

Air Monitoring Facts



BAY AREA
AIR QUALITY
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What are air monitors?



- Stationary devices measure ambient air quality



- Comply with national standards



- Regularly checked for accuracy, stringent quality control and control requirements

What do air monitors measure?

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}



- PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} (particulate matter) tiny particles from the combustion of solid or liquid fuels



NO_x



- Nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide/oxides from fossil fuel combustion



CO



SO₂



- Hydrogen sulfide from crude oil and natural gas production



O₃



- Ozone (or smog) occurs when high temperatures and vehicle exhaust mix

Benefits of monitoring



- Provide highly accurate readings



- Show hourly and daily averages over the region



- Readings are based on national health standards

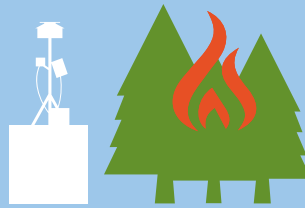
Air Monitoring Facts continued

Limitations of monitoring



- Not designed to measure incidents such as a facility fires but may pick up elevated pollution levels when incidents occur
- Not designed to determine the source of any specific pollutant

Other types of Air District monitors



- Temporary monitors for prolonged incidents such as wildfires



- Mobile monitors for short-term incidents such as facility fires



- Trailers for longer term special studies



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