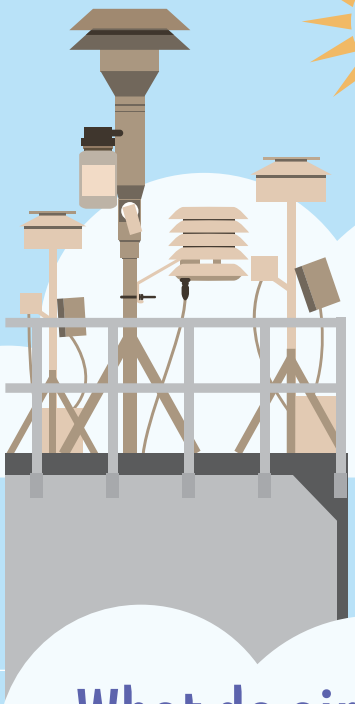
Air Monitoring Facts

Bay Area Air District
CLEAN AIR FOR ALL



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?

PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$

- PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ (particulate matter) tiny particles from the combustion of solid or liquid fuels

O_3

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

NO_X

CO

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

SO_2

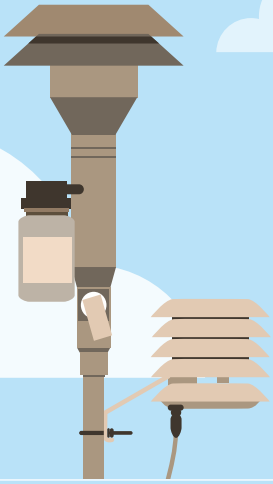
- Hydrogen sulfide from crude oil and natural gas production

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

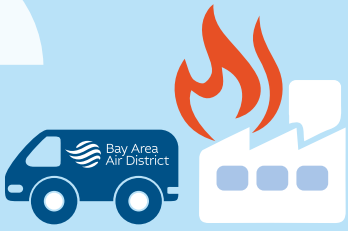
Limitations of monitoring



- 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

Bay Area Air District
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