

Toxic Ambient Air Monitoring Programs

Field »» Lab »» SNAPS »» Data

June 6, 2019

Dustin Goto

Ali Adams

Yunliang Zhao

Monitoring and Laboratory Division

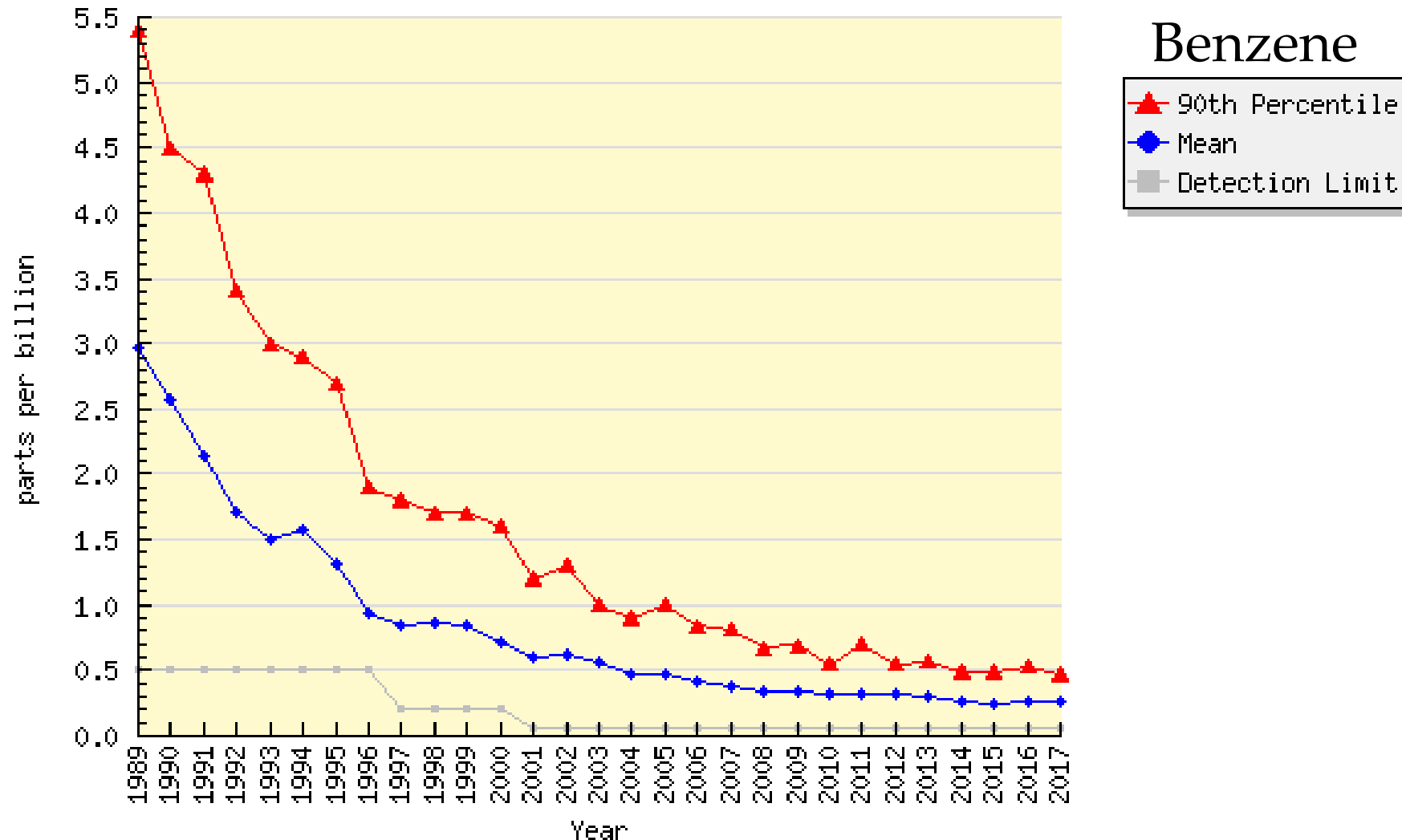
Toxics Overview

- History and Network
- Field Overview
- Laboratory Overview
- Study of Neighborhood Air near Petroleum Sources (SNAPS)

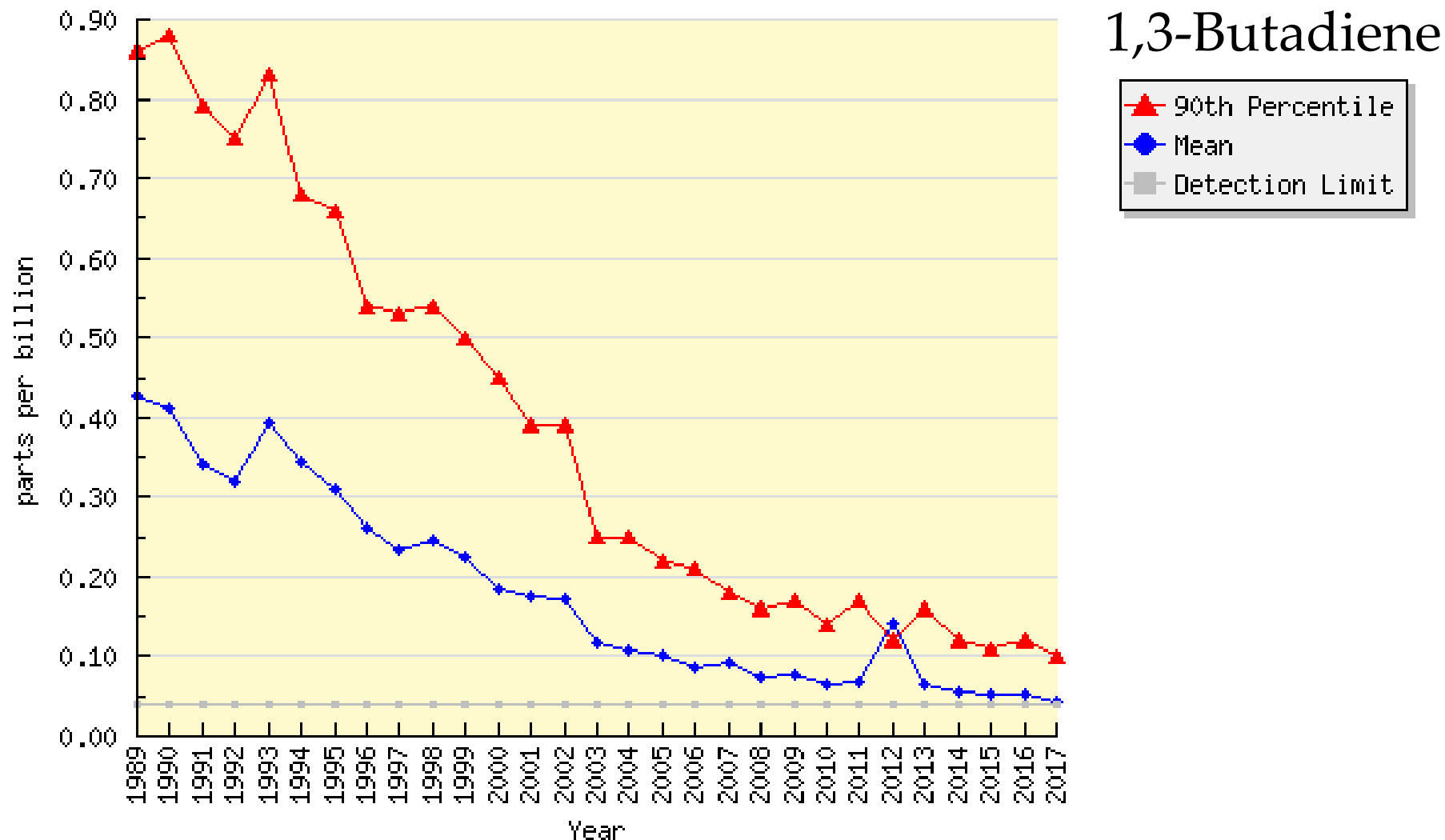
California Air Toxics Monitoring Program

- Establishes the process for the identification and control of toxic air contaminants;
 - Toxic Air Contaminant Identification and Control Act (AB 1807, 1983) created California's program to reduce exposure to air toxics.
 - In 1985, CARB established a twenty station toxic monitoring network within major urban areas.
 - Hazardous Air Pollutants List.

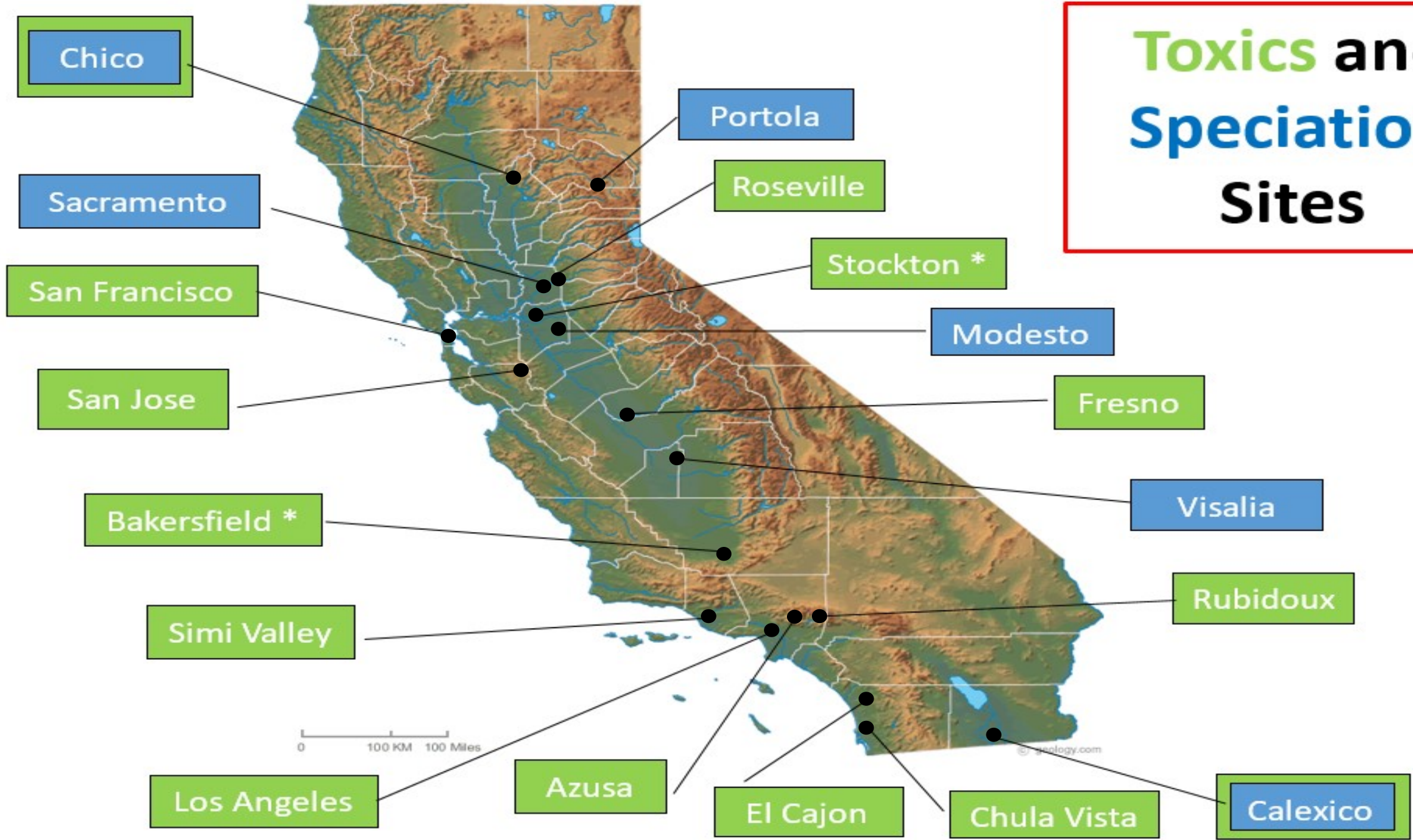
California Air Toxics Monitoring Program



California Air Toxics Monitoring Program



Toxics and Speciation Sites



TOXICS

| Site | 901 Canister (1 in 12 sampling) | | 924 Sampler (1 in 12 sampling) | | | SASS Sampler (1 in 6 sampling) | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------|--------------|
| | GHG | VOC | Carbonyls | Metals (ICP-MS) | Cr+6 | PM 2.5 Mass | Ions | Woodsmoke | Metals (XRF) |
| Azusa | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Bakersfield | x* | x* | x* | x* | x* | | | | |
| Calexico | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Chico | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Chula Vista | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| El Cajon | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Fresno | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Los Angeles | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Modesto | | | | | | x | x | x | x |
| Portola | | | | | | x | x | x | x |
| Roseville | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Rubidoux | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Sac T | | | | | | x | x | x | x |
| San Francisco | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| San Jose | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Simi Valley | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Stockton | x | x | x* | x* | x* | | | | |
| Visalia | | | | | | x | x | x | x |

* collocated

| Metals | | |
|----------------|--------|-----|
| Analyte | ICP-MS | XRF |
| Aluminum, Al | | x |
| Antimony, Sb | x | x |
| Arsenic, As | x | x |
| Barium, Ba | | x |
| Beryllium, Be | x | |
| Bromine, Br | | x |
| Cadmium, Cd | x | |
| Calcium, Ca | | x |
| Chlorine, Cl | | x |
| Chromium, Cr | x | x |
| Cobalt, Co | x | x |
| Copper, Cu | x | x |
| Iron, Fe | x | x |
| Lead, Pb | x | x |
| Manganese, Mn | x | x |
| Mercury, Hg | | x |
| Molybdenum, Mo | x | x |
| Nickel, Ni | x | x |
| Phosphorus, P | | x |
| Potassium, K | | x |
| Rubidium, Rb | | x |
| Selenium, Se | x | x |
| Silicon, Si | | x |
| Strontium, Sr | x | x |
| Sulfur, S | | x |
| Tin, Sn | x | x |
| Titanium, Ti | x | x |
| Vanadium, V | x | x |
| Yttrium, Y | | x |
| Zinc, Zn | x | x |
| Zirconium, Zr | x | |

| VOC by GCMS | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Analyte | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCEA) | |
| 1,3-Butadiene | |
| Acetone | |
| Acetonitrile | |
| Acrolein | |
| Acrylonitrile | |
| Benzene | |
| Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide) | |
| Carbon Disulfide | |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | |
| Chloroform | |
| Cis-1,3-dichloropropene | |
| Dichloromethane (DCM) | |
| Ethylbenzene | |
| Meta + para Xylene (m/p-xylene) | |
| MTBE | |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | |
| Ortho Xylene (o-xylene) | |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | |
| Perchloroethylene (PERC) | |
| Styrene | |
| Toluene | |
| Trans-1,3-dichloropropene | |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | |
| Carbonyls | |
| Formaldehyde | |
| Acetaldehyde | |
| MEK | |

iADAM Toxics Database

- <https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/toxics/toxics.html>

The screenshot shows the website's navigation and content structure. At the top, there is a blue header with links for "California Home", "ARB: Home", "Search", "Site Map", and "Contact Us". Below this is a banner with "Welcome to California" and various scenic images. The "Air Resources Board" logo is visible. The main content area features a blue sidebar with a table of links and descriptions, and a central area with "Annual Toxics Summaries" and "iADAM FAQs".

| Annual Toxics Summaries | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Statewide Summaries | Summaries representing all California monitoring sites. |
| Monitoring Site Summaries | Summaries for each site in the monitoring network. |
| Data Descriptions | Collection & analysis methods and appropriate data use. |
| Quality Assurance Information | Quality assurance information. |
| Order a Data CD | Listings include raw and summarized toxics data. |

Toxics Statistics Home

EPA Sampling Schedule

2019

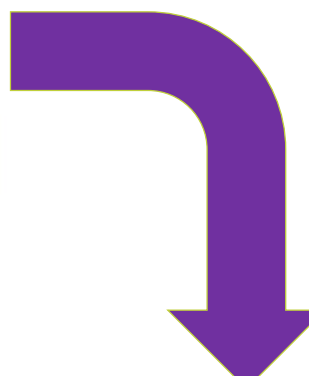
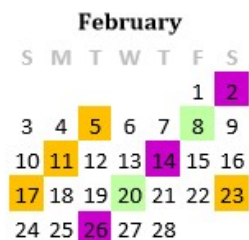
Important Dates

Notes

3-Day schedule is shown in orange, green, and purple

6-Day schedule is shown in green and purple

12-Day schedule is shown in purple



Notes

3-Day schedule is shown in orange, green, and purple

6-Day schedule is shown in green and purple

12-Day schedule is shown in purple

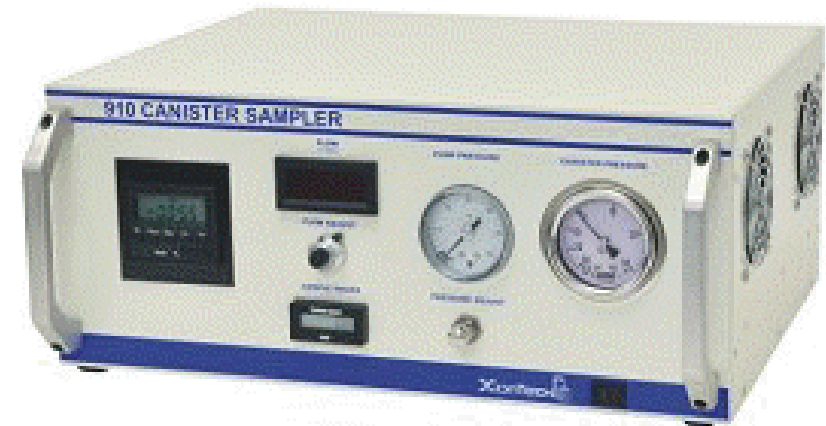
Toxics Field Overview - Samplers

- Xonteck 924

- Xonteck 901/910PC



Model 924

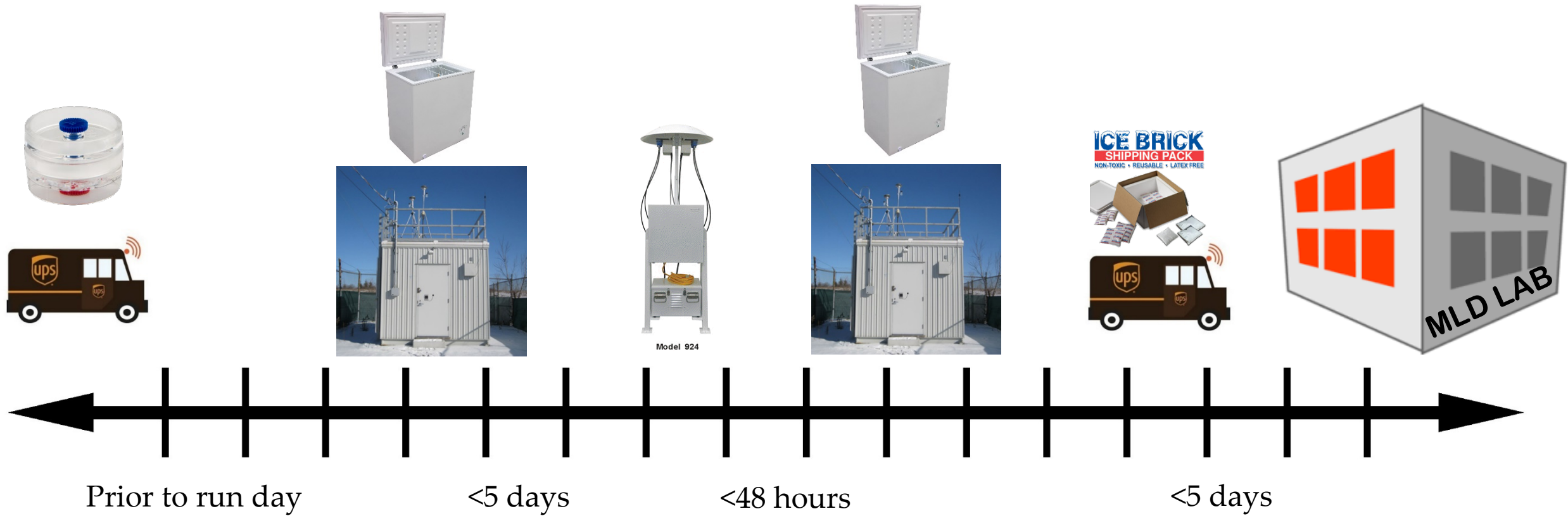


Model 910





Field Sample Handling

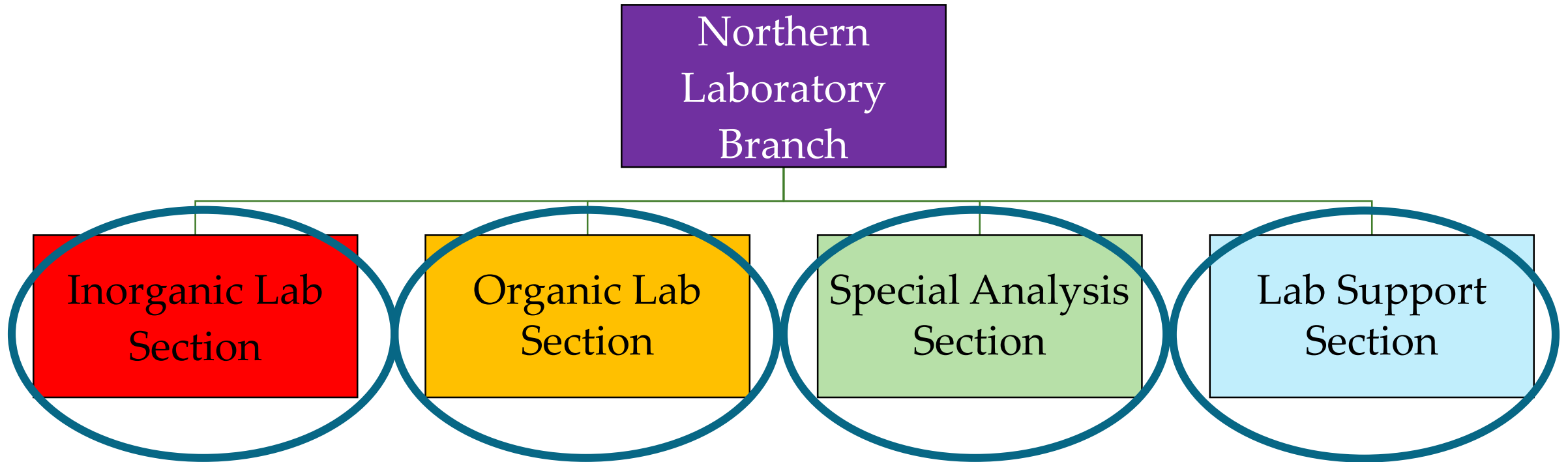


AMBIENT AIR MONITORING

MLD operates 41 sites including 6 seasonal and supports 229 district sites



Toxics Lab Overview



Combined Laboratory Functions

- 15 Total Programs Combined, plus Special Studies
- Provide Analytical Chemistry Services to meet Federal/State Regulations and Client Expectations
- Data Quality Assurance/Quality Control
- Timely Data Reporting

TACs Ambient Air Analysis

- Total Metals by Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry (ICP/MS)
 - Method 61
- Hexavalent Chromium (Cr^{6+}) by Ion Chromatography (IC)
 - Method 39
- Metals Analysis by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy (XRF)
 - Method 34

TACs Continued...

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS)
 - Method 58, 66, and 72
- Carbonyl Compounds by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
 - Method 22
- Pesticides by Gas Chromatography-Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometry
 - Method 77

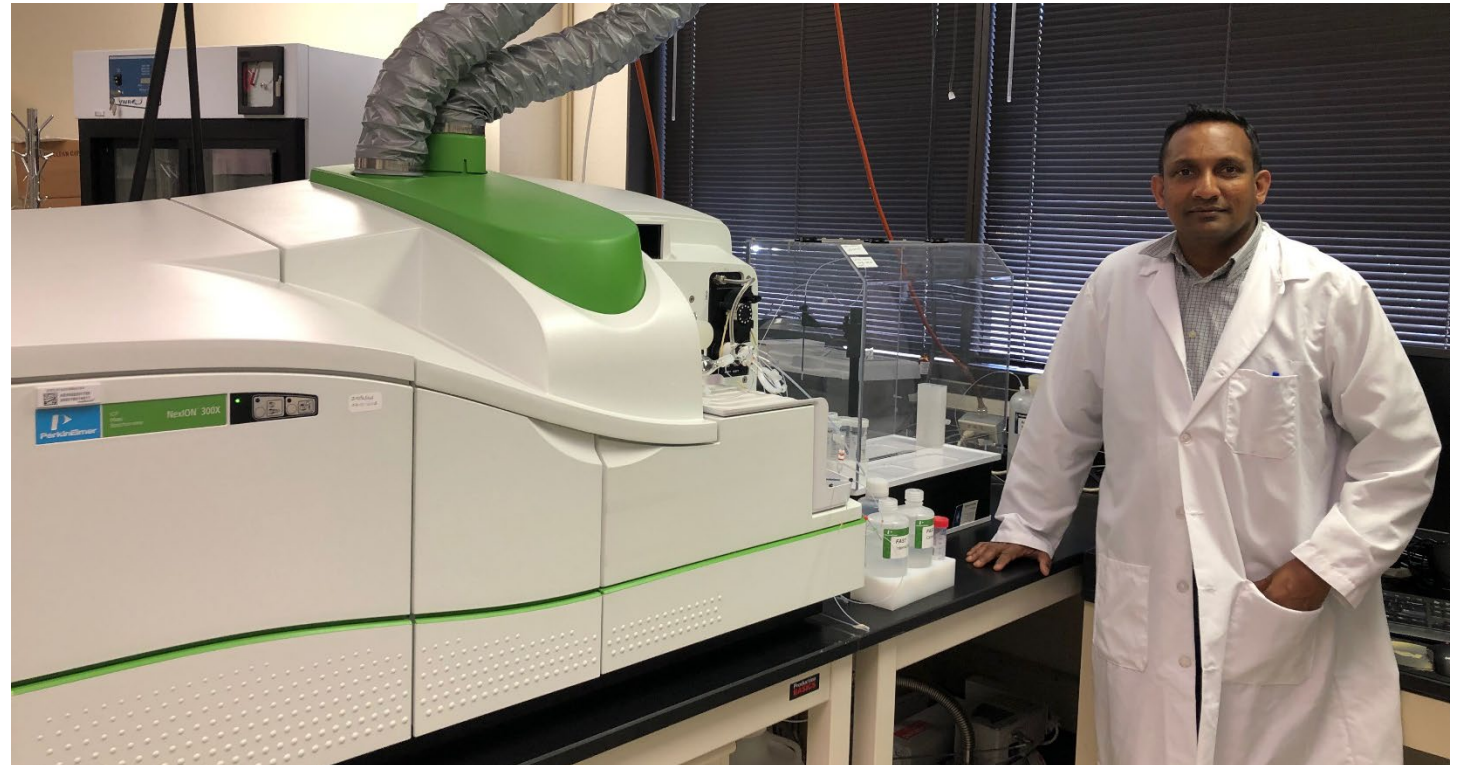
Media Preparation, Shipping and LIMS

- Filters
 - Inspect for tears, holes, imperfections
 - Acid wash, impregnation
- Canisters
 - Rigorous Cleaning Cycles
 - Prepare field spikes, if required
- Package and Ship
 - Ship out, sampled, ship back
- Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)



Total Metals by ICP/MS

- 16 sites with 1-in-12 Collection Frequency
- 37 mm Teflon Filters
- Extracted in Dilute Acid
- Extract Analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry
- 19 Elements Analyzed



Hexavalent Chromium (Cr^{6+}) by IC

- 16 sites with 1-in-12 Collection Frequency
- 37 mm Cellulose Filters
- Extracted in Deionized Water
- Extract analyzed by Ion Chromatography



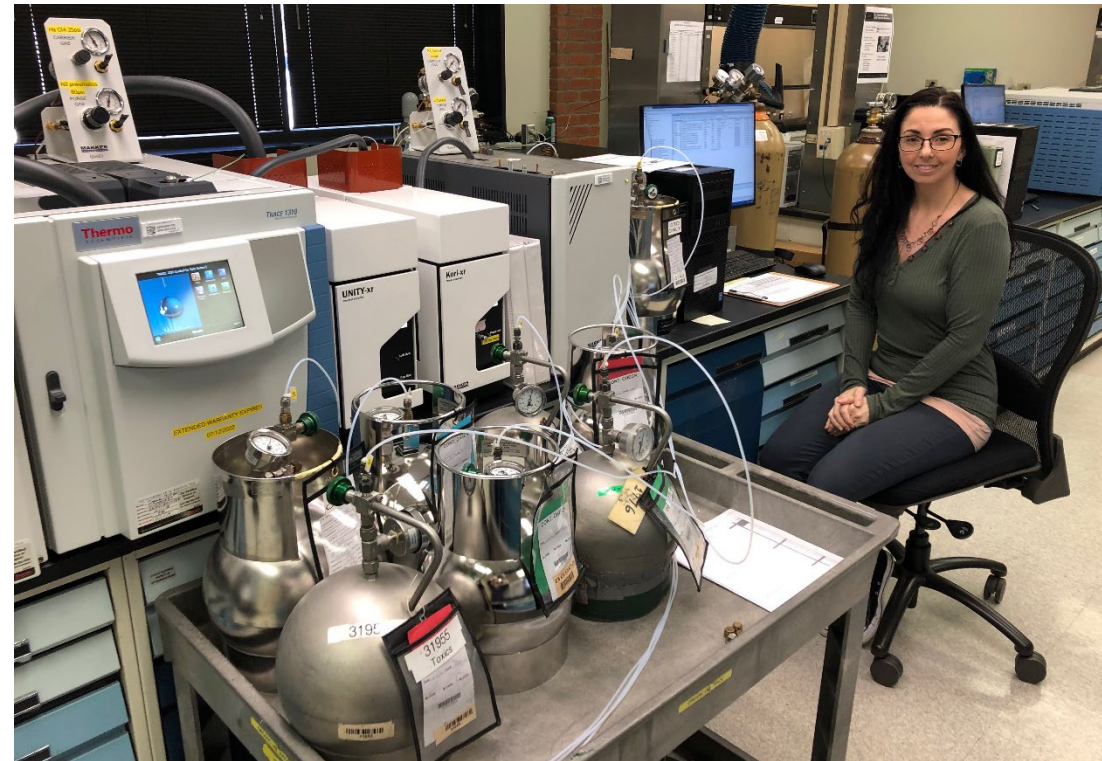
Metals Analysis by XRF

- 6 sites with 1-in-6 Collection Frequency
- 47 mm Teflon Filters
- Non-Destructive of the Sample
- Analyzed by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy
- 28 Elements Analyzed



Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) by GC-MS

- 16 sites with 1-in-12 Collection Frequency
- Canisters for Whole Air Sampling
- Canister Cleaning Process for Re-use
- Analyzed by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
- 24+ Compounds Analyzed





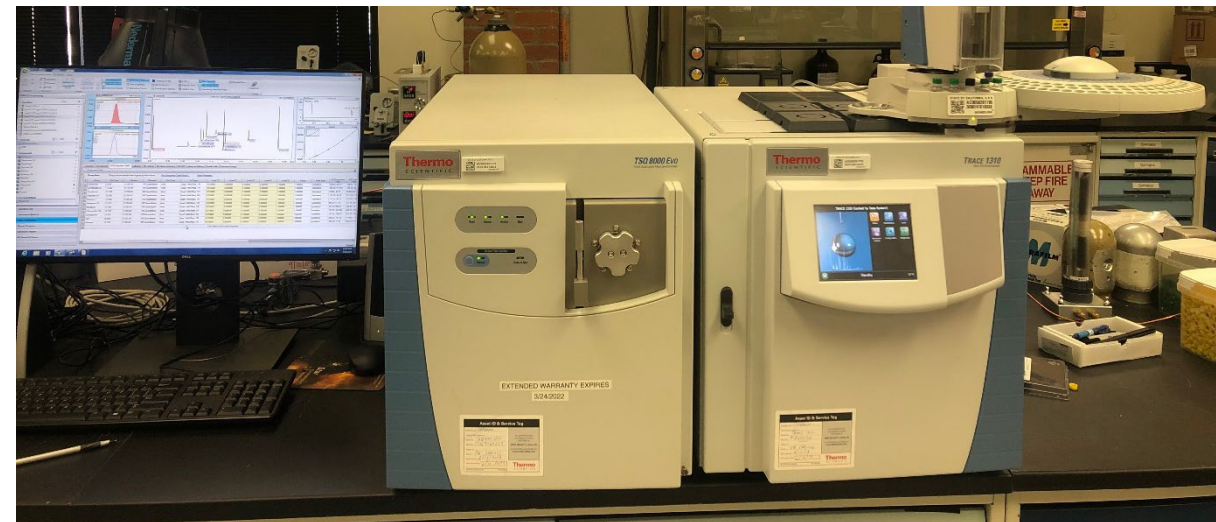
Carbonyl Compounds by HPLC

- 16 sites with 1-in-12 Collection Frequency
- DNPH Coated Silica Cartridge
- Extracted with Acetonitrile
- Analyzed by High Performance Liquid Chromatography
- 3 Compounds Analyzed
 - (Formaldehyde, Acetaldehyde, MEK)



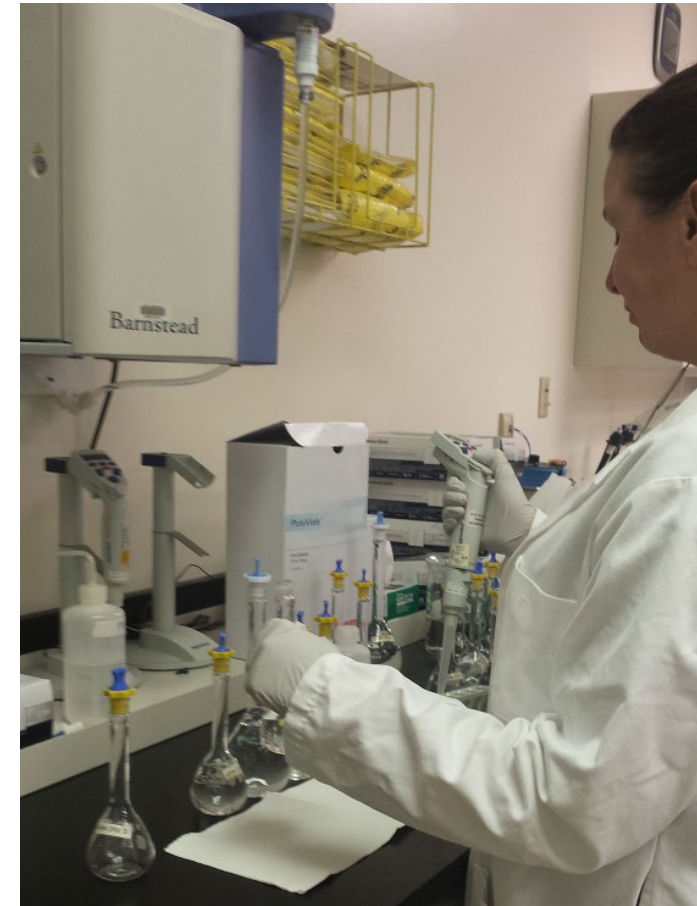
Pesticides by GC-MS/MS

- 10-12 Week Studies at Public Sites per DPR
- 8 Network Sites on a 1-in-6 Frequency
- Canisters and Resin/Carbon Tubes
- Extracted with Ethyl Acetate
- Analyzed by Gas Chromatography – Triple Quad Mass Spectrometry



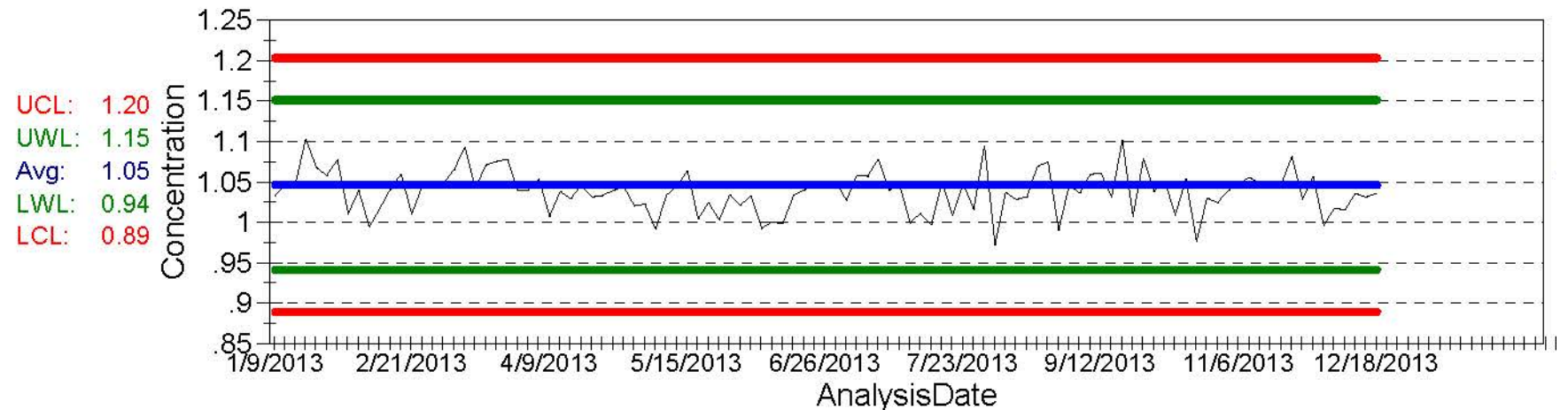
Sample Analysis

- Prepare Standards
- Method Detection Limits and Linearity Studies
- Blanks and Laboratory Spikes
- Analyses (Specific Analytical Sequence)



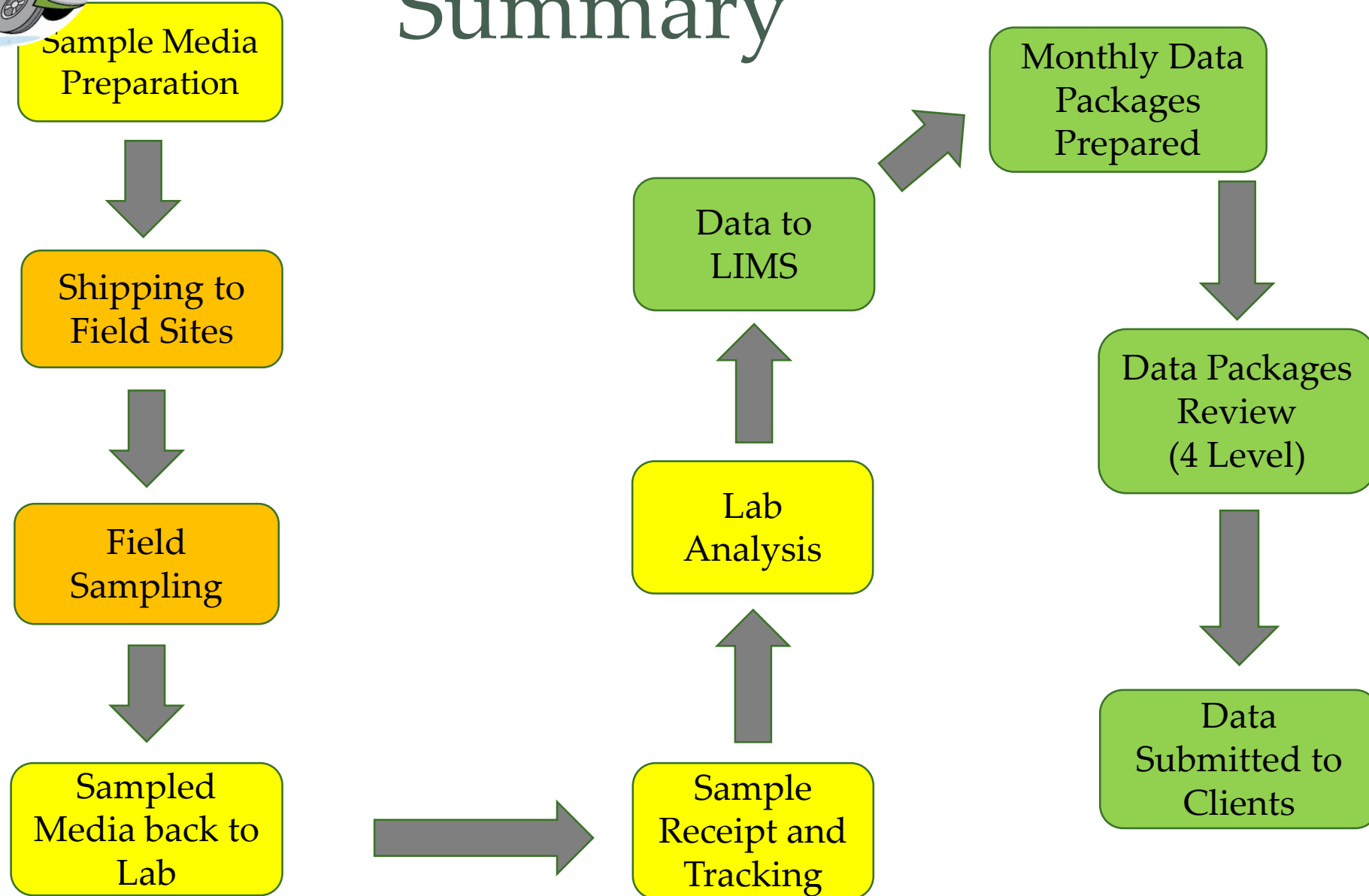
Quality Control (QC)

- Holding times
 - Blanks (Field Blanks, Water Blanks, Filter Blanks)
 - Check standards within $\pm 20\%$ of initial calibration standard
 - Beginning and closing control standards within established limits
 - Replicate analyses
 - Field (Matrix) spikes
-
- Data review
 - Analyst
 - Peer
 - Manager
 - Branch Chief





Summary



Advanced Monitoring Techniques - Chemical Composition

VOCs

SVOCs

Particles

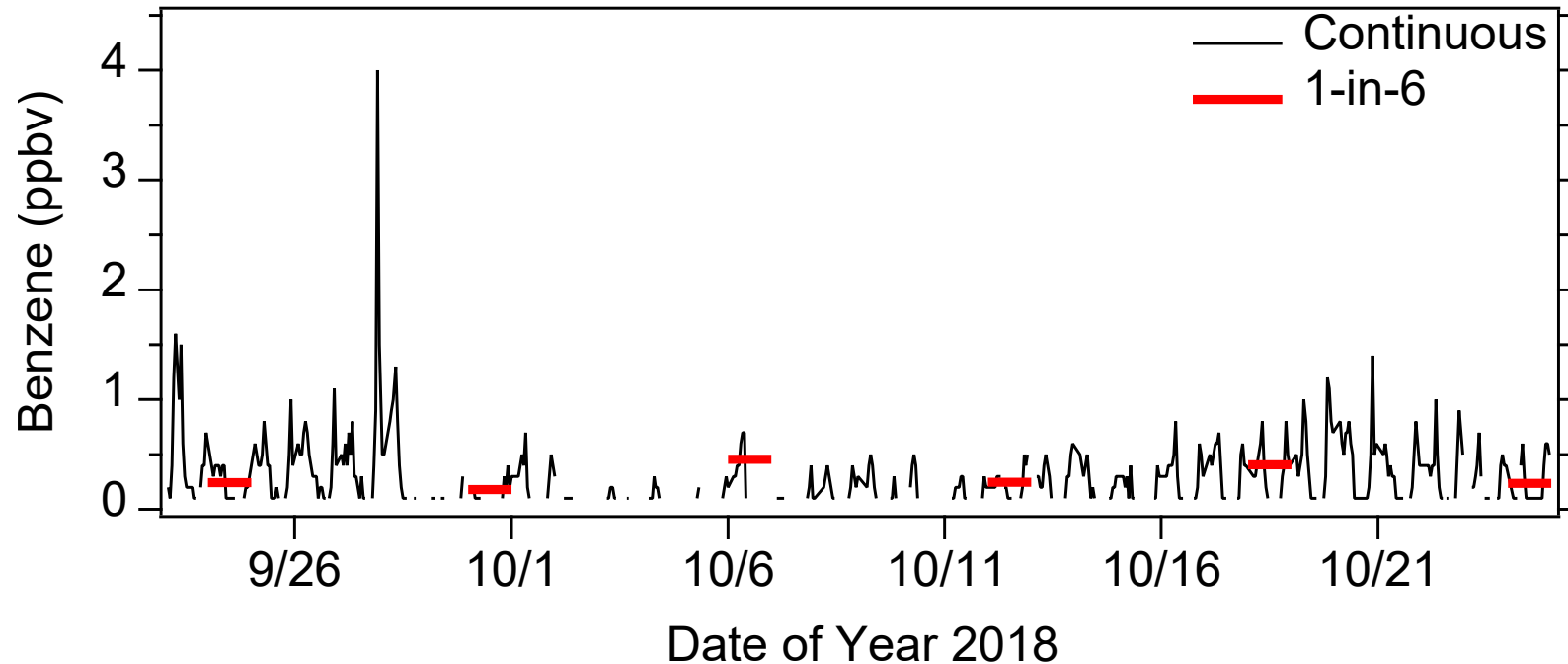
BTEX, Pesticides

PAHs, Pesticides

Organic

Water soluble
inorganics

Metal



Advanced Monitoring Techniques - Chemical Composition

VOCs

SVOCs

Particles

BTEX, Pesticides

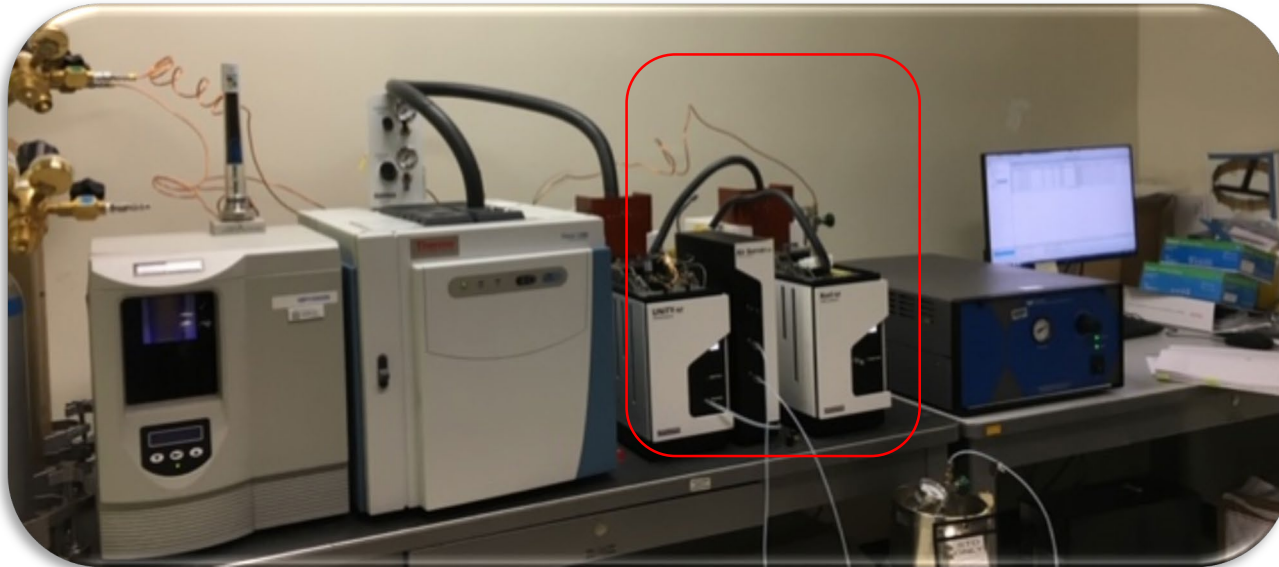
PAHs, Pesticides

Organic

Water soluble
inorganics

Metal

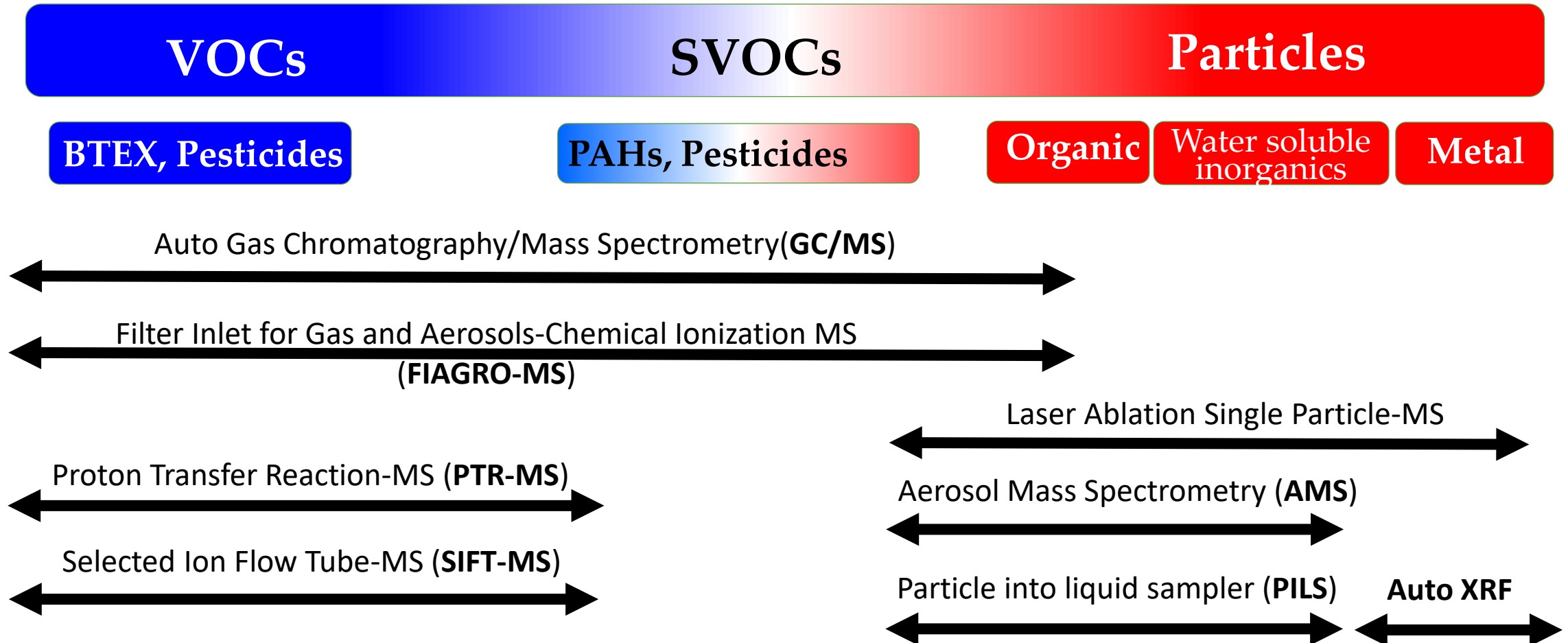
Lab-grade auto gas chromatograph

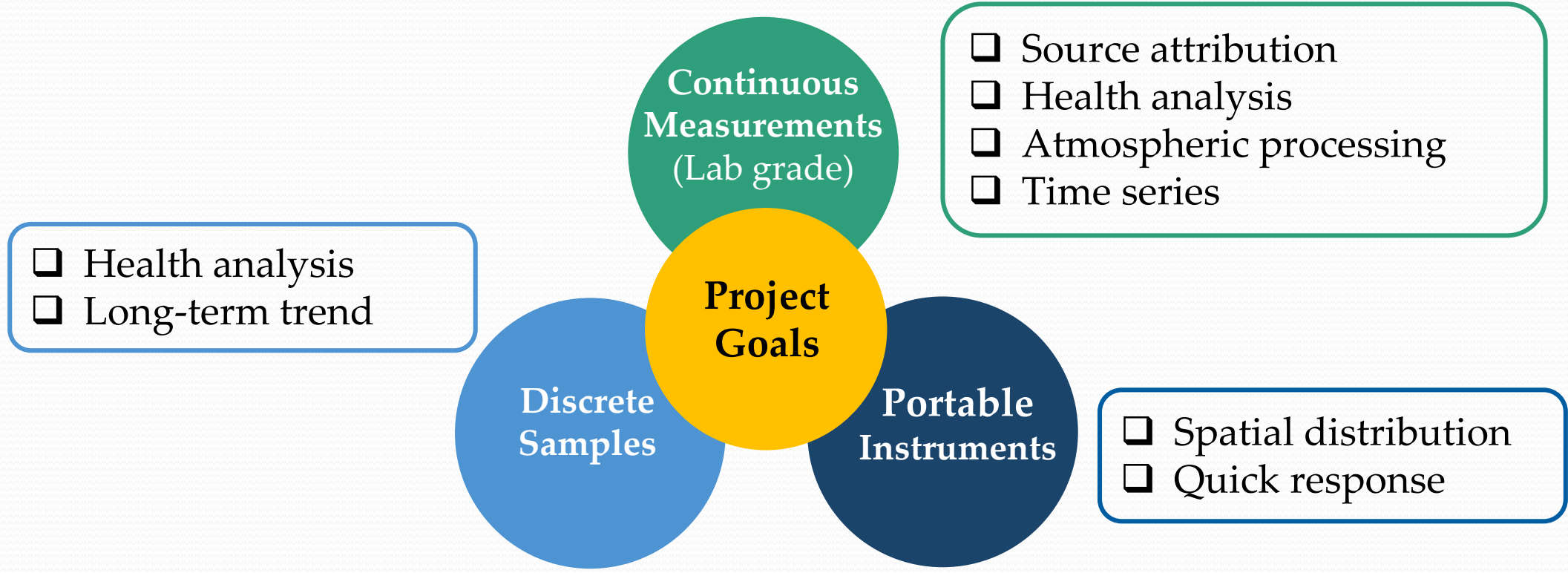


Portable auto gas chromatograph



Advanced Monitoring Techniques - Chemical Composition







Study of Neighborhood Air Near Petroleum Sources (SNAPS)

Motivations

Aliso Canyon underground natural gas storage leak

Exposure concerns raised by communities

Part of broader CARB effort to understand impacts of oil and gas operations

Program Goals

Characterize air quality at the community level

Analyze data for possible health risks

Identify emission sources as feasible

Target Analytes and Monitoring Techniques

Major Pollutants

Criteria Pollutants
(PM2.5 , Ozone, Carbon Monoxide)

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
(e.g. BTEX, Aldehydes, Glycols)

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Methane

Hydrogen Sulfide

Metals

Black Carbon

Target Analytes and Monitoring Techniques

Discrete Samples

VOCs

(e.g. BTEX, Aldehydes, Glycols)

PAHs

Metals

Continuous Measurements

VOCs

(BTEX & other hydrocarbons)

Metals

Black Carbon

Hydrogen Sulfide

Criteria Pollutants

(PM2.5 , Ozone, Carbon Monoxide)

Methane

Portable Instruments

VOCs

(BTEX)

Carbon Monoxide

Methane



Discrete Samples

Continuous Measurements

Sampling

1-in-6

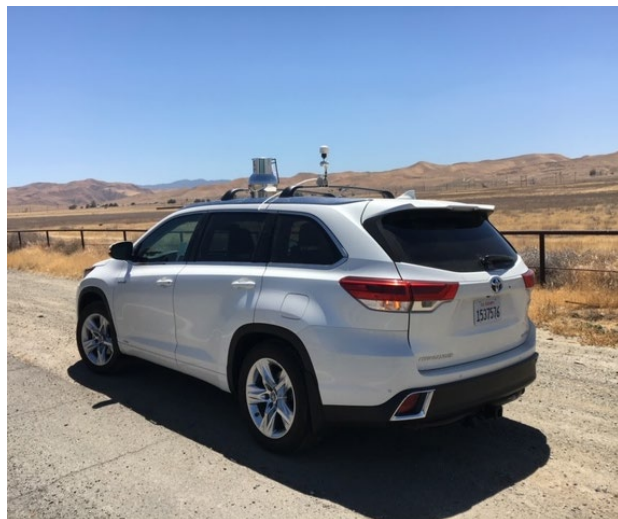
Hourly or less

Application

Health risk assessment

**Health risk assessment
& Source attribution**

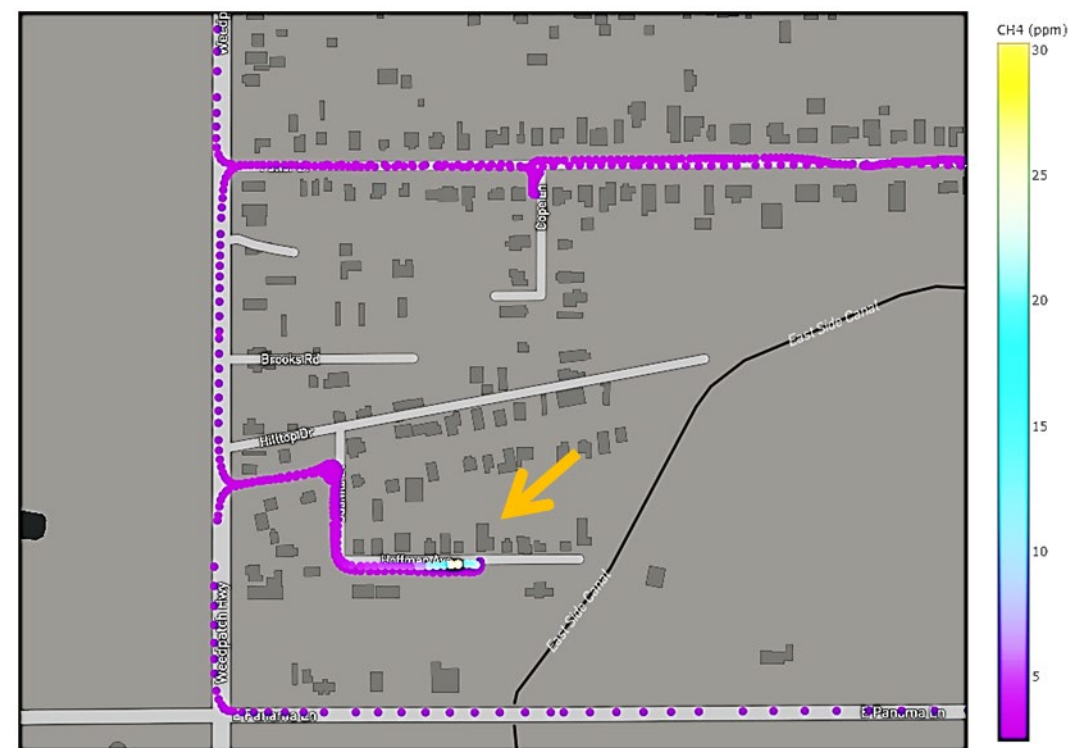
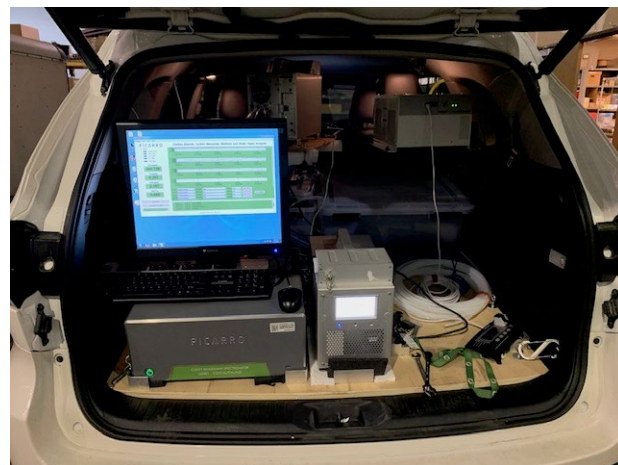
Monitoring Techniques – Mobile Monitoring



VOCs
(BTEX)

Carbon Monoxide

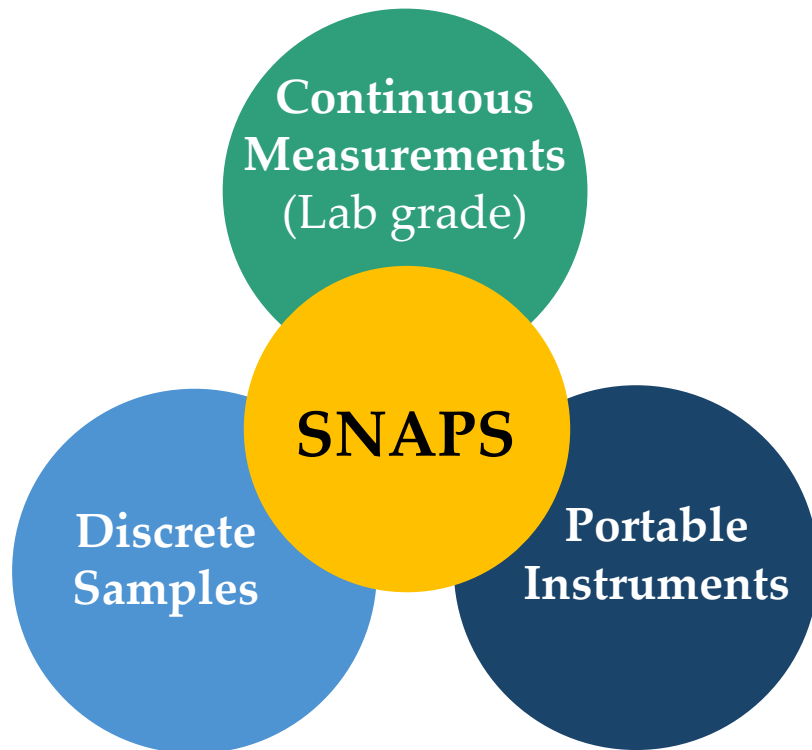
Methane





Study of Neighborhood Air Near Petroleum Sources (SNAPS)

Program Goals



Characterize air quality
at the community level

Analyze data for
possible health risks

Identify emission sources
as feasible