

Chapter 6: Air Monitoring Summary

Air monitoring will be conducted in the Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach community as part of the AB 617 program. Air monitoring can provide valuable information about sources of air pollution, types of pollutants, and air quality impacts in the community. Information that is collected from air monitoring can be used to implement and track air quality actions prioritized by the community that reduce local resident's exposure to harmful air pollutants.

Chapter 6 Highlights

- Will provide new information about air pollution at the community level
- Monitoring will be done in areas of concern identified by the selected communities
- Areas selected for monitoring reflect the air quality priorities in AB 617 communities
- Many types of monitoring equipment will be used, from advanced techniques to low-cost sensors

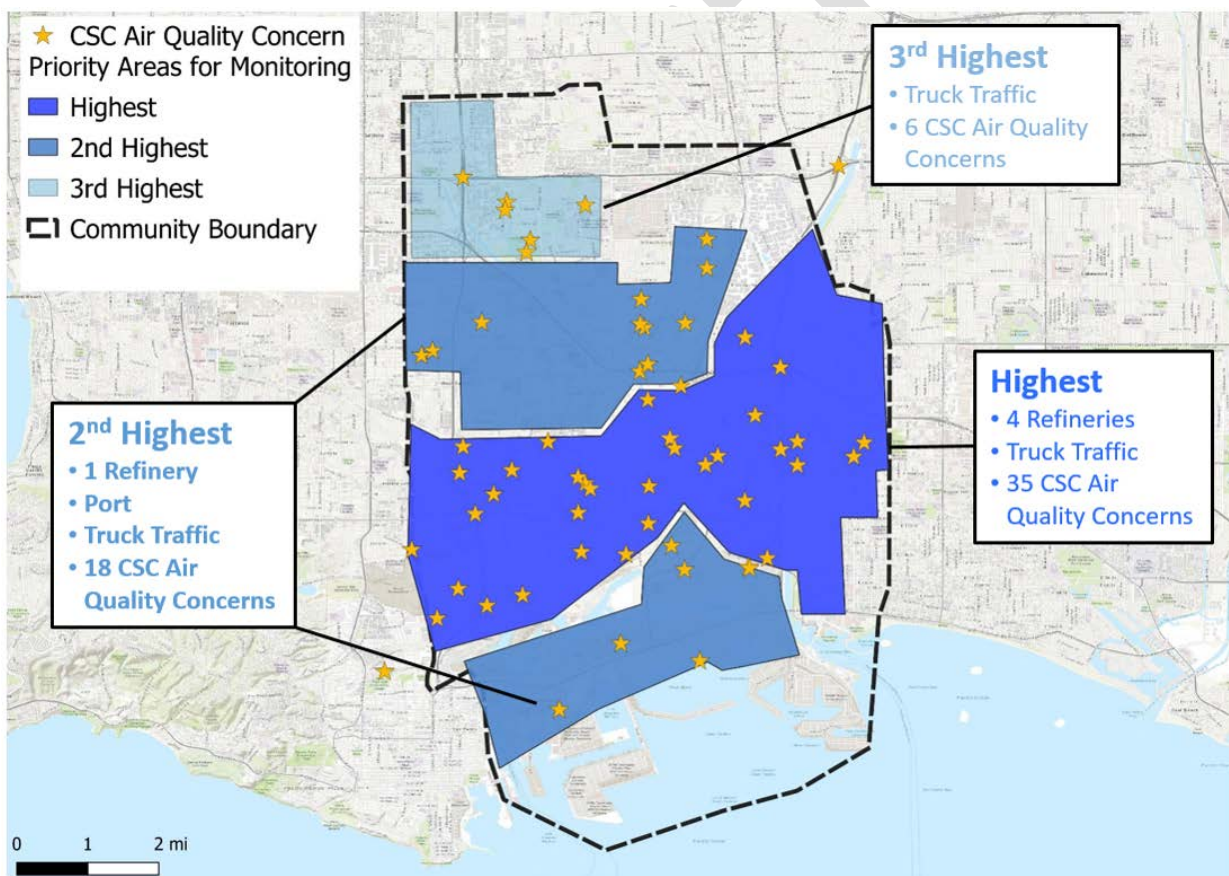
The Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach community¹ was developed through close collaboration between the CSC and South Coast AQMD staff. The plan outlines the objectives and strategies for monitoring air pollution in the community based on the air quality priorities identified by the CSC. A detailed description for these priorities is available in the CAMP Appendix B.²

The Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach community covers a large geographical area that is affected by a variety of air pollution sources. Consequently, multiple air monitoring methods are necessary to address the community's air quality priorities. These methods include mobile, fixed and low-cost sensor air monitoring. Mobile air monitoring can be conducted using real- or near-real-time instruments to allow for wide scale community air pollution mapping, and provide more detailed information about air pollution levels at specific locations at specific times (i.e., higher spatial and temporal resolution). Fixed air monitoring can be strategically placed at specific locations near one or more air pollution sources of interest to fully characterize emissions in the community and assess residents' exposure to air pollution. Mobile and fixed air monitoring can be further enhanced with information from air quality sensors that provide real- or near-real time air pollution information. A benefit of these sensors compared to other monitoring technologies is that they can be installed in more places in the community thereby providing more detailed real-time air quality information. However, low-cost sensors are not as accurate as traditional monitoring techniques, and only measure a limited number of pollutants.

Figure 6-1 identifies areas where air monitoring will occur within the Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach community. The areas are prioritized based on input from the CSC about community

air quality concerns and sources of air pollution. The monitoring areas and priorities can change based on the information gathered during monitoring, input from the community, and/or newly available data from different organizations. A discussion regarding air pollutants measurements and technologies that will be deployed in these areas is provided in the CAMP. The air monitoring strategies outlined in the CAMP may be updated based on future community input, air monitoring results, and other information gathered through implementation of AB 617. Updates to air monitoring strategies will be presented to the CSC for input.

Figure 6-1: Proposed monitoring areas prioritized based on the relative density of air quality concerns in the Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach community



References

1. South Coast AQMD, AB 617 Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach Community, https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ab-617-ab-134/camps/wcwlb_camp.pdf, Accessed July 16, 2019.

2. South Coast AQMD, AB 617 Appendices for the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach Community, http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ab-617-ab-134/camps/appendix-a-and-b_wcwlb_v4.pdf, Accessed July 16, 2019.

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