

Community-Scale Air Toxics Monitoring – Sun Valley Neighborhood and General Aviation Airports

Philip M. Fine, Ph.D. Atmospheric Measurements Manager South Coast Air Quality Management District

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Project Overview

- U.S. EPA Community-Scale Air Toxics Grant: Three Components
 - 1. Monitoring in communities around general aviation airports
 - Neighborhood scale monitoring in Sun Valley, CA

 industrial area interspersed with residences
 - 3. Review of hexavalent chrome data and sources



General Aviation Airports Study Objectives

- Characterize air toxics levels in the communities around GA airports
- Compare data to other air toxics studies such as SCAQMD's Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES-III)
- Determine potential impact of airport emissions on measured pollutant levels
- Provide baseline data for future studies



Advisory Committee of Stakeholders

Membership

- Airport Management
- Community Groups
- Cities of Los Angeles and Santa Monica (Airport Authorities)
- Aviation Industry
- State and Federal Congressional Representatives
- Role
 - Provide Initial Input on Specific Issues
 - Comment on Sampling Locations
 - Coordinate Information Outreach

Measurements

- TSP Lead and Hexavalent Chromium
- PM10 Mass and Carbon
- PM2.5 Mass & Components
- Continuous Particle Count (ultrafine)
- Volatile Organic Compounds (3 x 8 hour periods)
- Carbonyls (acetaldehyde, etc.)
- Continuous Carbon Monoxide





Van Nuys Airport

Largest Number of General Aviation Operations in the Country







• Complete Sampling Array (Site 1, 2, 3, 4)

Lead & CO Monitoring (Site 5, 6, 7)

Santa Monica Airport

 Runways adjacent to neighborhoods
 Increased Number of Private Jet Traffic





Santa Monica Airport Sampling Sites



Sampling Schedule

- Approximately 12 months of sampling beginning November 2005
- Three months at each airport in two different seasons
- Sampling Completed March 2007





Key Questions

- Can lead found in GA fuel be measured in surrounding communities?
- What are PM and air toxic levels in neighborhoods near GA airports?
- What are the ultrafine particle count concentrations in the surrounding communities?
- Are aircraft emissions distinguishable from other emissions sources?

Santa Monica Airport PM2.5 Mass (μg/m³) Phase I - Apr 06 - Jul 06



Santa Monica Airport PM2.5 Mass (μg/m³) Phase II - Oct 06 - Feb 07



Santa Monica Airport PM2.5 Elemental Carbon (μg/m³) Phase II - Oct 06 - Feb 07



Santa Monica Airport TSP Lead (ng/m³) Phase I - Apr 06 - Jun 06



Santa Monica Airport TSP Lead (ng/m³) Phase II - Nov 06 - Feb 07



Van Nuys Airport TSP Lead (ng/m³) Phase I – Nov 05 - Feb 06



Annual Basin Average 8.6

Santa Monica Airport Benzene (ppb) Phase I - Apr 06 - Jul 06



Santa Monica Continuous Number Concentrations

July 17, 2006

Red numbers correspond to aircraft take-offs



GA Airport Results

- Lead levels in communities and near runways below federal and state standards, but elevated at near runway sites
- Airport influence on PM2.5 concentrations may not be distinguishable, but appears to be minor
- Ultrafine particles (measured by number concentration) significantly elevated near runways during aircraft operations

Potential Future Air Toxics Monitoring at Airports

More continuous instrumentation

- Mobile sampling platforms
- Coordinate with health studies
- Large commercial airports

Sun Valley Air Quality Background

- Previous Projects
 - Landfills
 - Chrome Plating
 - Schools
- Current Project
 - Community
 Concerns
 - Concurrent with MATES III



MATES III

Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study III

- Level of Toxics in the Basin
- 2 Year Study
- 10 Fixed Sites
- Microscale Sites Include Fernangeles School Sun Valley



Measurements

- Lead, Hexavalent
 Chromium, and Air Toxic
 Metals
- Air Toxic Gases
- PM10 Mass and Carbon
- Wind Speed and Direction
- One year duration
 - 24 hours samples
 - Every 3rd day
- Locations
 - Based on Community Concerns





Sampling Locations



PM10 Mass (µg/m³) 10/28/05 – 6/25/06



PM10 Mass (µg/m³) 8/23/05 - 6/25/06



PM10 Mass (µg/m³) 2/13/06 – 6/25/06



PM10 Mass (µg/m³) 8/23/05 – 2/7/06



Hexavalent Chromium (ng/m³) Averages over Various Time Periods



Hexavalent Chromium (ng/m³) June, July 2006



Review of Hexavalent Chrome Sources and Ambient Data

- Ambient levels from MATES sites do not show enough consistent variability to identify "hot spots"
- Monitoring near fence-line at known sources (metal plating) continues at several locations on a 1-in-6 day basis
- Concentrations of 1 ng/m³ Cr6⁺ or higher considered significant
- Vast majority of samples show less than 1 ng/m³
- A few samples per year at active facilities contain higher than 1 and 4 ng/m³
- High measured levels followed up with enhanced source testing and inspection activities

Example: Chrome Plating Facility

