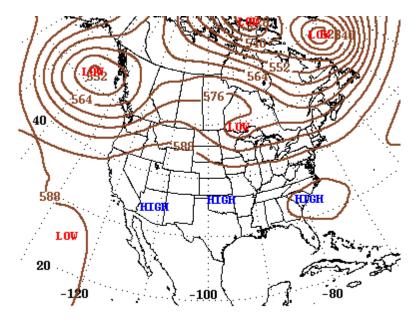
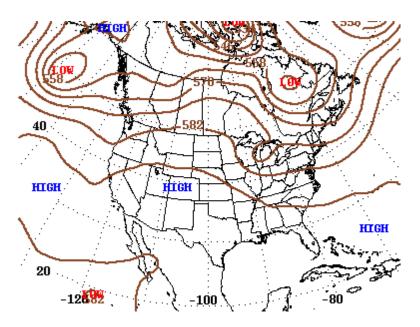


Figure B-14. 500 mb meteorology map on July 13, 2017.



500-Millibar Height Contour at 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

Figure B-15. 500 mb meteorology map on July 28, 2017.

• • B.8

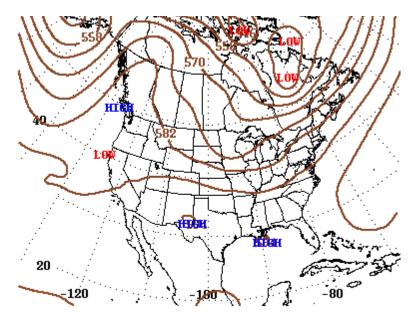
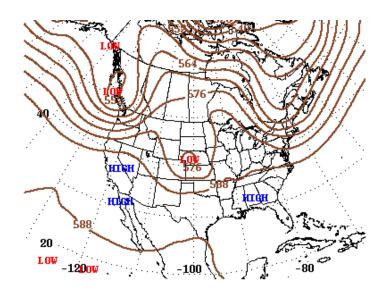


Figure B-16. 500 mb meteorology map on August 10, 2017.



500-Millibar Height Contour at 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

Figure B-17. 500 mb meteorology map on June 25, 2018.

• • B.9

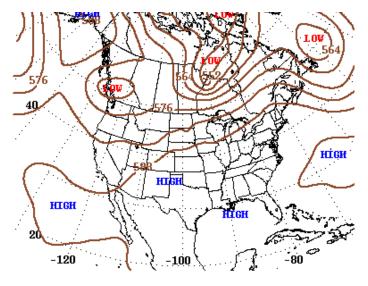
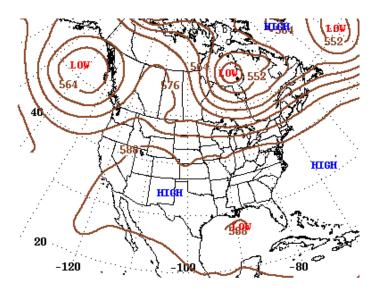


Figure B-18. 500 mb meteorology map on July 5, 2019.



500-Millibar Height Contour at 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

Figure B-19. 500 mb meteorology map on July 21, 2019.

B.10

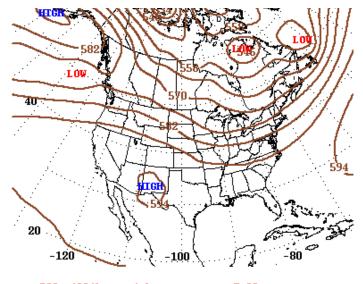
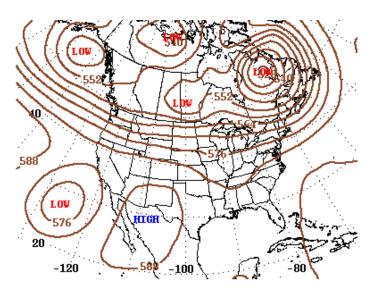
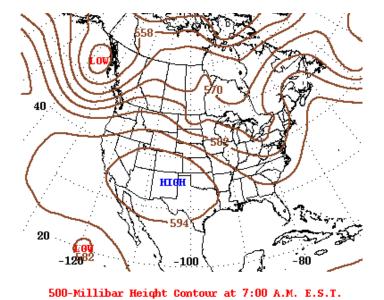


Figure B-20. 500 mb meteorology map on August 14, 2019.



500-Millibar Height Contour at 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

Figure B-21. 500 mb meteorology map on June 4, 2020.



300-riffinal helph contour at 7.00 A.M. E.S.I.

Figure B-22. 500 mb meteorology map on July 11, 2020.

Appendix C. GAM Residual Histograms and Scatter Plots from Concurred Exceptional Event Demonstrations

The following are GAM residual histograms and scatter plots from the concurred Arizona Department of Environmental Quality demonstration (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality 2016) and the submitted Texas Commission on Environmental Quality demonstration (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 2021) for comparison with our GAM residual analysis. The figures in this Appendix show the good residual results from concurred and currently submitted exceptional events demonstrations to which we compared our results. Based on this comparison, we suggest that our GAM results show a well-fit, unbiased model. A well-fit GAM model should show a normal distribution of residuals at all sites modeled (ADEQ example in Figure C-1) and show no pattern or bias between GAM residuals and predicted values (TCEQ example in Figure C-2). These figures compare well with our GAM results in Section 3.5.2 of the main report.

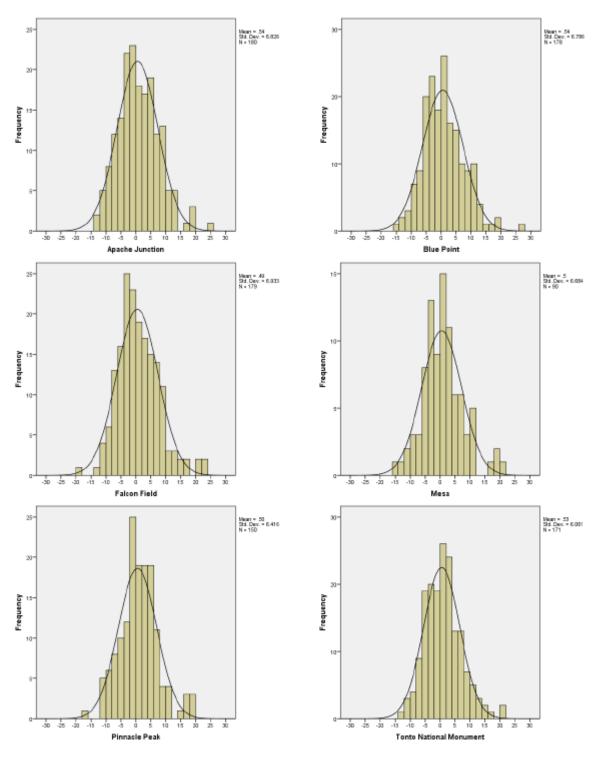


Figure C-1. Histograms of residuals results at each monitoring site from the Arizona DEQ GAM Analysis (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality 2016).

• • • C.2

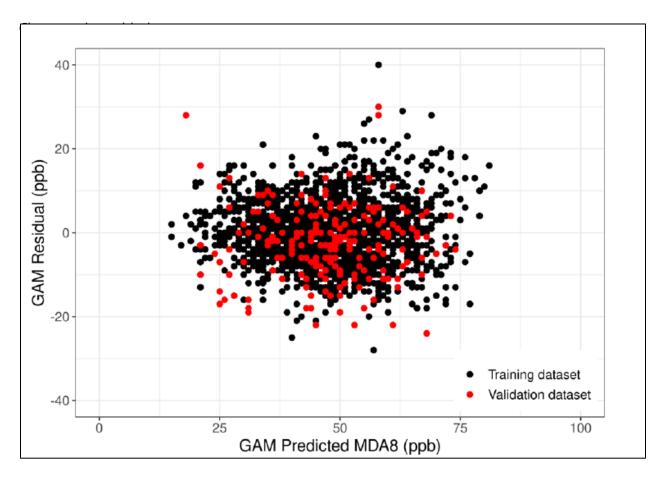


Figure C-2. Scatter plot of GAM residuals (observed – GAM predicted MDA8 ozone) vs. GAM predicted MDA8 ozone from the TCEQ submitted GAM analysis. Training data is shown in black and validation data is shown in red (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 2021).

References

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (2016) State of Arizona exceptional event documentation for wildfire-caused ozone exceedances on June 20, 2015 in the Maricopa nonattainment area. Final report, September. Available at https://static.azdeq.gov/pn/1609_ee_report.pdf.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (2021) Dallas-Fort Worth area exceptional event demonstration for ozone on August 16, 17, and 21, 2020. April. Available at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/airquality/airmod/docs/ozoneExceptionalEvent/2020-DFW-EE-Ozone.pdf.

••• C.3

Appendix D. Documentation of the Public Comment Process

May 28, 2020 Demonstration

Notice of Public Comment

NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON FINAL EXCEPTIONAL EVENT DEMONSTRATIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of a public comment period on the final exceptional event demonstrations identified below. The Exceptional Events Rule (EER), codified at 40 CFR 50.1, 50.14, and 51.930, allows air agencies to petition the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to exclude air quality monitoring data influenced by exceptional events from applicable regulatory determinations. Between 2018 and 2020, Clark County recorded several exceedances of the 2015 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) due to impacts from wildfire smoke or stratospheric intrusions. The following table details these exceedances. The Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability (DES) developed these demonstrations to show that exceedances would not have occurred without wildfire or stratospheric intrusion impacts and requests exclusion of event-related data from use in regulatory determinations in accordance with the EER.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that a 30-day public comment period will begin on July 1, 2021, and end at 4:00 PM on August 2, 2021, in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 50.14(c)(3)(v). The public may review and provide written comments on these demonstrations during this period. Copies of the demonstrations are available for review on the DES website at: https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/government/departments/environment_and_sustainability/public_communications/public_notices.php and may also be obtained by contacting Araceli Pruett at (702) 455-3206.

Any written comments must be received by DES at 4701 W. Russell Road, Suite 200, Las Vegas, Nevada 89118, by 4:00 PM on August 2, 2021. Comments should be addressed to Araceli Pruett at the same mailing address, emailed to araceli.pruett@clarkcountynv.gov, or faxed to (702) 383-9994. All comments will be considered and forwarded to EPA.

Published: June 30, 2021

Marci D. Henson, Director

Final 2018 and 2020 Exceptional Events

Date of Event	Type of Event	Site Name	Exceedance Concentration (ppb)
06/19/2018	Wildfire	Green Valley Paul Meyer Walter Johnson	77 72 72
06/20/2018	Wildfire	Joe Neal Paul Meyer Walter Johnson	72 71 74
05/06/2020	Stratospheric Intrusion	Green Valley Joe Neal Paul Meyer Walter Johnson	72 76 77 78
05/09/2020	Stratospheric Intrusion	Paul Meyer Walter Johnson	74 71
05/28/2020	Stratospheric Intrusion	Paul Meyer Walter Johnson	76 71
06/22/2020	Wildfire	Joe Neal Paul Meyer Walter Johnson	78 74 73
06/26/2020	Wildfire	Paul Meyer	73
09/02/2020	Wildfire	Paul Meyer Walter Johnson	73 75

DES Website Notices

AIR QUALITY PLANNING NOTICES

Wed., June 30, 2021 - Public Notice for Final 2018 and 2020 Exceptional Event Demonstrations

DES welcomes comments on the final exceptional event demonstrations identified in the table below. Under the Exceptional Events Rule (EER), codified at 40 CFR 50.1, 50.14, and 51.930, air agencies are allowed to petition the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to exclude air quality monitoring data influenced by exceptional events from applicable regulatory determinations. Between 2018 and 2020, Clark County recorded several exceedances of the 2015 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard due to impacts from wildfire smoke or stratospheric intrusions. The purpose of these demonstrations is to show that the exceedances would not have occurred without wildfire or stratospheric intrusion impacts and request exclusion of event-related data from use in regulatory determinations in accordance with the EER. All comments will be considered and forwarded to EPA.

Public Comment Period:

July 1 through August 2, 2021

Submit comments in writing to:

Araceli Pruett, Senior Planner

Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability

4701 West Russell Road, Suite 200

Las Vegas, NV 89118 Phone: (702) 455-3206

Email: araceli.pruett@clarkcountynv.gov

Review Documents View Public Notice

Event Dates(s)	Event Type
June 19-20, 2018 Demonstration Appendices	Wildfire
May 6, 2020 Demonstration Appendices	Stratospheric Intrusion
May 9, 2020 Demonstration Appendices	Stratospheric Intrusion
May 28, 2020 Demonstration Appendices	Stratospheric Intrusion
June 22, 2020 Demonstration Appendices	Wildfire
June 26, 2020 Demonstration Appendices	Wildfire
September 2, 2020 Demonstration Appendices	Wildfire

Declaration of DES Website Posting

DECLARATION OF WEBSITE POSTING OF PUBLIC NOTICE

STATE OF NEVADA)	
)	S
COUNTY OF CLARK)	

I, Araceli Pruett, declare that I am over 18 years of age and a Senior Planner with the Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability (DES). I declare that the *Exceptional Event Demonstration for Ozone Exceedances in Clark County, Nevada – May 28, 2020* was posted on the DES website from June 30 through August 2, 2021. Below is a screenshot of the posting on the DES website at:

https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/government/departments/environment_and_sustainability/public_com_munications/public_notices.php

AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE/ENFORCEMENT NOTICES > ENFORCEMENT NOTICES PRIOR TO JULY 2021 AIR QUALITY PERMITTING NOTICES > Source ID: 257 - Caesars Entertainment Corporation - Date of Notice: July 21, 2021 > Source ID: 18079, Displays and Exhibits - Notice Date: July 13, 2021 AIR QUALITY PLANNING NOTICES > Wed., June 30, 2021 - Public Notice for Final 2018 and 2020 Exceptional Event Demonstrations > Wed., May 25, 2021- Public Notice for Proposed 2015 Ozone NAAQS SIP Revision

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed in Las Vegas, NV, on August 2, 2021.

Araceli Pruett

Araceli Pruett DES Senior Planner



Clark County Department of Environment & Sustainability July 1 at 1:18 PM -

#<u>VegasAirQuality</u> Public Participation Notice: Comments ae being accepted on 2018 & 2020 Exceptional Even Demonstrations in support of a request to exclude event-related data from use in regulatory determinations. Comment deadline is Aug. 2. For more: https://buff.ly/3waARWC.



DES Twitter Posting



E-Notice

Araceli Pruett

From: Araceli Pruett

Sent: Thursday, July 1, 2021 7:59 AM

Subject: NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON FINAL EXCEPTIONAL EVENT

DEMONSTRATIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of a public comment period on the final exceptional event demonstrations identified below. The Exceptional Events Rule (EER), codified at 40 CFR 50.1, 50.14, and 51.930, allows air agencies to petition the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to exclude air quality monitoring data influenced by exceptional events from applicable regulatory determinations. Between 2018 and 2020, Clark County recorded several exceedances of the 2015 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) due to impacts from wildfire smoke or stratospheric intrusions. The following table details these exceedances. The Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability (DES) developed these demonstrations to show that exceedances would not have occurred without wildfire or stratospheric intrusion impacts and requests exclusion of event-related data from use in regulatory determinations in accordance with the EER.

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Published: June 30, 2021

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Southern Nevada Home Builders	Nat Hodgson			
The Nature Conservancy	Jaina Moan			
University of Nevada Las Vegas	Dave James, PhD.			
Washoe County Health District	Francisco Vega			
Washoe County Health District	Daniel Inouye			

Public Comment Report

Public Notice: DES Website: June 30 through August 2, 2021

Public Comment Period July 1 through August 2, 2021

Formal Comments Received: None

DES Responses: None