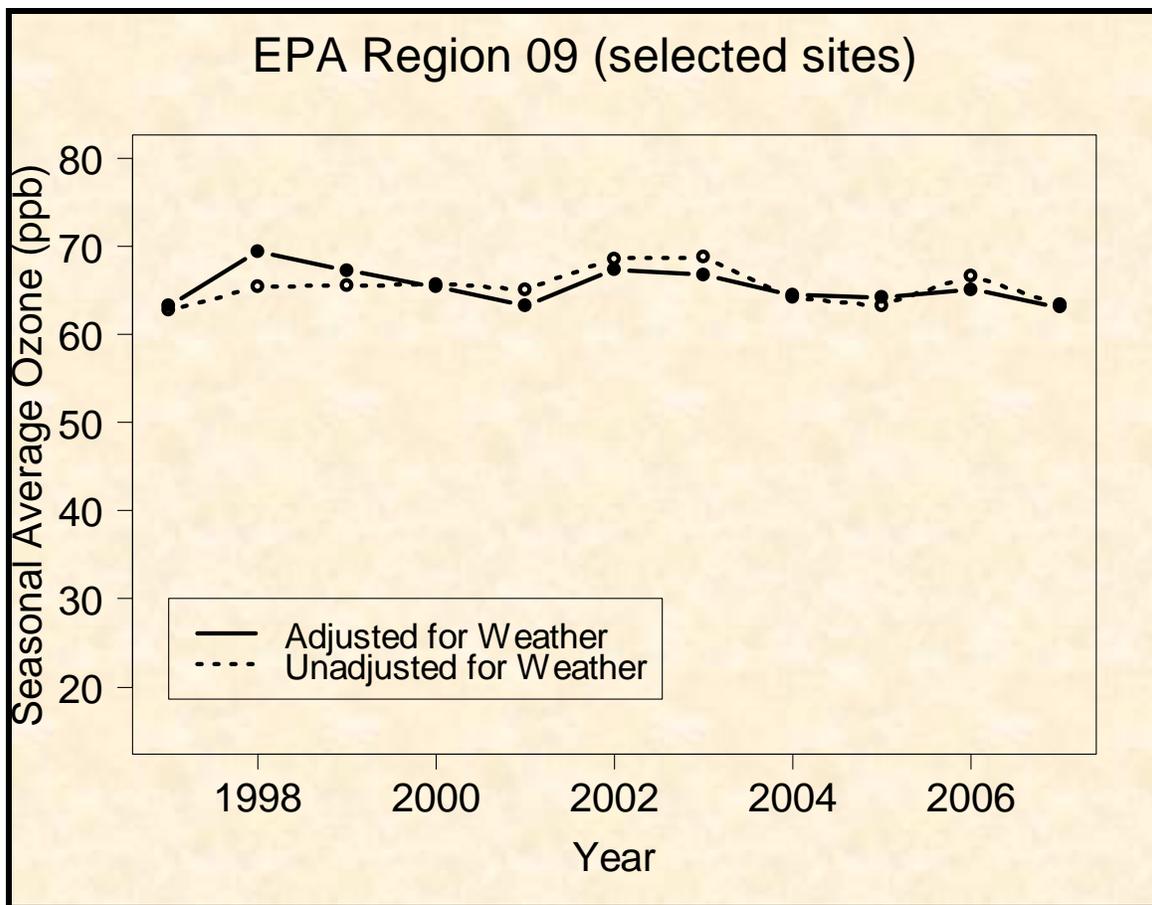


Weather Makes a Difference: 8-hour Ozone Trends for 1997-2007

State and Local Information for EPA Region 9

Arizona
California
Nevada

Composite trend for available sites in these states:



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Air and Radiation
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

April 2008

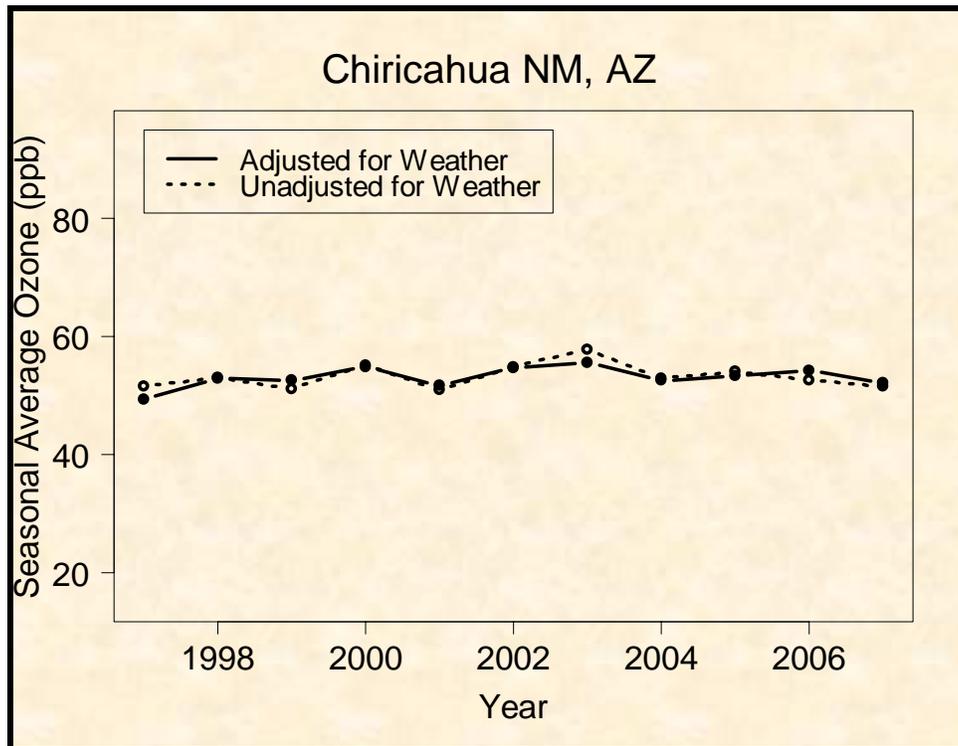
Arizona

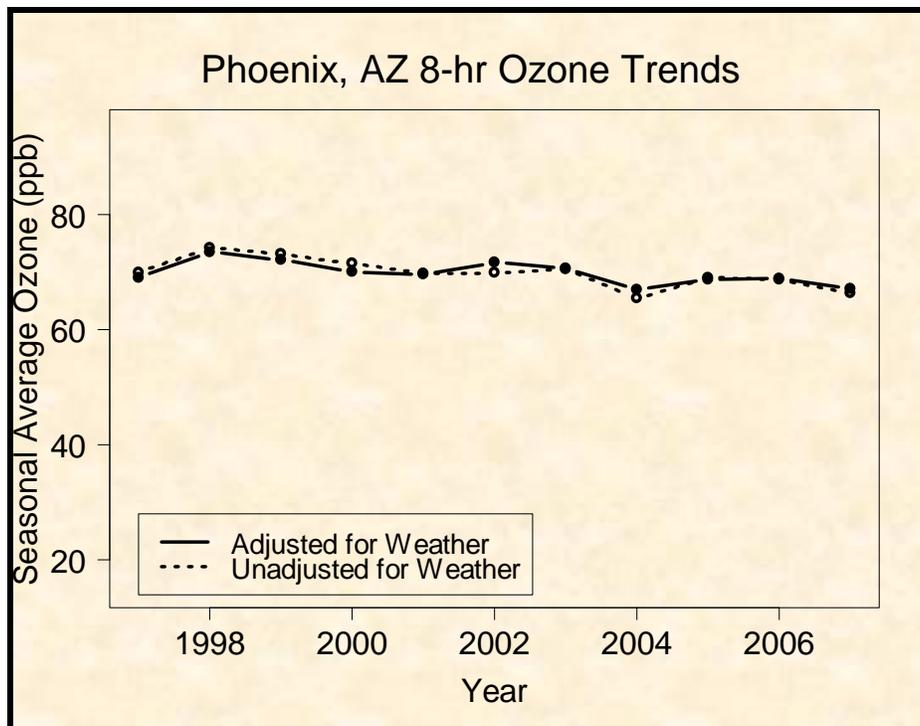
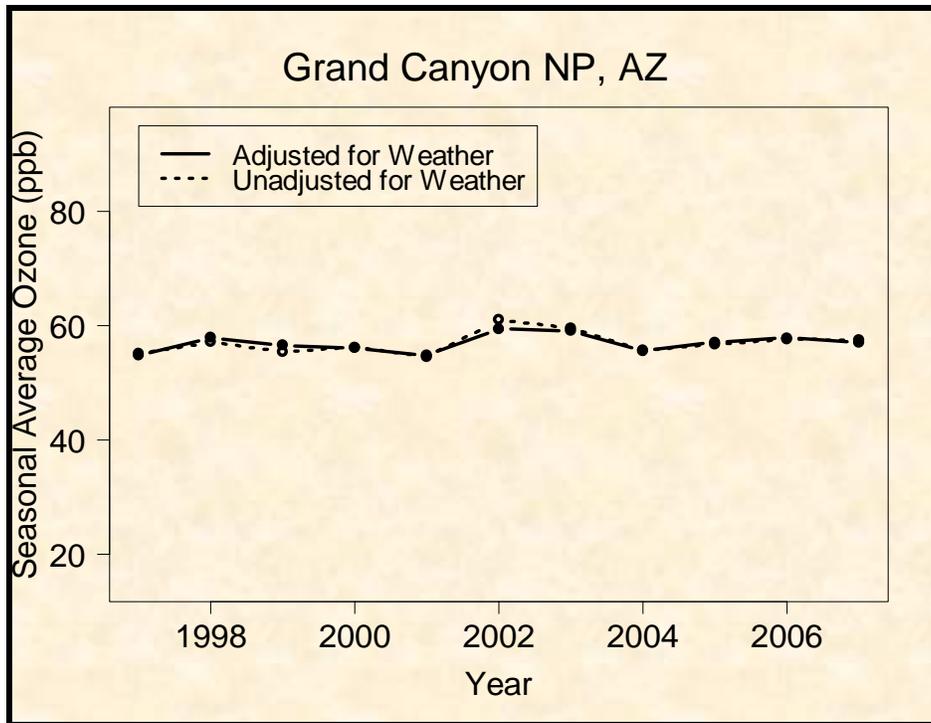
Ozone

On average, ozone adjusted for weather conditions increased 2 percent between 1997 and 2007. Ozone trends vary from site to site.

Trends for 1997-2007 for rural sites and urban areas with complete ozone and meteorology data are presented below. Ozone season (May 1 - September 30) averages of daily maximum 8-hour ozone were adjusted to remove the influence of year-to-year variability in weather conditions. The dotted line shows the trend in observed values at monitoring sites, while the solid line illustrates the underlying ozone trend after removing the effects of weather. The solid line serves as a more accurate ozone trend for assessing changes in emissions. Typical weather conditions are determined by averaging conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.) for the time period presented. The information provided is useful for reviewing the weather influence for a particular ozone season. The solid line represents ozone levels anticipated under typical weather conditions.

Seasonal Average 8-hour Ozone Trends





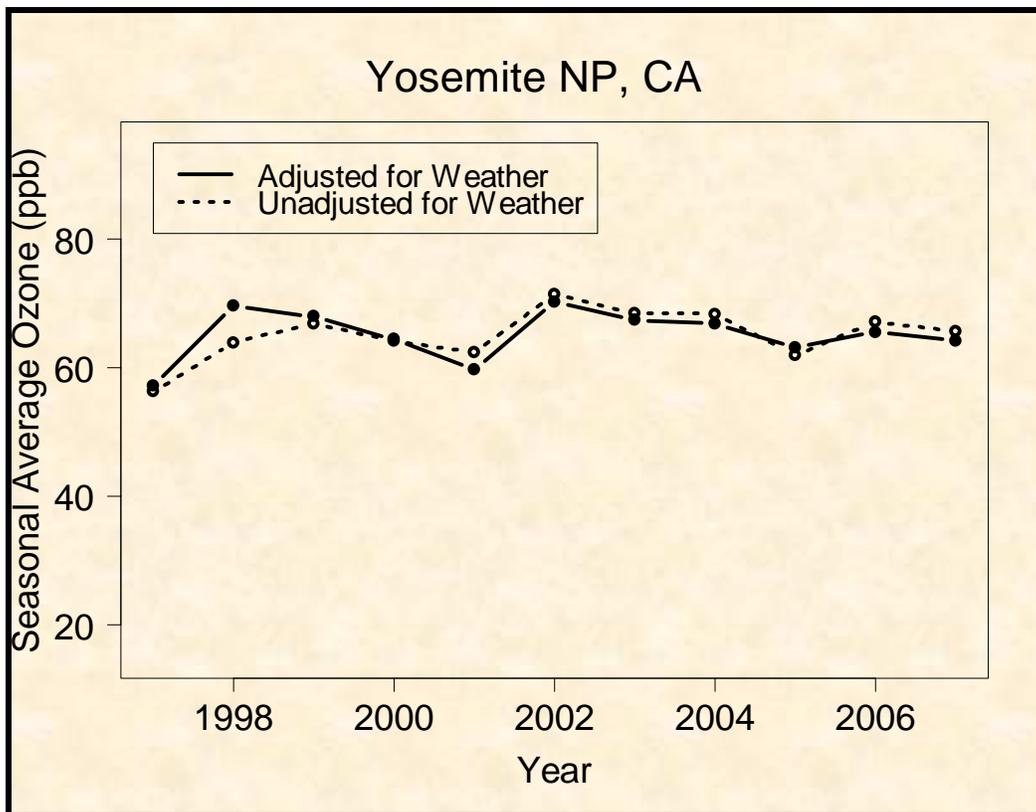
California

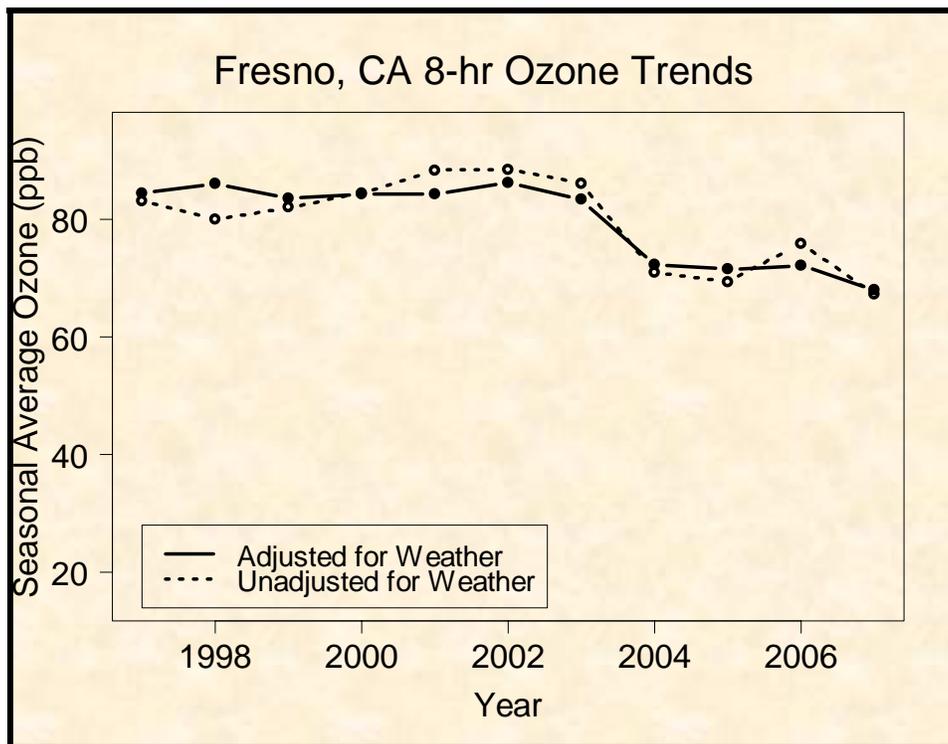
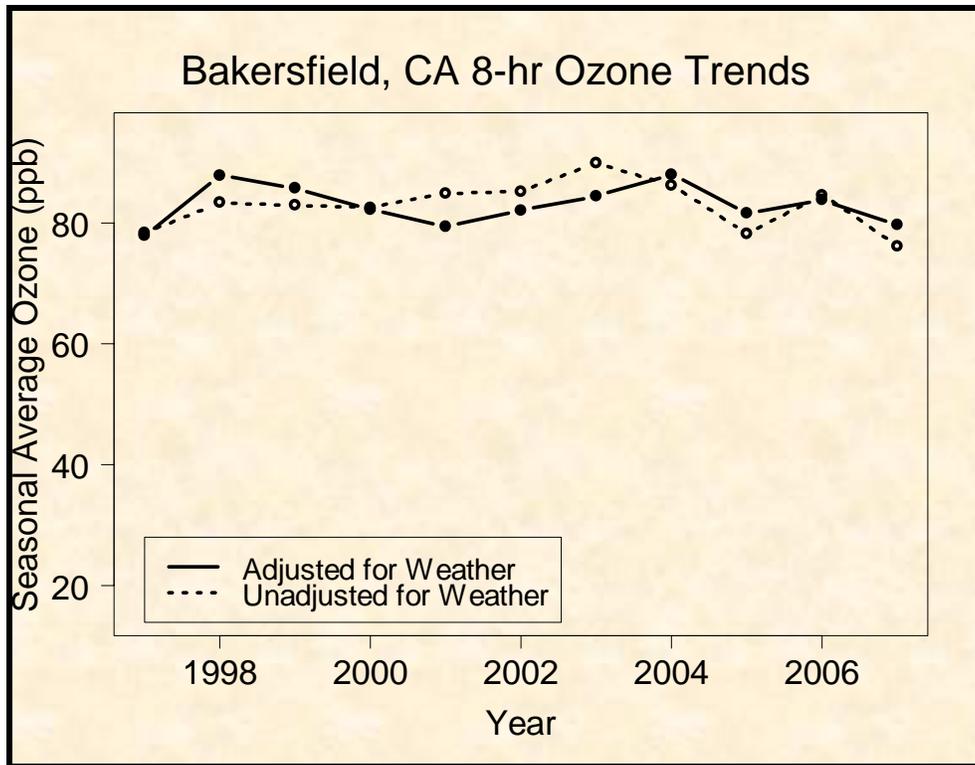
Ozone

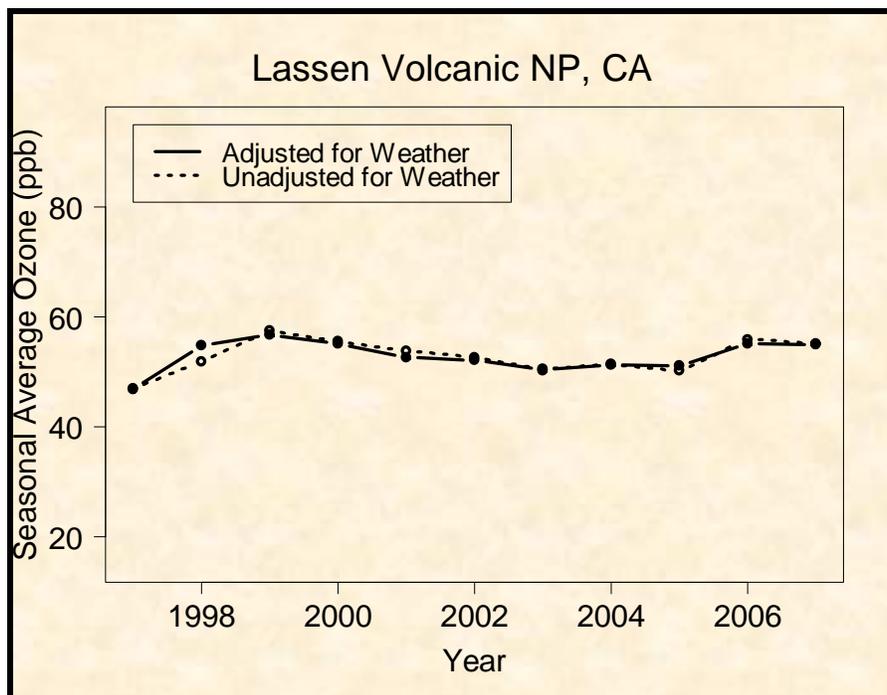
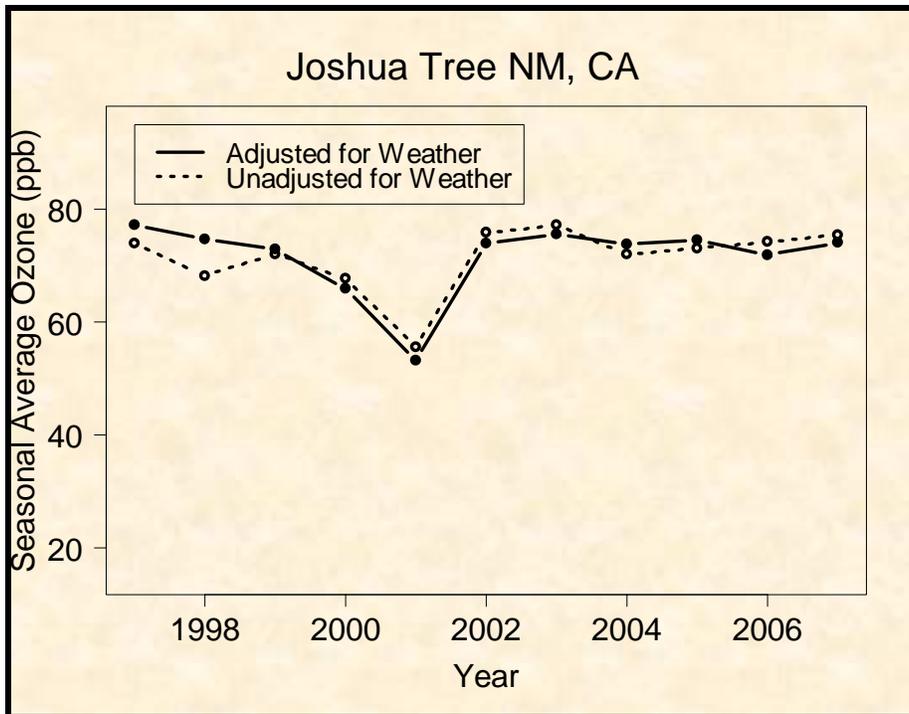
On average, ozone adjusted for weather conditions decreased 2 percent between 1997 and 2007. Several monitoring sites showed improvements in ozone. These improvements in ozone are in response to both state and regional reductions in NO_x and VOC emissions. Ozone trends vary from site to site.

Trends for 1997-2007 for rural sites and urban areas with complete ozone and meteorology data are presented below. Ozone season (May 1 - September 30) averages of daily maximum 8-hour ozone were adjusted to remove the influence of year-to-year variability in weather conditions. The dotted line shows the trend in observed values at monitoring sites, while the solid line illustrates the underlying ozone trend after removing the effects of weather. The solid line serves as a more accurate ozone trend for assessing changes in emissions. Typical weather conditions are determined by averaging conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.) for the time period presented. The information provided is useful for reviewing the weather influence for a particular ozone season. The solid line represents ozone levels anticipated under typical weather conditions.

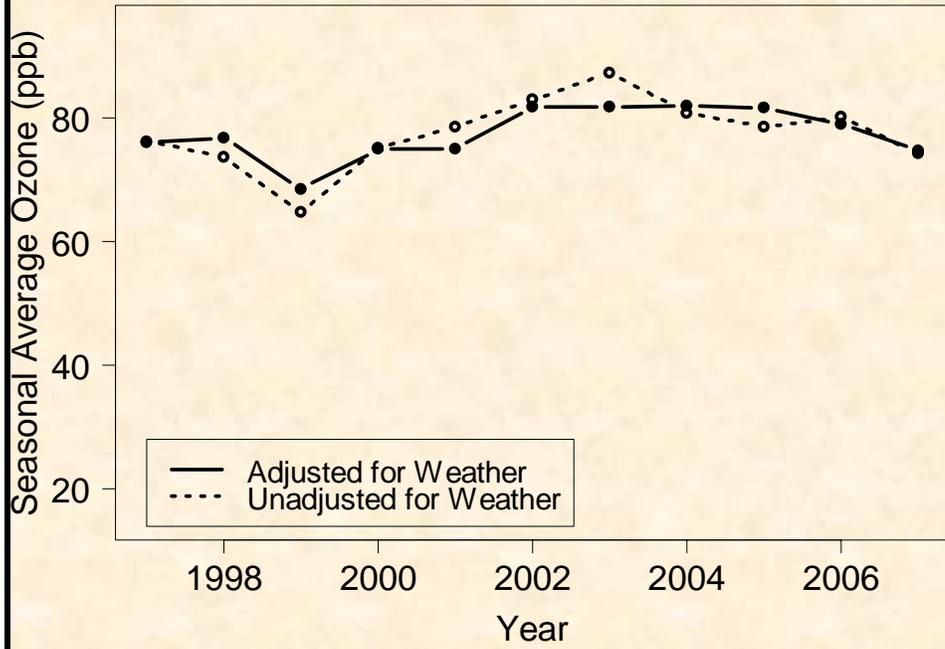
Seasonal Average 8-hour Ozone Trends



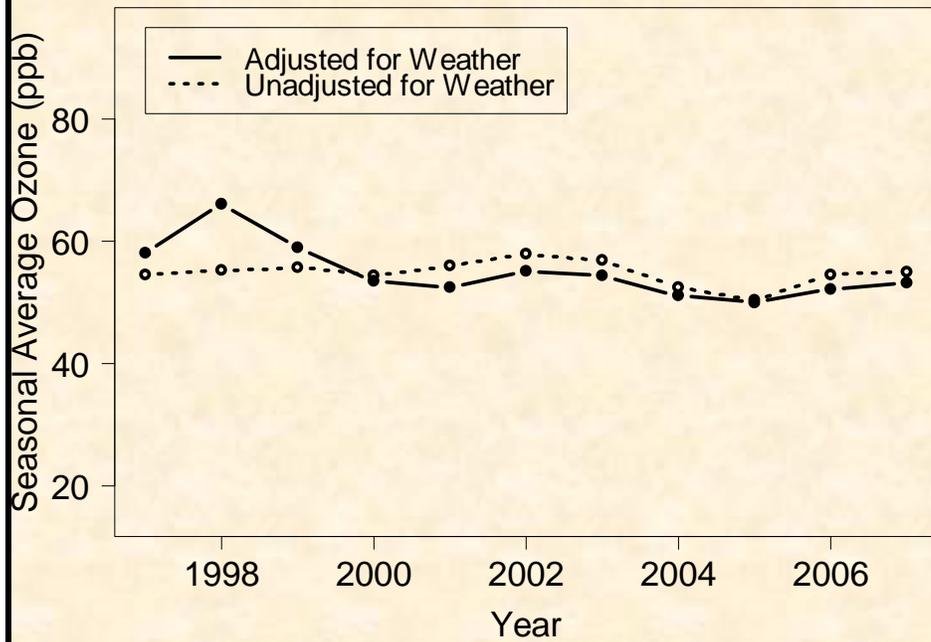


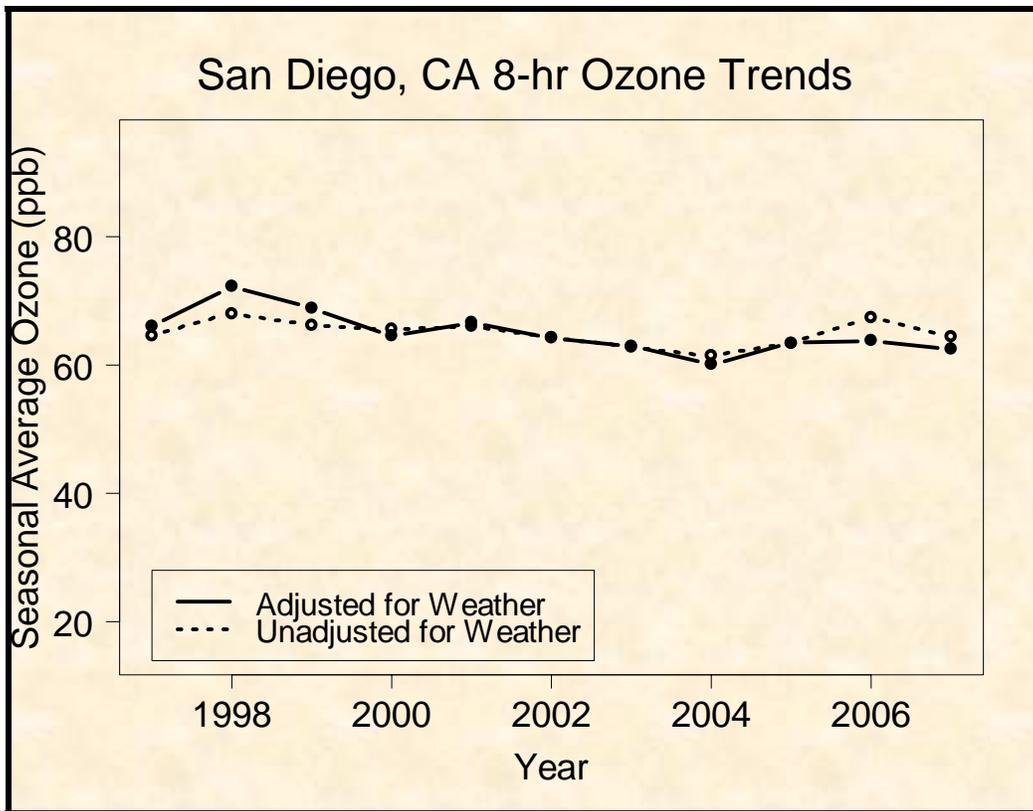
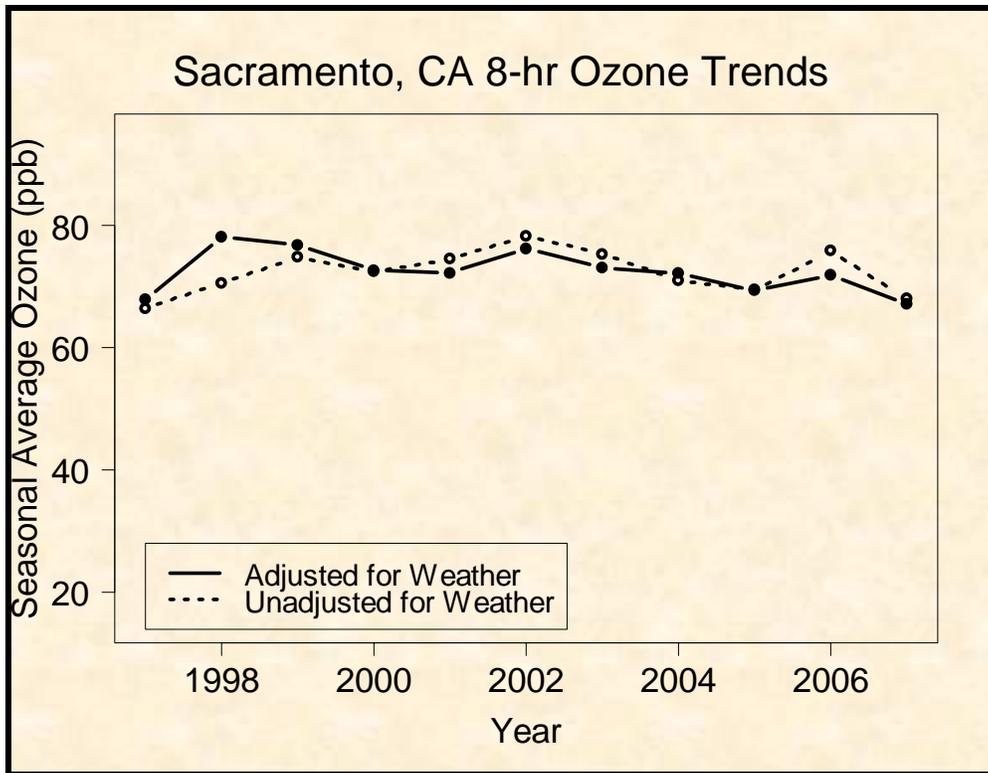


Los Angeles, CA 8-hr Ozone Trends

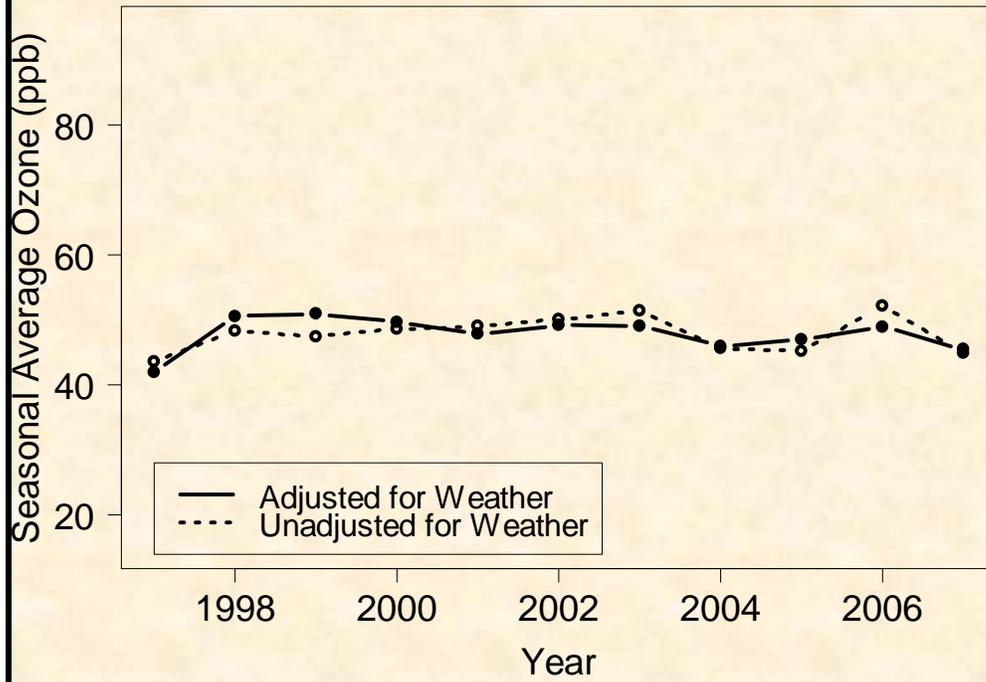


Pinnacles NM, CA





San Francisco, CA 8-hr Ozone Trends



Nevada

Ozone

In Las Vegas ozone adjusted for weather conditions has gradually declined since 1998. Trends for 1997-2007 for a site with complete ozone and meteorology data are presented below. Ozone season (May 1 - September 30) averages of daily maximum 8-hour ozone were adjusted to remove the influence of year-to-year variability in weather conditions. The dotted line shows the trend in observed values at monitoring sites, while the solid line illustrates the underlying ozone trend after removing the effects of weather. The solid line serves as a more accurate ozone trend for assessing changes in emissions. Typical weather conditions are determined by averaging conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.) for the time period presented. The information provided is useful for reviewing the weather influence for a particular ozone season. The solid line represents ozone levels anticipated under typical weather conditions.

Seasonal Average 8-hour Ozone Trends

