2018 AIR MONITORING NETWORK PLAN

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Definition of Terms

1:1 Particulate or toxic sample schedule that is taken every day
1:3 Particulate or toxic sample schedule that is taken every 3rd day
1:6 Particulate or toxic sample schedule that is taken every 6th day
1:12 Particulate or toxic sample schedule that is taken every 12th day

AADT Annual Average Daily Traffic
AGL Above Ground Level
APCD Air Pollution Control District
AQMD Air Quality Management District
AQS Air Quality System; the EPA national air quality database
ARM Approved Regional Method
Air District Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BAM Beta Attenuation Monitor, a type of continuous PM2.5 monitor
BAAQMD Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BC Black Carbon
CARB California Air Resources Board
CBSA Core Based Statistical Area
CDP Census Designated Place
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CO Carbon Monoxide
CH4 Methane
CSN Chemical Speciation Network
DOT Department of Transportation
DRI Desert Research Institute
EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FE-AADT Fleet Equivalent Annual Average Daily Traffic
FEM Federal Equivalent Method
FRM Federal Reference Method
GC Gas Chromatograph
GCMS Gas Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer
GPS Geographic Positioning System
HiVol High Volume
HPLC High Performance Liquid Chromatograph
H2S Hydrogen Sulfide
ICPMS Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry
IMPROVE Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
Maintenance Plan A Plan submitted by states to EPA that outlines how the NAAQS will be maintained for a particular region.
Definition of Terms (continued)

MBUAPCD ..................... Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District
NAAQS ......................... National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NATTS .......................... National Air Toxics Trends Station
NCr .................................... National Core (Monitoring Program)
NEI ................................. National Emissions Inventory
NMHC ............................. Non-methane Hydrocarbons
NO .................................. Nitric Oxide
NO_2 .............................. Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_x .............................. Oxides of Nitrogen
NO_y .............................. Total Reactive Nitrogen
NSR ................................. New Source Review
O_3 ................................ Ozone
PAMS .............................. Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations
Pb .................................. Lead
PPB ................................. Parts per billion
PM ................................. Particulate Matter
PM$_{2.5}$ .......................... Particulates less than or equal to 2.5 microns in size
PM$_{2.5F}$ .......................... PM$_{2.5}$ measured using a filter-based sampler
PM$_{2.5C}$ .......................... PM$_{2.5}$ measured using a continuous monitor
PM$_{10}$ ........................... Particulates less than or equal to 10 microns in size
PM$_{10C}$ .......................... PM$_{10}$ measured using a continuous monitor
PM$_{10-2.5}$ ....................... PM Coarse – PM less than or equal to 10 microns and greater than 2.5 microns in size
POC ................................. Parameter Occurrence Code
PWEI .............................. Population Weighted Emissions Index
SIP ................................ State Implementation Plan – A Plan submitted by states to EPA that outlines how the NAAQS will be met for a particular region
SLAMS .......................... State or Local Air Monitoring Station
SO_2 .............................. Sulfur Dioxide
SPM ................................. Special Purpose Monitor
STN ................................. Speciation Trends Network
TAMS ............................. Total Atmospheric Mercury
Toxics ............................ Gaseous VOC toxic air contaminants (see Section 5.6)
TSP ................................. Total Suspended Particulate
UFP ................................. Ultrafine Particulate less than or equal to 0.1 microns
VOC ................................. Volatile Organic Compound

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1. INTRODUCTION

This annual network plan for the Bay Area Air Quality Management District summarizes the air monitoring activities between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2018. The detailed information about the instruments used at each air monitoring site pertains to the status as of December 31, 2018. There are also siting and local area descriptions for monitoring sites that operated in 2018 and for those that opened, or were planned to open, between January 1 and June 30, 2019.

2. OVERVIEW OF NETWORK OPERATION

2.1 Network Design

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (Air District) is the public agency responsible for air quality management in the nine Bay Area counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, southwestern Solano, and southern Sonoma. The Air District operates air monitoring stations in each of these nine counties. The Air District began measuring air quality in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1957. In 2018 there were 33 operational and two non-operational (airport lead) air monitoring stations within the Air District.

The Air District also performs air monitoring as part of several different programs. These include programs that the Air District has initiated, such as meteorological monitoring and the ambient toxics program, and programs required by the EPA. EPA programs currently include the National Core (NCore) program, the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) program, and the PM$_{2.5}$ Chemical Speciation Network (CSN). The Air District chose not to apply for the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) program grant, with NATTS measurements concluding on June 30, 2018. Summaries of these programs can be found later in this report.

The San Francisco Bay Area contains more than 100 cities. Although resources do not allow for placement of air pollution monitors in every city, it can be demonstrated that air pollution levels, in the absence of significant local sources, are similar within each geographical region of the Bay Area. That is, cities within each of the major valleys of the Bay Area can have similar air quality levels. Consequently, a few sites can characterize an area. Generally, locations for permanent air monitoring sites are initially based on knowledge of population density, local wind patterns, topography, and sources of air emissions, while the final site selection is determined after analyzing preliminary air quality measurements collected from field studies, temporary monitoring studies, mobile monitoring data, and air quality modeling.
The monitoring objectives of the Air District’s air monitoring network are:

- To provide air pollution data to the public in a timely manner.
- To support compliance with California and national ambient air quality standards.
- To support air pollution research studies.

To meet its monitoring objectives, the Air District collects ambient air data at locations with a variety of monitoring site types. These site types, as defined in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, are listed below.

**Highest concentration or maximum ozone concentration:** Sites expected to have the highest concentration, even if populations are sparse in that area. High concentrations may be found close to major sources, or further downwind if pollutants are emitted from tall stacks. High concentrations also may be found at distant downwind locations when the pollutants such as ozone or secondary particulate matter are a result of chemical reactions in the atmosphere.

**Population oriented:** Sites established in areas with high population density to evaluate exposure to air pollution. In most cases, stations are located within the largest cities in each county. Because people spend more time at home than at work, air monitoring sites are generally located in residential areas rather than at downtown locations.

**Source impact or source oriented:** Sites in areas downwind of potential major sources of pollutants. The Air District operates source oriented SO\(_2\) and H\(_2\)S monitors near the five refineries that are potential sources of SO\(_2\) and H\(_2\)S: Chevron, Shell, Tesoro, Phillips 66, and Valero. Heavily trafficked roadways and the Port of Oakland are also significant sources of particulate matter, NO\(_2\), CO, and toxics. General aviation airports can be sources of lead because piston engine aircraft continue to use leaded fuel.

**Upwind background:** Sites in areas that have no significant emissions from mobile, area, or industrial sources. At these sites, the measured concentrations reflect the transported air quality levels from upwind areas.

**General background:** Where there are no significant emission sources upwind of a site, then the site is considered to be a general background site.

**Regional transport:** The Air District shares a common boundary with six other air districts: Monterey Bay Unified APCD, San Joaquin Valley APCD, Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD, Yolo-Solano AQMD, Lake County AQMD, and Northern Sonoma County APCD. When upwind areas have significant air pollution sources, pollutants may...
be transported into the Bay Area Air District and result in overall higher air pollution levels in the Bay Area. The Air District operates monitoring stations near the borders of the Air District to measure the air pollution concentrations transported into and out of the Bay Area Air District.

Welfare-related impacts: Sites located to measure impacts on visibility, vegetative damage, or other welfare-based impacts.

Each site type is associated with a spatial scale. For example, a regional transport site is meant to represent air quality levels over a large area, while a highest concentration site may represent a spatial scale of no more than a few blocks in size. Spatial scales are defined in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D. They are: micro scale, having dimensions of several meters up to 100 m; middle scale, having dimensions of 100 m to 0.5 km; neighborhood scale, having dimensions of 0.5 km to 4.0 km; urban scale, having dimensions of 4 to 50 km; and regional scale, having dimensions of up to hundreds of km. Table 2-1 lists the appropriate scales for each site type.
Table 2-1. SLAMS Site Types and Appropriate Spatial Scales

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<td>Micro, middle, neighborhood</td>
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<td>Neighborhood, urban</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source Oriented</td>
<td>Micro, middle, neighborhood</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Background</td>
<td>Urban, regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Transport</td>
<td>Urban, regional</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The spatial scale of a monitor must conform to established criteria for the distance from roadways, based on traffic volumes. There are different distance requirements for each pollutant, which can be found in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix E. Table 2-2 lists the stations and the pollutants measured at each site and Figure 2-1 is a map of the monitoring sites in 2018.

Table 2-2. List of Monitoring Stations within the Air District in 2018

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<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Station Name</th>
<th>Pollutants Monitored¹</th>
</tr>
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<td>Bethel Island</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, SO₂, CO, PM₁₀, Toxics</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Berkeley Aquatic Park (near-road)</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, CO, PM₂.₅C, Toxics, BC, UFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, SO₂, CO, PM₁₀, PM₂.₅C, Toxics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Crockett</td>
<td>SO₂, Toxics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>O₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Forest Knolls</td>
<td>BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fort Cronkhite</td>
<td>Toxics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gilroy</td>
<td>O₃, PM₂.₅C</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>O₃</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, PM₂.₅C, Speciated PM₂.₅, Toxics, BC, UFP</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Los Gatos</td>
<td>O₃</td>
</tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>SO₂, Toxics</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>O₃, NOₓ, CO, PM₂.₅C, Toxics</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Palo Alto Airport</td>
<td>Lead (TSP) [not operational in 2018]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site No.</td>
<td>Station Name</td>
<td>Pollutants Monitored¹</td>
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<td>Lead (TSP) [not operational in 2018]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, CO, PM_{10}, PM_{2.5C}, Toxics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Jose – Jackson</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, NOᵧ, SO₂, CO, PM_{10}, PM_{2.5F}, PM_{2.5C}, Speciated PM_{2.5}, Toxics, Lead (PM_{10})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>San Jose – Knox (near-road)</td>
<td>NOₓ, CO, PM_{2.5C}, Toxics, BC, UFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>San Martin</td>
<td>O₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>San Pablo</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, SO₂, CO, PM_{10}, PM_{2.5C}, Toxics, UFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>San Rafael</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, CO, PM_{10}, PM_{2.5C}, Toxics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>San Ramon</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Sebastopol</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, CO, PM_{2.5C}, Toxics, UFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Vallejo</td>
<td>O₃, NOₓ, SO₂, CO, PM_{2.5C}, Speciated PM_{2.5}, Toxics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ See pages 9 and 10 for acronym definitions.

² The Napa site (at Jefferson St.) closed on March 31, 2018 and the approved relocated site, Napa Valley College, began operating on April 1, 2018.
Figure 2-1. Map of Bay Area SLAMS and SPM Sites in 2018.
2.2 Minimum Monitoring Requirements

The Air District met or exceeded all minimum monitoring requirements for most criteria pollutants in 2018. The three instances for which the Air District did not meet minimum monitoring requirements were due to circumstances beyond the Agency’s control. These cases (near-road NO$_2$, airport Pb, and PM$_{10}$), and the Air District’s ongoing efforts to resolve them, are discussed in the PM$_{10}$, NO$_2$ and Pb portions of this section.

Smoke from wildfires occasionally affects air quality within the Air District, most recently during the severe North Bay Fires in October 2017. The wildfires in Oregon, Northern California and the Sierra Nevada mountains also affected air quality in the Bay Area from August 31 – September 4, 2017. In addition, wildfires in 2018 also affected air quality in the Bay Area. The Air District has not yet requested that EPA exclude those affected data from regulatory determinations; however, the resulting 2016-2018 design values for PM$_{2.5}$ are above the NAAQS. The design values listed in the tables of this section have not been adjusted to remove data affected by exceptional events. The Air District may request at a future date that the affected data be excluded from regulatory determinations as exceptional events should NAAQS exceedances occur in subsequent design value years.

EPA minimum monitoring requirements are not based on the Air District boundary. Instead, they are based on Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) or Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) which are CBSAs with populations greater than 50,000. All the CBSAs in the Air District jurisdiction have populations above 50,000, so the names and boundaries of the CBSAs and MSAs are identical. Because some CBSAs include multiple Air Districts, some monitors listed in the tables below are counted toward the minimum monitoring requirements even though the monitor is located in another air district. CBSA boundaries for the Bay Area are shown in Figure 2-2.

These minimum monitoring requirements are determined by evaluating certain data for the CBSA as described in 40 CFR 58 Appendix D. For population data, these are required to be based on the latest available census for O$_3$, PM$_{2.5}$, and NO$_2$. SO$_2$ allows for population data to be based on either a census or population estimates, and CO and PM$_{10}$ requirements do not specify the data source. To use consistent populations for the CBSAs/MSAs within the Air District, the minimum monitoring requirements discussed below are based on the 2010 U.S. Census. The Air District does consider population estimates in our longer-term monitoring network planning, which is summarized in our Five-Year Network Assessments. Table 2-3 below lists the 2010 census populations as
well as 2018 estimated populations for each CBSA. While 2010 Census populations are used to determine official requirements, the population estimates are used to evaluate potential future changes to these requirements, which are noted, as applicable.

Many minimum monitoring requirements are based on air quality data. The information for the highest site in a CBSA/MSA is given in the tables below and is based on 2016-2018 data. For a more complete overview of the air quality measured at the Air District sites including 2018 design values at all sites, please see the Annual Bay Area Air Quality Summary reports, posted online at http://www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/air-quality-summaries.

Except where otherwise noted, each monitor meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58, appendices A, B, C, D, and E, where applicable.

Table 2-3. 2010 Census Population and 2018 Population Estimates for Bay Area CBSAs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBSA</th>
<th>Census Population April 1, 2010</th>
<th>Population Estimate (July 1, 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward</td>
<td>4,335,391</td>
<td>4,729,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>1,836,911</td>
<td>1,999,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>483,878</td>
<td>499,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo-Fairfield</td>
<td>413,344</td>
<td>446,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>136,484</td>
<td>139,417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prior to the wildfire impacts of 2017 and 2018, the Bay Area network met all minimum monitoring requirements for all criteria pollutants in the Santa Rosa CBSA and the Vallejo–Fairfield CBSA. Therefore, no interagency agreements were needed with these monitoring agencies. The high concentrations of PM$_{10}$ recorded in the Santa Rosa
CBSA during 2018 Camp Fire may result in a change to the minimum monitoring requirements. The Air District will assess the minimum monitoring requirements in our next Five Year Network Assessment (due in 2020).

**Monitoring Agreements with Monterey Bay Unified APCD**

The Bay Area and Monterey Air Districts share minimum monitoring requirements for the San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara CBSA. This CBSA includes Santa Clara County (Bay Area) and San Benito County (Monterey). Shared pollutant monitoring agreements include O₃, PM₂.₅, PM₁₀, and near-road NO₂, CO, and PM₂.₅. Within its own network, the Bay Area Air District meets minimum monitoring requirements for O₃, PM₂.₅, and near-road NO₂, CO, and PM₂.₅. PM₁₀ is the only pollutant that the Bay Area does not meet the minimum requirements on its own, and therefore has a monitoring agreement with Monterey Bay for PM₁₀. Monterey Bay needs agreements for O₃, PM₂.₅, and near-road NO₂, CO, and PM₂.₅ monitoring. Existing agreements are in Appendix A (O₃), Appendix B (PM₁₀), Appendix C (NO₂), and Appendix D (near-road CO, NO₂, and PM₂.₅).

### 2.2.1 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Ozone

The number of required ozone (O₃) monitors in each MSA is determined by the MSA population and design value, as specified in Table D-2 of 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D. O₃ design values are calculated for each site according to 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix I and are compared to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) to determine the attainment status of an area.

Table 2-4 shows that the Air District monitoring network meets or exceeds the O₃ minimum monitoring requirements. Therefore, no monitoring agreement is needed between the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and any other air district to comply with the minimum monitoring requirement for ozone.

The Bay Area was designated nonattainment for both the 1997 and the 2008 8-hour O₃ NAAQS, with area classifications of “marginal”. Updated design values based on the last three years of data (2014-2016) show that ozone concentrations are now in attainment of both these NAAQS; however, the Bay Area will continue to be designated as nonattainment until the Air District submits a redesignation request and a maintenance plan to the EPA and the EPA approves the redesignation and maintenance plan. No additional monitors are required in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or Maintenance Plan for ozone. On April 30, 2018, EPA designated the Bay Area nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour O₃ NAAQS, with a classification of marginal.

A map of ozone monitoring locations in the San Francisco Bay Area for 2018 is shown in Figure 2-3.
## Table 2-4. Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Ozone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSA</th>
<th>County or Counties</th>
<th>Pop. 2010 Census</th>
<th>8-hour Design Value(^a) (ppb) 2018</th>
<th>Design Value Site &amp; AQS ID</th>
<th>Required SLAMS Sites</th>
<th>Active SLAMS Sites</th>
<th>Additional SLAMS Sites Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward</td>
<td>SF, Marin, Alameda, San Mateo, Contra Costa</td>
<td>4,335,391</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Livermore 060010007</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>Santa Clara, San Benito</td>
<td>1,836,911</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Pinnacles 060690003</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6(^b)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>483,878</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Healdsburg 060971003</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2(^c)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo-Fairfield</td>
<td>Solano</td>
<td>413,344</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Vacaville 060953003</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3(^d)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>136,484</td>
<td>59(^e)</td>
<td>Napa 060550003</td>
<td>1(^e)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Design values are calculated at each monitoring site by taking the 3-year mean (2016-2018) of the 4th highest 8-hour concentration. The design values shown for each MSA in this table are the highest design value of monitors in the MSA. Design values at or below the 0.070 ppm meet the 8-Hour O\(_3\) NAAQS. No fire-affected data have been excluded from this calculation.

\(^b\) Two of the six monitors are not in the BAAQMD. They are in Hollister and Pinnacles National Park which are in the Monterey Bay Unified APCD. The Pinnacles monitor is part of the CASTNET program and was designated SLAMS in 2010 by the EPA.

\(^c\) One of the two monitors is not in the BAAQMD. It is in Healdsburg which is in the Northern Sonoma County APCD.

\(^d\) One of the three monitors is not in the BAAQMD. It is in Vacaville which is in the Yolo-Solano AQMD.

\(^e\) EPA Region 9 analysis of this site showed that the design value would increase by 2 ppb if this site was located at a neighborhood scale instead of middle scale site. However, the required number of SLAMS monitors would be unchanged (one) for the Napa MSA. Additionally, the Napa (060550003) monitoring site was closed on March 31, 2018. The new site at Napa Valley College (060550004) was opened on April 1, 2018. Data from both sites were combined for the purpose to computing the 8-hour design value as shown above.
Figure 2-3. Ozone Monitoring in the San Francisco Bay Area in 2018
**Ozone Special Purpose Monitors**

The following monitors are ozone special purpose monitors (SPMs) since they do not meet 40 CFR 58 Appendix E due to their distance to a roadway: San Rafael, San Pablo, Berkeley-Aquatic Park, and Oakland East. These SPMs are not counted towards minimum monitoring requirements since the distance to the roadway may bias the ozone concentrations lower than is representative. However, in other ways these monitors are representative of population exposure in the near-road environment, and meet the requirements of 40 CFR 58 Appendix A. They are, therefore, considered to be comparable to the NAAQS, in that, a violation of the NAAQS measured at one of these sites is still valid. (See Section 16 of EPA’s Near-Road NO₂ Monitoring Technical Assistance Document for a discussion of ozone monitoring at near-road sites: https://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/nearroad.html.)

The San Ramon O₃ SPM meets the requirements of 40 CFR 58 Appendices E and A, and is operated seasonally (see below). It is considered comparable to the NAAQS since it has been operating for over 24 months, but it is not counted towards minimum ozone monitoring requirements.

**Napa Ozone Spatial Scale, Waiver Request**

The Napa ozone monitor is classified as middle scale based on the nearby traffic count and distance between the monitor and the roadway (per 40 CFR Part 58). An Air District analysis concluded that recorded O₃ concentrations at Napa are not appreciably affected by NO₂ emissions from the nearest roadway. Subsequently, the Air District applied for a waiver from EPA Region 9 for this monitor to be classified as a SLAMS and count toward the requirement for a maximum concentration O₃ site in the Napa MSA despite not meeting the roadway distance requirement for a neighborhood scale site.

In response to this request, EPA used a conservative approach to estimate how much ozone measured at the Napa site is decreased due to NO₂ emitted from nearby roadways. Based on this analysis, EPA concluded that the Napa ozone design value would increase by 2 ppb if the monitor were far enough away from the roadway to meet EPA siting criteria. Therefore, EPA Region 9 granted the waiver and stated that the waiver was automatically extended each year with the demonstration that the design value is not within 5 ppb of any applicable NAAQS. The BAAQMD hereby requests a renewal of the originally granted April 2013 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E spacing from roadway siting waiver for the Napa ozone monitor, based on a 2016-2018 design value of 59 ppb.
The Napa site closed on March 31, 2018. Napa Valley College opened on April 1, 2018 and meets Neighborhood scale representativeness. Napa Valley College meets the requirements of appendices A, B, C, D, and E.
2.2.2 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for PM$_{2.5}$

The number of required PM$_{2.5}$ monitors in each MSA is determined by the MSA population and design value, as specified in Table D-5 of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 58. All SLAMS PM$_{2.5}$ and continuous SLAMS PM$_{2.5}$ monitoring locations are shown in Figure 2-4. Table 2-5 shows that the PM$_{2.5}$ minimum requirements for SLAMS monitoring were met in 2018. In 2018, every PM$_{2.5}$ monitor in the network was a Federal Reference Method (FRM) or Federal Equivalent Method (FEM), and the primary monitor at every site was a continuous FEM. While the near-road sites at Oakland-Laney College, Berkeley Aquatic Park, Pleasanton, and San Jose-Knox are considered micro-scale because of their distance to roadways, they are considered area-wide sites since they represent many similar locations throughout their MSAs (see 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D §4.7.1(b)). While Pleasanton meets the requirements of 40 CFR 58 Appendices A, B, C, D, and E, a request to make the monitor a SLAMS monitor must be made through EPA. Therefore, the Pleasanton site is considered a Special Purpose Monitor.

The BAAQMD does not need any monitoring agreements with the Monterey Bay Unified APCD or Yolo-Solano AQMD for PM$_{2.5}$ because the Bay Area meets the requirements with its own network. Additionally, there are no monitoring agreements with the Northern Sonoma County APCD because the Santa Rosa MSA is not required to have any PM$_{2.5}$ monitors. There are no monitoring agreements with the Yolo-Solano AQMD because the Vallejo – Fairfield MSA is not required to have any PM$_{2.5}$ monitors. No additional monitors are required for the State Implementation Plan or Maintenance Plans.

In addition to the requirement for a minimum number of PM$_{2.5}$ SLAMS, EPA requires that a certain number of sites operate continuous PM$_{2.5}$ monitors (40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D §4.7.2). Currently, all the primary PM$_{2.5}$ monitors in the Air District network are continuous FEMs. Therefore, the requirement to operate continuous PM$_{2.5}$ monitors equal to at least one-half (rounding up) the number of PM$_{2.5}$ SLAMS monitors is met if the requirement described below for the minimum number of SLAMS is met.

The PM$_{2.5}$ network design requirement for the minimum number of near-road PM$_{2.5}$ monitors in the PQAO (40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D §4.7.1(b)(2)) and the QA requirements for the collocation of PM$_{2.5}$ monitors (40 CFR Part 58, Appendix A §3.2.5) are discussed below.

Network design requirements for PM$_{2.5}$ require sites in each MSA located in areas of expected maximum concentrations. The Air District siting for PM$_{2.5}$ takes into account characterizing the effect on air quality from many PM$_{2.5}$ source types, including industrial stationary and area sources, roadways, residential wood burning and
agriculture. The primary objective of these maximum concentration SLAMS is to determine compliance with the PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Because the NAAQS are based on annual averages or the 98th percentile daily average PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations, these sites should be located where the annual average or 98th percentile concentration are expected to be highest most years, even though another location may experience higher concentrations on a specific day. Also, the maximum concentration site should characterize sources that could be important on a variety of days.

**State Implementation Plan (SIP) Requirements**

EPA designated the Bay Area as nonattainment of the 2006 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS on October 8, 2009. The effective date of the designation was December 14, 2009, and the Air District had three years to develop a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to demonstrate that the Bay Area will achieve the revised standard by the attainment date of December 14, 2014. However, in October 2012, EPA proposed to suspend some of the SIP requirements after making a Clean Data Determination, as described below.

**Clean Data Determination by U.S. EPA**

On January 9, 2013, EPA issued a final rule determining that the Bay Area is attaining the 2006 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS, suspending key SIP requirements as long as monitoring data continues to show that the Bay Area attains the PM$_{2.5}$ standard.

Although most SIP requirements are suspended, the Bay Area was still required to prepare and submit an abbreviated SIP to address the required elements, including:

- An emission inventory for primary PM$_{2.5}$, as well as precursor pollutants that contribute to formation of secondary PM; and

- Amendments to the Air District’s New Source Review (NSR) to address PM$_{2.5}$ (as well as other revisions). Amendments to the NSR were adopted by the Air District’s Board of Directors on December 19, 2012.

The Bay Area will continue to be designated as nonattainment for the 2006 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS until the Air District elects to submit and EPA approves a designation request and a maintenance plan.

On December 18, 2014, EPA designated the Bay Area as unclassifiable/attainment for the 2012 Annual PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Areas designated as unclassifiable/attainment are not required to submit a SIP.
Figure 2-4. PM$_{2.5}$ Monitoring in the San Francisco Bay Area in 2018
Table 2-5. Minimum Monitoring Requirements for FRM/FEM PM$_{2.5}$ SLAMS in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSA</th>
<th>County or Counties</th>
<th>Pop. 2010 Census$^a$</th>
<th>Annual Design Value$^b$ ($\mu g/m^3$) 2016-18</th>
<th>Annual Design Value Site &amp; AQS ID</th>
<th>Daily Design Value$^c$ ($\mu g/m^3$) 2016-18</th>
<th>Daily Design Value site &amp; AQS ID</th>
<th>Required SLAMS Sites</th>
<th>Active SLAMS Sites</th>
<th>Additional SLAMS Sites Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward</td>
<td>SF, San Mateo, Alameda, Marin, Contra Costa</td>
<td>4,335,391</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Oakland West 060010011</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Oakland West 060010011</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11$^d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>Santa Clara, San Benito</td>
<td>1,836,911</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>San Jose – Knox Ave 060850006</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>San Jose – Jackson 060850005</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4$^e$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>483,878</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Sebastopol 060970004</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Sebastopol 060970004</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo-Fairfield</td>
<td>Solano</td>
<td>413,344</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>Vallejo 060950004</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Vallejo 060950004</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa$^f$</td>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>136,484</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>Napa 060550003</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Napa 060550003</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ Per 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D, Table D-5 footnote 2, minimum monitoring requirements for PM$_{2.5}$ are based on MSA populations from the latest available census figures.

$^b$ Annual design values are calculated at each monitoring site by taking the 3-year mean (2016-2018) of the annual averages for each site. The design values shown for each MSA in this table are the highest design value of monitors in the MSA. Design values at or below 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$ indicate the area meets the 2012 Annual PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Listed design values include data affected by wildfire emissions.

$^c$ Daily design values are calculated by taking the 3-year mean (2016-2018) of the 98th percentiles for each site. The design values shown for each MSA in this table are the highest design value of monitors in the MSA. Design values at or below 35 $\mu g/m^3$ indicate the area meets the 2006 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Listed design values include data affected by wildfire emissions.

$^d$ Three of the eleven monitors, Oakland – Laney College, Berkeley Aquatic Park, and Pleasanton are near-road and classified as micro-scale sites. Because there are many similar micro-scale locations affected by roadways throughout...
the MSA, Oakland – Laney College, Berkeley Aquatic Park, and Pleasanton are considered area-wide sites and can be counted toward meeting the area-wide requirement.
e One of the four monitors, San Jose – Knox, is near-road and classified as a micro-scale site. Because there are many similar micro-scale locations affected by roadways throughout the MSA, San Jose – Knox is considered an area-wide site and can be counted toward meeting the area-wide requirement. Additionally, one of the four monitors is not in the BAAQMD. It is in Hollister which is in the Monterey Bay Unified APCD.
f For the Napa MSA, there were two sites (Napa and Napa Valley College) that operated in 2018. However, both sites did not operate year round. The Napa site was closed March 31, 2018 and the Napa Valley College site was opened on April 1, 2018 (see APPENDIX G for details). For design value calculations, 2018 data from both sites are combined.

**Near-road PM$_{2.5}$ Sites**

Along with the 2012 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS revision, EPA also revised the PM$_{2.5}$ network design criteria to require at least one PM$_{2.5}$ monitor at near-road sites in CBSAs with populations of 1 million or more (40 CFR 58, Appendix D §3.7.1 (b)(2)). The minimum monitoring requirements are met and shown in Table 2-7 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBSA</th>
<th>County or Counties</th>
<th>Pop. 2010 Census</th>
<th># Near-road PM$_{2.5}$ Monitors Required</th>
<th>Active Near-road PM$_{2.5}$ Monitors in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward</td>
<td>SF, Marin, Alameda, San Mateo, Contra Costa</td>
<td>4,335,391</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>Santa Clara, San Benito</td>
<td>1,836,911</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>483,878</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo-Fairfield</td>
<td>Solano</td>
<td>413,344</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>136,484</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Area of Expected Maximum Concentration

Network design requirements for PM$_{2.5}$ require sites in each MSA located in areas of expected maximum concentrations (40 CFR 58 Appendix D). EPA determined that the current PM$_{2.5}$ monitoring network in the Bay Area meets this requirement. Air District regularly evaluates the amount and distribution of PM$_{2.5}$ (direct and precursor) source emissions through emissions inventory and modeling work for other programs, and uses this work to assess the effectiveness of the ambient monitoring network for each 5-Year Network Assessment.

Regional Background and Transport Sites

Every state is required to operate at least one regional transport site and one regional background site (40 CFR 58, Appendix D §4.7.3). In the Bay Area, the Vallejo and Livermore PM$_{2.5}$ air monitoring sites are in areas that are frequently subject to regional transport. Due to geography and seasonal weather patterns, both sites are frequently downwind of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys which are often heavily laden with particulates during winter (November through February). The Bay Area does not have a regional background site. More information about transport and background sites in California can be found in the California Air Resource Board’s Annual Monitoring Network Report, found at [http://www.arb.ca.gov/aqd/agd/aqmoninca.htm](http://www.arb.ca.gov/aqd/agd/aqmoninca.htm).

PM$_{2.5}$ Filter Analysis for Other Air Districts and PQAO Responsibility

Because the Air District has a fully staffed professional Laboratory Services Section, PM$_{2.5}$ filter samples collected by the North Coast AQMD and Monterey Bay Unified APCD are weighed in the Air District’s laboratory by Air District staff. The Bay Area Air District is not the Primary Quality Assurance Organization (PQAO) for these samples. Therefore, the PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations are sent back to the collecting agencies for their review, data validation, and certification. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District is the certifying agency for samples collected within the Bay Area only.

Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Collocated PM$_{2.5}$

In 2018, the Bay Area operated 17 primary PM$_{2.5}$ monitors (Napa and Napa Valley College count as one), all MetOne BAM continuous FEMs (method 170). EPA requires collocation at 15% of the sites (round up) which equates to three collocated monitors, the first two of which must be an FRM and the third must be the same FEM method as the primary monitor (see 40 CFR 58, Appendix A §3.2.3). In 2018, the Bay Area operated two collocated PM$_{2.5}$ monitors, one at the San Jose-Jackson site (a FEM primary and
FRM collocated), and another at the Vallejo site (a FEM/FEM primary/collocated pair), as shown in Table 2-7 below.

Table 2-7. Collocated PM$_{2.5}$ monitors for FEM networks in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method Code</th>
<th># Primary Monitors</th>
<th># Required Collocated Monitors</th>
<th># Active Collocated FRM Monitors</th>
<th># Active Collocated FEM Monitors (same method designation as primary)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 San Jose – Jackson</td>
<td>1 Vallejo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historically, the San Jose – Jackson and Vallejo sites have had amongst the highest design values for PM$_{2.5}$ in the Bay Area, which is why these sites were selected for collocated monitoring.

The Bay Area did not meet the collocated PM$_{2.5}$ requirement in 2018. The Air District installed an FRM at Concord on February 8, 2019 to meet this requirement.

2.2.3 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for PM$_{10}$

The number of required PM$_{10}$ monitors in each MSA is specified in Table D-4 of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 58. To meet the requirements, a monitoring agreement is needed between the Air District and the Monterey Bay Unified APCD for the San Jose – Sunnyvale – Santa Clara MSA. The Bay Area operates one monitor in Santa Clara County and Monterey Bay operates one monitor in San Benito County. The monitoring agreement is presented in Appendix B.

There are no monitoring agreements with either the Northern Sonoma APCD or the Yolo-Solano AQMD because the Santa Rosa MSA and the Vallejo – Fairfield MSA are not required to have any PM$_{10}$ monitors. No additional monitors are required for the State Implementation Plan or Maintenance Plan because the Bay Area has never been designated as nonattainment for PM$_{10}$.

In 2017, wildfires in Oregon, northern California, and the Sierra Nevada mountains and wildfires in the North Bay resulted in unusually high PM concentrations during August 31 thru September 4, and October 9-19, respectively. While concentrations were higher than normal due to fire emissions, the 2017 maximum PM$_{10}$ concentration at all sites within the five MSAs were below 80 percent of the NAAQS (120 µg/m$^3$) with three exceptions.
In the Vallejo – Fairfield MSA, the Vacaville site recorded a maximum 24-hour concentration of 237 µg/m³ on October 10, 2017. The next highest concentration in the MSA was 51 µg/m³ at Vacaville on September 4, 2017. A maximum concentration above 180 µg/m³ at any site would change the minimum number of PM₁₀ monitors required for this MSA to change from 0-1 to 3-4. Yolo-Solano AQMD plans to submit an exceptional events request for data influenced by the wildfires.

In the Santa Rosa MSA, there were two days at two sites that measured PM₁₀ concentrations were greater than 120 µg/m³: 164 µg/m³ (Cloverdale) and 156 µg/m³ (Healdsburg) on October 10, and 153 µg/m³ (Cloverdale) and 127 µg/m³ (Healdsburg) on October 9, 164 µg/m³. A maximum concentration above 180 µg/m³ at any site would change the minimum number of PM₁₀ monitors required for this MSA to change from 0-1 to 1-2.

These fire-affected concentrations in 2017 are extremely anomalous (much higher than other values and very infrequent) and may qualify as exceptional events. The next highest day in any of these MSAs between 2013 – 2017 is 98 µg/m³ at the Hollister site (San Jose – Sunnyvale – Santa Clara MSA) on June 13, 2013.

In 2018, smoke from numerous wildfires across California, Oregon, and Canada resulted in unusually high PM concentrations. While concentrations were higher than normal dues to fire emissions, the 2018 maximum PM₁₀ concentrations at all sites within the five MSAs were below 80 percent of the NAAQS (150 µg/m³) with three exceptions.

In the San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward MSA, the San Pablo site recorded a maximum 24-hour concentration of 191 µg/m³ on November 16, 2018. This concentration exceeds the PM₁₀ NAAQS by more than 20 percent. This would change the minimum number of PM₁₀ monitors required for this MSA to change from 2-4 to 6-10.

In the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA, the San Pablo site recorded a PM₁₀ concentration of 155 µg/m³ on November 16, 2018. This concentration exceeds the PM₁₀ NAAQS and thus would change the minimum number of PM₁₀ monitors required for this MSA to change from 2-4 to 4-8.

In the Santa Rosa MSA, the Healdsburg site recorded a maximum 24-hour concentration of 259 µg/m³ on November 9, 2018, exceeding the NAAQS for PM₁₀ by more than 20 percent. This would change the minimum number of PM₁₀ monitors required for this MSA to change from 0-1 to 3-4.

These fire-affected concentrations in 2018 were extremely anomalous and may qualify as exceptional events. It is appropriate to keep the network design for the
aforementioned MSAs at the current value and continue to assess whether more PM$_{10}$ monitors are needed in each future 5-year Network Assessments (next assessment being 2020). The Air District is committed to working with EPA, CARB, and other local air districts to ensure that monitoring levels continue to protect public health and safety.

**PM$_{10}$ Special Purpose Monitors**

Special purpose PM$_{10}$ monitoring at Bethel Island, Concord, and San Francisco is conducted at a sampling frequency of 1:12. These SPM monitors meet 40 CFR Appendices E and A, and are considered NAAQS comparable since they could show a valid violation of the NAAQS, but are not counted toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements.

Table 2-9 and Figure 2-5 show the required PM$_{10}$ monitors, the active SLAMS counted toward those requirements, and the locations of all the PM$_{10}$ SLAMS and SPMs in the PQAO.

**Table 2-8. Minimum Monitoring Requirements for SLAMS PM$_{10}$ in 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSA</th>
<th>County or Counties</th>
<th>Pop. 2010 Census</th>
<th>2018 Highest 24-hr Conc. (µg/m$^3$)$^a$</th>
<th>Highest 24-hr Conc. Site &amp; AQS ID</th>
<th>Required SLAMS Sites$^b$</th>
<th>Active SLAMS Sites</th>
<th>Additional SLAMS Sites Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward</td>
<td>SF, San Mateo, Alameda, Marin, Contra Costa</td>
<td>4,335,391</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>San Pablo 060131004</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>Santa Clara, San Benito</td>
<td>1,836,911</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>San Jose-Jackson 060850005</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2$^c$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>483,878</td>
<td>259$^f$</td>
<td>Healdsburg 060970002</td>
<td>0-1$^d$,$^f$</td>
<td>3$^e$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo-Fairfield</td>
<td>Solano</td>
<td>413,344</td>
<td>123$^f$</td>
<td>Vacaville 060953001</td>
<td>0-1$^f$</td>
<td>1$^g$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>Napa Valley College</td>
<td>136,484</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Napa Valley College 060550004</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>0$^h$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ The concentrations in this table include data affected by wildfires in 2018.
The number of PM$_{10}$ monitors required depends on the population of the MSA and the ambient concentration of PM$_{10}$. Because all stations in the Bay Area MSAs measure concentrations below the threshold of 80% of the NAAQS (150 µg/m$^3$), the minimum monitoring requirement is determined by the “low concentration” category in Table D-4 of Appendix D, Part 58 of 40 CFR.

One of the two monitors is not in the BAAQMD. It is in Hollister, which is in the Monterey Bay Unified APCD.

While the official 2010 census population for the Santa Rosa MSA is below 500,000, the 2018 population estimate is 499,942. At a population over 500,000, the required number of PM$_{10}$ monitors for the Santa Rosa MSA will be 1-2. At this time, there are three PM$_{10}$ SLAMS in the MSA operated by Northern Sonoma APCD. As the 2020 census results approach, the Air District will consider, as part of the next Network Assessment, developing a PM$_{10}$ monitoring agreement with Northern Sonoma APCD.

These monitors are not in the BAAQMD. They are in Healdsburg, Guerneville, and Cloverdale, which are in the Northern Sonoma APCD.

Many sites were impacted by wildfire smoke in September and October 2017. All the concentrations listed for these two MSAs occurred during these fires. Historically, sites in these MSA have consistently recorded PM$_{10}$ concentrations below 80 percent of the NAAQS. Existing monitoring meets the needs of the local air districts and the communities, and the Air District will continue to assess the adequacy of the PM$_{10}$ networks in each 5-Year Network Assessment. The Air District is committed to working with EPA, CARB, and other local air districts to ensure that monitoring levels continue to protect public health and safety.

This monitor is not in the BAAQMD. It is in Vacaville, which is in the Yolo-Solano AQMD.

As part of our ongoing site relocation effort, the PM$_{10}$ monitors at Napa – Jefferson were moved on April 1, 2018, leading to the opening of the Napa Valley College site on this date.
Figure 2-5. PM$_{10}$ Monitoring in the San Francisco Bay Area in 2018

2.2.4 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Collocated PM$_{10}$

EPA requires a PQAO’s network of manual PM$_{10}$ samplers to have collocated monitoring at 15% (or at least one) of the monitoring sites within a PQAO (40 CFR 58, Appendix D §3.3.4). All primary PM$_{10}$ SLAMS in the Bay Area network are manual methods (method codes 063, 141, and 127). Table 2-9 summarizes the collocation of PM$_{10}$ in the Bay Area during 2018.
Table 2-9. Collocated PM\textsubscript{10} Monitoring in the Bay Area in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method Codes</th>
<th># Primary SLAMS Manual Monitors</th>
<th># Required SLAMS Collocated Manual Monitors</th>
<th># Active SLAMS Collocated Manual Monitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>063, 141, and 127</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 San Pablo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collocated PM\textsubscript{10} monitoring was moved to San Pablo on October 17, 2016 since the site could accommodate the logistics of collocation. It is an appropriate collocation site because the maximum concentrations at these sites are amongst the highest in the PQAO and the concentrations are relatively consistent throughout the network.

Although the collocated sampler is only required to operate on a 1:12 schedule, the Bay Area operates the sampler 1:6 throughout the year; the collocated sampling frequency may be reevaluated in the future.
2.2.5 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for SO$_2$

In 2018 the Air District operated eight SO$_2$ SLAMS and one SPM SO$_2$ monitor at Crockett as shown in Table 2-10. The SO$_2$ monitoring locations are shown in Figure 2-6.

The number of required SO$_2$ monitors in each CBSA is determined by the product of the total amount of SO$_2$ emissions in the CBSA and its population as specified in 40 CFR 58, Appendix D §4.4.2. The resulting value is defined as the Population Weighted Emissions Index (PWEI). One SO$_2$ monitor is required in CBSAs with PWEI values greater than 5,000 but less than 100,000, and none when the value is less than 5,000. SO$_2$ emissions shown in Table 2-10 are from the 2014 National Emissions Inventory (NEI). Table 2-10 also shows that the Air District monitoring network meets or exceeds the SO$_2$ minimum requirements for monitoring by the PWEI.

In addition to minimum monitoring requirements by the PWEI, EPA requires trace-level SO$_2$ monitoring at NCore sites (40 CFR 58, Appendix D §4.4.5), which is fulfilled by a trace-level SO$_2$ monitor at the San Jose – Jackson NCore site.

The Data Requirements Rule (DRR) for the 2010 1-hour SO$_2$ NAAQS also requires monitoring or modeling to characterize ambient SO$_2$ concentrations near SO$_2$ sources that emit more than 2,000 tons per year (tpy). While there is no single source in the Bay Area that exceeds this emission threshold, EPA required further air quality characterization of the following sources in Martinez (in the San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA): the Shell Refinery, the Tesoro Refinery, and the Eco Services Sulfuric Acid Plant. In 2016, EPA approved the SO$_2$ SLAMS in Martinez as meeting this requirement.

The Air District may add additional SO$_2$ SLAMS around the five refineries to further characterize the air quality in the communities near refineries per our Regulation 3, and Regulation 12, Rule 15.

Finally, no additional SO$_2$ monitors are required for SIP or Maintenance Plans because the Air District has never been designated as nonattainment for SO$_2$ and, therefore, no SIP or maintenance plans have been prepared for SO$_2$. EPA has designated the entire state of California as Attainment/Unclassifiable as of December 2017.

**SO$_2$ Special Purpose Monitor**

The Crockett SO$_2$ monitor is a source-oriented special purpose monitor (SPMs) since it does not meet 40 CFR 58 Appendix E due to the distance to a nearby tree, and is not counted towards minimum monitoring requirements. However, this monitor meets the requirements of 40 CFR 58 Appendix A and is, therefore, considered to be
comparable to the NAAQS, in that, a violation of the NAAQS measured at the site is still valid.

Table 2-10. Minimum Monitoring Requirements for SO$_2$ in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBSA</th>
<th>County or Counties</th>
<th>Pop. 2010 Census</th>
<th>Total SO$_2$ (tons/yr) 2014 NEI</th>
<th>PWEI (million-person-tons/yr)</th>
<th>Required SLAMS Monitors</th>
<th>Active SLAMS Monitors</th>
<th>Additional SLAMS Monitors Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward</td>
<td>SF, San Mateo, Alameda, Marin, Contra Costa</td>
<td>4,335,391</td>
<td>7372</td>
<td>31,961</td>
<td>1$^a$ (PWEI and DRR)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>Santa Clara, San Benito</td>
<td>1,836,911</td>
<td>1324</td>
<td>2,431</td>
<td>1 (NCore)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>483,878</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo-Fairfield</td>
<td>Solano</td>
<td>413,344</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>136,484</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ There is a requirement for one SO$_2$ monitor both from the PWEI and from the final SO$_2$ DRR. These requirements could be met by the same monitor, so the requirement is listed as one monitor. However, the Air District intends to continue operating more SO$_2$ monitors than are required to characterize the effects of sources in this CBSA.
Figure 2-6. SO₂ Monitoring in the San Francisco Bay Area in 2018
2.2.6 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for NO$_2$

On April 12, 2010, EPA revised the minimum monitoring requirements for NO$_2$ in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D §4.3. The revision required the Air District to operate NO$_2$ monitors at neighborhood-scale or larger sites to monitor the expected highest area-wide concentrations, and at sites within 50 meters of major freeways (near-road sites). In addition, the rule required the EPA Regional Administrators to identify an additional 40 sites nationwide to monitor NO$_2$ in areas with susceptible and vulnerable populations by January 1, 2013. In implementing this requirement, EPA selected existing area-wide SLAMS in important areas with susceptible and vulnerable populations, if one existed, to meet this requirement.

On March 7, 2013 and December 30, 2016, EPA issued final rules revising the requirements and implementation dates for near-road NO$_2$ sites. The current requirements are for one near-road NO$_2$ monitor in CBSA’s with a population greater than 1 million, and a second near-road NO$_2$ monitor in CBSA’s with a population greater than 2.5 million or CBSA’s with populations over 1 million and roadway with annual average daily traffic (AADT) over 250,000. Based on CBSA population and traffic counts, the Air District was initially required to operate three near-road monitoring sites. In addition to the near-road monitoring requirement, the Air District is required to monitor for area-wide NO$_2$ concentrations at one site in both the San Francisco – Oakland – Hayward and the San Jose – Sunnyvale – Santa Clara CBSAs (see Table 2-14).

No additional monitors are required for the SIP or Maintenance Plans because the Air District is not designated as non-attainment for NO$_2$ and no SIP or maintenance plans have been prepared for NO$_2$.

As part of the NO$_2$ network design criteria, EPA sets the most important scale for different NO$_2$ monitoring requirements. The most important spatial scale for near-road NO$_2$ monitoring stations to effectively characterize the maximum expected hourly NO$_2$ concentration due to mobile source emissions on major roadways is microscale. The most important spatial scales for other monitoring stations characterizing maximum expected hourly NO$_2$ concentrations are microscale and middle scale. The most important spatial scale for area-wide monitoring of high NO$_2$ concentrations is neighborhood scale.

In 2018, the Air District operated nine area-wide neighborhood scale NO$_2$ SLAMS in the Bay Area, including six in the San Francisco – Oakland – Hayward CBSA and one in the San Jose – Sunnyvale – Santa Clara CBSA. One of the nine, at the Oakland West site, was selected as one of the 40 nationwide sites for monitoring NO$_2$ in areas with susceptible and vulnerable populations.
Table 2-13 shows NO$_2$ monitors at various spatial scales by CBSA. NO$_2$ monitoring at Napa, Oakland East, San Rafael, and San Pablo is middle scale based on traffic counts and the distance between the monitors and the nearest traffic lane to the monitors. Therefore, these sites are not counted toward meeting the area-wide requirements of 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D §4.3.3.

Table 2-14 shows NO$_2$ minimum monitoring requirements by CBSA for near-road and area-wide monitoring; Figure 2-7 shows the area-wide, middle-scale, and near-road SLAMS and SPM monitors in the Bay Area. In 2018, the Air District continued to meet the NO$_2$ minimum monitoring requirements for area-wide and Regional Administrator Required Monitoring in areas with susceptible and vulnerable populations. The Air District also meets the near-road NO$_2$ minimum monitoring requirements in the San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA with the addition of the Berkeley Aquatic Park (near-road) station in 2016. Increases in traffic counts have caused the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CBSA to exceed the 250,000 AADT threshold for a second near-road NO$_2$ site in a CBSA. After consulting with EPA, the appropriate timeframe for addressing this requirement is in the network assessment to be submitted to EPA in 2020. This ensures time to determine that the traffic amounts remain consistently above the threshold and to start the process of evaluating the best location for an additional near-road site, as well as time for EPA to determine whether there are resources to fund additions to the near-road NO$_2$ network.

**NO$_2$ Special Purpose Monitor**

San Ramon is a NO$_2$ SPM, operated as part of the Air District’s voluntary PAMS program, and meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58, Appendices E and A. In 2018, San Ramon was operated year-round. Therefore, NO$_2$ data meets the data completeness requirement and can be compared to the NAAQS but cannot be counted towards meeting the minimum monitoring requirement.
Table 2-11. NO$_2$ Monitors at Various Spatial Scales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBSA</th>
<th>Pop. 2010 Census</th>
<th>Sites at Micro Scale$^a$</th>
<th>Sites at Middle Scale$^a$</th>
<th>Sites at Neighborhood or Larger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward</td>
<td>4,335,391</td>
<td>Laney College, Berkeley Aquatic Park, and Pleasanton</td>
<td>Oakland, San Pablo and San Rafael</td>
<td>Bethel Island, Concord, Livermore, Oakland West, Redwood City, San Francisco and San Ramon$^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>1,836,911</td>
<td>San Jose–Knox</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>San Jose–Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>483,878</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Sebastopol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo-Fairfield</td>
<td>413,344</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Vallejo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>136,484</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Napa$^c$</td>
<td>Napa Valley College$^d$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ Micro- and middle-scale sites are not counted towards meeting the requirement for monitoring area-wide concentrations.

$^b$ San Ramon is a SPM and is not counted toward meeting the requirement for monitoring area-wide concentrations.

$^c$ Napa is closed on March 31, 2018.

$^d$ Napa Valley College opened as a replacement site for Napa on April 1, 2018.
Table 2-12. Minimum Monitoring Requirements for NO$_2$ in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBSA</th>
<th>Pop. 2010 Census</th>
<th>Max. AADT (2017)</th>
<th>Road Segment for AADT</th>
<th>Required Near-road Monitors</th>
<th>Active Near-road Monitors</th>
<th>Additional Near-road Monitors Needed</th>
<th>Required Area-wide Monitors</th>
<th>Active Area-wide Monitors</th>
<th>Additional Area-wide Monitors Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward</td>
<td>4,335,391</td>
<td>293,000</td>
<td>Hayward, A St., Rte. 880</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1$^a$</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>1,836,911</td>
<td>283,500</td>
<td>San Jose, Jct. Rte. 280-W, Jct. Rte. 680-N</td>
<td>2$^b$</td>
<td>1$^c$</td>
<td>1$^d$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>483,878</td>
<td>209,000</td>
<td>San Rafael, San Pedro Rd., Rte. 101</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo-Fairfield</td>
<td>413,344</td>
<td>246,800</td>
<td>Fairfield, E. Jct. Rte. 12, Rte. 80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>136,484</td>
<td>133,400</td>
<td>Napa/Sonoma County Line, Rte. 80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1$^d$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ One area-wide monitor is required; additionally, the Oakland West monitoring site was selected by EPA as one of the 40 nationwide sites for monitoring near susceptible and vulnerable populations. Since the two requirements for this CSBA can be met by the same site, there is only one required monitor in this CBSA.

$^b$ Recent increases in traffic triggered a second required monitor in the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CBSA. The plan for implementing this site will be included in the next Five-Year Network Assessment due to EPA by July 1, 2020.

$^c$ This monitor is shared with Monterey Bay Unified APCD. The monitoring agreement is in Appendix C.

$^d$ NO$_2$ at Napa is monitored at middle scale based on distance to the roadway and traffic count which cannot be counted as an area-wide monitor. The NO$_2$ sensor at Napa Valley College (replacement for Napa site) is monitored at neighborhood scale. Therefore, it can be counted as an area-wide monitor.
Figure 2-7. NO$_2$ Monitoring in the San Francisco Bay Area in 2018
2.2.7 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for CO

Effective October 31, 2011, EPA revised 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D for carbon monoxide (CO) monitoring. The revision requires one CO monitor to operate collocated with a near-road NO₂ monitor in CBSAs having a population of 1 million or more. If a CBSA is required to have more than one near-road NO₂ monitor, only one CO monitor is required to be collocated with a near-road NO₂ monitor within that CBSA. Table 2-13 shows these requirements applied to the Bay Area CBSAs. The Air District operates CO monitors at all near-road sites, and meets the minimum monitoring requirements for CO.

Table 2-13. Minimum Monitoring Requirements for CO in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBSA</th>
<th>County or Counties</th>
<th>Pop. 2010 Census</th>
<th>Near-road Monitors Required</th>
<th>Near-road Monitors Active</th>
<th>Near-road Monitors Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward</td>
<td>SF, San Mateo, Alameda, Marin, Contra Costa</td>
<td>4,335,391</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>Santa Clara, San Benito</td>
<td>1,836,911</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>483,878</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo-Fairfield</td>
<td>Solano</td>
<td>413,344</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>136,484</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> This monitor will be shared with Monterey Bay Unified APCD. The monitoring agreement is in Appendix D.

In addition to minimum monitoring requirements for near-road CO, EPA requires trace-level CO monitoring at NCore sites (40 CFR 58, Appendix D §4.4.5), which is fulfilled by a trace-level CO monitor at the San Jose – Jackson NCore site.

The Air District was redesignated attainment for the CO 8-hour NAAQS in 1998. The Air District CO maintenance plan is contained within the California Air Resource Board document “2004 Revision to the California State Implementation Plan for Carbon Monoxide.” The plan does not specify the number of CO monitors needed. In 2018, the Air District operated 18 CO monitors: one within each of the nine Bay Area counties plus additional CO monitors in large cities and four near-road CO monitors, as shown in Figure 2-8.
Figure 2-8. CO Monitoring in the San Francisco Bay Area in 2018
2.2.8 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Lead

40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D §4.5(a) requires lead monitoring near sources expected to contribute to a maximum lead (Pb) concentration in ambient air in excess of the NAAQS. These monitors are to be sited, considering logistics and the potential for population oriented, where the ambient Pb concentration is expected to be at its maximum. The applicable sources are identified by having emissions greater than 0.5 tpy for non-airport sources and greater than 1.0 tpy for airports. In the Bay Area there are no sources meeting this criterion according to the 2014 National Emissions Inventory (NEI). However, 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D §4.5(a)(iii) requires source-oriented monitoring near an additional 15 airports to evaluate air quality near airports with emissions from piston engine aircraft using leaded fuel that may approach 0.50 tons per year, including three airports in the Bay Area (Palo Alto, San Carlos, and Reid-Hillview). One of the airport lead monitoring sites is also required to operate a collocated sampler.

The Palo Alto Airport lead site was shut down at the end of December 2014 because Santa Clara County sold the property to the city of Palo Alto. The sale triggered FAA review of various operational plans and permits, revealing that the lead sampler location violated FAA regulations. The Air District continues to work with EPA to find a suitable alternative.

The San Carlos Airport lead monitoring site was moved about 120 yards to the southeast because the property owner at the original site did not renew the lease. Data collected at the original site ended on September 13, 2013, and resumed at the new location (San Carlos II) on March 25, 2015. As of Tuesday, April 11, 2017, the TSP-Pb monitoring at the San Carlos Airport II monitoring site has been discontinued due to circumstances beyond the Air District’s control. The San Carlos Airport management informed the Air District site operator on April 11 that the Air District is no longer allowed access to the site, citing the expired lease. The Air District has tried unsuccessfully to renegotiate the lease since November 2016. The airport management is requiring that a shutdown provision be included in the renewed lease. However, the Air District cannot commit to the provision, since EPA, not the Air District, has the authority to approve the closure of the site. The Air District notified EPA of the discontinuation of data collection on April 13, 2017. The Air District continues to work with EPA to find a suitable alternative.

Figure 2-9 shows the lead monitors in the San Francisco Bay Area in 2018. Minimum monitoring requirements for source-oriented lead at airports and NATTS site at San Jose are provided in Tables 2-16 and 2-17.
Figure 2-9. Lead Monitoring in the San Francisco Bay Area in 2018
Table 2-14. Source Oriented Lead Monitoring at Airports in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Pb Emissions (tons/yr)</th>
<th>Emission Inventory Source Data &amp; Year</th>
<th>Monitors Required</th>
<th>Monitors Active</th>
<th>Monitors Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Carlos Airport</td>
<td>620 Airport Way San Carlos 94070</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>NEI/2014</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0(^a)</td>
<td>1(^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palo Alto Airport</td>
<td>1925 Embarcadero Rd. Palo Alto 94303</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>NEI/2014</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0(^b)</td>
<td>1(^b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reid-Hillview Airport</td>
<td>2500 Cunningham Ave. San Jose 95148</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>NEI/2014</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) The San Carlos Airport II monitor began operation on March 25, 2015. On Tuesday, April 11, 2017, the San Carlos Airport II monitor was shut down due to an expired lease and the inability to come to terms with a new lease.

\(^b\) The Palo Alto monitor was shut down in December 2014, after it was found to violate FAA regulations and would therefore need to be relocated. EPA and the Air District are working to identify a suitable location so that lead monitoring can resume at this airport.

Table 2-15. Collocated Source Oriented Lead Monitoring at Airports in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Pb Emissions (tons/yr)</th>
<th>Emission Inventory Source Data &amp; Year</th>
<th>Collocated Monitors Required</th>
<th>Monitors Active</th>
<th>Monitors Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Carlos Airport</td>
<td>620 Airport Way San Carlos 94070</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>NEI/2011</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0(^a)</td>
<td>1(^a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) The San Carlos Airport II sampler began operation on March 25, 2015. On Tuesday, April 11, 2017, the San Carlos Airport II monitor was shut down due to an expired lease and the inability to come to terms with a new lease.

2.3 Modifications Made to Network in 2018

**Napa PM\(_{10}\) Monitoring**

As part of our ongoing relocation effort, the PM\(_{10}\) monitors at Napa – Jefferson needed to be moved in October 2016. While primary PM\(_{10}\) monitoring in Napa resumed when the new Napa Valley College site opened, the collocated PM\(_{10}\) monitor was moved to the San Pablo site to ensure a continuous precision dataset. The Napa Valley College site opened on April 1, 2018.
Pleasanton
The Pleasanton site opened on April 1, 2018 near the intersections of Highways 580 and 680 to measure NO/NO\textsubscript{2}, CO, PM\textsubscript{2.5}, and toxics. This site is being implemented at the request of an Air District Board member and began operating in April 2018. In addition to measuring the effect of nearby sources on the community, this site is located in an area of expected population growth and increased commuter traffic.

2.4 Proposed Modifications to Network in 2019–2020

Community Monitoring Near Refineries
As a part of the Regulation 12, Rule 15 rulemaking process, the Air District has committed to conducting additional monitoring in communities near refineries, funded by fees paid by the facilities, per Regulation 3.

In 2018, the Air District conducted workshops to ask for public input on the cumulative impacts experienced in these areas. The Air District is evaluating the information submitted by the public, along with the most up-to-date source location, emissions, modeling, and ambient monitoring data to determine the best monitoring locations to further evaluate the exposure the nearby communities are experiencing, and will be looking for places that logistically accommodate a new fixed site at these locations throughout 2020.

Lead – Palo Alto Airport
In 2019, the Air District plans to request closure of the Palo Alto Airport lead site.

Lead – San Carlos Airport II
As of Tuesday, April 11, 2017, the TSP-Pb monitoring at the San Carlos Airport II monitoring site has been discontinued due to circumstances beyond our control. The San Carlos Airport management informed the Air District site operator on April 11 that the Air District is no longer allowed access to the site, citing the expired lease. The Air District has tried unsuccessfully to renegotiate the lease since November 2016. The airport management is requiring that a shutdown provision be included in the renewed lease. However, the Air District cannot commit to the provision, since EPA, not the Air District, has the authority to approve the closure of the site. The Air District notified EPA of the discontinuation of data collection on April 13, 2017. In 2019, the Air District plans to request closure of the San Carlos Airport II site.
Livermore - PAMS
The Air District is required to operate a core PAMS site beginning June 2019. EPA approved a waiver for the Air District to fulfill this requirement at the Livermore site rather than the San Jose – Jackson site since the Livermore site is critical for the Bay Area regional ozone modeling. See section 5.4 for additional details.

Napa
While the expected relocation of the Napa site at Jefferson Street to the Napa Valley College site was delayed, the Air District opened the Napa Valley College site on April 1, 2018. The relocation has already been approved by EPA (see correspondences in Appendix G).

Near-road Monitoring Update
In 2018, the Air District installed a near-road air monitoring site in Pleasanton near the intersections of Highways 580 and 680. This site was located at the request of an Air District Board member, and began operating in April 2018.

Recent increases in traffic have caused the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CBSA to exceed the 250,000 AADT threshold for a second near-road NO₂ site in a CBSA. The Air District and EPA will continue to track the AADT in this CBSA to determine that the traffic amounts remain consistently above the threshold, and to start the process of evaluating the best location for an additional near-road site. The appropriate deadline for a plan to implement this requirement, per EPA, is the next Five-Year Network Assessment, due in 2020.

PM$_{2.5}$ Collocation
As described in Section 2.2.2, the Air District triggered the requirement for a third collocated PM$_{2.5}$ site during 2018. The Air District will collocate an additional PM$_{2.5}$ FRM sampler with an existing FEM monitor within the PQAO. The Air District is currently evaluating which PM$_{2.5}$ sites would be most appropriate for this collocation, based on site logistics and PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations, including Concord and San Pablo.

San Jose NO$_y$ monitoring for NCore
In October 2017, the Air District received approval from EPA to discontinue NO$_y$ monitoring because the past three years of data showed an insignificant statistical difference between NO$_x$ and NO$_y$. The waiver approval is in Appendix G. EPA approved this request and the Air District intends to operate the NO$_y$ monitor year-round at the
Livermore site (rather than at San Jose – Jackson) when the newly required PAMS monitoring commences.

**Santa Rosa, San Jose – Sunnyvale – Santa Clara, and San Francisco – Oakland – Hayward MSA’s PM$_{10}$ Monitoring Requirement**

After tracking population estimates for several years, it seems likely that the Santa Rosa MSA population will exceed 500,000 in the next census triggering a change in the required number of PM$_{10}$ monitors in the area from 0-1 to 1-2. In addition, wildfires in 2017 and 2018 may result in a change to the minimum monitoring requirements in multiple MSA’s(from 0-1 to 3-4 in Santa Rosa, from 2-4 to 4-8 in San Jose – Sunnyvale – Santa Clara, and from 2-4 to 6-10 in San Francisco – Oakland – Hayward). There are currently three PM$_{10}$ monitors in the Santa Rosa MSA, all operated by Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District. Additional MSA’s within the Air District were impacted by wildfire smoke, which may also impact minimum monitoring requirements. These minimum monitoring requirements will be addressed in the next Five-Year Network Assessment.
2.5 Removing a NAAQS Compliance Monitor

When the Air District proposes changes to the air monitoring network, the proposed changes are included in the Annual Monitoring Network Plan. The Annual Monitoring Network Plan is posted on the Air District website for 30 days for public comment on the proposed changes. After the public comment period, the Air District reviews and considers the comments before making a final decision on a change to air monitoring network. The Air District submits the Annual Monitoring Network Plan with public comments to the EPA Region 9 Regional Administrator by July 1 each year.

Before shutting down a SLAMS (State or Local Air Monitoring Station) monitor, 40 CFR Part 58.14(c) requires that the Air District obtain the Regional Administrator’s written approval. The Regional Administrator will normally approve the shutdown of a SLAMS monitor when any of the following situations apply:

1. Criteria pollutant monitors which have shown attainment of the national standards during the previous five years may be removed if the probability is less than 10% that the monitor will exceed 80% of NAAQS during the next three years, and if the monitor is not required by an attainment or maintenance plan.

2. CO, PM$_{10}$, SO$_2$, or NO$_2$ monitors not required by an attainment or maintenance plan may be removed if the monitor has shown consistently lower concentrations than another monitor for the same pollutant in the same county during the previous five years and is expected to remain higher during the following five years given expected implementation of control measures in the area.

3. Criteria pollutant monitors that have not violated the national standards in the most recent five years may be removed if the State Implementation Plan (SIP) provides a method of representing the air quality in the applicable county in the absence of monitoring.

4. PM$_{2.5}$ monitors may be removed when EPA determines that measurements are not comparable to the relevant NAAQS because of siting issues in accordance with 40 CFR 58.30.

5. Criteria pollutant monitors that are located upwind of an urban area to characterize transport into the area may be removed if the monitor has not recorded violations of the relevant NAAQS in the previous five years and the monitor is being replaced by another monitor characterizing transport.

6. Criteria pollutant monitors not eligible for removal under any of the above criteria may be relocated to a nearby location with the same scale of representation if logistical problems beyond the agency’s control make it impossible to continue operation at its current site.
EPA may also approve other requests for discontinuation on a case-by-case basis if discontinuance does not compromise data collection needed for implementation of a NAAQS and if the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D continue to be met.

The closure of an SPM (Special Purpose Monitor) monitor does not require approval from EPA (see 40 CFR 58.20(f)), but changing in the monitor type from SLAMS to SPM requires approval of the Regional Administrator.

2.6 Data Submission Requirement

After all data review procedures are complete, the Air District submits monthly air quality and associated precision and accuracy reports to the EPA AQS database within 90 days of the end of every month. By May 1 each year, the Air District submits a data certification letter to Region 9 stating that the previous calendar year of data is complete and correct. The certification letter for 2018 data was submitted to EPA Region 9 on May 1, 2019.
3. SITE INFORMATION DEFINITIONS

Section 4 describes each of the 35 air quality sites operating within the Bay Area Air Quality Management District in 2018. The site descriptions include siting information about the site and a general description of the individual monitors at the site and their purpose. Monitors that are operated to determine compliance with the NAAQS must be operated following EPA requirements found in 40 CFR Part 58. These regulations also specify monitor siting criteria for each pollutant.

Included in each site description is also the number of days when a criteria pollutant measurement exceeded the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The national standards for hourly and daily averaging times are shown in Table 3-1 below. The table below is abbreviated for clarity. A full list of national and California ambient air quality standards and the Air District’s attainment status for each pollutant can be viewed at: http://www.baaqmd.gov/research-and-data/air-quality-standards-and-attainment-status.

More detailed information about NAAQS standards, including past standards, may be found at: https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table. Table 3-2 explains the monitoring terms and definitions used in the detailed site summaries found in the site information sections later in this document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Averaging Time</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ozone</td>
<td>8 hour</td>
<td>0.070 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM_{2.5}</td>
<td>24 hour</td>
<td>35 µg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM_{10}</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>12.0 µg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM_{10}</td>
<td>24 hour</td>
<td>150 µg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>35 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 hour</td>
<td>9 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>75 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen Dioxide</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>100 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Rolling 3-month average</td>
<td>0.15 µg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site or Monitor Information</td>
<td>Definition of Terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
<td>The 9-digit code that identifies each site in the EPA's AQS database</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates (decimal degrees)</td>
<td>The latitude and longitude of the site from the World Geodetic System (WGS-84) used as the reference coordinate system for Global Positioning System (GPS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to roadways from the gaseous probe (meters)</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E, 6.0: specifies the distance monitors must be from roadways to be considered neighborhood- or urban-scale. Recommended distances are found in Table E-1 for NO\textsubscript{x} and O\textsubscript{3}, Table E-2 for CO, and Figure E-1 for PM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic count</td>
<td>The annual average daily traffic (AADT) count.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E, 3.0: states that particulate samplers should not be located in an unpaved area unless there is vegetative ground cover year round, so that the impact of wind-blown dusts will be kept to a minimum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
<td>The core based statistical area (CBSA) or Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) the site is located within.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollutant, POC</td>
<td>The pollutant being measured and its Parameter Occurrence Code (POC). There may be multiple instruments measuring a pollutant at a site. Each instrument of the same pollutant is assigned a unique POC to differentiate it from the others in EPA's AQS database.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
<td>This row applies to parameters that have collocation requirements as well as parameters that are combined at a site level for design value calculations. This currently includes PM\textsubscript{2.5}, PM\textsubscript{10}, PM\textsubscript{10-2.5}, Pb and NO\textsubscript{2}. Non-PM, Pb, and NO\textsubscript{2} monitors are listed as “N/A”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter code</td>
<td>The 5-digit code assigned to each pollutant in the EPA's AQS database.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>The purpose for monitoring at that location. Choices include public information, NAAQS comparison, and research.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Choices include highest concentration, population oriented, source impact, general/background, regional transport, and welfare-related impacts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
<td>Choices include SLAMS, Special Purpose (SPM), Industrial, Non-EPA Federal, Tribal, EPA and Other.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
<td>Some monitors are used for specific types of monitoring networks. Examples that apply to the Bay Area include: CSN STN, CSN Supplemental, NATTS, NCore, Near Road, and Unofficial PAMS. The full list may be found at: <a href="https://aqs.epa.gov/aqsweb/documents/codetables/networks.html">https://aqs.epa.gov/aqsweb/documents/codetables/networks.html</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>Details about the instrumentation used to measure the pollutant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site or Monitor Information</td>
<td>Definition of Terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
<td>Based on the Instrument manufacture and model, a method code is assigned and is reported to the EPA AQS database system. 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix C, 2.0: requires that the monitor used must be from EPA’s current List of Designated Reference and Equivalent Methods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRM/FEM/ARM/other</td>
<td>FRMs (Federal Reference Methods) and FEMs (Federal Equivalent Methods) are approved by EPA for criteria pollutant monitoring to determine compliance with the. An ARM (Approved Regional Method) may be approved by EPA as an alternative to and FRM or FEM, however, no ARMs are used in the Bay Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>The agency that operates the instrument at a site, which currently is the Air District for all BAAQMD sites in this report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>The agency that weighs particulate filters or does chemical analysis of particulate filters or air samples.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>The agency that uploads air monitoring data to the EPA’s AQS database.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>The relative distance over which the air pollution measurements are representative. Choices are micro, middle, neighborhood, urban, regional, national, or global scales.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>The date valid data collection began for that pollutant at an air monitoring station.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
<td>This reflects the sampling frequency used for district monitors in 2016. This frequency describes if the monitor is operated continuously or intermittently. Intermittent sampling for particulate matter (PM_{2.5}, PM_{10}, PM_{10}-Pb, and TSP-Pb) and toxics is performed by collecting a sample (filter, air canister or other) either every day, every 3rd day, every 6th day or every 12th day (1:1, 1:3, 1:6, 1:12). Samples are subsequently analyzed for the pollutant of interest, for example, PM_{2.5} mass or lead concentrations. The Air District at times elects to operate a monitor more frequently than is required. For more information about how the current sampling frequency compares to the required sampling frequency, see the sections on minimum monitoring requirements for that pollutant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>The date range (season) monitors were operated during 2016. While California has a required yearlong O_{3} season, EPA has granted a waiver to the Air District so that some ozone sites in the Bay Area are not required to run during the winter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E, 2.0: requires that probe height be 2-15 meters above ground level (AGL).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E, 2.0: requires the probe be at least 1 meter vertically or horizontally away from any supporting structure unless it is a roof, in which case 1 meter separation is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site or Monitor Information</td>
<td>Definition of Terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E, 4.0: requires that the distance from the obstacle to the probe or inlet must be at least twice the height that the obstacle protrudes above the probe or inlet. PM samplers must have a 2 meter separation from walls, parapets and structures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E, 4.0: requires that the distance from the obstacle to the probe or inlet must be at least twice the height that the obstacle protrudes above the probe or inlet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E, 5.0: requires that probe be at least 10 meters from the nearest tree drip line.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E, 3.0: requires that scavenging be minimized by keeping the probe away from furnace or incineration flues or other minor sources of SO2 or NOx. The separation distance should take into account the heights of the flues, type of waste or fuel burned, and the sulfur content of the fuel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>Collocated PM2.5, PM10, and Pb monitors must be 2-4 meters apart for flow rates &gt;200L/m and 1-4 meters apart for flow rates &lt;200 L/m (40 CFR 58, Appendix A 3.2.3.4(c), 3.3.4.1(c), and 3.4.4.2(b)).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58, Appendix A 3.2.3.4(c), 3.3.4.1(c), and 3.4.4.2(b) require that PM monitors with flow rates &lt;200L/m have at least a 1 meter separation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58, Appendix A 3.2.3.4(c), 3.3.4.1(c), and 3.4.4.2(b) require that PM monitors with flow rates &gt; 200L/m have at least a 2 meter separation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E, 4.0: requires the probe or inlet to have unrestricted airflow in an arc of at least 180 degrees. This arc must include the predominant wind direction for the season of greatest pollutant concentration potential.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58, Appendix E, 9.0: requires that either Pyrex glass or FEP Teflon be used for intake sampling lines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58, Appendix E, 9.0: requires a residence time of 20 seconds or less for reactive gas monitors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>Describes if any changes are expected to occur to that monitor at that station within the next 18 months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site or Monitor Information</td>
<td>Definition of Terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM$_{2.5}$?</td>
<td>40 CFR 58.30: PM$<em>{2.5}$ data from monitors that are located are at relatively unique micro-scale, localized hot spot, or unique middle-scale impact sites, and do not represent area-wide concentrations, are not eligible for comparison to the Annual PM$</em>{2.5}$ NAAQS (they are eligible for comparison to the 24-hour PM$<em>{2.5}$ NAAQS). Currently, all of the PM$</em>{2.5}$ sites in the Bay Area are considered to be representative of area-wide concentrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58, Appendix A, Sections 3.2.1, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.2: require that a one-point flow rate verification check must be performed at least once every month for low-volume PM samplers and quarterly for hi-volume PM samplers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix A, 3.1.1: requires that QC checks be performed at least once every two weeks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix A, 3.1.2: requires that SO$_2$, CO, O$_3$, and NO$_2$ monitors have annual performance evaluations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY, MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>40 CFR Part 58 Appendix A, Sections 3.2.2, 3.3.3, 3.4.3: require that PM samplers have flow rate checks every six months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. DETAILED STATION INFORMATION FOR SLAMS AND SPM SITES
4.1 Berkeley Aquatic Park (near-road)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Information for Berkeley Aquatic Park</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
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<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic count (AADT, year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
</tr>
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This site is monitoring NO/NO\textsubscript{2}, CO, O\textsubscript{3}, PM\textsubscript{2.5}, Ultrafine Particulate Matter (UFP), black carbon (BC) and toxics. Monitoring began on July 1, 2016. The site is located near the city of Berkeley, with a population of 112,580 per the 2010 census.

PM\textsubscript{2.5} monitoring at this site is considered representative of area-wide concentrations within this region even though it is a microscale site. The site type for NO/NO\textsubscript{2}, CO, O\textsubscript{3}, and PM\textsubscript{2.5} in AQS and in the accompanying tables is source oriented and population oriented.

Toxic compounds are determined from canister samples taken at Bethel Island on a 1:12 schedule and later analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

Since monitoring began on July 1, 2016, this site recorded one exceedance of the national 1-hour NO\textsubscript{2} standard and 20 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM\textsubscript{2.5} standard. There were no exceedances of the national standards for O\textsubscript{3}, PM\textsubscript{10}, SO\textsubscript{2}, or CO.
**Berkeley Aquatic Park Monitor Information**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
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<th>NO2, 1</th>
<th>CO, 1</th>
<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
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<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Oriented</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Oriented</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Oriented</td>
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<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
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<td>Continuous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
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<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&gt;2</td>
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<td>4, 0</td>
<td>5, 0.75</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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<td>Every other day</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<td>02/15/2018 08/27/2018</td>
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<td>02/15/2018 05/22/2018 07/25/2018 12/03/2018</td>
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## Berkeley Aquatic Park Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Toxics, 3</th>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Micro</td>
<td>Urban</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
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<td>07/23/2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
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<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
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<td>&gt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters):</td>
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<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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<tr>
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</table>
4.2 Bethel Island

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Information for Bethel Island</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters) | Bethel Island Rd: 63  
Sandmound Blvd: 110 |
| Traffic count (AADT, year)            | Bethel Island Rd: 5,550 (2009)  
Sandmound Blvd: 1,537 (2006)  
Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data. |
| Groundcover                           | Gravel surrounded by grassy fields |
| Statistical Area                      | San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA |

The site is 26 miles east of the only sea-level gap (the Carquinez Strait) between the two regions. The town of Bethel Island, 0.6 miles to the north, has a population of 2,137 according to the 2010 census. This site was operated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) from 1981 until late 1986 and by the Air District from then on.

Ozone and NO/NO$_2$ are measured because the area is in the transport corridor between the San Francisco Bay Area and the Central Valley, both of which are major sources of ozone, ozone precursors, and particulates. Traffic volume near the site is low, so CO measurements tend to be representative of natural background levels, or regional transport. SO$_2$ is measured because the area is downwind from numerous refineries, which can be large sources of SO$_2$. PM$_{10}$ is measured because easterly winds occasionally transport particulates from the Central Valley, and because the filters can be analyzed to determine sulfate and nitrate levels transported from the Central Valley.

Toxic compounds are determined from canister samples taken at Bethel Island on a 1:12 schedule and later analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

PM$_{10}$ monitoring was changed from 1:6 to 1:12 sampling effective January 1, 2013 to accommodate limited resources. Because the Bay Area is well above the minimum monitoring requirements for PM$_{10}$, EPA approved this decrease in sampling frequency as well as converting these PM$_{10}$ monitors from SLAMS to SPMs. Therefore, this monitor is no longer counted in PM$_{10}$ minimum monitoring requirements.
During the most recent three years, this site recorded five exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard, two exceedances of the national standard for PM$_{10}$, and no exceedances of the national standards for NO$_2$, SO$_2$, or CO.

**Bethel Island Monitor Information**

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<th>NO$_2$, 1</th>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
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<td>Continuous</td>
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<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
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<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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<td>Every other day</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
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<td>04/26/2018 12/06/2018</td>
<td>04/26/2018 12/06/2018</td>
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**Bethel Island Monitor Information**

66
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>SO2, 1</th>
<th>PM10, 1</th>
<th>Toxics, 3</th>
</tr>
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<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Glass</td>
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<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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4.3 Concord

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Station Information for Concord</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treat Blvd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Grove Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic count (AADT, year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treat Blvd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Grove Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Concord was chosen for air monitoring because it is the largest city in Contra Costa County, with a population of 122,067 according to the 2010 census. Because Concord is in the Diablo Valley, locally emitted pollutants can become trapped when winds are light. Large emission sources in the valley include the two major freeways, Interstate 680 and California Highway 4, and two refineries at the north end of the valley.

The air monitoring site is in the back of a shopping center, near the intersection of two major streets, and surrounded by residential neighborhoods. There is no industry in the immediate vicinity. NO/NO₂ is measured because of local mobile emissions. Ozone is measured at the site because hot, inland summertime temperatures combined with precursor pollutants stagnating in the surrounding valley often produces high ozone levels. Carbon monoxide is measured because the site is near two major roads, Treat Blvd. and Oak Grove Road. SO₂ is measured because the site is six miles south of the Tesoro and the Shell Refineries, both potential major sources of SO₂. PM₁₀ and PM₂.₅ are measured because light winds combined with surface-based inversions during the winter months can cause elevated particulate levels in the valley.

PM₁₀ monitoring was changed from 1:6 to 1:12 sampling effective January 1, 2013 to accommodate limited resources. Because the Bay Area is well above the minimum monitoring requirements for PM₁₀, EPA approved this decrease in sampling frequency as well as converting these PM₁₀ monitors from SLAMS to SPMs. Therefore, this monitor is no longer counted in PM₁₀ minimum monitoring requirements.
Toxic compounds are determined from canister samples taken at Concord on a 1:12 schedule and later analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded two exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard, and 20 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ standard. No exceedances of the national standards for PM$_{10}$, NO$_2$, SO$_2$, or CO were measured during the last three years.
## Concord Monitor Information

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<td>N/A</td>
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## Concord Monitor Information

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<td>None</td>
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<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
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<td>360</td>
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<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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### 4.4 Crockett

<table>
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<td><strong>County</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Traffic count (AADT, year)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundcover</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Crockett was chosen for SO$_2$ source-oriented monitoring because it is downwind of the Phillips 66 Refinery. Prevailing winds in the area are from the west, which transport SO$_2$ emissions from the refinery over the town of Crockett, a predominately residential community with a population of 3,094 according to the 2010 census. The monitoring site is located on the west side of Crockett 0.9 miles northeast of the refinery boundary. The only other major industry near Crockett is C&H Sugar, which is not a significant source of SO$_2$ emissions.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Crockett on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

Crockett is classified as an SPM site. EPA siting criteria require the probe be located at least 10 meters from the drip line of all trees within the 180-degree arc of unrestricted airflow for source-oriented monitoring as determined by the predominant wind direction and the direction of the refinery. The closest tree drip line within the 180-degree arc is less than 10 meters from the probe, which does not meet siting criteria. The Air District has been unable to negotiate with the local homeowner’s association for the removal of this tree. Even though the siting criteria for a SLAMS site cannot be met, the site is still suitable for source-oriented monitoring as an SPM site.

SO$_2$ concentrations measured at Crockett did not exceed the national 1-hour 75 ppb standard during the last three years.
## Crockett Monitor Information

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<td>Sampling season</td>
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<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol?</td>
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<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
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<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol?</td>
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<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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4.5 Fairfield

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<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters) | Cordelia Rd: 194  
Chadbourne Rd: 705 |
Chadbourne Rd: 3,674 (2013)  
Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data. |
| Groundcover                      | Vegetative                      |
| Statistic Area                   | Vallejo-Fairfield CBSA          |

Fairfield lies in the northeast part of the Air District in the Carquinez Strait Region, the only sea level gap between the Bay Area and the Central Valley. Prevailing westerly winds carry ozone and its precursors from the Bay Area to the Sacramento Valley.

The monitoring site is in a rural area between Fairfield/Suisun City and the greater Bay Area. Prevailing winds are westerly during the summer season. Therefore, the monitor normally measures ozone concentrations coming from the Bay Area. Occasionally easterly winds transport ozone from the Central Valley to Fairfield and the Bay Area.

Over the past decade the Fairfield/Suisun City area has grown considerably. According to the 2010 census the area has a combined population of 138,815, the largest urban area in Solano County. Thus, Fairfield is also a population-oriented ozone monitoring site.

Ozone concentrations measured at Fairfield did not exceed the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard during the last three years.
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<td>Population Oriented &amp; Regional Transport</td>
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<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol?</td>
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<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol?</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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4.6 Forest Knolls

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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Distance to road from probe (meters):**
  - Sir Francis Drake Blvd at Mountain View: 902 meters
  - Sir Francis Drake Blvd at Montezuma Road: 18 meters
  - Castro St: 13 meters
  - Montezuma Road: 55 meters

- **Traffic count (AADT, year):**
  - Sir Francis Drake Blvd at Camp Taylor: 4242 (2016)
  - Sir Francis Drake Blvd at Montezuma Road: 4300 (est. 2019)
  - Castro St: <150 (est. 2019)
  - Montezuma Road: <500 (est. 2019)

Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.

- **Groundcover:** Paved
- **Statistic Area:** San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA

Forest Knolls was chosen for monitoring black carbon (BC) due to community interest about wood smoke in the San Geronimo Valley and to better understand and characterize the wood smoke source category in sheltered valley locations where winter wood burning often is the primary source of home heating. Lagunitas-Forest Knolls is considered a Census Designated Place (CDP) with a population of 1,819 based on the 2010 census.

Forest Knolls is located in San Geronimo Valley about 10 miles west to northwest of San Rafael. Wintertime meteorological conditions are frequently conducive to trapping wood smoke in the valley, particularly during cold, still evenings. Many of the homes do not have residential gas for heating and, therefore, burn wood.
## Forest Knolls Monitor Information

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<td><strong>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Distance from trees (meters)</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Probe material for reactive gases</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</strong></td>
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4.7 Fort Cronkhite

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<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to road from probe (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traffic count (AADT, year)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
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</table>

Fort Cronkhite was chosen as a monitoring site because it is representative of background levels of VOC toxics compounds transported into the Bay Area from the Pacific Ocean due to prevailing westerly winds. The site is 0.5 miles east of the Pacific Ocean, on the north side of the Golden Gate gap which opens into San Francisco Bay. The monitor is located within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) near the visitor center at Fort Cronkhite. Low concentrations of toxics from this site provide a baseline to compare other toxics measurements in the Bay Area.

Toxics concentrations measured at this site may reflect some anthropogenic sources in addition to natural background sources such as VOC toxics contributions from ships headed to and from the Bay Area and Central Valley ports, and from ships sailing along the coast. Additionally, there can be a small contribution from vehicle traffic in areas upwind of the site within the GGNRA. Despite these contributions, when winds are from the west, the VOC toxics levels at this site reflect the lowest levels in the Bay Area.

The closest industrial sources are in San Francisco about eight miles southeast of the site. The closest towns are Sausalito, three miles to the east-northeast with a population of 7,061, and Marin City, three miles to the northeast with a population of 2,666 based on the 2010 census. Sausalito and Marin City have little impact on the monitoring site because winds are typically from the west so the site is upwind of these towns, and the towns have no significant industrial sources.

Toxic compounds are determined from canister samples taken at Fort Cronkhite on a 1:12 schedule and later analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information
about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

**Fort Cronkhite Monitor Information**

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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
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<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
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<tr>
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4.8 Gilroy

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<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)** |Princevalle St: 18  9th St: 16  10th St: 185 |

Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.

| **Groundcover** | Paved |
| **Statistical Area** | San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CBSA |

Prevailing northwesterly afternoon winds carry ozone and ozone precursors from the San Jose area southward through the Santa Clara Valley. When temperatures are hot, and solar insolation is strong, these precursors react and can form high concentrations of ozone in the Gilroy area. As Gilroy grew in population (48,821 according to the 2010 census) the site was considered not only a regional ozone transport site but also a population-oriented ozone site. PM$_{2.5}$ is measured because light winds combined with surface-based inversions during the winter months can cause elevated particulate levels in the valley.

The monitoring site is in a residential area of Gilroy on the west side of the Santa Clara Valley.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded one exceedance of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard and 14 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ standard.
### Gilroy Monitor Information

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<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>TECO 49i</td>
<td>Met One FEM BAM 1020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
<td>047</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRM/FEM/ARM/other</td>
<td>FEM</td>
<td>FEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>07/01/1980</td>
<td>10/31/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>04/01-11/30</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distance from supporting structure (meters)***

| Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters). | >1 | N/A |
| Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters). | N/A | 1.8a |
| Distance from trees (meters) | 26 | 26 |
| Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters) | 14 | 14 |
| Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters) | N/A | N/A |

**Unrestricted airflow (degrees)***

| Unrestricted airflow (degrees) | 360 | 360 |
| Probe material for reactive gases | Teflon | N/A |
| Residence time for reactive gases (seconds) | 16 | N/A |
| Will there be changes within the next 18 months? | N | N |
| Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5? | N/A | Y |
| Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers | N/A | Bi-weekly |

**Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)**

| Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY) | 04/18/2018 | N/A |

**Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)**

| Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY) | 02/27/2018, 04/18/2018 | 07/11/2018, 10/23/2018 |

---

a The PM2.5 monitor is outdoors, ground based. The probe is 4m above ground. A nearby shelter is 1.8m away and is the eve of the shelter is 0.12m above the probe height. This is not an obstruction because the probe is more than twice the distance that the eve extends above the probe. The shelter has a slanted roof that peaks at a height of 3.99m. The probe is 3.9m away from the roof peak, which is 0.99m above the probe. This is not an obstruction because the probe is more than twice the distance that the roof peak extends above the probe.
4.9 Hayward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Station Information for Hayward</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AQS ID</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GPS coordinates</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic count (AADT, year)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundcover</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Area</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The city of Hayward has a population of 144,186 according to the 2010 census. Located on the east side of Hayward at an elevation of 951 feet, it is the highest elevation ozone SLAMS in the Air District. Studies had shown that on high ozone days, a cloud of ozone and ozone precursors moves southward from Oakland on the west side of the East Bay Hills.

Because ozone monitoring sites were typically located in the low-lying areas of the East and South Bay, i.e., in Oakland and San Jose, this site was chosen to be between them, but at a higher elevation. Thus, the site gives an indication of ozone levels aloft and sub-regional transport. The Hayward site is also important because it provides air quality forecasting information concerning residual ozone from the previous day. Although there is a large water tank onsite in the upwind direction, the instrument probe is high enough so that the tank is not an obstacle.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded three exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard.
## Hayward Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>O3, 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter code</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison &amp; Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Other (Sub-Regional Transport)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>TECO 49i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
<td>047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRM/FEM/ARM/other</td>
<td>FEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>05/31/1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>04/01-11/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>04/17/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>07/12/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>10/19/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
4.10 Laney College (near-road)

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic count (AADT, year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Air District began monitoring pollutants at this site on February 1, 2014. The site is along a segment of roadway with the second highest Fleet Equivalent AADT (FE-AADT) in the Bay Area. The roadway segment with the highest FE-AADT in the Bay Area was not suitable for monitoring because it was near train tracks and no access was permitted across the easement by the land owner (Union Pacific) due to safety concerns. The site is in Oakland which is the largest city in Alameda County, with a population of 390,724 according to the 2010 census.

This site monitors NO/NO₂, CO, and PM₂.₅, Ultrafine Particulate Matter (UFP), black carbon (BC) and toxics. PM₂.₅ monitoring at this site is considered representative of area-wide concentrations within this major metropolitan region.

Toxic compounds are determined from canister samples taken at Laney College on a 1:12 schedule and later analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

The site type for NO/NO₂, CO, and PM₂.₅ in AQS and in the accompanying tables is source oriented and population oriented. The site is within 0.25 miles of residential and commercial areas in Oakland.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded 22 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM₂.₅ standard.
**Laney College Monitor Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>NO2, 1</th>
<th>CO, 1</th>
<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
<th>BC, 1</th>
<th>Toxics, 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>Public Information</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>Source Impact &amp; Population Oriented</td>
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<td>Source Impact</td>
<td>Population Oriented</td>
</tr>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
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<td>SPM</td>
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<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
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<td>TECO 48i</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
<td>Urban</td>
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<td>02/01/2014</td>
<td>02/01/2014</td>
<td>02/01/2014</td>
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<td>Continuous</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
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<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01-12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
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<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<td>03/06/2018 09/10/2018</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>03/05/2018 05/15/2018 07/25/2018 12/03/2018</td>
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4.11 Livermore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Information for Livermore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters) | Rincon Ave: 68  
Pine St: 95  
Interstate 580: 1,320  
Portola Ave: 722 |
| Traffic count (AADT, year) | Rincon Ave: 3,091 (2013)  
Pine St: 4,263 (2013)  
Interstate 580: 202,000 (2016)  
Portola Ave: 21,747 (2016) |

Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.

Groundcover: Paved

Statistical Area: San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA

Past measurements have shown this area to have the highest ozone levels in the Bay Area. Livermore is located within the Livermore Valley, an east-west oriented inland valley between the San Francisco Bay and the Central Valley. Wind analyses of high ozone days show ozone precursors moving to this valley from the Hayward and Niles Canyon Gaps to the west, and from the San Ramon Valley to the north. The air monitoring site is west of the city center, in a residential neighborhood. The station is in a small one-story shopping center, with a little-used parking lot in front of the station and a city park behind it.

There are no industrial sources in the immediate vicinity of the site. Ozone and its precursors and NO/NO₂ are measured because the area is downwind of large sources of ozone precursors. PM\(_{2.5}\) is measured because light winds combined with surface-based inversions during the winter months can cause elevated particulate levels. Black carbon (BC) is measured to better determine the composition and relationship between BC and PM\(_{2.5}\).

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Livermore on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

The Livermore site is part of an unofficial Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) program. This is a program to measure hourly speciated hydrocarbons...
using a gas chromatograph analyzer at two Bay Area locations. The other location is in San Ramon. A full description of the PAMS program can be found in the PAMS section of this document. As part of the 2015 O₃ NAAQS revision, EPA updated the PAMS requirements. Starting in 2019, PAMS measurements are required at NCore sites that are located in Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) with populations of 1,000,000 or more. The EPA approved the Air District’s request to conduct PAMS monitoring at Livermore (see APPENDIX F). Under this approval, NOy will stop at San Jose and will begin at Livermore in 2019. As of May 20, 2019, San Jose is still collecting NOy data until NOy is added to the Livermore PAMS site.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded 13 exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard, 16 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM₂.₅ standard, and no exceedances of the national NO₂ standard.
# Livermore Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>O3, 1</th>
<th>NO2, 1</th>
<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
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<td>Primary</td>
<td>Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter code</td>
<td>44201</td>
<td>42601 / 42602</td>
<td>88101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison &amp; Research</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Population Oriented, Highest Concentration</td>
<td>Population Oriented</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Highest Conc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>Unofficial PAMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>TECO 49i</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
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<td>Neighborhood</td>
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<td>Monitor start date</td>
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<td>12/31/1999</td>
<td>03/01/2011</td>
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<td>Sampling season</td>
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<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
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<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<td>01/29/2018, 05/03/2018, 07/27/2018, 11/02/2018</td>
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## Livermore Monitor Information

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<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
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<th>Toxics, 3</th>
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<td>84313</td>
<td>See toxics section</td>
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<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
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<td>Research</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
<td>Population Oriented</td>
</tr>
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<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>SPM</td>
<td>SPM</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
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<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance from support structure (meters)</td>
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<td>&gt;1</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
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<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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### 4.12 Los Gatos

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<td><strong>AQS ID</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance to road</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>From gaseous probe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(meters)</strong></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic count (AADT, year)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundcover</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Area</strong></td>
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Los Gatos was chosen for ozone monitoring because prevailing northerly winds transport ozone and ozone precursors from the densely populated area around the south Bay Area to the west side of the Santa Clara Valley.

High ozone levels are in part due to Los Gatos being situated at the base of the Santa Cruz Mountains, which act as a barrier to the movement of polluted air. The monitoring site is located near the downtown area at a fire station surrounded by residential neighborhoods. The city of Los Gatos has a population of 29,413 according to the 2010 census.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded three exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard.
### Los Gatos Monitor Information

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<td>Collecting Agency</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>04/01/1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>08/01/2018</td>
<td>10/22/2018</td>
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4.13 Martinez

<table>
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<td>GPS coordinates</td>
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<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters) | Jones St: 22  
Alhambra Ave: 19 |
| Traffic count (AADT, year) | Jones St: 2,000 (2008)  
Alhambra Ave: 25,001 (2012)  
Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 reflect the latest available data. |
| Groundcover | Paved |
| Statistical Area | San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA |

Martinez was chosen for SO₂ source-oriented monitoring because the Shell and Tesoro oil refineries are located in north and east sections of the city. The Carquinez Strait borders the city to the north and the prevailing winds are from the west. However, north and east winds can transport SO₂ emissions from the refineries over populated areas of the city.

The monitoring site is located near downtown Martinez and is 0.5 miles south of the Shell Refinery and 2.5 miles west of the Tesoro Refinery. According to the 2010 census, Martinez has a 2010 population of 35,824. There are no industrial activities or SO₂ sources nearby other than the refineries.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Martinez on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

SO₂ concentrations measured at Martinez did not exceed the national 1-hour 75-ppb standard during the last three years.
## Martinez Monitor Information

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Impact</td>
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<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
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<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
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<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<tr>
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4.14 Napa

Station Information for Napa

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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>2552 Jefferson Street, Napa, CA  94558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Napa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters) | Jefferson St: 16  
Lincoln Ave: 283  
Brown St: 79  
Central Ave: 122 |
| Traffic count (AADT, year) | Jefferson St: 16,460 (2017)  
Brown St: 3,392 (2008)  
Lincoln St: 16,252 (2017)  
Central Ave: 2,927 (2007) |

Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.

Groundcover | Paved |
Statistical Area | Napa CBSA |

The city is located in the center of Napa Valley where agricultural burning and fireplace usage during the fall and winter can result in high particulate levels. In summer months, Napa can have elevated ozone levels when central Bay Area ozone precursors are transported north to the city. The site was closed on March 31, 2018 and a new site was opened on April 1, 2018 at Napa Valley College. The Napa site relocation request and approval correspondence with EPA is in APPENDIX G.

The air monitoring site is situated about a mile north of downtown Napa in a mixed residential and commercial neighborhood. There are no industrial sources in the immediate vicinity. Ozone and NO/NO₂ are measured because southerly winds carry ozone and its precursors into Napa. The Napa ozone monitor is classified as middle scale based on the nearby traffic count and distance between the monitor and the roadway (per 40 CFR Part 58). However, data is representative at neighborhood spatial scale per waiver from EPA Region 9 (see page 23 for details). Therefore, the Air District considers this monitor to be comparable to the NAAQS.

Carbon monoxide is measured because the Napa Valley is a major tourist attraction with resulting high traffic volumes through the city. Continuous PM₂.₅ is measured because of agricultural and household wood burning.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Napa on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.
PM$_{2.5}$ is measured using a continuous FEM, which began operating on December 13, 2012. The monitor is classified as middle scale based on its distance from the roadway and nearby traffic volume. The Air District considers this monitor to be comparable to the NAAQS because the monitor is representative of area-wide PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations in the Napa CBSA.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded 21 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ standard and two exceedances of the national 8-hour ozone standard. No exceedances of the standards for NO$_2$ or CO were recorded.
### Napa Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>O₃, 1</th>
<th>CO, 1</th>
<th>NO₂, 1</th>
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<td>42601 / 42602</td>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
<td>Population Oriented</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>TECO 48i</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>FRM</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Neighborhood per EPA waiver (see p 23)</td>
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<td>Middle</td>
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<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
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<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
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<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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<td>No*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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<td>Every other day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY, MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</table>

* The site was closed on March 31, 2018 and a new site was opened at Napa College on April 1, 2018.
# Napa Monitor Information

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<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
<th>Toxics, 3</th>
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<td>SPM</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
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<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

---

a The site was closed on March 31, 2018 and a new site was opened at Napa College on April 1, 2018.
4.15 Napa Valley College

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Information for Napa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
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<td>GPS coordinates</td>
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<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic count (AADT, year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The city is located in the center of Napa Valley where agricultural burning and fireplace usage during the fall and winter can result in high particulate levels. In summer months, Napa can have elevated ozone levels when central Bay Area ozone precursors are transported north to the city. The site was opened on April 1, 2018 as a replacement to the Napa site. The Napa site relocation request and approval correspondence with EPA is in APPENDIX G.

The air monitoring site is situated about 2 miles south of downtown Napa in an open space near a mixed residential and commercial neighborhood. There are no industrial sources in the immediate vicinity. Ozone and NO/NO\(_2\) are measured because southerly winds carry ozone and its precursors into Napa.

Carbon monoxide is measured because the Napa Valley is a major tourist attraction with resulting high traffic volumes through the city. Continuous PM\(_{2.5}\) is measured using an FEM because of agricultural and household wood burning.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Napa on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

Since monitoring began on April 1, 2018, this site recorded 12 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM\(_{2.5}\) standard. No exceedances of the national standards for O\(_3\), NO\(_2\) or CO were recorded.
## Napa Valley College Monitor Information

<table>
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<th>NO2, 1</th>
<th>CO, 1</th>
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<td>42601 / 42602</td>
<td>42101</td>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>074</td>
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<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVo? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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### Napa Valley College Monitor Information

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<tr>
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<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
<th>Toxics, 3</th>
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<td>Research</td>
</tr>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Population Oriented</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Highest Conc.</td>
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<td>SPM</td>
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<td>FEM</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<tr>
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### 4.16 Oakland East

<table>
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<th>Station Information for Oakland East</th>
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<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
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<td>Statistical Area</td>
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Oakland is an important area for air pollution monitoring because it is the largest city in Alameda County, with a population of 390,724 according to the 2010 census. It has large emission sources within its boundaries, such as a major maritime port, an international airport, extensive areas of industry, and several major freeways. These sources have the potential to emit significant amounts of CO and ozone precursors, as well as particulates and toxic compounds.

The monitoring site is located seven miles southeast of downtown Oakland, on a commercial strip in a residential area. Ozone and NO/NO₂ are measured to monitor population oriented to these pollutants. Carbon monoxide is measured because of the high volume of traffic in the city, which includes several major freeways. PM₂.₅ is measured due to the large emission sources in the area, and because light winds combined with wood burning, vehicular traffic, and surface-based inversions during winter can cause elevated particulate concentrations.

The monitoring scale for ozone is middle scale. Following an EPA Region 9 review of the distance between the gaseous probe and the roadway, and the corresponding traffic count, EPA Region 9 suggested this monitor be changed from SLAMS to SPM and the Air District agreed to the change. Consequently, this monitor cannot be used toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements for ozone.

The PM₂.₅ monitor is middle scale based on the distance from the roadway and nearby traffic count. The Air District considers this monitor to represent area-wide air...
quality and, therefore, comparable to the NAAQS because the site represents many similar locations throughout the metropolitan area.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Oakland East on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

During the most recent three years, the national 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ standard was exceeded on 20 days, and the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard was exceeded on two days. No exceedances of the national standards for NO$_2$ or CO were measured during the last three years.
## Oakland East Monitor Information

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<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
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<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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# Oakland East Monitor Information

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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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### Station Information for Oakland West

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<td>Address</td>
<td>1100 21st St, Oakland, CA 94607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Alameda</td>
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</table>

| Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters) | Grand Ave: 34  
|                                             | Linden St: 33  
|                                             | Adeline St: 168  
|                                             | 21st St: 80 |

| Traffic count (AADT, year) | Grand Ave: 19,796 (2012)  
|                           | Linden St: 500 (2015)  
|                           | Adeline St: 8,596 (2013)  
|                           | 21st St: 600 (2015)  
| Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groundcover</th>
<th>Paved</th>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA</td>
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The Air District opened a monitoring station one mile downwind of the Port of Oakland in February 2009 because the Port of Oakland is considered a major area source of diesel particulate matter emissions. Studies have shown that the West Oakland community is exposed to higher concentrations of diesel particulate matter than elsewhere in the Bay Area, resulting in higher potential cancer risks. This site is one of the 40 nationwide sites for community monitoring of NO₂ in areas with susceptible and vulnerable populations.

Carbon monoxide, NO/NO₂, and PM₂.₅ are measured to determine the impact of emissions from the Port of Oakland and its associated diesel-truck traffic, and vehicle traffic from nearby highways. SO₂ is measured to determine the impact of emissions from ship traffic. Black carbon (BC) is measured to better determine the composition and relationship between BC and PM₂.₅.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Oakland West on a 1:12 schedule, and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded 21 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM₂.₅ standard and the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard was
exceeded on one day. No exceedances of the national standards for NO₂, SO₂, or CO were measured during the past three years.
## Oakland West Monitor Information

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<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Every other day</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
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<td>Speciated PM2.5, 5</td>
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<td>Toxics, 3</td>
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<td>88502 (pm mass) – many others see SASS section</td>
<td>84313</td>
<td>See toxics section</td>
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<td>Research</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
<td>Population Oriented</td>
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<td>SPM</td>
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<td>Met One FEM BAM 1020</td>
<td>Met One SASS</td>
<td>Teledyne API AE-633</td>
<td>Xontech 910A</td>
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<td>810</td>
<td>894</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>02/12/2009</td>
<td>03/17/2009</td>
<td>03/02/2009</td>
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<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
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<td>1:6</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>1:2</td>
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<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>Bi-weekly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>02/26/2018, 05/22/2018</td>
<td>08/10/2018, 12/03/2018</td>
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4.18 Palo Alto Airport

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Station Information for Palo Alto Airport</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
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<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
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</table>

To better assess lead emissions and possible public exposure to lead in the ambient air near general aviation airports, the EPA selected 15 airports from across the nation (see 40 CFR 58 Appendix D 4.5(a)(iii)). Palo Alto Airport was one of the 15 airports chosen by EPA for required TSP-lead monitoring due to expected lead emissions from piston engine aircraft utilizing this airport.

For these required airport lead monitoring sites, if the rolling three-month average exceeds 50% of the 0.15 µg/m$^3$ NAAQS, then the site will continue to operate. If concentrations are consistently below 50% of the NAAQS, monitoring agencies may request a waiver for EPA approval to discontinue airport lead monitoring.

Lead monitoring at this site began on February 3, 2012, but was extended indefinitely because monitoring results showed that lead concentrations exceed 50% of the NAAQS in all but one of the rolling three-month quarters since monitoring began. Lead monitoring ended on December 19, 2014, because Santa Clara County sold the property to the City of Palo Alto. The sale triggered an FAA review of various operational plans and permits, revealing that the lead sampler location violated FAA regulations. The closure date in AQS is December 23, 2014 (the date of the last audit). The Air District continues to work EPA to identify a suitable alternative.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>Lead (TSP), 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
<td>Primary</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>NAAQS Comparison &amp; Research</td>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>Tisch TE-HVPLUS-BL</td>
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<td>Method code</td>
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<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>RTI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>02/03/2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
<td>1:6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>&gt;20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>Yes – closed Dec 2014, working with EPA on alternative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>Site closed Dec 2014 due to FAA violations in siting</td>
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### Station Information for Pittsburg

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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>1398 E Leland Rd, Pittsburg, CA, 94565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</td>
<td>E Leland Rd: 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
                              Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data. |
| Groundcover  | Vegetative                           |
| Statistical Area | San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA |

This station is located in the urban area of Pittsburg (population 63,264). The station was established in June 2017 to provide additional black carbon and air toxics data in the community. Pittsburg is located along a transport corridor between the Bay Area and the Central Valley, and is in the vicinity/downwind of several industrial facilities along the Carquinez Strait.

This site is operated as part of the Air District’s Toxics Program with samples taken on a 1:12 schedule. Samples are collected using a Xontech canister and are analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the VOC toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

Data collected at this air monitoring station are available upon request and are not submitted to the EPA’s AQS database.
## Pittsburgh Monitor Information

<table>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
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<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
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<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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4.20 Pleasanton (near-road)

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<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Air District began monitoring pollutants at this site on April 1, 2018. The site was installed at the request of an Air District board member. The site is in Pleasanton in Alameda County, with a population of 70,285 according to the 2010 census.

This site monitors NO/NO\textsubscript{2}, CO, and PM\textsubscript{2.5}, and toxics. PM\textsubscript{2.5} monitoring at this site is considered representative of area-wide concentrations within this major metropolitan region.

Toxic compounds are determined from canister samples taken at Pleasanton on a 1:12 schedule and later analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

The site type for NO/NO\textsubscript{2}, CO, and PM\textsubscript{2.5} in AQS and in the accompanying tables is source oriented and population oriented. The site is located in a commercial area in Pleasanton.

During the most recent year, this site recorded 13 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM\textsubscript{2.5} standard.
## Pleasanton Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>NO2, 1</th>
<th>CO, 1</th>
<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
<th>Toxics, 3</th>
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<td>42101</td>
<td>88101</td>
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<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>Public Information</td>
<td>Public Information</td>
<td>Public Information</td>
<td>Public Information</td>
</tr>
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<td>SPM</td>
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<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
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<td>TECO 48i</td>
<td>Met One FEM 1020</td>
<td>Xontech 901</td>
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<td>Method code</td>
<td>074</td>
<td>054</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
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<td>Spatial scale</td>
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<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<td>&gt;1</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters), include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
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<td>360</td>
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<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The Pleasanton-Owens Court monitoring site (AQS ID: 06-001-0015) began operating on April 1, 2018. While there were no performance audits for NO2 and CO, nor flow audits for PM2.s, during 2018, the passing audits performed for all three pollutants on January 29, 2019 indicate that the quality of the data during 2018 is acceptable.
4.21 Point Richmond

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Station Information for Point Richmond</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AQS ID</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GPS coordinates</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance to road (meters)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Ave: 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Richmond Ave: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Place: 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate 580: 266</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic count (AADT, year)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Ave: 1,587 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Richmond Ave: 4,405 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Place: 1,877 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate 580: 80,000 (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundcover</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Area</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Point Richmond was chosen for H₂S source-oriented monitoring because the community is near the southern fence line of the Chevron refinery. The monitoring site is located in downtown Point Richmond, 0.2 miles south of the Chevron refinery boundary. Point Richmond, a neighborhood within the city of Richmond, has a population of 3,780 according to the 2010 census.

Although prevailing winds in the area are from the south-southwest, occasional northerly winds will transport H₂S emissions from the refinery over the community. H₂S gases at Chevron can be emitted from the processing units, one mile to the north, or the Chevron Richmond Long Wharf Complex, one mile to the west, where crude oil and other feedstock chemicals from tankers are unloaded.
### Point Richmond Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>H2S, 1</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Neighborhood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

- **Distance from supporting structure (meters):** > 1
- **Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters):** N/A
- **Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters):** N/A
- **Distance from trees (meters):** 17
- **Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters):** 7
- **Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters):** N/A
- **For low volume PM instruments (flow rate < 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol?:** N/A
  - If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s): N/A
- **For high volume PM instrument (flow rate > 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol?:** N/A
  - If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s): N/A
- **Unrestricted airflow (degrees):** 360
- **Probe material for reactive gases:** Teflon
- **Residence time for reactive gases (seconds):** 6
- **Will there be changes within the next 18 months?:** N
- **Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?:** N/A
- **Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers:** N/A
- **Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments:** Every other week
- **Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY):** 10/11/2018
- **Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY):** N/A
### 4.22 Redwood City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Station Information for Redwood City</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AQS ID</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)** | Barron Ave: 13  
Bay Road: 24  
Warrington Ave: 131  
US Highway 101: 455 |
| **Traffic count (AADT, year)** | Barron Ave: 1,200 (2016)  
Warrington Ave: 1,200 (2019)  
Bay Road: 3,770 (2012)  
U.S. Highway 101: 221,000 (2016)  
Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data. |
| **Groundcover** | Paved |
| **Statistical Area** | San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA |

Being midway between San Francisco and San Jose, the Redwood City site is well positioned to monitor ozone precursors and ozone moving southward across the peninsula as they are channeled by the coastal mountains to the west. Generally, Redwood City characterizes an area between South San Francisco and Palo Alto, which has a low air pollution potential due to the frequent presence of the sea breeze. Although the sea breeze typically keeps pollution levels low, when winds are light, high levels of ozone precursors, ozone, or particulates can occur due to the large number of sources in the area.

The air monitoring site is located in a commercial/industrial zone bordered by U.S. Highway 101 on one side and residential areas on the other three sides. NO/NO₂ and ozone are monitored because the area is a large source of ozone precursor emissions and ozone. Carbon monoxide is monitored because of the high traffic volume in the area with U.S. Highway 101, 0.3 miles north of the site. PM_{2.5} is monitored because light winds combined with surface-based inversions during the winter months can cause particulate levels to become elevated.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Redwood City on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded two exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard and 19 exceedances of the national 24-hr PM_{2.5}.
standard. No exceedances of the national standards for NO₂ or CO were measured during the last three years.

**Redwood City Monitor Information**

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<th>NO₂, 1</th>
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<td>FRM</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
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<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<tr>
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<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
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<tr>
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## Redwood City Monitor Information

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<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
<th>Toxics, 3</th>
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<td>Primary</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
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<td>Collecting Agency</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>10/01/2009</td>
<td>7/11/2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>1 in 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>Bi-weekly</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY, MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>02/28/2018, 05/17/2018 08/22/2018, 11/06/2018</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Station Information for Reid-Hillview Airport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AQS ID</th>
<th>06-085-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
<td>37.329841, -121.815438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>The end of the runway in the aircraft run-up zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>2500 Cunningham Ave., San Jose, CA 95148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
<td>Paved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CBSA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To better assess lead emissions and possible public exposure to lead in the ambient air near general aviation airports, the EPA selected 15 airports from across the nation (see 40 CFR 58 Appendix D 4.5(a)(iii)).

Reid-Hillview Airport was one of the 15 airports chosen by EPA for required TSP-lead monitoring due to expected lead emissions from piston engine aircraft utilizing this airport.

For these required airport lead monitoring sites, if the rolling three-month average exceeds 50% of the 0.15 µg/m³ NAAQS, then the site will continue to operate. If concentrations are consistently below 50% of the NAAQS, monitoring agencies may request a waiver for EPA approval to discontinue airport lead monitoring. For Reid-Hillview airport, results through December 2018 indicate that lead concentrations exceeded 50% of the NAAQS in a few of the rolling three-month quarters. Consequently, this site will continue monitoring in 2019. Three-month rolling averages from 2016 through 2018 at this site ranged from 0.049 µg/m³ to $0.085 \mu g/m^3$. 
Reid-Hillview Airport Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>Lead (TSP), 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
<td>Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter code</td>
<td>14129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>NAAQS Comparison &amp; Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Source Oriented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>Tisch TE-HVPLUS-BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRM/FEM/ARM/other</td>
<td>FEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>ERG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>02/03/2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
<td>1:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distance from supporting structure (meters)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distance from trees (meters)**

| Distance from trees (meters) | > 20 |

**Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)**

| Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters) | None |

**Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)**

| Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters) | N/A |

**For low volume PM instruments (flow rate < 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol?**

| If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s). | N/A |

**For high volume PM instrument (flow rate > 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol?**

| If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s). | No |

**Unrestricted airflow (degrees)**

| Unrestricted airflow (degrees) | 360 |

**Probe material for reactive gases**

| Probe material for reactive gases | N/A |

**Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)**

| Residence time for reactive gases (seconds) | N/A |

**Will there be changes within the next 18 months?**

| Will there be changes within the next 18 months? | N |

**Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers**

| Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers | Quarterly |

**Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments**

| Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments | N/A |

**Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)**

| Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY) | N/A |

**Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)**

| Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY) | 03/28/2018, 06/20/2018, 09/25/2018, 12/17/2018 |

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The probe height of the lead sampler at Reid-Hillview is set to the height of the fence standing between the samplers and Tully Road in order to place the sampler within the area designated by EPA for sampling. This was a requirement of the Reid-Hillview Airport and was designed to ensure that the samplers were in unquestionable compliance with the FAA requirements in 14 CFR Part 77. Operation of the samplers at the airport was contingent on meeting this requirement. Movement of the sampler to achieve a probe height greater than or equal to 2 meters would result in the sampler being located off airport property.
## 4.24 Richmond 7th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Information for Richmond 7th</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AQS ID</strong></td>
<td>06-013-0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GPS coordinates</strong></td>
<td>37.948172, -122.364852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Fire station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>1065 7th Street, Richmond, CA 94801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th St:</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hensley St:</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond Parkway:</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic count (AADT, year)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th St:</td>
<td>3,546 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hensley St:</td>
<td>3,700 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond Parkway:</td>
<td>32,000 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundcover</strong></td>
<td>Paved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Area</strong></td>
<td>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Richmond 7th Street was chosen for H2S and SO2 source-oriented monitoring because it is near the eastern fence line of the Chevron refinery. Richmond has a population of 103,701 per the 2010 census and the site is located 0.5 miles east of the refinery boundary where public exposure to the highest H2S and SO2 concentrations are expected. Normally, monitoring is done downwind of the prevailing wind direction. However, the prevailing winds are from the south, and carry emissions over San Pablo Bay. Because it is impractical to monitor over San Pablo Bay, a monitoring site was chosen downwind of the secondary wind direction, on the east side of the refinery.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Richmond 7th on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

SO2 concentrations measured at Richmond 7th did not exceed the national 1-hour 75 ppb standard during the last three years.
## Richmond 7th Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>SO2, 1</th>
<th>H2S, 1</th>
<th>Toxics, 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter code</td>
<td>42401</td>
<td>42402</td>
<td>See toxics section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>Public information</td>
<td>Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Impact</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Impact</td>
<td>Population Oriented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>SPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>TECO 43i</td>
<td>TECO 43i</td>
<td>Xontech 910A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
<td>060</td>
<td>020</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRM/FEM/ARM/other</td>
<td>FEM</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>07/01/1980</td>
<td>01/01/1999</td>
<td>10/14/1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>1:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
<td>Every other week</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>04/11/2018</td>
<td>04/11/2018</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.25 Rodeo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Information for Rodeo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters) | Third St: 13  
| | Parker St: 249 |
| Traffic count (AADT, year) | Third St: 500 (2007)  
| | Parker St: 9,484 (2013) |
| Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data. |
| Groundcover | Paved |
| Statistical Area | San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA |

Rodeo was chosen for H$_2$S source-oriented monitoring because the Phillips 66 refinery is on the northeastern boundary of the city (population 8,679 per the 2010 census). The monitoring site is in a residential area 0.6 miles southwest of the refinery. Although the prevailing winds in the area are from the southwest, northeast winds can transport H$_2$S emissions from the refinery over the populated area of the town.
## Rodeo Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter code</th>
<th>H2S, 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter code</td>
<td>42402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
<td>SPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>TECO 43i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
<td>020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRM/FEM/ARM/other</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>04/01/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>Every other week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>01/10/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>07/09/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.26 San Carlos Airport (II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Information for San Carlos Airport (II)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To better assess lead emissions and possible public exposure to lead in the ambient air near general aviation airports, the EPA selected 15 airports from across the nation (see 40 CFR 58 Appendix D 4.5(a)(iii)). San Carlos Airport was one of the 15 airports chosen by EPA for required TSP-lead monitoring due to expected lead emissions from piston engine aircraft utilizing this airport.

For these required airport lead monitoring sites, if the rolling three-month average exceeds 50% of the 0.15 µg/m³ NAAQS, then the site will continue to operate. If concentrations are consistently below 50% of the NAAQS, monitoring agencies may request a waiver for EPA approval to discontinue airport lead monitoring.

Lead monitoring at the San Carlos II site (both primary and collocated) started on March 25, 2015. The original San Carlos Airport I site was inappropriately sited and had to be moved because it violated FAA air space restrictions. This new site has a different AQS site ID (06-081-2004) than the original San Carlos Airport I site because the new site is about 120 meters to the southeast and farther away from the aircraft run-up area. Three-month rolling averages during 2015 and 2016 at this site ranged from 0.016 µg/m³ to 0.025 µg/m³.

As of Tuesday, April 11, 2017, the TSP-Pb monitoring at the San Carlos Airport II monitoring site has been discontinued due to circumstances beyond the Air District’s control. The Air District notified EPA of the discontinuation of data collection on April 13, 2017. See Sections 2.2.9 and 2.4 for more details.

The Air District will continue to work with EPA to find a suitable alternative.
## San Carlos Airport (II) Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>Lead (TSP), 3</th>
<th>Lead (TSP), 5</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>NAAQS Comparison &amp; Research</td>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Source Oriented</td>
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<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
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<td>Collecting Agency</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Spatial scale</td>
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<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
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<td>1:12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
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<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>&gt; 30</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<td>Dates of semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY, MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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### Station Information for San Francisco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
<td>37.765946, -122.399044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>One-story commercial building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>10 Arkansas St, Suite N, San Francisco, CA 94107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</td>
<td>16th St: 32 Arkansas St: 17 Interstate 280: 300 U.S. Highway 101: 504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.

| Groundcover                  | Paved                                      |
| Statistical Area             | San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA         |

Although the sea breeze usually keeps pollution levels low, light wind conditions can result in high levels of ozone precursors or particulates due to the large number of sources in San Francisco. The east side of the city was selected for air monitoring because it is densely populated (including many daytime visitors and commuters), has some industry, and, as a transportation hub, has generally higher traffic volume. The site is located near the fringe of the central business district, in an area of light industry that is close to a residential area and two major freeways.

Ozone and NO/NO\(_2\) are measured to monitor population exposure to these pollutants, and because this is a source area for ozone precursors. Carbon monoxide is measured due to high traffic volume. PM\(_{10}\) and PM\(_{2.5}\) are measured due to stagnant days, surface-based inversions, and heavy vehicular traffic can cause elevated PM levels.

PM\(_{10}\) monitoring was changed from 1:6 to 1:12 sampling effective January 1, 2013 to accommodate limited resources. Because the Bay Area is well above the minimum monitoring requirements for PM\(_{10}\), EPA approved this decrease in sampling frequency as well as converting these PM\(_{10}\) monitors from SLAMS to SPMs. Therefore, this monitor is no longer counted in PM\(_{10}\) minimum monitoring requirements.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at San Francisco by both the Air District and CARB on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed by their respective laboratories. Carbonyls and metals are also sampled by CARB on the same 1:12 schedule. Details about the CARB toxics monitoring program can be found at [http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/toxics.htm](http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/toxics.htm).
Information about toxics monitoring by the Air District can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

During the most recent three years, there were 21 exceedances of the 24-hour National PM$_{2.5}$ standard and no exceedances of the national standards for ozone, PM$_{10}$, NO$_2$ or CO.
## San Francisco Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
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<th>CO, 1</th>
<th>NO2, 1</th>
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<td>42601 / 42602</td>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
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<td>TECO 48i</td>
<td>TECO 42i</td>
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<td>074</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
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<tr>
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<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&gt;1</td>
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<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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### San Francisco Monitor Information

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<td>Xontech 910</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<td>None</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>Quarterly</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>02/06/2018, 05/09/2018</td>
<td>08/07/2018, 11/07/2018</td>
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### Station Information for San Jose – Jackson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AQS ID</th>
<th>06-085-0005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
<td>37.348497, -121.894898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>158 E. Jackson St, San Jose, CA 95112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</td>
<td>Jackson St: 15  4th St: 35</td>
</tr>
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<td>Traffic count (AADT, year)</td>
<td>Jackson St: 5,992 (2007)  4th St: 7,300 (2014)  Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
<td>Paved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CBSA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The San Jose air monitoring site is in the center of northern Santa Clara Valley, in a commercial and residential part of downtown San Jose. This area is encircled by major freeways with an international airport 1.5 miles to the northwest.

Ozone precursors emitted within the central San Francisco Bay Area are often carried into the San Jose area by the prevailing northwesterly winds. The northern half of the Santa Clara Valley is densely populated, and the associated activities of the residents also add significant pollutant emissions into the air. The air quality in this location is representative of a large part of the valley due to the diurnal up-valley and down-valley air flow, which mixes the pollutants throughout the valley.

NO/NO₂ and ozone are monitored because of the large amount of ozone precursor emissions near the area as well as from upwind areas. Carbon monoxide is measured because of the significant traffic volume in the area. PM₁₀ and PM₂.₅ are monitored because light winds combined with surface-based inversions within the valley during winter months can cause elevated particulate levels.

The San Jose – Jackson station was approved by EPA as an NCore multi-pollutant monitoring station on October 30, 2009 and NCore air monitoring began on January 1, 2011. NCore sites must measure, at a minimum, PM₂.₅ using both continuous and filter-based samplers, speciated PM₂.₅, PM₁₀-₂.₅, O₃, SO₂, CO, NO/NOₓ, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, and ambient temperature. More information about the NCore program is included in Section 5.3. In March 2014, the Air District requested a waiver (see APPENDIX F) to discontinue NOₓ monitoring for the NCore program because
2011-2013 data showed an insignificant statistical difference between NO\textsubscript{x} and NO\textsubscript{y}. Similar findings are shown using the 2014-2015 data. The EPA approved this request (see APPENDIX F). As part of the approval and the new requirements for the PAMS, the Air District is planning to monitor NO\textsubscript{y} at Livermore in 2019.

Gaseous VOC toxic compounds, carbonyls, PAHs, and metals are sampled on a 1:6 schedule as part of the NATTS program through June 30, 2018. The Air District laboratory analyzes samples for VOCs and carbonyls, the EPA national contract laboratory, currently ERG, analyzes samples for PAH’s and PM\textsubscript{10} metals. The Air District left the NATTS program on July 1, 2018. CARB also does sampling for VOC toxic compounds, carbonyls, and metals at San Jose but on a 1:12 schedule with the analysis done by the CARB laboratory. More information about CARB toxics monitoring can be found at: https://www.arb.ca.gov/aagm/toxics.htm. Information about toxics monitoring by the Air District can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded four exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard, 21 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM\textsubscript{2.5} standard, and one exceedance of the national 24-hour PM\textsubscript{10} standard. No exceedances of the national standards for NO\textsubscript{2}, SO\textsubscript{2}, or CO were measured during the last three years.
### San Jose – Jackson Monitor Information

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<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
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<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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*a Trace level instruments required for CO and SO2 at NCore sites.*
San Jose – Jackson Monitor Information

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>NO$_2$, 2</th>
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<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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a The EPA approved the waiver to shut down NO$_y$ monitor as required by the NCore program (see APPENDIX F). Under this approval, the Air District is planning to measure NO$_y$ at as part of the new PAMS requirement at Livermore in 2019.
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<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>03/28/2018, 05/31/2018</td>
<td>03/28/2018, 05/31/2018</td>
<td>03/28/2018, 05/31/2018</td>
<td>03/26/2018, 05/30/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a PM2.5 POC 1 was the primary sampler from October 2002 through September 2012 and was changed to be the collocated sampler after October 1, 2012 when PM2.5 POC 3 became operational as the primary monitor.
4.29 San Jose – Knox (near-road)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Information for San Jose – Knox</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQS ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic count (AADT, year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Air District is monitoring pollutants at this site because it has the fourth highest Fleet Equivalent AADT (FE-AADT) in Santa Clara County. Road segments with higher FE-AADT values in Santa Clara County did not meet EPA siting requirements for monitoring (either the roadway was elevated or was otherwise in an unsafe location).

This site is monitoring NO/NO\textsubscript{2}, CO, PM\textsubscript{2.5}, Ultrafine Particulate Matter (UFP), black carbon (BC) and toxics. Toxics sampling began on August 15, 2014. Monitoring for all other parameters began on September 1, 2014. The site is located with the city of San Jose, which is the largest city in the Bay Area with a population of 945,942 according to the 2010 census.

Toxic compounds are determined from canister samples taken at San Jose – Knox on a 1:12 schedule and later analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

PM\textsubscript{2.5} monitoring at this site is considered representative of area-wide concentrations within this major metropolitan region.

The site type for NO/NO\textsubscript{2}, CO, and PM\textsubscript{2.5} in AQS and in the accompanying tables is source oriented and population oriented based on the similarity in pollutant concentration with other nearby measurements. The site is within 0.25 miles of residential and commercial areas in San Jose.
During the most recent three years, this site recorded 23 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ standard. No exceedances of the national standards for NO$_2$ were measured during the last three years.
San Jose – Knox Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>NO2, 1</th>
<th>CO, 1</th>
<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
<th>BC, 1</th>
<th>Toxics, 3</th>
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<td>Primary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parameter code</td>
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<td>42101</td>
<td>88101</td>
<td>84313</td>
<td>See toxics section</td>
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<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>Public Information</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>Source Impact &amp; Population Oriented</td>
<td>Source Impact &amp; Population Oriented</td>
<td>Source Impact</td>
<td>Population Oriented</td>
</tr>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>SPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Near Road</td>
<td>Near Road</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>TECO 42i</td>
<td>TECO 48i</td>
<td>Met One FEM BAM 1020</td>
<td>Teledyne API AE-633</td>
<td>Xontech 910A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
<td>074</td>
<td>054</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
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<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>1:12</td>
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<td>Sampling season</td>
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<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01-12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Bi-weekly</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dates of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>06/12/2018</td>
<td>06/12/2018</td>
<td>12/12/2018</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>02/27/2018</td>
<td>06/11/2018</td>
<td>09/04/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Due to siting logistics constraints and in an effort to meet the objective of characterizing near-road emissions in the best segment in this MSA, the San Jose – Knox site was chosen even though the distance to the closest tree is less than 10 meters. Region 9 EPA
was involved in the development of this site, were aware of the tree placement, and concurred on the siting choice, approving this site as meeting the requirements for near-road monitoring.

### 4.30 San Martin

| **Station Information for San Martin** |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| **AQS ID**              | 06-085-2006              |
| **GPS coordinates**     | 37.079379, -121.600031   |
| **Location**            | Air monitoring shelter next to maintenance shed |
| **Address**             | 13030 Murphy Ave, San Martin, CA 95046 |
| **County**              | Santa Clara              |
| **Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)** | Murphy Ave: 57  
US Highway 101: 455  
Monterey Rd: 561  
San Martin Ave: 931 |
| **Traffic count (AADT, year)** | Murphy Ave: 680 (2015)  
Monterey Rd: 17,620 (2015)  
San Martin Ave: 9,380 (2015)  
Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data. |
| **Groundcover**         | Vegetative               |
| **Statistical Area**    | San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CBSA |

San Martin was chosen for monitoring ozone because earlier field measurements showed this area to have the highest ozone concentrations in the Santa Clara Valley. Prevailing winds transport ozone and ozone precursors down the valley from the densely populated San Jose area as well as the surrounding San Francisco Bay. Because ozone is formed by a chemical reaction between organic and nitrogen oxide gases in the presence of sunlight, the highest ozone concentrations are usually observed tens of miles downwind from the highest concentration of emission sources (freeways, power generating facilities, etc.) because the reactions involving the organic gases are relatively slow.

San Martin is in an agricultural area at the south end of the Santa Clara Valley approximately 24 miles southeast of downtown San Jose and is a Census Designated Place (CDP) with a population of 7,027 based on the 2010 census. The monitoring site is located at the South County Airport, in the center of the valley and about 0.3 miles west of U.S. Highway 101.
During the most recent three years, this site recorded five exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard.
**San Martin Monitor Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>O3, 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary/QA Collocated/Other</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter code</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
<td>Highest Conc. &amp; Population Oriented &amp; Regional Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>TECO 49i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
<td>047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRM/FEM/ARM/other</td>
<td>FEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>04/30/1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>04/01-11/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
<td>&gt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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### 4.31 San Pablo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Station Information for San Pablo</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AQS ID</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GPS coordinates</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic count (AADT, year)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundcover</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Area</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

San Pablo, with a population of 29,139 according to the 2010 census, was chosen for air monitoring because the city is in the most populated portion of western Contra Costa County. San Pablo is almost surrounded by the city of Richmond with a population of 103,701. This area of the county has heavy industry, high traffic volume including two major freeways, and is close to the Chevron refinery. Ozone and NO/NO\(_2\) are measured because the area is downwind of the central San Francisco Bay Area, which is a large source of ozone precursor emissions. Carbon monoxide is measured due to the high traffic volume in the area. \(\text{SO}_2\) is measured because the site is 1.2 miles downwind of the Chevron refinery, which can be a significant source of \(\text{SO}_2\) emissions. PM\(_{2.5}\) and PM\(_{10}\) are measured because stagnant days in the fall and winter can result in elevated particulate levels. On October 19, 2016, a collocated PM\(_{10}\) monitor was added to the site for quality assurance purpose.

A PM\(_{2.5}\) continuous FEM began operation on December 12, 2012. The monitor is classified as middle scale based on its distance from the roadway and nearby traffic volume. The Air District considers this monitor to be comparable to the NAAQS because the monitor is representative of area-wide PM\(_{2.5}\) concentrations.

The monitoring scale for ozone is middle scale. Following an EPA Region 9 review of the distance between the gaseous probe and the roadway, and the corresponding traffic count, EPA Region 9 suggested this monitor be changed from SLAMS to SPM and the Air District agreed to the change. Consequently, this monitor cannot be used toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements for ozone.
VOC toxic compounds are sampled at San Pablo on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

During the most recent three years this site recorded 23 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ standard, two national 8-hour ozone standard, and one exceedance of the national 24-hour PM$_{10}$ standard. No national exceedances of the national standards for NO$_2$, SO$_2$, or CO were measured during the past three years.
## San Pablo Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
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<th>CO, 1</th>
<th>NO2, 1</th>
<th>SO2, 1</th>
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<td>Public Information</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Impact</td>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>TECO 48i</td>
<td>TECO 42i</td>
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<td>Method code</td>
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<td>FRM</td>
<td>FRM</td>
<td>FEM</td>
</tr>
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<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
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<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>None</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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## San Pablo Monitor Information

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<tr>
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<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
<th>Toxics, 3</th>
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<td>Met One FEM BAM 1020</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
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<td>1:12</td>
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<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>&gt;50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Glass</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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4.3.2 San Rafael

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Station Information for San Rafael</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AQS ID</strong></td>
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<td><strong>GPS coordinates</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance to road (metres)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic count (AADT, year)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundcover</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Area</strong></td>
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</table>

San Rafael was chosen for air monitoring because it is the largest city in Marin County with a population of 57,713 according to the 2010 census. The city’s climate and air quality are representative of that found throughout the populous eastern side of the county. Afternoon sea breezes typically keep pollution levels low. However, when the sea breeze is absent, local sources can cause elevated pollution levels.

The monitoring site is located at a commercial building about a block east of U.S. Highway 101 and near major highway access ramps. It is 0.5 miles east of the downtown San Rafael business district. There is no industrial activity in the immediate area. O3 and NO/NO2 are measured to monitor general population exposure to these pollutants. Carbon monoxide and PM10 are measured because the site is close to a major transportation corridor. PM2.5 is measured because light winds combined with wood burning, vehicular traffic, and surfaced-based inversions during winter can cause elevated particulate concentrations.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at San Rafael on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

The monitoring scale for ozone is middle scale. Following an EPA Region 9 review of the distance between the gaseous probe and the roadway, and the corresponding traffic count, EPA Region 9 suggested this monitor be changed from SLAMS to SPM and the Air District agreed to the change. Consequently, this monitor cannot be used toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements for ozone.
The PM$_{2.5}$ continuous FEM that has operated since 2009 was classified as middle scale based on its distance from the roadway and nearby traffic volume. The Air District considers this monitor to be comparable to the NAAQS because the monitor is representative of area-wide PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations.

During the most recent three years this site recorded 21 exceedances of the national 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ standard and one exceedance of the national 24-hour PM$_{10}$ standard. No exceedances of the national standards for O$_3$, NO$_2$, or CO were recorded during the past three years.
San Rafael Monitor Information

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<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>Sampling season</td>
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<tr>
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<td>H Dist = 23° V Dist above probe = 17</td>
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<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Every other day</td>
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</table>

a The “obstruction not on the roof” is between zero degrees (north) and 40 degrees (northeast) leaving greater than 270 degrees of unobstructed airflow. The prevailing winds are from the south and lay within the unobstructed arc.
## San Rafael Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
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<th>PM2.5, 3</th>
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<td>Research</td>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>SPM</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
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<td>&gt;2</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>H Dist = 25&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Bi-weekly</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of two semi-annual flow rate audits conducted in the past calendar year for PM monitors (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>03/07/2018, 05/24/2018, 09/13/2018, 12/19/2018</td>
<td>03/07/2018, 05/24/2018, 09/13/2018, 09/24/2018, 12/19/2018</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> The "obstruction not on the roof" is between zero degrees (north) and 40 degrees (northeast) leaving greater than 270 degrees of unobstructed airflow. The prevailing winds are from the south and lay within the unobstructed arc.
## 4.33 San Ramon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Information for San Ramon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AQS ID</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GPS coordinates</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)** | Alcosta Blvd: 300  
Pine Valley Rd: 100  
Estero Dr: 250  
Del Mar Dr: 350 |
Pine Valley Rd: <500 (est. 2012)  
Estero Dr: <500 (est. 2012)  
Del Mar Dr: <500 (est. 2012)  
Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data. |
| **Groundcover** | Gravel |
| **Statistical Area** | San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward CBSA |

San Ramon is also a population-oriented monitoring site, as the city has a population of 72,148 according to the 2010 census. The site is located along the I-680 corridor, which connects the Livermore Valley with the San Ramon Valley and other major cities of Contra Costa County.

During summer, localized north winds can be channeled southward from Concord and Walnut Creek along the I-680 corridor and pass through San Ramon before turning eastward into the Livermore Valley. Consequently, ozone and NO/NO\textsubscript{2} are measured at San Ramon in support of the Bay Area Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) program. Additionally, hourly speciated hydrocarbons are measured using a gas chromatograph analyzer for the PAMS program. A full description of the PAMS program can be found in the PAMS section of this document. In late 2013, the Air District decided to not operate the NO\textsubscript{x} monitor during winter.

The Air District chooses to operate all monitors at this site as PAMS-like sites that meet both Appendix E and Appendix A as allowed under Part 58.11(d). In operation for more than 24 months, these monitors are eligible for NAAQS comparison, but will continue as SPMs and not contribute to minimum monitoring design requirements.
During the most recent three years, this site recorded five exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard. During the same period, no exceedances of the national NO\textsubscript{2} standard have been measured.
## San Ramon Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>O3, 1</th>
<th>NO2, 1</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Primary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parameter code</td>
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<td>42601 / 42602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic monitoring objective(s)</td>
<td>Research, NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
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<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<td>SPM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>Unofficial PAMS</td>
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<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
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<td>TECO 42i</td>
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<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
<td>047</td>
<td>074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRM/FEM/ARM/other</td>
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<td>FRM</td>
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<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
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<td>Continuous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>04/01 – 11/30</td>
<td>01/01-11/30 in 2013</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>04/01-11/30 since 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&gt;1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12/13/2018</td>
<td>12/13/2018</td>
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4.34 Sebastopol

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Distance to road from gaseous probe (meters)** | Morris St.: 80  
Highway 12: 70 |
| **Traffic count (AADT, year)** | Morris St.: 1,120 (2018)  
Highway 12: 56,000 (2017)  
Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data. |
| **Groundcover**       | Paved |
| **Statistical Area**  | Santa Rosa CBSA |

Sebastopol’s population was 7,379 according to the 2010 census. The city’s climate is strongly influenced by the Pacific Ocean and the marine air flow is expected to keep pollution levels low.

There are no industrial sources in the immediate area. Ozone and NO/NO\textsubscript{2} are measured to monitor general population exposure to these pollutants. Carbon monoxide is measured because of the local urban traffic volume and proximity to the State Routes 12 and 116 corridors, which connect Sebastopol to surrounding rural portions of Sonoma County, a region known as West County, which has a population of up to 50,000 residents. PM\textsubscript{2.5} is measured because light winds combined with wood burning, vehicular traffic, and surface-based inversions in winter can cause elevated particulate concentrations.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

During the past three years, this site recorded one national 8-hour ozone exceedance and 17 national 24-hour PM\textsubscript{2.5} standard. No exceedances of the national standards for NO\textsubscript{2}, or CO since opening in January 2014.
### Sebastopol Monitor Information

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>O3, 1</th>
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<th>NO2, 1</th>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>Primary</td>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
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<td>Site type(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor type(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instrument manufacturer and model</td>
<td>TECO 49i</td>
<td>TECO 48i</td>
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<tr>
<td>Method code</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRM/FEM/ARM/other</td>
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<td>FRM</td>
<td>FRM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collecting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor start date</td>
<td>01/09/2014</td>
<td>01/09/2014</td>
<td>01/09/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Sampling frequency</td>
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<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling season</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Teflon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
<td>Every other day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Annual Performance Evaluation conducted in the past calendar year for gaseous parameters (MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
<td>01/23/2018 08/21/2018</td>
<td>01/23/2018 08/21/2018</td>
<td>01/23/2018 08/21/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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# Sebastopol Monitor Information

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<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spatial scale</td>
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<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
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<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of flow rate verification for PM samplers</td>
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<td>08/21/2018, 11/05/2018</td>
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4.35 Vallejo

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<td><strong>GPS coordinates</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance to road from probe (meters)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic counts data were updated on April 1, 2019 and reflect the latest available data.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundcover</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Area</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Vallejo monitoring site is located in a mixed commercial and residential neighborhood one mile east of downtown and 0.5 miles west of Interstate 80.

Ozone and NO/NO\textsubscript{2} are measured because southerly winds can transport ozone and its precursors into Vallejo from the heavily populated central Bay Area. Easterly winds can transport particulates from the Central Valley through the Carquinez Strait as data has shown this site to be impacted by transport of particulates into Vallejo during winter. Additionally, PM\textsubscript{2.5} can be elevated in Vallejo in winter due to local fireplace burning during nighttime temperature inversions when winds are light. from the Central Valley. Carbon monoxide is measured because Interstate 80 passes through the middle of the urban area east of the monitoring site. SO\textsubscript{2} is measured to monitor general population exposure and because refineries located to the south and east can be significant sources of SO\textsubscript{2}.

A collocated PM\textsubscript{2.5} FEM BAM is operated at Vallejo because this site has one of the highest PM\textsubscript{2.5} design values in the Bay Area.

VOC toxic compounds are sampled at Vallejo on a 1:12 schedule and analyzed in the Air District laboratory. More information about the toxics monitoring program can be found in the Toxics Program section of this report.

During the most recent three years, this site recorded three exceedances of the national 70 ppb 8-hour ozone standard, and 17 exceedances of the national 24-hour
PM$_{2.5}$ standard. No exceedances of the national standards for NO$_2$, SO$_2$, or CO were measured during the last three years.

### Vallejo Monitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant, POC</th>
<th>O$_3$, 1</th>
<th>CO, 1</th>
<th>NO$_2$, 1</th>
<th>SO$_2$, 1</th>
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<td>42101</td>
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<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
<td>NAAQS comparison</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
<td>Population Oriented &amp; Source Impact</td>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
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<td>Network affiliation(s)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>TECO 48i</td>
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<td>060</td>
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<td>FRM</td>
<td>FRM</td>
<td>FEM</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
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<td>&gt;1</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
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<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
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<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM$_{2.5}$?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Every other day</td>
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<td>05/01/2018 11/01/2018</td>
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### Vallejo Monitor Information

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<td>88101</td>
<td>88502 (pm mass) – many others see SASS section</td>
<td>See toxics section</td>
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<td>Research</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>Population Oriented</td>
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<td>SLAMS</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analytical Lab</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Agency</td>
<td>Air District</td>
<td>Air District</td>
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<td>Air District</td>
</tr>
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<td>1:12</td>
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<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 - 12/31</td>
<td>01/01 – 12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe height (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from supporting structure (meters)</td>
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<td>None</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from obstructions not on roof (meters). Include horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (meters).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from trees (meters)</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between furnaces or incinerator flue (meters)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (meters)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low volume PM instruments (flow rate &lt; 200 liters/minute) is any PM instrument within 1m of the LoVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instruments(s).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For high volume PM instrument (flow rate &gt; 200 liters/minute), is any PM instrument within 2m of the HiVol? If yes, please list distance (meters) and instrument(s).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted airflow (degrees)</td>
<td>360</td>
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<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probe material for reactive gases</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence time for reactive gases (seconds)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will there be changes within the next 18 months?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5?</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>04/30/2018</td>
<td>08/09/2018</td>
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</table>

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5. SPECIAL MONITORING PROGRAMS CONDUCTED IN 2018
5.1 Meteorology Program

The Air District operates a meteorological monitoring program to provide measurements of ambient meteorological parameters to meet the requirements of many programs within the Air District. Air District programs using meteorological data are: air quality forecasting, photochemical modeling, source modeling, and data analysis. To obtain high quality data to be used for regulatory applications, the Air District considers EPA recommendations for siting, instrumentation, data accuracy, and quality assurance.

The placement of meteorological stations depends on the use of the data. Sites chosen for air quality forecasting are located in areas that show the general wind and temperature patterns within the Air District. Photochemical modeling sites are chosen to show boundary conditions, general conditions, and upper air meteorological conditions. Source modeling sites are chosen to be representative of the source and receptor domain to be modeled. Sites used for data analysis are usually located near high pollution areas to determine the trajectories between source areas and downwind high concentration areas, as well as the general atmospheric conditions occurring during pollution episodes.

Because most Air District air monitoring stations are in urban or suburban neighborhoods where multistory buildings and trees are nearby, it is not possible to place meteorological systems at all Air District air monitoring stations that meet EPA meteorological siting recommendations. EPA recommends that wind systems be located at a height of 10 meters or at plume height if the use is source-oriented modeling. In addition, the distance between the wind instrument and any obstruction should be at least 10 times the height of the obstruction.

In 2018, the meteorological network consisted of 20 sites. Figure 5-1 shows their locations. Eight are adjacent to air monitoring stations (Bethel Island, Fairfield, Concord, San Ramon, Vallejo, Livermore, Gilroy, and San Martin). The other air monitoring stations have obstructions to air flow nearby, necessitating placement of the meteorological sites further away. Additionally, to meet forecasting or photochemical modeling needs, some meteorological sites have been placed on ridges or mountain-tops, such as at Chabot and Livermore. Sensors used in the Air District’s meteorological network include wind speed and direction, temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and pressure.

Hourly-averaged data are made available to Air District staff and the public on the Air District’s web page and are archived in the Meteorology and Measurement Division’s database. Each site is visited monthly by Air District staff for a visual inspection of the instrumentation. A technician visits the site to correct problems. Data are also
reviewed on an ongoing basis by Air District meteorologists producing daily air quality forecasts for the Bay Area.

Data recorded at airports, oil refineries, sewage treatment plants, universities, and private companies are included in the Meteorology and Measurement Division meteorological database if they meet EPA recommended siting and maintenance specifications. If requested by facilities, Air District staff will advise where to place meteorological stations and how to maintain the sensors to be used for regulatory purposes.
Figure 5-1. Map of Air District Meteorological Monitoring Sites in 2018
5.2 National Air Toxics Trends Station (NATTS) at San Jose

EPA established the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) network in 2003. The program was created to improve national toxics monitoring with the goal of identifying toxics trends in urban and rural settings in the United States. EPA and the Air District agreed to include San Jose Jackson in the NATTS network because San Jose is the largest city in Northern California with a 2010 population of 945,942 and the San Jose air monitoring station has long data record (since 1991). The Air District began operating a NATTS site at the San Jose Jackson air monitoring station on January 1, 2003, with samples taken on a 1:6 schedule through June 30, 2018. Starting July 1, 2018, air toxics monitoring at San Jose is no longer part of the NATTS program.

5.2.1 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Measurements

NATTS pollutants can be grouped into four categories: hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), continuous measurements, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and metals. In 2018, the NATTS program required 18 compounds to be measured, as listed in Table 5-1. These compounds were selected for analysis based on toxicity, available measurement methods, measurement cost, correlation with other important HAPs, and expected concentration levels. Hexavalent chromium was the only required NATTS airborne toxic compound that the Air District did not directly measure, because the current sampling methodology allows significant deterioration of the compound before the analysis can be performed. Chromium is measured instead as an estimate of hexavalent chromium concentrations. In the future, the Air District may sample for hexavalent chromium on a regular basis at this or other locations when better sampling techniques are developed.

Table 5-1. List of the 18 NATTS HAPs Monitored by the Air District in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Air Pollutant or Species</th>
<th>Parameter Code</th>
<th>Method Code</th>
<th>Year NATTS Measurements Began</th>
<th>Parameter Type</th>
<th>Sample Source (24-hr Period)</th>
<th>Analyzing Lab</th>
<th>Analysis Equipment</th>
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<tr>
<td>1, 3 Butadiene</td>
<td>43218</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>SUMMA canister</td>
<td>BAAQMD</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
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<td>Benzene</td>
<td>45201</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>SUMMA canister</td>
<td>BAAQMD</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon tetrachloride</td>
<td>43804</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>SUMMA canister</td>
<td>BAAQMD</td>
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<td>Chloroform</td>
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<td>VOC</td>
<td>SUMMA canister</td>
<td>BAAQMD</td>
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<td>Tetrachloroethylene</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>SUMMA canister</td>
<td>BAAQMD</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
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<td>Vinyl Chloride</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>SUMMA canister</td>
<td>BAAQMD</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
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<td>Formaldehyde</td>
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<td>202</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Carbonyl</td>
<td>Cartridge</td>
<td>BAAQMD</td>
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<td>Hazardous Air Pollutant or Species</td>
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<td>Method Code</td>
<td>Year NATTS Measurements Began</td>
<td>Parameter Type</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>PAH</td>
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<td>PM&lt;sub&gt;10&lt;/sub&gt; Lo-Vol Teflon filter</td>
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<td>ICPMS</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<td>907</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>PM&lt;sub&gt;10&lt;/sub&gt; Lo-Vol Teflon filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>ICPMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>85129</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>PM&lt;sub&gt;10&lt;/sub&gt; Lo-Vol Teflon filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>ICPMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>85132</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>PM&lt;sub&gt;10&lt;/sub&gt; Lo-Vol Teflon filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>ICPMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>85136</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>PM&lt;sub&gt;10&lt;/sub&gt; Lo-Vol Teflon filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>ICPMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Chromium is measured as an estimate of hexavalent chromium.

Emission sources of the NATTS HAPs:

- Benzene and 1, 3 butadiene are emitted by mobile sources (cars and trucks).
- Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, and trichloroethylene are used for cleaning, but Air District regulations have significantly reduced their use.
- Chloroform is produced in the chlorination of water.
- Vinyl chloride is emitted by discharge of exhaust gases from factories that manufacture or process vinyl chloride, plastics, and vinyl products as well as waste of mentioned products.
- Formaldehyde and acetaldehyde are formed during combustion processes. Formaldehyde is also created during the manufacture of some building materials and household products, and continues to off gas after manufacturing.
- Arsenic compounds originate from soil and the smelting of metals.
- Nickel and cadmium compounds are naturally found in some soils and can be emitted from fossil fuel combustion, cement manufacturing, and electroplating. Also, cadmium comes from tire wear.
- Manganese compounds naturally occur in some soils and can be emitted from steel plants, power plants, and coke ovens.
- Hexavalent chromium is emitted during chrome plating operations, and is believed to be a byproduct of the cement-making process.

Benzene, 1, 3 butadiene, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, trichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride are collected in canisters using a Xontech 910a or
Xontech 901 sampler. The canister contents are then analyzed in the Air District laboratory using a Gas Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer (GCMS) method TO-15.

Formaldehyde and acetaldehyde (carbonyls) are collected using a cartridge on one sampling channel of a Xontech 924 toxics sampler. In the Air District laboratory, exposed cartridges are analyzed for carbonyls using High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (HPLC) method TO-11.

Benzo(a)pyrene and Naphthalene (two PAH compounds) are collected using a HiVol Polyurethane Foam (PUF) filter and sent to ERG (EPA’s designated contract laboratory) for analysis using GCMS method TO-13.

Metals are collected on a PM$_{10}$ Low Volume Teflon filter and sent to ERG for analysis using Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICPMS).

### 5.2.2 Additional Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Measurements

The PAHs are products of incomplete combustion, and are found primarily in soil, sediment and oily substances, as opposed to in water or air. However, they are also a component of concern in particulate matter in air and have probable human carcinogenic (cancer), mutagenic (genetic mutation), and teratogenic (birth defects) properties.

Between May 2008 and June 2018, the Air District sampled for two PAHs for the NATTS program at San Jose (Benzo(a)pyrene and Naphthalene) as listed in Table 5-1. The PAH compounds are collected on a HiVol Polyurethane Foam (PUF) sampler on the NATTS 1:6 sampling schedule. ERG provided the filter media and did the analysis. Also, ERG provided the Air District with analysis results for 20 additional PAH compounds as listed in Table 5-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Air Pollutant or Species</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Method Code</th>
<th>Year Measurements Began</th>
<th>Sample Source (24-hr Period)</th>
<th>Analyzing Lab</th>
<th>Analysis Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-Fluorenone</td>
<td>17159</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acenaphthene</td>
<td>17147</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acenaphthylene</td>
<td>17148</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracene</td>
<td>17151</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(a)anthracene</td>
<td>17215</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(b)fluoranthene</td>
<td>17220</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Air Pollutant or Species</td>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Method Code</td>
<td>Year Measurements Began</td>
<td>Sample Source (24-hr Period)</td>
<td>Analyzing Lab</td>
<td>Analysis Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(e)pyrene</td>
<td>17224</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(g,h,i)perylene</td>
<td>17237</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(k)fluoranthene</td>
<td>17223</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysene</td>
<td>17208</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronene</td>
<td>17211</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclopenta(cd)pyrene</td>
<td>17160</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene</td>
<td>17231</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoranthene</td>
<td>17201</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorene</td>
<td>17149</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene</td>
<td>17243</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perylene</td>
<td>17212</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenanthrene</td>
<td>17150</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrene</td>
<td>17204</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retene</td>
<td>17158</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hi-Vol Polyurethane filter</td>
<td>ERG</td>
<td>GCMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary NATTS data are available from the EPA’s AirData website at: http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_maps.html. In addition to the NATTS analyses discussed in this section, the Air District also samples for other toxics compounds at San Jose. These are discussed in the National Air Toxics Trends Station (NATTS) at San Jose section of this report.
5.3 NCore Program

In October 2006 the EPA revised 40 CFR Parts 53 and 58 to enhance ambient air quality monitoring to improve air quality measurements. One significant revision was the requirement to establish National Core (NCore) multi-pollutant monitoring stations. These stations provide data on several pollutants at lower detection limits and replace the National Air Monitoring Station (NAMS) networks that previously existed. NCore stations are also used to monitor trends of pollutants already in attainment. EPA recognized that pollutants already in attainment, and likely to remain so, did not need to be measured at all sites in a monitoring network. NCore stations are located in areas that represent the highest pollution levels for both attainment and non-attainment pollutants within an agency’s boundaries. By reducing the number of monitors needed in a network, agencies can allocate scarce resources to other monitoring programs.

NCore stations are intended to:

- Report data to the public in a timely manner through AirNow, air quality forecasting, and other public reporting mechanisms.
- Support development of emissions control strategies through air quality model evaluation and other observational methods.
- Track long-term trends for accountability of emissions control programs and health assessments that contribute to ongoing reviews and attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
- Support scientific studies ranging across technological, health, and atmospheric disciplines including ecosystem assessments.

EPA designed the NCore network to have a mixture of urban and rural sites. In Northern California, EPA desired a monitoring station that would represent a large urban area. Recommendations for locating NCore urban sites are found in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, and other EPA publications:

- Urban NCore stations are to be located at neighborhood or urban scale to provide representative exposure levels throughout the metropolitan area population.
- Urban NCore stations should be located where significant pollution levels exist.
- Population oriented monitoring is highly recommended.
- No biasing local pollutant emission sources should be within 500 meters at urban stations.
Collocation with other network programs (such as NATTS, CSN, CASTNET, IMPROVE, NADP, PAMS) is encouraged.

Siting of monitors at NCore sites must meet SLAMS requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 58.

EPA and the Air District cooperatively agreed to establish the Northern California NCore station in San Jose effective January 1, 2011. San Jose was chosen as the NCore site because it is the city with largest population in the Bay Area with nearly one million residents based on 2010 census data. Exceedances of both the ozone and 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ national standards have been measured in San Jose. Consequently, operating an NCore station in the San Jose area meets the requirement of being in an urban area with significant air pollution problems.

San Jose is located in the southern part of the Bay Area, and lies within the Santa Clara Valley. Wind patterns in the Santa Clara Valley are influenced greatly by the terrain, resulting in a prevailing flow roughly parallel to the valley's northwest-southeast orientation. During the daytime a sea breeze commonly carries pollutants from San Francisco, San Mateo, and Alameda counties southward into the Santa Clara Valley, while a drainage flow carrying pollutants toward the bay, in the opposite direction, occurs during the nighttime hours. This diurnal up valley and down valley air flow mixes pollutants throughout the valley, making San Jose representative of a large part of the Bay Area.

The monitoring objective for the current San Jose air quality monitoring station is population exposure. Monitoring at a population-oriented station is intended to represent air quality levels over a large area having a high population density. Consequently, the site cannot be too close to large emission sources such as industrial sources or highways, and the surrounding land use should be relatively uniform. EPA has defined neighborhood or urban scale as the appropriate area of representativeness for population-oriented monitoring. Neighborhood scale has dimensions of a 4-km radius around the monitoring station, and urban scale has a 50 km radius. Figure 5-2 shows the location of the current San Jose monitoring station, and a 4-km circle around the site representing a neighborhood scale area.
Figure 5-2. Map showing area of Neighborhood Scale at the San Jose NCore station

The map shows that the current station is in a residential/commercial area of San Jose. The station is located on Jackson Street, 1.6 km northwest of the downtown core. The Air District has operated air monitoring stations at various locations near downtown San Jose since 1968, and the current station has been in operation since 2002. The downtown area is encircled by freeways, but the closest freeway to the air monitoring station is 800 meters to the west-southwest, which is sufficiently distant to prevent vehicular emissions from dominating the general air quality at the San Jose station. San Jose International Airport is 2 to 4 km from the air monitoring station, distant enough that impacts from airport emissions would be relatively low at the monitoring station.
There are no large point sources within 500 meters of the station. The only significant emission sources within a 4-km radius of the San Jose air monitoring station are:

- The Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport, located from 2-4 km NW of the site, is a significant source. The airport averaged 250 commercial and 81 general aviation departures and landings per day in 2015.
- Reed & Graham, Inc. (an asphalt batch plant), located 3.7 km SSW of the site.
- Central Concrete Supply Company, Inc., located 1.9 km SSW of the site.
- San Jose State University Cogeneration Plant, located 2.6 km SSE of the site.

The San Jose Jackson air monitoring station was located to provide air quality data representative of neighborhood scale monitoring. The station currently monitors all criteria pollutants, criteria pollutant precursors, and toxics. In addition to the NCore network, the site is part of the EPA STN network. Starting July 1, 2018, the San Jose Jackson air monitoring station is no longer part of NATTS program.

### 5.3.1 NCore Monitors

Table 5-3 lists the NCore monitors operating at the San Jose Jackson station including the sampling methodology, sampling frequency, and spatial scale. Because ambient concentrations of the criteria pollutants CO and SO\(_2\) are well below the NAAQS at population oriented sites across the U.S., EPA requires NCore sites to use higher sensitivity instruments than conventional instruments for these pollutants (note the use of Trace Level-Enhanced (TLE) type instruments for CO and SO\(_2\)). PM\(_{10-2.5}\) is measured using the difference between measurements of a pair of Partisol-Plus Model 2025 Sequential samplers, with one configured as a PM\(_{2.5}\) sampler and the other configured as a PM\(_{10}\) sampler.

On March 10, 2016, EPA issued a final rule revising monitoring requirements in 40 CFR Part 58. As a result, lead monitoring at NCore sites is not required after April 27, 2016.

In March 2014, the Air District requested a waiver to discontinue NO\(_y\) monitoring at San Jose because the past three years of data showed an insignificant statistical difference between NO\(_x\) and NO\(_y\) (see APPENDIX E) and was approved by the EPA (see APPENDIX F). Under this approval, the District plans to monitor NO\(_y\) at Livermore by July 31, 2019 and this site will become the official PAMS site in the Bay Area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitor Type</th>
<th>Sampling Method</th>
<th>Sampling Frequency</th>
<th>Spatial Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO) trace level</td>
<td>TECO 48i TLE</td>
<td>Continuously</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (O₃)</td>
<td>TECO 49i</td>
<td>Continuously</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) trace level</td>
<td>TECO 43i TLE</td>
<td>Continuously</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM₂.₅ – filter-based FRM</td>
<td>Partisol-Plus 2025 w/VSCC</td>
<td>1:3</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM₂.₅ – continuous FEM</td>
<td>Met One FEM BAM 1020</td>
<td>Continuously</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM₂.₅ Speciation</td>
<td>Met One SASS</td>
<td>1:3</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Reactive Nitrogen (NOₓ)</td>
<td>API 200EU/NOy</td>
<td>Continuously</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric Oxide (NO) from NOₓ monitor</td>
<td>API 200EU/NOy</td>
<td>Continuously</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM₁₀⁻₂.₅</td>
<td>Partisol-Plus 2025 Sequential PM₁₀⁻₂.₅ Air Sampler Pair</td>
<td>1:3</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteorological</td>
<td>EPA approved a waiver to use meteorological data from the San Jose Airport as official data for the NCore site.</td>
<td>Continuously</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.4 Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS)

This section describes the Air District’s unofficial PAMS monitoring during 2018. For a discussion of upcoming changes to the Air District’s PAMS monitoring to meet new EPA requirements under 40 CFR 58, Appendix D, Section 5(a), please see Appendix H.

Based on 40 CFR part 58, Appendix D, State air monitoring agencies are required to begin making PAMS measurements at their NCore location(s) by June 1, 2019. USEPA has indicated that it is working on a proposed rule to extend the start date of PAMS measurements and expects that this proposed rule change will be signed by June 1, 2019. As a result of the delay, the BAAQMD will not begin making PAMS measurements at the Livermore (approved NCore-waiver site location) in 2019, and will work with EPA to begin measurements on or before the final revised start date for this network.

The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments required EPA to promulgate rules for the enhanced monitoring of ozone and its precursors (NO/NO\textsubscript{2} and VOCs) to collect information to address the continued nonattainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone nationwide. Subsequent revisions to EPA’s Air Monitoring regulations, 40 CFR Part 58, required air pollution agencies to establish Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) in ozone nonattainment areas classified as serious, severe, or extreme. The Bay Area is not in any of these categories but is in marginal nonattainment of the ozone NAAQS. However, the Air District chose to voluntarily conduct unofficial-PAMS monitoring to collect data that would improve our understanding of ozone formation in the area, which could be used to improve air quality forecasting and management activities. Monitoring began in 2010 (at Livermore) and in 2012 (at San Ramon).

The objectives of the Bay Area unofficial PAMS program are to:

- Measure air quality improvement progress by tracking ambient concentrations of ozone and ozone precursors.
- Improve photochemical model performance.
- Adjust ozone control strategies.

Traditionally, summertime Bay Area ozone concentrations are highest in the Livermore and Santa Clara Valleys. Meteorological conditions are ideal for ozone formation in these areas when precursor NO/NO\textsubscript{2} and VOCs are present in upwind areas. To better understand the atmospheric chemistry, pollutant concentrations, emission reductions
strategies, and transport, two locations in the Livermore area monitor for ozone and ozone precursors. Each PAMS site has meteorological wind and temperature sensors, as listed in Table 5-4.
Table 5-4. Monitoring start date for PAMS sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Start Date for PAMS Data Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>Air Monitoring</td>
<td>August 1, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meteorology</td>
<td>August 1, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Ramon</td>
<td>Air Monitoring</td>
<td>January 1, 2012 (NO/NO₂)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 1, 2012 (VOC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meteorology</td>
<td>December 14, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Air District’s long-existing Livermore air monitoring station was selected as a PAMS site because Livermore usually has the highest annual number of days exceeding the ozone NAAQS in the Bay Area. The site already had meteorological sensors measuring wind, temperature, and solar radiation; and air monitoring instruments measuring NO/NO₂ and ozone. Speciated VOCs were added to the San Ramon site in 2012. All ozone, NO/NO₂, and VOC data are submitted to EPA’s AQS database.

The San Ramon site is a temporary site operated solely for the unofficial-PAMS program research. The San Ramon PAMS provides information on ozone precursors and ozone formation in the San Ramon Valley that may contribute to ozone concentrations in the Livermore Valley. The two PAMS locations are shown in Figure 5-3.

Figure 5-3. Map of the two PAMS sites in the Livermore Valley
Prior to November 2013, EPA identified 57 organic ozone precursor compounds usually measured at PAMS locations because of their significance in photochemical ozone pollution. On November 20, 2013, EPA released a memo (http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/files/ambient/pams/targetlist.pdf) revising the photochemical assessment monitoring station compound target list. The revisions divide the previous list into two categories: priority compounds and optional compounds. In addition, seven new compounds were added to the priority list, for a total of 34 priority compounds and 29 optional compounds.

The Air District measures 56 compounds every hour using a gas chromatograph (GC) instrument. The GC does not analyze for two compounds EPA considers important ozone precursors: formaldehyde and acetone. The Air District determined that it is too costly to measure these compounds hourly. In addition, the GC does not measure the new priority compounds identified in the November 2013 EPA memo, α/β-Pinene, 1,3-Butadiene, benzaldehyde, carbon tetrachloride, ethanol, and tetrachloroethylene. However, the GC does measure two additional compounds not on the EPA target list, 1-hexene and n-dodecane. Table 5-5 below lists the 56 compounds measured by the GC.

Table 5-5. List of speciated hydrocarbons measured by Gas Chromatograph in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Parameter Code</th>
<th>Method Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-dodecane</td>
<td>43141</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethane</td>
<td>43202</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene</td>
<td>43203</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>43204</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene</td>
<td>43205</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetylene</td>
<td>43206</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butane</td>
<td>43212</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutane</td>
<td>43214</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t-2-butene / trans-2-butene</td>
<td>43216</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-2-butene / cis-2-butene</td>
<td>43217</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-pentane</td>
<td>43220</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopentane</td>
<td>43221</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-pentene</td>
<td>43224</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t-2-pentene / trans-2-pentene</td>
<td>43226</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-2-pentene / cis-2-pentene</td>
<td>43227</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-methylpentane</td>
<td>43230</td>
<td>142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Parameter Code</td>
<td>Method Code</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>43231</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-heptane</td>
<td>43232</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-octane</td>
<td>43233</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-nonane</td>
<td>43235</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-decane</td>
<td>43238</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclopentane</td>
<td>43242</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoprene</td>
<td>43243</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2-dimethylbutane</td>
<td>43244</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4-dimethylpentane</td>
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<td>1-2-3-trimethylbenzene</td>
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</table>

The Air district operated the GC at Livermore and San Ramon from April to November in 2018. The ozone and NO/NO\textsubscript{2} operate year-round starting in 2018 at both of these sites.
5.5 PM$_{2.5}$ Chemical Speciation Network (CSN)

In 1997, the EPA established national 24-hour and annual standards for fine particles less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter, known as PM$_{2.5}$, and required each state and local agency to begin ambient monitoring using Federal Reference Method (FRM) samplers. EPA also established a network of chemical speciation monitors to provide information for the development of control strategies in implementation plans and then to track the success of the plans. This monitoring program is known as the Chemical Speciation Network (CSN).

Speciation monitors provide chemical composition of PM$_{2.5}$, which aides in identification of emissions sources. Some CSN sites were designated as long-term trend sites predominately located in large urban areas. Such sites are part of the Speciation Trends Network (STN) to study longer term trends in the chemical composition of PM$_{2.5}$. Other sites in the CSN program are known as CSN supplemental sites.

STN monitoring has the primary objective of defining concentration trends of the elements, ions, and organic and elemental carbon components of PM$_{2.5}$. In January 1999, a PM$_{2.5}$ FRM sampler was installed in San Jose and the first year of data showed exceedances of the national standard. Consequently, EPA requested that a Met One Spiral Ambient Speciation Sampler (SASS) be installed at the San Jose monitoring site (which was located on Fourth Street at the time) as part of the STN program because the site is in a major urban area. The site was relocated to Jackson Street in 2002. The sampler operates 24 hours, from midnight to midnight, and samples are collected on a 1:3 schedule.

In April 2005, the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee supported changes to the EPA PM$_{2.5}$ speciation network to improve comparability with the rural Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) PM$_{2.5}$ carbon concentration data. The EPA process, designed to achieve this comparability, included replacing the carbon sampling method with the IMPROVE carbon Thermal Optical Reflectance (TOR) analysis method instead of the Thermal Optical Transmittance (TOT) method. Additionally, the EPA also requested the manufacturer of the IMPROVE sampler, URG Corporation, to modify the sampler to incorporate mass flow control versus fixed-orifice flow control. This effort resulted in a new instrument called the URG-3000N Sequential Particulate Speciation System. In the Bay Area, the Air District began operating the URG 3000 to collect PM$_{2.5}$ carbon concentrations at San Jose starting on April 1, 2009, while continuing to operate the SASS sampler to collect all the other compounds.

Filters collected by the SASS and URG-3000 samplers are later analyzed using energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence, ion chromatography, and thermal/optical analysis.
techniques to measure metals, anions and cations, and carbon (elemental and organic) components, respectively. The STN filters are analyzed by an EPA national contract laboratory. The sixty-five chemical species measured are listed in Table 5-6, and can be viewed on the EPA’s AirData website at [http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_maps.html](http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_maps.html).

### 5.5.1 BAAQMD Supplemental PM$_{2.5}$ Speciation Network Program

The Air District added SASS samplers to existing air monitoring sites at Vallejo and Livermore in 2008 and at the Oakland West station in 2009. These samplers are not part of the national CSN program but contribute to local monitoring objectives. Vallejo and Livermore were selected for sampling because there was an interest in determining the sources of PM$_{2.5}$ on days that exceed the standard at those sites, since exceedances often occur on days when the air flow is from the Central Valley. These sites may have a different PM$_{2.5}$ composition than at San Jose – Jackson. Oakland West was selected because it is downwind of the Port of Oakland, a major source of diesel particulate matter. The Air District operates these samplers on a 1:6 schedule. Prior to 2015, DRI provided the filters, did the analysis, and submitted the data to AQS; and the filters were also analyzed for palladium, thallium and uranium. Starting with data collected in January 2015, the Air District’s laboratory staff have prepared the filters and performed the analysis.

#### Table 5-6. PM$_{2.5}$ Speciation Measurements at Air District Sites in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Parameter Code at San Jose</th>
<th>Parameter Code at Other Sites</th>
<th>Method Code at San Jose</th>
<th>Method Code at Other Sites</th>
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<tr>
<td>Elemental Carbon Fraction 2 (carbon released at 700ºC in 10% oxygen/90% helium gas)</td>
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<td>814</td>
</tr>
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<td>Elemental Carbon Fraction 3 (carbon released at 800ºC in 10% oxygen/90% helium gas)</td>
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<td>Organic Carbon Fraction 1 (carbon released at 120ºC in helium gas)</td>
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<td>Organic Carbon Fraction 2 (carbon released at 250ºC in helium gas)</td>
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<td>Organic Carbon Fraction 3 (carbon released at 450ºC in helium gas)</td>
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<td>Organic Carbon Fraction 4 (carbon released at 550ºC in helium gas)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Elements measured only at Vallejo, Livermore, and Oakland West.
5.6 Toxics Program

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 required EPA to set emission standards for major sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs). The Act also required EPA to assess the risks to human health from HAPs. As of 2012 EPA had listed 187 compounds as HAPs and are known to cause or are suspected of causing cancer, birth defects, reproduction problems, and other serious illnesses. Exposure time to certain levels of some HAPs can cause difficulty in breathing, nausea, or other illnesses and can even cause death.

Toxic pollutants (HAPs) are emitted daily by industrial and chemical manufacturing processes, commercial activities, refinery operations, gasoline marketing, and motor vehicles within the Bay Area. Ambient concentrations vary by proximity to sources and current meteorological conditions.

The Air District established an ambient air toxics monitoring program with the objectives of:

- Establishing trends and evaluating the effectiveness of HAP reduction strategies.
- Characterizing ambient concentrations in local areas.
- Providing data to support and evaluate dispersion and deposition models.
- Providing data to the scientific community to support studies to reduce uncertainty about the relationships between ambient levels of HAPs, actual human exposure to air toxics, and health effects from such exposures.

Figure 5-4 is a map of the 23 toxics monitoring sites operating in 2018. They are located at existing Air District monitoring stations to measure a wide range of contaminant levels throughout the Bay Area. The sites are generally located in major population centers or downwind of major industrial sources such as refineries. There is also an ambient background site at Fort Cronkhite. The toxics data collected at San Jose are reported to EPA as part of the NATTS program.

Air samples are collected at Air District toxics monitoring sites for a 24-hour period on a 1:12 schedule. At San Jose Jackson, the sampling schedule was on a 1:6 as part of the NATTS program through August 6, 2018 and was changed to a 1:12 starting August 18, 2018 because this site is no longer part of the NATTS program. A 1:12 schedule allows samples to be taken on a different day of the week over the course of months. This is the same schedule EPA and CARB use for their toxics monitoring programs, thereby allowing Bay Area toxics concentrations to be compared to concentrations measured elsewhere across the country.
Gaseous (VOC) toxics are collected in 6-liter SUMMA stainless steel canisters using Xontech 910 samplers. The sampler continuously collects an ambient air sample for 24-hours to ensure capturing transient and intermittent toxic releases. Since 2012, samples have been analyzed using gas chromatography mass spectrometry.
Figure 5-4. Map of Air District Toxics Monitoring Sites in 2018
Both the Air District and CARB have toxic monitoring programs in the Bay Area. CARB conducts toxic monitoring on a 1:12 schedule at two sites: San Francisco and San Jose. CARB supplies the canisters and performs the laboratory analyses, while Air District staff operates the CARB sampler and ships the canisters to CARB. Because the Air District also does toxic monitoring at San Francisco and San Jose, the two sets of data allow calculation of the measurement precision at these sites, and by extrapolation, an estimate of the precision of the toxic measurement program.

For Quality Assurance purposes, once a quarter at San Francisco, an additional canister sample is taken on a scheduled sample day using a collocated sampler. Both samples are analyzed by the Air District laboratory, and the results allow an additional measure of precision. Additionally, at least one canister per month is chosen at random for a second analysis. The results are submitted to AQS for both the San Francisco collocated sample and the randomly selected replicate analysis.

From each canister sample, the Air District laboratory analyzes for the 22 gaseous toxic compounds shown in Table 5-7 from canister samples collected using a gas chromatography mass spectrometry instrument. The compounds selected for analysis were those that had high toxicity or were known to have high emissions in the Bay Area, or a combination of the two. Another consideration was whether the current methodology could accurately detect a compound at reasonable expense, based on previous CARB studies. Some compounds, such as carbon tetrachloride, are measured because their concentration in the ambient air does not change much over time. This is useful because carbon tetrachloride or other similar, stable compounds can be used for quality control purposes. If the measurement of such a control is unusually high or low, there may be a problem in the sampling, transport, storage, or analysis procedures.

Table 5-7. List of Toxic Compounds Measured by the Air District in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Parameter Code</th>
<th>Method Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>43551</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetonitrile</td>
<td>43702</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>43704</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>45201</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carbon tetrachloride</td>
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<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>43803</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>43802</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol</td>
<td>43302</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Parameter Code</td>
<td>Method Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
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<td>Ethylene dibromide</td>
<td>43843</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethylene dichloride</td>
<td>43815</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freon 113</td>
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<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>m/p Xylene</td>
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<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl chloride</td>
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<td>210</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 5.6.1 Additional Toxics Monitoring at San Jose

In addition to the compounds listed in Table 5-7, formaldehyde and acetaldehyde are measured at San Jose on a 1:6 schedule through August 6, 2018 and on a 1:12 schedule starting August 18, 2018. These compounds are highly reactive and cannot be accurately measured using a canister sample. Instead, they are collected on a chemically treated cartridge using a Xontech 924 sampler. Samples are analyzed at the Air District laboratory using High Performance Liquid Chromatography.

Metals are also measured at San Jose. In addition, summary toxics data are available from the EPA’s AirData website at: [http://www.epa.gov/airdata/](http://www.epa.gov/airdata/).
5.7 Greenhouse Gas Fixed-site Network

For the past decade, the governing Board of the Air District has recognized that climate change threatens to degrade air quality and to jeopardize the health and well-being of residents in the San Francisco Bay Area. Aligning itself with California’s greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets (Assembly Bill 32, Senate Bill 32, Executive Order S-3-05), the Air District has set a goal to reduce the region’s GHG emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. Carbon dioxide (CO$_2$) is the dominant source of GHGs in the region accounting for ~91% of the 88 million metric tonnes CO$_2$-equivalent emitted as per the Air District’s regional emissions inventory while methane (CH$_4$) accounts for ~5%.$^1$ To make progress toward the 2050 goal, BAAQMD has developed a 2017 Clean Air Plan$^2$ that establishes the agency’s vision and actions to protect the climate by reducing climate-forcing pollutants and protect public health by reducing air pollution. Key elements of the 2017 Clean Air Plan include developing effective GHG reduction measures, monitoring regional carbon fluxes to ensure reduction measures are effective, and providing information to local, regional, and state partners.

The Air District began a GHG measurement program in 2015 that includes the fixed-site GHG monitoring network described below, and short-term studies using mobile monitoring platform. The objective of this network is to observe ambient concentrations and track trends of CO$_2$, CH$_4$, CO, and water vapor (H$_2$O)$_v$. Other monitoring objectives for this network include:

- quantifying future GHG emission reductions that will be achieved under the 2017 Clean Air Plan,
- educating and informing the public on how the region is contributing to climate change to stress the importance of local action,
- providing measurements and resources to support to climate change research in the region, which may improve our collective understanding of GHG sources and opportunities for reductions,
- evaluating and improving the Air District’s regional GHG emissions inventory, especially for methane, and
- demonstrating measurement programs that other local agencies could deploy or emulate.

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The GHG instruments operated at the four fixed-sites of this network are listed in Table 5-8. The GHG monitors at Bethel Island, Livermore and San Martin are located at the criteria pollutant monitoring sites described earlier in this report. The Bodega Bay site is located at Bodega Marine Lab of University of California Davis, and lies just outside of the Air District’s jurisdictional boundaries.

Table 5-8. Fixed-site GHG Monitoring Network Operated in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Name</th>
<th>Elevation (m above sea level)</th>
<th>GHG Measurements</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bethel Island</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, CO, water vapor (H₂O)</td>
<td>October 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, CO, water vapor (H₂O)</td>
<td>December 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Martin</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, CO, water vapor (H₂O)</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodega Bay</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, CO, water vapor (H₂O)</td>
<td>October 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The location of the four stations has been determined to provide the most likely encapsulation of inflow-outflow wind regimes in the greater San Francisco Bay Area (see Figure 5-5). The Bodega Bay station, located on the coast north of the Golden Gate gap, often receives clean marine inflow from the west-northwest and hence serves as a regional background site. The remaining three stations are located at presumed exit points for Bay Area plumes that may contain well-mixed emissions from upwind local sources. San Martin is located south and generally downwind of San Jose metropolitan area, Livermore is close to the cross section of the eastern edge of the Bay Area with California’s Central Valley, and Bethel Island is located at the mouth of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.
The fixed-site GHG network has been designed to be consistent with protocols of international atmospheric GHG monitoring networks and conforms with accuracy and precision data quality standards set by World Meteorological Organization Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO-GAW) for GHGs. At each of the four sites, measurements are conducted using an in-situ infrared laser-based monitor (Model # G2401; Picarro Inc. Mountain View, USA) operating on principles of Cavity Ringdown Spectroscopy. Concentration time series and diurnal variance plots of validated CH₄, CO₂, and CO data is made available through Air District’s’ GHG data webpage
(http://www.baaqmd.gov/ghgdata).

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Appendices A through G
APPENDIX A. OZONE MONITORING AGREEMENT BETWEEN BAAQMD AND MBUAPCD

June 4, 2014

Mr. Michael J. Gilroy  
Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer  
Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District  
24580 Silver Cloud Court  
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Gilroy:

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District has signed the Ozone monitoring agreement as described in your letter of May 23, 2014 (attached). We will continue to operate the Ozone monitors at San Jose, Los Gatos, Gilroy, and San Martin as stated in your letter. We will advise you well in advance if any of these monitors are shutdown or moved to another location.

Sincerely,

Eric D. Stevenson  
Director, Technical Services Division

Enclosure
May 23, 2014

Mr. Eric D. Stevenson
Director, Technical Services Division
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
939 Ellis Street
San Francisco, CA 94109

Subject: Shared Ozone Monitoring Responsibilities

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

For Ozone monitoring in the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), both of our agencies are required to meet the full minimum monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D, section (2)(c) in the absence of an Ozone monitoring agreement. The Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) currently operates one SLAMS Ozone monitor in this MSA (at Hollister) but two monitors are required. Therefore, MBUAPCD would like this letter to serve as a monitoring agreement between our two agencies.

The MBUAPCD requests BAAQMD reply to this letter confirming agreement to continue operation of the SLAMS Ozone monitors at San Jose, Los Gatos, Gilroy, and San Martin. Both agencies will advise each other if changes to the instruments listed below are planned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AQS#</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>POC</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>San Jose</td>
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<td>44201</td>
<td>047</td>
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<td>44201</td>
<td>047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilroy</td>
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<td>047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Martin</td>
<td>066852006</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollister</td>
<td>065690002</td>
<td>44201</td>
<td>047</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sincerely,

Michael J. Gilroy
Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer
Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District
24580 Silver Cloud Court
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 647-9411
APPENDIX B. APPENDIX B. PM$_{10}$ MONITORING AGREEMENT
BETWEEN BAAQMD AND MBUAPCD

January 14, 2013

Mr. William Chevalier
Supervising Air Monitoring Specialist
Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District
24580 Silver Cloud Court
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Chevalier:

During a recent review of the Annual Network Report for the Bay Area Air Quality
Management District (BAAQMD), EPA Region 9 pointed out that we do not have
a written agreement to share minimum monitoring requirements with neighboring
Air Districts. For PM$_{10}$ monitoring in the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), both of our agencies are required to meet the
full minimum monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D, section
(2)(e) in the absence of a PM$_{10}$ monitoring agreement.

The San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA must have two SLAMS PM$_{10}$ monitors
to meet EPA minimum monitoring requirements. The BAAQMD operates one
SLAMS PM$_{10}$ monitor at San Jose and will continue to operate this instrument
indefinitely.

The BAAQMD requests Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District reply
to this letter confirming agreement to continue operating the SLAMS PM$_{10}$ monitor
at Hollister. As part of the agreement, both agencies will advise each other if
changes to the instruments (as shown below) are planned.

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Method</th>
<th>POC</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Hollister</td>
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<td>122</td>
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</table>

Sincerely,

Eric D. Stevenson
Director, Technical Services Division
APPENDIX C. NO\textsubscript{2} MONITORING AGREEMENT BETWEEN BAAQMD AND MBUAPCD

June 4, 2014

Mr. Michael J. Gilroy
Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer
Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District
24580 Silver Cloud Court
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Gilroy:

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District has signed the NO\textsubscript{2} monitoring agreement as described in your letter of May 23, 2014 (attached). We will continue to operate the NO\textsubscript{2} monitor at San Jose as stated in your letter. We will advise you well in advance if this monitor is shutdown or moved to another location.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Eric D. Stevenson
Director, Technical Services Division

Enclosure
May 23, 2014

Mr. Eric D. Stevenson
Director, Technical Services Division
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
939 Ellis Street
San Francisco, CA 94109

Subject: Shared NO/NO2/NOX Monitoring Responsibilities

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D, section (2)(e), requires air monitoring of oxides of nitrogen to be performed to meet minimum federal requirement for the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) currently does not operate any SLAMS NO$_2$ monitors in this MSA and would like this letter to serve as a monitoring agreement between our two agencies.

The MBUAPCD requests the Bay Area Air Quality Management District reply to this letter confirming agreement to continue operation of the SLAMS NO$_2$ monitor at San Jose and advise MBUAPCD if changes to this instrument are planned.

<table>
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<td>060850005</td>
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Sincerely,

Michael J. Orste
Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer
Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District
24580 Silver Cloud Court
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 647-0411
May 14, 2015

Mr. Michael J. Gilroy
Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer
Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District
24580 Silver Cloud Court
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Gilroy:

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District has signed the shared near-road CO, NO₂, and PM₂.₅ monitoring agreement as described in your letter of May 13, 2015 (attached). We will continue to operate these monitors at the San Jose Knox monitoring site (060850006) as stated in your letter. We will advise you in advance if any of these monitors are shutdown or moved to another location.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Eric D. Stevenson
Director, Meteorology, Measurement and Rules Division

Enclosure
May 13, 2015

Mr. Eric D. Stevenson
Director, Technical Services Division
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
939 Ellis Street
San Francisco, CA 94109

Subject: Shared Near-Road CO, NO2, and PM2.5 Monitoring Responsibilities

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

40 CFR Part 58 Subparts 58.10(a)(7), 58.13(c)(1), and Appendix D section 4.3.1, requires near-road monitoring of CO, NOx, and PM2.5 to be performed to meet minimum federal requirements for the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA), 41940. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) established a near-road monitor in San Jose on September 1, 2014 and will take responsibility for meeting these near-road requirements as they currently exist. The Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) currently does not operate any Near-Road CO, NO2, and PM2.5 monitors in this MSA and would like this letter to serve as a monitoring agreement between our two agencies.

The MBUAPCD requests the Bay Area Air Quality Management District reply to this letter confirming agreement to continue operation of the Near-Road CO, NO2, and PM2.5 monitors at San Jose-Knox Avenue and advise MBUAPCD if changes to this instrument are planned.

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Sincerely,

Michael J. Gilroy
Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer
Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District
24580 Silver Cloud Court
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 647-9411
APPENDIX E. APPROVAL TO END MONITORING OF NO\textsubscript{y} AT THE SAN JOSE NCORE SITE

October 30, 2017

Eric Stevenson
Director of Technical Services
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
375 Beale Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

This letter transmits our approval of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) request to shut down the agencies’ NO\textsubscript{y} monitor in concert with continued operation of a NO\textsubscript{x} monitor at the San Jose-Jackson Street NCORE station (AQS site ID: 06-085-0005). This request is being made so that the NO\textsubscript{y} monitor can be installed and operated at the proposed PAMS station in Livermore, California (AQS site ID: 06-001-0007). Requests to allow monitoring for NO\textsubscript{x} instead of NO\textsubscript{y} at NCORE stations are covered in our monitoring regulations (see Appendix D to Part 58, Section 3. (b)(1)). According to these rules, a waiver for measuring NO\textsubscript{x} in lieu of NO\textsubscript{y} must be approved by the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Administrator. This authority has been delegated to the Director of the Air Quality Assessment Division in EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

In considering your request to operate NO\textsubscript{x} in lieu of NO\textsubscript{y} at the San Jose-Jackson Street NCORE station, we worked with EPA Region 9 on an evaluation of the NO\textsubscript{y} and NO\textsubscript{x} data at the San Jose-Jackson Street station and a review of the rationale for why the proposed PAMS station is better suited for NO\textsubscript{y} measurements. After careful consideration of your request to move the NO\textsubscript{y} monitor to the proposed PAMS station in Livermore and operate NO\textsubscript{x} at San Jose-Jackson Street we are pleased to approve the shut-down of NO\textsubscript{y} at the San Jose-Jackson Street NCORE station. We note that PAMS measurements are required to operate minimally during June, July, and August, while NCORE measurements are required to operate year-round. Since the Livermore site would be the only BAAQMD location with both NO\textsubscript{y} and true NO\textsubscript{2}, we expect that you will operate these measurements year-round. Let us know if this is not possible.

The strength of the rationale to prioritize operation of NO\textsubscript{y} at Livermore over San Jose-Jackson Street is that it allows for collocating NO\textsubscript{y} with a true NO\textsubscript{2} monitor at Livermore. This collocation of NO\textsubscript{y} and true NO\textsubscript{2} will ensure that calculations of NO\textsubscript{z} are made with the most appropriate monitoring technologies. This is consistent with our authority to allow such a waiver since differences between NO\textsubscript{y} and true NO\textsubscript{2} + NO are expected to be larger than differences between NO\textsubscript{y} and NO\textsubscript{x} chemiluminescence monitors, as is the case for the existing monitors at San Jose-Jackson Street.
If you have any questions regarding this letter, please feel free to contact me at (415) 972-3851, or Anna Mebus of my staff at (415) 972-3265.

cc: (via email) Tim Hanley, OAQPS
Dear Mr. Stevenson:

This letter transmits our approval of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) request to shut down the agencies' NOy monitor in concert with continued operation of a NOx monitor at the San Jose-Jackson Street NCore station (AQS site ID: 06-085-0005). This request is being made so that the NOy monitor can be installed and operated at the proposed PAMS station in Livermore, California (AQS site ID: 06-001-0007). Requests to allow monitoring for NOx instead of NOy at NCore stations are covered in our monitoring regulations (see Appendix D to Part 58, Section 3. (b)(1)). According to these rules, a waiver for measuring NOx in lieu of NOy must be approved by the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Administrator. This authority has been delegated to the Director of the Air Quality Assessment Division in EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

In considering your request to operate NOx in lieu of NOy at the San Jose-Jackson Street NCore station, we worked with EPA Region 9 on an evaluation of the NOy and NOx data at the San Jose-Jackson Street station and a review of the rationale for why the proposed PAMS station is better suited for NOy measurements. After careful consideration of your request to move the NOy monitor to the proposed PAMS station in Livermore and operate NOx at San Jose-Jackson Street we are pleased to approve the shut-down of NOy at the San Jose-Jackson Street NCore station. We note that PAMS measurements are required to operate minimally during June, July, and August, while NCore measurements are required to operate year-round. Since the Livermore site would be the only BAAQMD location with both NOy and true NO2, we expect that you will operate these measurements year-round. Let us know if this is not possible.

The strength of the rationale to prioritize operation of NOy at Livermore over San Jose-Jackson Street is that it allows for collocating NOy with a true NO2 monitor at Livermore. This collocation of NOy and true NO2 will ensure that calculations of NOx are made with the most appropriate monitoring technologies. This is consistent with our authority to allow such a waiver since differences between NOy and true NO2 + NO are expected to be larger than differences between NOy and NOx chemiluminescence monitors, as is the case for the existing monitors at San Jose-Jackson Street.
Thank you for your program's efforts in working through the issue of optimizing your network to meet multiple needs at NCore and PAMS. For any technical questions on NCore, you may contact Tim Hanley at hanley.tim@epa.gov and 919-541-4417. For technical questions on PAMS, you may contact Kevin Cavender at cavender.kevin@epa.gov and 919-541-2364.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Wayland
Director
Air Quality Assessment Division

cc: Matthew J. Lakin, EPA Region 9
March 3, 2014

Ms. Meredith Kurpius, Ph.D.
Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Dear Ms. Kurpius:

Since January 2011, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (Air District) has been operating a federally mandated NOx instrument as part of EPA NCore requirements at our San Jose NCore site; AQS ID 06-085-0005. Hourly average data from this monitor have been submitted to the EPA AQS database using the required method code 599 and parameter code 42600.

Analysis of 24 hourly NOx vs. NOy averages indicates statistically insignificant differences between NOx and NOy measurements as demonstrated in the three figures (24 hr NOx vs NOy correlation, by year) included below. To enable more efficient utilization of both fiscal and personnel resources within the Air District Air Monitoring Section, we are requesting that the EPA Administrator grant a waiver permitting NOx monitoring to be substituted for the required NOy monitoring at the Air District NCore site, as allowed in 40CFR Part 58 Appendix D.3: Design Criteria for NCore Sites.

The EPA NCore requirements from 40CFR Part 58 Appendix D.3: Design Criteria for NCore Sites as last amended on Dec. 27th 2010 includes the following in paragraph 3 (b) (1):

Although the measurement of NOy is required in support of a number of monitoring objectives, available commercial instruments may indicate little difference in their measurement of NOy compared to the conventional measurement of NOx, particularly in areas with relatively fresh sources of nitrogen emissions. Therefore, in areas with negligible expected difference between NOy and NOX measured concentrations, the Administrator may allow for waivers that permit NOX monitoring to be substituted for the required NOy monitoring at applicable NCore sites.

All data represented in the figures below is available for further analysis in the EPA AQS database, or can be provided upon request if independent verification by EPA is desired. We propose to close this monitor immediately upon receipt of the Administrator’s letter providing the requested waiver.
Please contact Glen Colwell at (415) 749-4672 if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Eric D. Stevenson  
Director of Technical Services

cc: K. Hoag, EPA Region 9  
G. Yoshimura, EPA Region 9  
E. Felix, EPA Region 9

cc: K. Malone,  
M. Flagg, EPA Region 9
Figure 1 – NCORE BAAQMD San Jose: NOx vs. NOy 2013 24 Hr Correlation: R² = 0.995

Figure 2 – NCORE BAAQMD San Jose: NOx vs. NOy 2012 24 Hr Correlation: R² = 0.994
Figure 3 – NCore BAAQMD San Jose: NOx vs. NOy 2011 24 Hr Correlation: R² = 0.996
APPENDIX F. EPA’S APPROVAL TO END NOy MONITORING AT SAN JOSE NCORE SITE

October 30, 2017

Eric Stevenson
Director of Technical Services
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
375 Beale Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

This letter transmits our approval of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) request to shut down the agencies’ NOy monitor in concert with continued operation of a NOx monitor at the San Jose-Jackson Street NCore station (AQS site ID: 06-085-0005). This request is being made so that the NOy monitor can be installed and operated at the proposed PAMS station in Livermore, California (AQS site ID: 06-001-0007). Requests to allow monitoring for NOx instead of NOy at NCore stations are covered in our monitoring regulations (see Appendix D to Part 58, Section 3. (b)(1)). According to these rules, a waiver for measuring NOx in lieu of NOy must be approved by the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Administrator. This authority has been delegated to the Director of the Air Quality Assessment Division in EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

In considering your request to operate NOx in lieu of NOy at the San Jose-Jackson Street NCore station, we worked with EPA Region 9 on an evaluation of the NOy and NOx data at the San Jose-Jackson Street station and a review of the rationale for why the proposed PAMS station is better suited for NOy measurements. After careful consideration of your request to move the NOy monitor to the proposed PAMS station in Livermore and operate NOx at San Jose-Jackson Street we are pleased to approve the shut-down of NOy at the San Jose-Jackson Street NCore station. We note that PAMS measurements are required to operate minimally during June, July, and August, while NCore measurements are required to operate year-round. Since the Livermore site would be the only BAAQMD location with both NOy and true NO2, we expect that you will operate these measurements year-round. Let us know if this is not possible.

The strength of the rationale to prioritize operation of NOy at Livermore over San Jose-Jackson Street is that it allows for collocating NOy with a true NO2 monitor at Livermore. This collocation of NOy and true NO2 will ensure that calculations of NOx are made with the most appropriate monitoring technologies. This is consistent with our authority to allow such a waiver since differences between NOy and true NO2 + NO are expected to be larger than differences between NOy and NOx chemiluminescence monitors, as is the case for the existing monitors at San Jose-Jackson Street.
Thank you for your program's efforts in working through the issue of optimizing your network to meet multiple needs at NCORE and PAMS. For any technical questions on NCORE, you may contact Tim Hanley at hanley.tim@epa.gov and 919-541-4417. For technical questions on PAMS, you may contact Kevin Cavender at cavender.kevin@epa.gov and 919-541-2364.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Wayland
Director
Air Quality Assessment Division

cc: Matthew J. Lakin, EPA Region 9
MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Request for OAQPS Approval: NO₂ Waiver for the Bay Area Air Quality Management District’s San Jose-Jackson NCore Site

FROM: Matthew J. Lakin
Acting Director, Air Division

TO: Richard A. Wayland
Director, Air Quality Assessment Division

I am writing to transmit a request from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) for a waiver of the requirement for observations of total reactive nitrogen oxides (NO₂) at the San Jose-Jackson National Core multi-pollutant monitoring (NCore) site (AQS ID: 06-085-0005). BAAQMD communicated this request in their 2016 Air Monitoring Network Plan (Network Plan), submitted June 29, 2017. As you are aware, 40 CFR 58 Appendix D Section 3(b)(1) allows for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator to issue waivers to substitute nitrogen oxides (NO₂) for required NO₂ monitoring at applicable NCore sites, which has been delegated to your office.

NO₂ monitoring is currently required for NCore and will be required for Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) beginning in June 2019 for BAAQMD. In Appendix H of their Network Plan, BAAQMD requested a waiver from EPA to locate required PAMS measurements at Livermore (AQS ID: 06-001-0007) rather than at San Jose-Jackson. BAAQMD is requesting this waiver because Livermore is important for regional modeling, as it is the maximum concentration and design value site for the Bay Area ozone (O₃) nonattainment area. Making Livermore an official PAMS will also allow for better tracking of O₃ precursor trends, since it has operated as an unofficial PAMS for the past seven years. An initial assessment of BAAQMD’s request suggests that it meets the criteria in 40 CFR 58 Appendix D Section 5(c) for the waiver. EPA Region 9 intends to address this request through the annual network plan approval.

BAAQMD is requesting a waiver from the NCore requirement for NO₂ at San Jose-Jackson in order to move the NO₂ instrument to Livermore, as part of the required PAMS measurements. Locating NO₂ at Livermore with PAMS rather than at San Jose-Jackson with NCore will allow for collocation of NO₂ with important O₃ precursor measurements. Additionally, BAAQMD has included analysis in their Network Plan, Appendix F, and in previous NO₂ waiver requests, showing little difference between NO₂ and NOₓ concentrations at San Jose-Jackson.

Based on our position on BAAQMD’s waiver request to locate PAMS at Livermore, as well as your approval of NO₂ waivers for other agencies under similar circumstances, we recommend that you approve BAAQMD’s request for an NO₂ waiver at San Jose-Jackson.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please feel free to contact me at (415) 972-3851, or Anna Mebust of my staff at (415) 972-3265.

cc: (via email): Tim Hanley, OAQPS
APPENDIX G. REQUEST AND APPROVAL TO DISCONTINUE LEAD MONITORING AT SAN JOSE - JACKSON
September 14, 2018

Gwen Yoshimura  
Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office  
U.S. EPA Region 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

RE: Discontinuation of Lead (Pb) monitoring at San Jose-Jackson

Dear Ms. Yoshimura,

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is requesting approval from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to discontinue Lead (Pb) monitoring at the San Jose–Jackson air monitoring station (Air Quality System number 06-085-0005) in Santa Clara County. Pb monitoring is no longer required at National Core Network (NCore) sites per the Code of Federal Registry, Title 40, Part 58 Appendix D, section 3(b).

An analysis of the Pb-PM$_{10}$ data at San Jose-Jackson is included with this request to further justify discontinuing Pb monitoring. FRM/FEM Pb-PM$_{10}$ monitoring at San Jose-Jackson began in June 2012. The average of the 2013-2015, 2014-2016, and 2015-2017 design values is 0.01 µg/m$^3$, which is well below the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Pb of 0.15 µg/m$^3$. The analysis indicates a less than 10% probability that Pb design values will exceed 80% of the NAAQS over the next three years.

Non-FRM/FEM Pb-PM$_{10}$ monitoring took place at San Jose-Jackson from December 2010 through May 2012. When these data are included with the subsequent FRM/FEM Pb-PM$_{10}$ data, the average of the design values in the combined data set is also 0.01 µg/m$^3$, which is well below the NAAQS of 0.15 µg/m$^3$.

With the approval of U.S. EPA, BAAQMD intends to discontinue Pb monitoring at San-Jose-Jackson by the end of 2018.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Eric D. Stevenson  
Meteorology and Measurement Director

Attachments

cc:
Mr. Eric Stevenson
Director of Technical Services
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
375 Beale Street
San Francisco, California 94105

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Thank you for your submission of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) 2017 Air Monitoring Network Plan on July 2, 2018. We have reviewed the submitted document based on the requirements set forth in 40 CFR Part 58. Based on the information provided in the plan, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves all portions of the network plan except those specifically identified below. With this plan approval, we also formally approve the following system modification: the closure of the Pb-PM$_{10}$ monitor at San Jose-Jackson (AQS ID: 06-085-0005). More information about this approval is included in enclosure B. Please include the request and approval with next year’s plan.

Please note that we cannot approve portions of the annual network plan for which the information in the plan is insufficient to judge whether the requirement has been met, or for which the information provided does not meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR 58.10 and the associated appendices. EPA Region 9 also cannot approve portions of the plan for which the EPA Administrator has not delegated approval authority to the regional offices. The first enclosure (A. Annual Monitoring Network Plan Checklist) is the checklist EPA used to review your plan for items that are required to be included in the annual network plan along with our assessment of whether the plan submitted by your agency addresses those requirements. Items highlighted in yellow are those EPA Region 9 is not acting on, as we either lack the authority to approve the specific item, or we have determined that a requirement is either not met or information in the plan is insufficient to judge whether the requirement has been met. Items highlighted in green in enclosure A require attention in order to improve next year’s plan.

All comments conveyed via this letter and enclosures should be addressed prior to submittal of next year’s annual monitoring network plan to EPA.
If you have any questions regarding this letter or the enclosed comments, please feel free to contact me at (415) 947-4134 or Anna Mebus at (415) 972-3265.

Sincerely,

Gwen Yoshimura, Manager
Air Quality Analysis Office

Enclosures:
A. Annual Monitoring Network Plan Checklist
B. EPA Approval of the Discontinuation of Lead Monitoring at San Jose-Jackson

cc (via email): Charles Knoderer, BAAQMD
Katherine Hoag, BAAQMD
Jin Xu, California Air Resources Board (CARB)
Ranjit Bhullar, CARB
B. EPA Approval of the Discontinuation of Lead Monitoring at San Jose-Jackson

This enclosure provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA’s) review and approval for BAAQMD’s discontinuation of lead (Pb) monitoring at the San Jose-Jackson NCORE site (AQS ID: 06-085-0005).

On September 14, 2018, BAAQMD sent a letter to EPA with a description of this system modification request. BAAQMD began FRM/FEM monitoring for Pb-PM$_{10}$ at San Jose-Jackson in June 2012. The highest three-month rolling average measured from the start of monitoring through June 2018 was 0.01 µg/m$^3$. As stated in the preamble to the revised monitoring rule (81 FR 17259), EPA anticipated that waiver requests for shutdown of Pb monitoring at urban NCORE sites would be received based on three years of data showing design values well below the 2008 Pb National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

EPA approves the shutdown based on a case-by-case approval per 40 CFR 58.14(c). Discontinuance does not compromise data collection needed for implementation of the Pb NAAQS, and the requirements of Appendix D will continue to be met after this monitor is close as Pb monitoring is no longer required at urban NCORE sites.

Please include your September 14, 2018 request letter and this response in your next network plan.
Mr. Eric Stevenson
Director of Meteorology, Measurements and Rules Division
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
939 Ellis Street
San Francisco, California 94109

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

This letter is in response to Bay Area Air Quality Management District’s (BAAQMD’s) request for approval for the relocation of State/Local Air Monitoring Station (SLAMS) PM_{2.5}, PM_{10}, CO, NO_x, and O_3 monitoring at the Napa site (AQS ID 06-055-0003) to a new site at the Napa Valley College Campus (38.278881°, -122.274948°). Additionally, BAAQMD is requesting approval for the relocation of the current Napa collocated PM_{10} monitor to the San Pablo site (AQS ID 06-013-1004).

Per 40 CFR 58.14, monitoring agencies are required to obtain the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) approval for the relocation of SLAMS monitors. On April 28, 2015, we received your official request to 1) relocate the Napa station due to lack of an acceptable lease agreement and associated habitability issues, and 2) relocate the collocated PM_{10} monitor due to insufficient space at the new Napa site and inability to meet 40 CFR 58 Appendix E criteria.

Napa Site Relocation
After a visit to the proposed relocation site and upon our review of the documentation BAAQMD has provided, pursuant to 40 CFR 58.14, we approve your selection for the relocation of the current Napa station. Specifically, we have determined that your request meets the provisions under 40 CFR 58.14(c)(6), namely that logistical problems beyond BAAQMD’s control make it impossible to continue operation at the current site. In addition to the logistical lease and habitability issues, the O_3 monitor at this site is located closer to Jefferson Street than is specified for neighborhood scale O_3 sites. EPA believes that our April 24, 2013 waiver from the Appendix E “spacing from roadways” siting requirement (per 40 CFR 58 Appendix E, section 10) is still justified based on the data and do not expect a substantive amount of O_3 scrubbing at the Jefferson street location which would compromise the comparison of the collected O_3 data to the NAAQS. However, we also support BAAQMD’s desire to have the Napa MSA site meet all the siting requirements of 40 CFR 58 Appendix E for O_3 as a long-term solution to this siting issue.

BAAQMD worked with the Napa Valley College Campus to find a new location that meets requirements described in 40 CFR 58 and its associated appendices for all the pollutants measured at the site. The replacement site (Napa Valley College Campus) is 2.5 miles southeast of the current Napa site and is expected to be at the same scale of representation (i.e., measuring similar PM_{2.5}, PM_{10}, CO, NO_x, and O_3 concentrations from similar sources), free from trees and other obstructions in all directions, and the predominant wind pattern and direction are assumed to be similar to the current site based on the
proposed site’s close proximity to the previous site. Based on the weight of evidence and pursuant to 40 CFR 58.14(c)(6), EPA concludes that the relocation does not compromise data collection needed for implementation of the NAAQS, provided that the trailer will be placed in the expected location and meets the appropriate requirements in 40 CFR 58.

Collocated PM10 Monitor Relocation

Upon our review of the documentation you have provided, pursuant to 40 CFR 58.14, we approve your selection for the relocation of the collocated PM10 monitor currently located at the Napa site to the San Pablo site. Specifically, we have determined that your request meets the provisions under 40 CFR 58.14(c)(6), namely that logistical problems beyond BAAQMD’s control make it impossible to continue operation at the current and proposed Napa sites.

Accordingly, BAAQMD provided adequate supporting documentation and data analysis justifying the selection of the relocation to the San Pablo site instead of the San Jose-Jackson NCore site (06-085-0005), due to the latter not meeting 40 CFR 58 Appendix E siting requirements with the addition of the collocated PM10 monitor, and already having a PM10 monitor as a part of the PM2.5 network that has a different method designation, precluding it’s eligibility as a collocated PM10 monitor based on 40 CFR 58 Appendix A.3.3.1. The new San Pablo PM10 monitor is expected to be at the same scale of representation (i.e., measuring similar PM10, concentrations from similar sources), free from trees and other obstructions in all directions. Based on the weight of evidence and pursuant to 40 CFR 58.14(c)(6), EPA concludes that the PM10 monitor relocation does not compromise data collection needed for implementation of the NAAQS and meets the appropriate requirements in 40 CFR 58.

Please attach this approval letter and update the relevant monitor and site information in your next Annual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network Plan and Network Assessment. As this is a relocation, the data from the old and new Napa sites will be combined to form one continuous data record for design value calculations with an anticipated end date of July 31, 2015 at the old site and start date of August 1, 2015 at the new site. Please note these changes, along with the collocated PM10 monitor relocation in the AQS comment field for both the old and new AQS sites. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (415) 947-4534 or Dena Vallano at (415) 972-3134.

Sincerely,

Meredith Kurpius, Manager
Air Quality Analysis Office

cc (via email):
K. Malone, BAAQMD
J. Hesson, BAAQMD
M. Beacon, BAAQMD
April 16, 2015

Ms. Meredith Kurpius, Ph.D.
Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Dear Ms. Kurpius:

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (Air District) has recently identified serious habitability issues with its Napa monitoring site (AQS ID 06-055-0003). Attempts at negotiating a new lease agreement, including mediation of those issues, have been unsuccessful. The Air District feels that the lack of acceptable lease terms and the continuing habitability issues have made maintaining the current site impossible. Consequently, the Air District has identified a new site approximately 2.5 miles from the current site at the Napa Valley College Campus (Lat 38.278881°, Long -122.274948°). After reviewing the sitting and performing a site visit with Katherine Hoag of EPA Region 9, we believe the new location is an appropriate site to characterize air quality in the Napa CBSA. Since the FEM BAM at the current Napa monitoring site began monitoring in December 2012 there is currently not enough PM2.5 data to determine its eligibility for shut down under 40 CFR Part 58(c)(1-5). Therefore, the Air District is officially requesting EPA to provide approval for the necessary move of the current Napa PM2.5, PM10, CO, NOx, and O3 monitors to the new location pursuant to 40 CFR Part 58.14(c)(6) which states that “A SLAMS monitor not eligible for removal under any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(5) of this section may be moved to a nearby location with the same scale of representation if logistical problems beyond the State’s control make it impossible to continue operation at its current site”.

Currently the Napa monitoring site also houses the District’s single required colocated Hi-Vol PM10 sampler. The new site will require deployment of a trailer with insufficient room to house two Hi-Vol samplers while maintaining 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E siting criteria. In looking for another appropriate site to colocate PM10, the Air District evaluated the annual average PM10 concentrations from the manual PM10 network. While the maximum PM10 concentrations are typically found at the San Jose site, that site is the District’s NCore site and houses a large number of rooftop samplers that make siting a colocated PM10 sampler according to 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix E requirements impossible. In addition, the sampler deployed at that site is part of the PM10-2.5 network and has a different method designation from the rest of the PM10 network which precludes its eligibility as a colocated PM10 monitor per 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix A.3.3.1. Excluding San Jose from the analysis, the location of maximum concentration among the remaining sites changes from year to year.

939 ELLIS STREET • SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94109 • 415.771.6000 • www.baaqmd.gov
In addition, maximum concentrations at these sites are close enough to the methodological minimum allowable concentration for a valid collocated sample that the Air District believes the precision results from any of the sites would be statistically indistinguishable from one another. As a result, the Air District is also requesting EPA to provide approval for the relocation of the collocated PM$_{10}$ monitor to the San Pablo site.

### PM$_{10}$ Annual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Monitor Type</th>
<th>Sampling</th>
<th>Annual Average PM$_{10}$ conc. (µg/m$^3$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>1:6</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>1:3</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Pablo</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>1:6</td>
<td>15.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Rafael</td>
<td>SLAMS</td>
<td>1:6</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>1:12</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>1:12</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel Island</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>1:12</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* San Pablo invalid 2009-2010 – major damage due to fire at site
** Bethel Island invalid in 2013 as low summer months were missed for shelter replacement

Sincerely,

Eric D. Stevenson
Director of Meteorology, Measurement and Rules Division

cc: K. Hoag, EPA Reg. 9
G. Yoshimura, EPA Reg. 9
cc: K. Malone, BAAQMD
J. Hesson, BAAQMD
M. Beacon, BAAQMD
APPENDIX I. INITIAL PLAN FOR PAMS REQUIRED SITES

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (Air District) voluntarily operated two unofficial Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) sites (Livermore and San Ramon) as a PAMS-like network to better understand ozone formation episodes and enhance forecasting capabilities (see Section 5.4 for more details). While a PAMS network was previously required for only serious, severe, or extreme ozone nonattainment areas, the recently revised monitoring rule (80 FR 65292; October 26, 2015) requires PAMS measurements June 1 through August 31 at NCore sites that are located in Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) with populations of 1,000,000 or more, starting in 2019. The PAMS measurements at this site must include hourly measurements of speciated VOCs, O$_3$, NO, true NO$_2$, NO$_y$, ambient temperature, wind speed, wind direction, atmospheric pressure, relative humidity, precipitation, mixing-height, solar radiation, and UV radiation. In addition, three 8-hour average carbonyl samples in a day are required on a 1 in 3 day schedule. The initial plan for implementing this requirement is to be submitted to EPA for their approval by July 1, 2018 (40 CFR 50.10(a)(10)). USEPA has indicated that it is working on a proposed rule to extend the start date of PAMS measurements and expects that this proposed rule change will be signed by June 1, 2019. As a result of the delay, the BAAQMD will not begin making PAMS measurements at the Livermore (approved NCore-waiver site location) in 2019, and will work with EPA to begin measurements on or before the final revised start date for this network. However, EPA has requested that monitoring agencies submit the following information by July 1, 2017.

**Network Decision**

☐ The NCore site located at San Jose – Jackson will serve as the location of the required PAMS site and will measure the following parameters described below. An inventory of equipment used at the site(s) is provided in Attachment 2.

✔ We request a waiver from implementing PAMS at an otherwise required NCore site entirely, or to make PAMS measurements at alternative locations such as existing PAMS sites or existing NATTS sites. The Air District is requesting approval for an alternate location, the current unofficial-PAMS site in Livermore, per 40 CFR 58 Appendix D 5(c). Rationale for this waiver is provided in Attachment 1. An inventory of equipment the Air District expects to use at the site is provided in Attachment 2.

**Auto GC Decision**

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) – Table H-1 includes a draft list of the targeted VOCs not yet finalized by EPA.
We will measure hourly speciated VOC measurements with an auto-gas chromatograph (GC). An inventory of equipment the Air District expects to use at the site is provided in Attachment 2.

We request a waiver to allow three 8-hour samples every third day as an alternative to daily hourly speciated VOC measurements at locations (insert locations).

**Meteorology Measurements Decision**
EPA is suggesting the use of ceilometers for determining mixing height, however other types of meteorological equipment that provide for an indication of mixing height can be proposed.

Will measure wind direction, wind speed, temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, solar radiation, ultraviolet radiation, and mixing height. An inventory of equipment the Air District expects to use at the site is provided in Attachment 2.

We request a waiver to allow meteorological measurements to be obtained from other nearby sites.

**Other Required Measurements**
Carbonyls – The Air District intends to meet the carbonyl sampling requirement with continuous formaldehyde sampling if instrumentation that meets performance specifications is identified. The Air District prefers this option due to added value of increased temporal resolution and significant resource savings in operational expenses and staff time. If this option is not technically feasible, the Air District will conduct discrete cartridge sampling using a Xontech 924 or similar instrumentation (has not yet been purchased) and the national contract lab for analyses and data reporting. If selected, cartridge sampling will be conducted at a frequency of three 8-hour samples on a one-in-three day basis. Table H-1 lists the target carbonyls analyzed by the contract lab if the discrete sampling option is chosen (not yet finalized by EPA).

Nitrogen Oxides – The Air District will monitor for NO and NO\(_x\) (total oxides of nitrogen) in addition to true NO\(_2\). The true NO\(_2\) is required to be measured with a direct reading NO\(_2\) analyzer, cavity attenuated phase shift (CAPS) spectroscopy or photolytic-converter NO\(_x\) analyzer. An inventory of equipment the Air District expects to use at the site is provided in Attachment 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Compounds</th>
<th>Optional Compounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene $^a$</td>
<td>19 n-hexane $^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene $^a$</td>
<td>20 n-pentane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 1-butene</td>
<td>21 o-ethyltoluene $^a$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 2,2,4-trimethylpentane $^b$</td>
<td>22 o-xylene $^a,b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 acetaldehyde $^{b,c}$</td>
<td>23 p-ethyltoluene $^a$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 acetone $^{c,d}$</td>
<td>24 Propane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 benzene $^{a,b}$</td>
<td>25 propylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 c-2-butene</td>
<td>26 styrene $^{a,b}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ethane $^d$</td>
<td>27 toluene $^{a,b}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 ethylbenzene $^{a,b}$</td>
<td>28 t-2-butene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Ethylene</td>
<td>11 3-methylheptane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 formaldehyde $^{b,c}$</td>
<td>12 3-methylhexane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Isobutane</td>
<td>13 3-methylpentane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Isopentane</td>
<td>14 Acetylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Isoprene</td>
<td>15 c-2-pentene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 m&amp;p-xylene $^{a,b}$</td>
<td>16 cyclohexane</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 m-ethyltoluene $^a$</td>
<td>17 cyclopentane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 n-butane</td>
<td>18 isopropylbenzene $^b$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


$^a$ Important SOAP (Secondary Organic Aerosols Precursor) Compounds
$^b$ HAP (Hazardous Air Pollutant) Compounds
$^c$ Carbonyl compounds
$^d$ Non-reactive compounds, not considered to be VOC for regulatory purposes
Attachment 1: PAMS Required Site Location Waiver Request and Rationale

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (Air District) is requesting that EPA approve a waiver to operate the required PAMS site at our current unofficial PAMS location at Livermore (AQS ID 06-001-0007), rather than our NCore site at San Jose – Jackson (AQS ID 06-085-0005). The Livermore site has been the design value site for the Bay Area ozone nonattainment area since 2003-2005. As such, it is the critical site for any required attainment modeling, and therefore it will be more useful to have precursor and meteorological measurements at Livermore than at San Jose – Jackson. Due to the flight path for the San Jose International Airport, meteorological measurements are impossible to conduct at the San Jose – Jackson site, so implementing PAMS at Livermore allows for these measurements at the same location as the O₃ and O₃ precursor measurements, which is also preferable for model validation. Finally, the Air District has conducted O₃ precursor measurements at the Livermore site since 2010, making it a better site to continue to assess trends in the concentrations of these precursors.
## Attachment 2: Current Equipment Plans for the PAMS Required Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
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<tr>
<td>True NO₂</td>
<td>API T500U (CAPS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO/NOₓ</td>
<td>API T200 EU/NOₓ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carbonyls</td>
<td>Continuous formaldehyde sampler or Xontech 924 or similar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixing Height</td>
<td>Vaisala CL-51 (ceilometer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wind Direction, Wind Speed</td>
<td>Climatronics F460 cup and vane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ambient Temperature</td>
<td>Campbell Scientific CS107</td>
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<td>Relative Humidity</td>
<td>Vaisala HMP-45</td>
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<td>Barometric Pressure</td>
<td>Vaisala PTB110</td>
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<td>Solar Radiation</td>
<td>Eppley 8-48</td>
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<td>UV Radiation</td>
<td>Eppley TUVR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Precipitation</td>
<td>Texas Electronics TR-525USW (tipping bucket)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Eric Stevenson  
Director of Technical Services  
Bay Area Air Quality Management District  
375 Beale Street  
San Francisco, California 94105

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Thank you for your submission of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District’s (BAAQMD’s) 2016 Air Monitoring Network Plan on June 29, 2017. We have reviewed the submitted document based on the requirements set forth under 40 CFR 58. Based on the information provided in the plan, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves all portions of the network plan except those specifically identified below. With this plan approval, we also formally approve the waiver to locate your required PAMS site at Livermore (AQS ID: 06-001-0007) rather than at San Jose-Jackson (AQS ID: 06-085-0005). We are also transmitting approval from the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) of your request for a waiver to operate a NOx monitor in lieu of NOx at San Jose-Jackson, in order to locate the NOx monitor at Livermore to support PAMS. More information about these approvals is in Enclosures D and E.

Please note that we cannot approve portions of the annual network plan for which the information in the plan is insufficient to judge whether the requirement has been met, or for which the information, as described, does not meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR 58.10 and the associated appendices. EPA Region 9 also cannot approve portions of the plan for which the EPA Administrator has not delegated approval authority to the regional offices. Accordingly, the first enclosure (A. Annual Monitoring Network Plan Items where EPA is Not Taking Action) provides a listing of specific items of your agency’s annual monitoring network plan where EPA is not taking action. The second enclosure (B. Additional Items Requiring Attention) is a listing of additional items in the plan that EPA wishes to bring to your agency’s attention.

The third enclosure (C. Annual Monitoring Network Plan Checklist) is the checklist EPA used to review your plan for overall items that are required to be included in the annual network plan along with our assessment of whether the plan submitted by your agency addresses those requirements. The fourth enclosure (D. EPA approval of the waiver request to locate PAMS at Livermore) documents EPA’s approval of the request for a waiver to locate your required PAMS site at Livermore rather than at San Jose-Jackson, as requested in Appendix H of your plan. The fifth and final enclosure (E. EPA approval of an NOx waiver at San Jose-Jackson) includes a copy of correspondence between EPA Region 9 and EPA OAQPS discussing and granting...
approval of a waiver to operate a NO\textsubscript{x} monitor in lieu of NO\textsubscript{y} at San Jose-Jackson, based on the information provided in Appendices F and H and elsewhere in your plan.

The first two enclosures highlight a subset of the more extensive list of items reviewed in the third enclosure. All comments conveyed via this letter (and enclosures) should be addressed (through corrections within the plan, additional information being included, or discussion) in next year’s annual monitoring network plan.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or the enclosed comments, please feel free to contact me at (415) 947-4134 or Anna Mebust at (415) 972-3265.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Gwen Yoshimura, Manager
Air Quality Analysis Office

Enclosures:
A. Annual Monitoring Network Plan Items where EPA is Not Taking Action
B. Additional Items Requiring Attention
C. Annual Monitoring Network Plan Checklist
D. EPA approval of the waiver request to locate PAMS at Livermore
E. EPA correspondence and approval of an NO\textsubscript{y} waiver at San Jose-Jackson

cc (via email): Charley Knoderer, BAAQMD
    Gayle Sweigert, California Air Resources Board (CARB)
    Sunghoon Yoon, CARB
    Ranjit Bhullar, CARB
APPENDIX J. SULFUR DIOXIDE DATA REQUIREMENTS RULE COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

On March 18, 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sent a letter to the California Air Resources Board, informing the state that they considered three sources in Martinez, California, to be aggregated with respect to triggering compliance with the sulfur dioxide Data Requirements Rule ambient air characterization requirements. These sources are the Shell and Tesoro refineries and the Eco Services sulfur recovery plant. The Air District prepared an analysis (see below) outlining the proposed compliance with the sulfur dioxide Data Requirements Rule through ambient air monitoring. The Air District solicited comments from the public on this analysis from September 29 through October 31, 2016, and submitted it to the EPA. The EPA approved this approach on December 6, 2016 (see below).
September 29, 2016

Anita Lee, Ph.D.
Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office
U.S. EPA Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

RE: 2015 Annual Network Plan

Dear Dr. Lee,

On March 18, 2016, EPA sent a letter to the California Air Resources Board, informing the state that they considered three sources in Martinez, California, to be aggregated with respect to triggering compliance with the sulfur dioxide Data Requirements Reporting Rule (SO₂ DRR) ambient air characterization requirements. These sources (the Shell and Tesoro refineries, and the Eco Services sulfur recovery plant) are within the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District ("Air District").

In our 2015 Annual Monitoring Network Plan, the Air District indicated that we intend to comply with the SO₂ DRR using the existing Martinez SO₂ monitoring station to fulfill the monitoring option. The attached document includes additional information supporting the Air District's approach to rely on the ongoing SO₂ monitoring at the Martinez site to satisfy this requirement for ambient air quality characterization.

This document is currently available for public comment on our website until October 31, 2016. Please contact me at (415) 749-4695 with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Eric D. Stevenson
Director of Meteorology, Measurement, and Rules

Attachment

cc: Gayle Sweigert, California Air Resources Board
Analysis of the suitability of the Martinez SO₂ SLAMS to fulfill the monitoring requirement of the SO₂ Data Requirements Rule

The SO₂ Data Requirements Rule (SO₂ DRR), finalized by EPA on August 21, 2015, requires states to characterize ambient sulfur dioxide (SO₂) concentrations in areas around sources emitting greater than 2000 tons per year (tpy) of SO₂. The rule includes the flexibility for areas to meet this requirement through ambient air monitoring, modeling, or by the source adopting enforceable limits to bring emissions below 2000 tpy. On March 18, 2016, EPA sent a letter to the California Air Resources Board, informing the state that they considered three sources in Martinez, California, to be aggregated with respect to triggering compliance with the SO₂ DRR ambient air characterization requirements. These facilities and their 2014 calendar year emissions are listed in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Martinez Facility SO₂ Emissions for Calendar Year 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>SO₂ (tons/yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>Petroleum Refinery</td>
<td>1,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eco Services (formerly Solvay)</td>
<td>Sulfuric Acid Plant</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tesoro</td>
<td>Petroleum Refinery</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggregated Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>-</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,241</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Martinez is situated in a small basin bordered on the north by the Carquinez Strait, connecting the San Pablo and Suisun Bays, and in the other directions by hills that range in height from 200-400 meters. Due to the complicated topography and meteorology of the area surrounding these sources, heavily influenced by sea-breezes and orographic forcing, typical dispersion modeling does not accurately characterize ambient concentrations of pollutants. However, such modeling can be used to help identify areas of relative maximum concentration.

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (“Air District”) completed 1-hour SO₂ modeling for the Martinez area using the AERMOD dispersion model to evaluate the normalized ambient SO₂ concentrations resulting from the combined SO₂ source emissions from Shell, Tesoro, and Eco Services. The modeling was performed according to the following specifications:

- A 16 km x 16 km special receptor grid containing 16,600 discrete receptor locations centered on UTM: 580,124 E, 4,208,805 N.
- A combined total of 30 sources of SO₂ at Shell, Tesoro and Eco Services were included in the model. Source locations and stack parameters were previously provided by the facilities.
- SO₂ emission rates used in the model were considered to be maximum values.
- Elevations for sources and receptors were taken from the National Elevation Dataset (NED) using 10 meter horizontal resolution data.
- Five consecutive years of meteorological data (2009 – 2013) from a centrally located meteorological station (called Shell East) was used.

Figure 1 below shows an outline of the domain used for the modeling, the fence lines of the included facilities, and nearby SO₂ monitors. The Air District’s SO₂ monitors, also known as state or local air monitoring stations (SLAMS) are labeled with the site name and the monitor type. More detailed information about the modeling protocol, including model inputs, are available upon request to the Air District.

As shown in Figure 2 below, based on the five-year modeling period results, the higher normalized 1-hour SO₂ concentrations are expected to occur generally at elevated areas. The resulting maximum normalized 1-hour SO₂ concentration is about 0.5 km southwest of the existing Air District SO₂ SLAMS. Access to power is very limited in this sparsely populated hilly area, similar to many of the elevated areas surrounding Martinez. Therefore, the Martinez SLAMS current location is likely the closest feasible location to the modeled concentration maximum, given power and siting constraints, as well as being representative of the actual population exposure of the likely maximum 1-hour SO₂ concentrations.

Given the complexity of the area and the resulting challenges in modeling, the Air District performed two additional 5-year modeling runs using the same parameters, but meteorological data from two other nearby meteorological stations (Shell-West, and Tesoro). These runs show other areas of potential high SO₂ concentrations in addition to the consistent high concentration location uphill from the current monitoring SLAMS (see Figures 3 and 4 below). The Air District believes that the varied modeling results support the current monitoring location as adequate to satisfy the monitoring requirement for the SO₂ DRR for the sources EPA identified, however, the Air District will continue to evaluate the appropriateness of this location to meet this objective in each 5-year network assessment. Any such assessment will utilize new information that may become available, such as data from upcoming community monitoring sites. In the next few years, the Air District expects to install monitors in the communities surrounding the five Bay Area refineries to further characterize the air quality near those sources as required by our Regulation 3.
Mr. Eric Stevenson  
Director of Technical Services  
Bay Area Air Quality Management District  
375 Beale Street  
San Francisco, California 94105  

December 6, 2016  

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Thank you for your September 29, 2016 submission of your analysis of the suitability of the Martinez SO2 State or Local Air Monitoring Station (SLAMS) to fulfill the monitoring requirement of the SO2 Data Requirements Rule, as well as the October 5, 2016 submission of the Interoffice Memorandum describing the modeling protocol and source parameter data used in the analysis. The analysis was made available for public comment between September 29, 2016 and October 31, 2016. In your 2015 Air Monitoring Network Plan, submitted June 27, 2016, you described your intent to perform this analysis and submit it to EPA. We approved your network plan on October 31, 2016, and included a comment in Enclosure C, checklist item 63, stating that "...BAAQMD and EPA are currently evaluating whether existing SO2 monitoring is adequate to meet the requirements of DRR."

On December 5, 2016 your staff communicated to us via email that no comments on the analysis were received. Based on the information we received from your agency, we approve the current location of the Martinez SO2 SLAMS to satisfy monitoring requirements under the SO2 Data Requirements Rule.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please feel free to contact me at (415) 947-4134 or Anna Mebst at (415) 972-3265.

Sincerely,

Gwen Yoshimura, Acting Manager  
Air Quality Analysis Office  

cc (via email): Katherine Hoag, Bay Area Air Quality Management District  
Gayle Sweigert, California Air Resources Board