

AMBIENT AIR MONITORING NETWORK PLAN

2016



STATE OF NEVADA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU OF AIR QUALITY PLANNING

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AADT:	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AQS:	Air Quality System
BAQP:	Bureau of Air Quality Planning
BAM:	Beta Attenuation Monitor
CFR:	Code of Federal Regulations
CO:	Carbon Monoxide
DCNR:	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
FEM:	Federal Equivalent Method
FRM:	Federal Reference Method
IMPROVE:	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
MADT:	Monthly Average Daily Traffic
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA:	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NAAQS:	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NAC:	Nevada Administrative Code
NDEP:	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
O ₃ :	Ozone
Pb:	Lead
PM:	Particulate Matter (2.5 or 10 microns)
POC:	Pollutant Occurrence Code
PWEI:	Population Weighted Emission Index
QAPP:	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QMP:	Quality Management Plan
SLAMS:	State and Local Air Monitoring Station
SPMS:	Special Purpose Monitoring Station
USEPA:	United States Environmental Protection Agency

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Overview

The monitoring program of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Bureau of Air Quality Planning (NDEP-BAQP) operates an ambient air quality monitoring network of gaseous and particulate pollutant monitors. The monitors are located in small communities throughout rural Nevada. In the metropolitan areas of Reno and Las Vegas, the Washoe County District Health Department, Air Quality Management Division and the Clark County Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management operate and maintain their respective monitoring networks separate from the NDEP-BAQP. Those agencies submit their Network Plans independently to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Also, there are several federally recognized tribes that conduct air monitoring within Nevada and submit their own Annual Network Plans to the USEPA.

The NDEP Bureaus of Air Quality Planning and Air Pollution Control regulate air quality to protect public health and the environment. Monitoring data is a crucial component of regulations used to determine compliance with the USEPA primary and secondary air quality standards. Other important uses of these monitors include support and issuance of air quality forecasts; support of long-term health assessments; and tracking long-term air quality both to gauge effectiveness of emission control and abatement strategies and to quantify accuracy of ambient pollutant monitoring.

Goals

The NDEP-BAQP created an ambient air quality monitoring program to provide useful and accurate information on air quality, which is used to evaluate the success of the State's air quality programs. The Clean Air Act of 1970 and subsequent amendments require the USEPA to define national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for various air pollutants necessary to protect the public from injurious pollution concentrations. Air pollution concentrations that exceed the NAAQS can cause a public health hazard, or cause damage to flora, fauna and personal property.

The NAAQS, published by the USEPA, can be found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 50. The NAAQS for each pollutant defines the levels of air quality necessary to protect human health and welfare. An area is considered to be in nonattainment for a pollutant if it has violated the NAAQS for that pollutant. The CFR includes procedures for

evaluating measured air quality against the NAAQS. State air quality standards can be found in Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445B.22097.

Background

The State of Nevada has four jurisdictions that independently manage their own air programs as designated by statute: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR), NDEP-BAQP; Washoe County District Health Department, Air Quality Management Division; Clark County Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management; and various tribal agencies.

State agencies that conduct ambient air monitoring using State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) or Special Purpose Monitoring Stations (SPMS) must use Federal Reference Methods (FRM) or Federal Equivalent Methods (FEM) that comply with federal quality assurance requirements listed in 40 CFR 58, Appendix A. In conjunction with the Network Plan, a NDEP-BAQP quality assurance plan was developed to form the framework for planning, implementing, assessing and reporting work performed by the NDEP-BAQP and for implementing quality assurance and quality control protocols.

The QAPP defines the policies, procedures, specifications, standards, and documentation necessary to 1) provide data of adequate quality to meet monitoring objectives, and 2) minimize loss of air quality data due to malfunctions or out-of-control conditions. Along with the QAPP, the Quality Management Plan (QMP) describes the organizational structure, functional responsibilities of management and staff, lines of authority, and required interfaces between planning, implementing, assessing and reporting activities involving environmental data operations. The QAPP has been submitted to the USEPA for approval. The QMP was approved by USEPA on April 20, 2015.

Additionally, the NDEP-BAQP has developed ambient monitoring guidelines in order to ensure that ambient air quality data collected at regulated facilities in the State are of the highest quality and conform to federal requirements for quality assurance listed under 40 CFR 58.

Ambient air quality monitoring data must be certified on an annual basis as accurate and complete. The certification process begins with the complete submittal of all SLAMS data to the federal Air Quality System (AQS) for the calendar year. The 2014 data was submitted for

certification in April, 2015 and the 2015 data will be submitted by May 1, 2016. Submittal of precision and accuracy data into AQS for 2014 was accomplished in January, 2015. Submittal of precision and accuracy data into AQS for calendar year 2015 was accomplished in January, 2016.

Network Design

Air quality monitoring is represented by ten SLAMS and one SPMS for a total of eleven ambient air quality monitoring stations in Nevada under the jurisdiction of the NDEP-BAQP. As of January 1st 2016, ozone monitoring conducted by the NDEP-BAQP is done on an annual basis from January 1st to December 31st. There are three meteorological stations, one in Carson City, one in Pahrump, and one mobile tower that is deployed at various locations within the State. These meteorological stations are used to confirm local meteorological data.

In addition to the four independent monitoring networks managed by state and local agencies, air quality monitoring is conducted through the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) network by the federal land management agencies. There are two IMPROVE monitoring sites in Nevada. One is at the Jarbidge Wilderness area and the other is at Great Basin National Park, Lehman Caves. The IMPROVE program is a cooperative measurement effort governed by a steering committee composed of representatives from federal and regional-state organizations. The IMPROVE monitoring program was established in 1985 to aid in the creation of state and federal implementation plans for the protection of visibility in federal Class I areas. In order to meet the site objectives, the IMPROVE site must meet the methodologies and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures approved by the USEPA Regional Administrator. Utilizing the criteria set for the Jarbidge site, the NDEP-BAQP is able to satisfy the USEPA's regional and transport monitoring requirements. According to 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D 4.7.3, "each state shall install and operate at least one PM_{2.5} site to monitor for regional background and regional transport." The NDEP-BAQP utilizes the Jarbidge site to meet this particular requirement.

Table 1 shows the locations and types of monitors operated by NDEP.

Table 1: NDEP’s Ambient Air Monitoring Network

Location	Ozone	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}
Elko		1 (SLAMS)	
Fallon	1 (SLAMS)		
Fernley	1 (SLAMS)		
Carson City Armory	1 (SLAMS)		2 (SLAMS)
Pahrump-Church Site		1 (SLAMS)	
Pahrump-Manse Elementary		1 (SLAMS)	
Pahrump-Glen Oaks		1 (SLAMS)	
Pahrump-Linda Street		1 (SLAMS)	
Gardnerville Ranchos			1 (SPMS)
Total	3	5	3

SLAMS – State and Local Air Monitoring Station

SPMS – Special Purpose Monitor Station

Minimum Monitoring Requirements

The USEPA provides minimum site requirements to monitor for ozone (O₃) and particulate matter (PM) based on metropolitan statistical area (MSA) population (40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D). The NDEP-BAQP's air monitoring network meets or, in most cases, exceeds the minimum network requirements. The monitors currently operating in the NDEP-BAQP monitoring network are located in Carson City (O₃, PM_{2.5}), Fallon (O₃), Fernley (O₃), Pahrump (PM₁₀) and in Gardnerville (PM_{2.5}). Based on the MSA population in Carson City, NDEP-BAQP is required to and operates one ozone monitor and one PM_{2.5} monitor. The four PM₁₀ monitoring sites in Pahrump are required through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the NDEP, USEPA, Nye County and the Town of Pahrump. According to 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D, Tables D-4 and D-5, sections 4.2, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.4.2, 4.5, and based on the 2010 Revisions to Lead Ambient Air Monitoring Requirements (75 FR 81126 (Dec. 27, 2010)), 2010 SO₂ NAAQS Final Rule (75 FR 35520 (June 22, 2010)), and the 2010 NO₂ NAAQS Final Rule (75 FR 6474, 6502-6517 (Feb. 9, 2010), *as revised by* 78 FR 16184 (Mar. 14, 2013)), the NDEP-BAQP is not required to have additional monitoring for these criteria pollutants. Based on the latest Census Bureau population estimates and SO₂ emissions for each county, the calculated Population Weighted Emission Index (PWEI) for all counties (within NDEP-BAQP's jurisdiction) combined is 21 million persons-tons per year. This PWEI value is well below the established 5,000 million persons-tons per year threshold; therefore SO₂ monitoring is not required within the NDEP's jurisdiction.

As a result of the elimination of lead (Pb) from gasoline, Pb concentrations in the ambient air are generally so low in the 15 rural counties (within the NDEP-BAQP's jurisdiction) that monitoring for Pb is not necessary. In addition, the revised monitoring requirements for the Pb NAAQS now require Pb monitoring near sources such as industrial facilities that emit one-half ton or more of Pb per year and at NCORE sites in Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) with populations greater than 500,000. 75 FR 81126 (Dec. 27, 2010). In Nevada's 15 rural counties, there are no sources that emit one-half ton or more of Pb per year and no CBSAs with populations greater than 500,000. NDEP discontinued monitoring for Pb in 1990.

Based on data obtained through special study monitoring in Carson City and Gardnerville, the NDEP-BAQP has established a PM_{2.5} monitoring network. These sites will allow the NDEP-

BAQP to establish credible data to ascertain PM_{2.5} conditions within both areas. The current classification of the Ranchos monitoring site is listed as a SPMS. Currently NDEP-BAQP has approximately 3 years of data and will be assessing the data to determine if this site needs to be reclassified as a SLAMS. By the end of 2016, a valid design value will be available.

Since the Carson City site is NDEP-BAQP's first PM_{2.5} SLAMS monitor, 40 CFR part 58 Appendix A requires this site to be collocated. NDEP-BAQP has designated the primary monitor, at this site, as a continuous federal equivalent method and by designating this method the first collocated monitor must be a federal reference method. NDEP-BAQP uses a MetOne EFRM analyzer as the federal reference method analyzer.

Table 2: Collocation Requirements

Method Code	# Primary Monitors	# Required Collocated Monitors	# Active Collocated FRM Monitors	# Active Collocated FEM Monitors
116		1	1	
170	1			1

Based on 40 CFR 58 Appendix D, the NDEP-BAQP understands that it may not be required to have certain monitors (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}) in the network. However, based on data from the various monitoring sites, the NDEP-BAQP believes that it is important to have these monitors for the well-being of the public's health. The following table outlines the monitors within the NDEP-BAQP ambient air monitoring network.

Table 3: Minimum Monitoring Requirements by Pollutant

Pollutant	Minimum # of Monitors Required	# of Monitors Active	# of Monitors needed	Location	MSA	County	County Pop. (2014)	Design Values	
Ozone	3	3	0	Carson City	Reno-Carson City-Fernley CSA and Carson City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Carson City	54,522	67 ppb (2013-2015)	
				Fallon	Fallon Micropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Churchill	23,989	65 ppb (2013-2015)	
				Fernley	Reno-Carson City-Fernley Combined Statistical Area (CSA) and Fernley Micropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Lyon	51,789	67 ppb (2013-2015)	
Lead	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SO ₂	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NO ₂	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PM ₁₀	4	5	0	Elko (1)	Elko Micropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Elko	52,766	0.3 (2013-2015)	
				Pahrump (4)	Las Vegas – Henderson, NV-AZ CSA and Pahrump Micropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Nye	42,282	Manse = 1.3 Church = 0.7 Glen Oaks = 0.7 Linda Street = 0.3 (2013-2015)	
PM _{2.5}	0-1	2	0	Carson City	Reno-Carson City-Fernley CSA and Carson City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Carson City	54,522	New Site (Available 2017)	
PM _{2.5}	0-1	1	0	Gardnerville	Reno-Carson City-Fernley CSA and Gardnerville Ranchos Micropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Douglas	47,536	New Site (Available 2017)	
Total	7-9	11	0						

ppb: parts per billion

Changes in Monitoring Network

After careful review of our monitoring network and review of the new ozone standard, NDEP-BAQP changed from seasonal ozone monitoring to year-round monitoring. This will allow for better understanding of our ozone challenges within the state. This change took affect beginning in January 2016.

Also, due to logistics, the NDEP-BAQP removed our current PM_{2.5} analyzer (BGI PQ200) at the Carson City Armory and replaced it with a MetOne EFRM. The MetOne EFRM was recently designated as a Federal Reference Method and will create better efficiencies within our QC operations. This change took affect in April of 2016.

In the event that a review of changes to the PM_{2.5} monitoring network is required, the annual network plan and five-year network assessment will be used to provide for this review. Aside from the equipment change at the Carson City Armory site, no additional changes are proposed to the PM_{2.5} monitoring network for 2015-2016.

In addition, the NDEP-BAQP has discontinued CO monitoring at Stateline (located at Harvey's Resort and Hotel on Hwy 50) as of June 30, 2012. The NDEP-BAQP concludes that 33 years of clean data, all of it under 80 percent of the NAAQS and most recently at 34 percent, with on-going downward trends is sufficient evidence of continued attainment through 2024 and, together with the discussion and commitments in Section 3 of the 2012 Limited Maintenance Plan (submitted to EPA Region 9 in March of 2016), satisfies 40 CFR 58.14 requirements for discontinuance. Also, USEPA maintains that, ". . . regional office experience has demonstrated that CO monitors can be discontinued even if referenced in maintenance plans and SIPs." (EPA OAQPS power point presentation, "OAQPS Update on Emerging Monitoring Issues," by Chet Wayland and Lewis Weinstock, for WESTAR Council call, January 11, 2012)

Although CO monitoring has been discontinued, based on the 2012 Limited Maintenance Plan for the Nevada Side of the Lake Tahoe Basin, the NDEP-BAQP will conduct surrogate monitoring, and may also conduct actual monitoring. The NDEP-BAQP will use monthly average daily traffic (MADT) counts for its surrogate monitoring. The season for MADT will run from October 1st to March 31st of the next year. To use MADT as a surrogate CO monitoring

method, the NDEP-BAQP will conduct an annual review of the seasonal traffic volumes in the Basin using the data from the Nevada Department of Transportation's permanent automatic traffic recorders in Stateline and Incline Village. The NDEP-BAQP will compare the latest rolling 3-year average of the MADT volumes against the baseline MADT average established by the traffic volume data collected during the 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 seasons. The baseline traffic volumes calculated by averaging the three winter seasons, 2008-09 through 2010-11 are, 1) Stateline: 24,201; and 2) Incline Village: 10,260 (see Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1: Incline Village Monthly Average Daily Traffic Counts

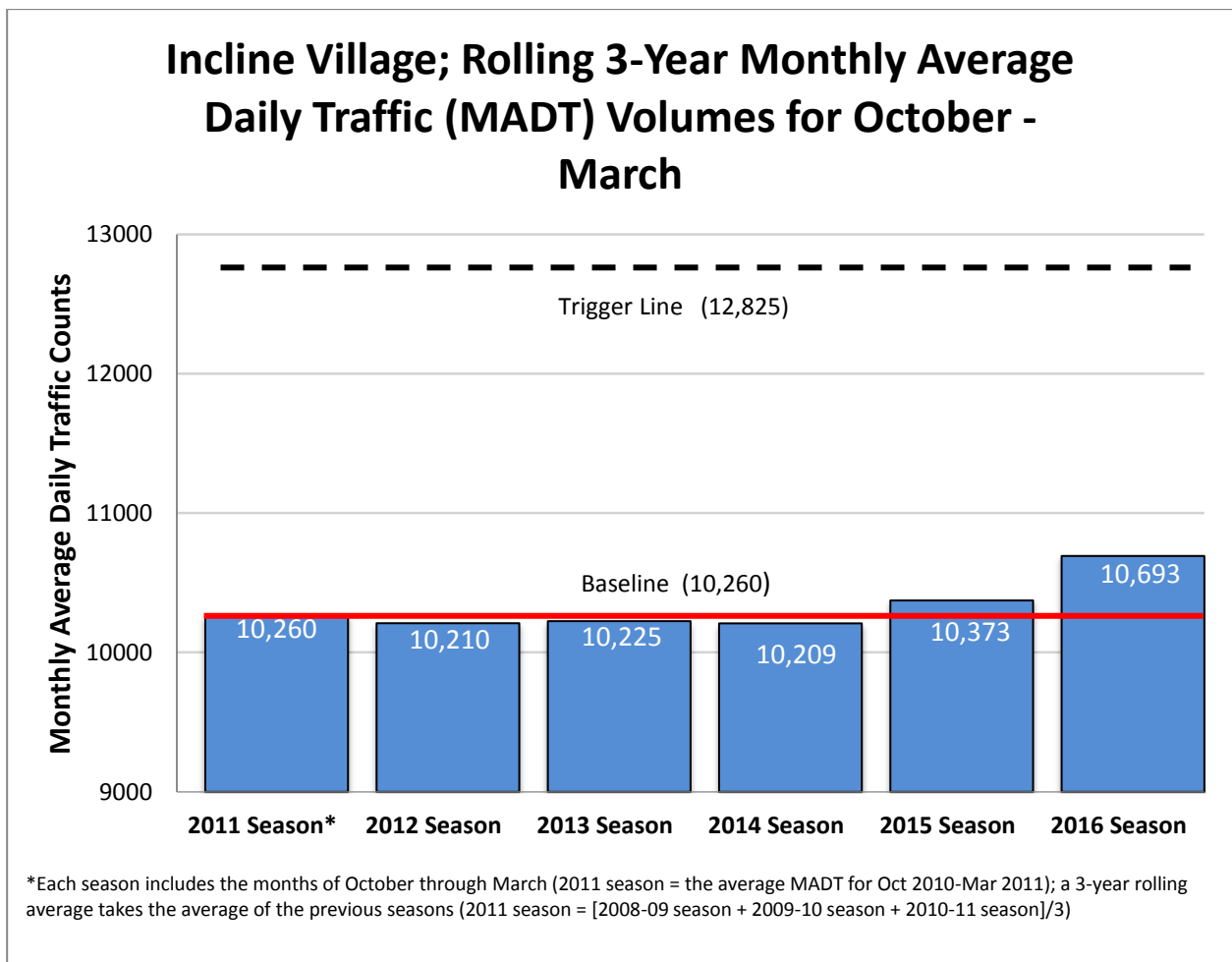
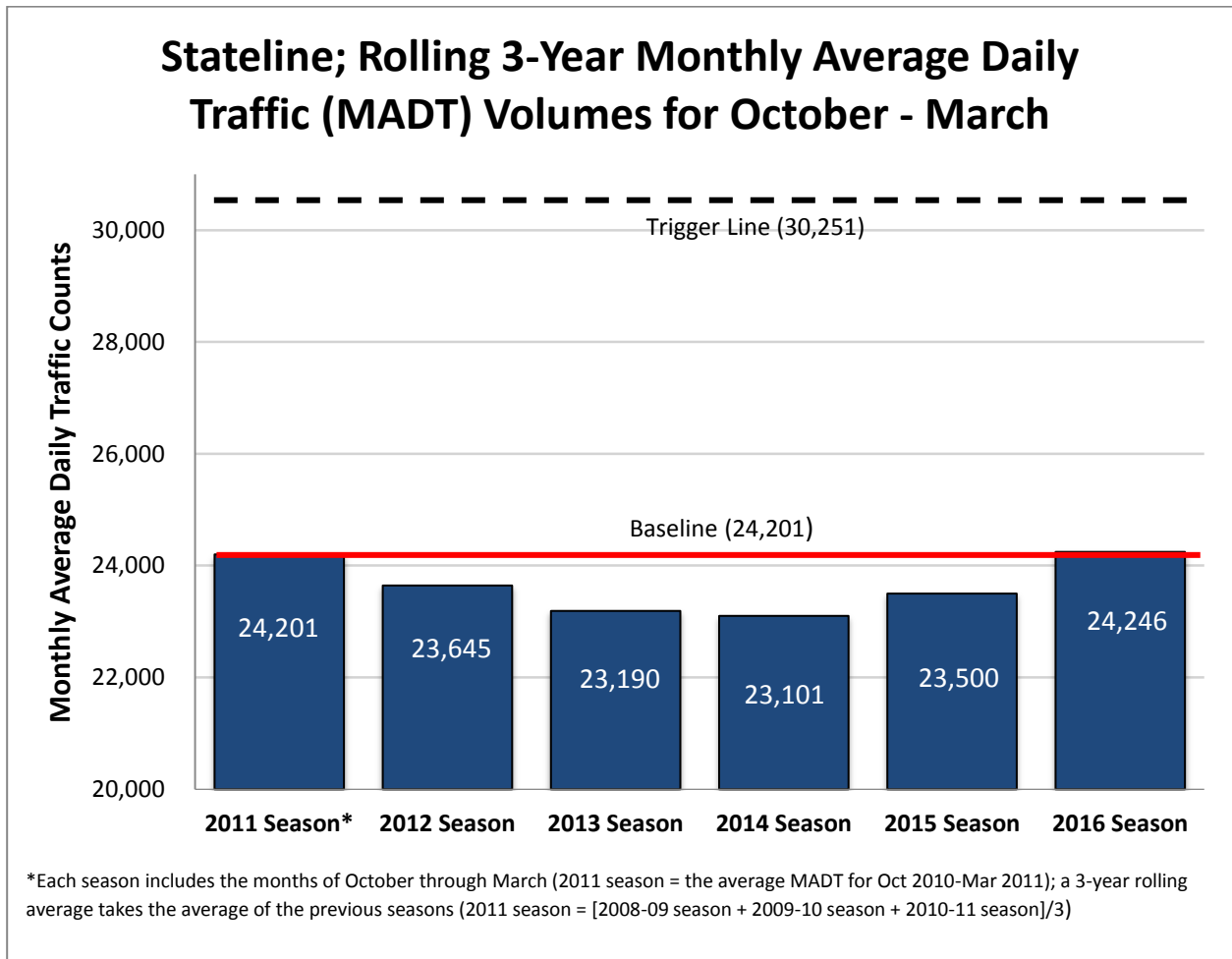


Figure 2: Stateline Monthly Average Daily Traffic Counts



If the MADT count increases by more than 25 percent when comparing the most recent, consecutive rolling 3-year averaging period to the baseline period, at either the Stateline or the Incline Village monitor, then the state will conduct a CO monitoring study alongside the surrogate MADT method during the period October 1st through March 31st immediately following the MADT review, using the Harvey’s SLAMS monitor to determine the actual CO levels in the ambient air. The NDEP-BAQP retains the monitoring station at Stateline (located at Harvey’s Resort and Hotel on Hwy 50) intact, so that monitoring can be resumed soon after it is triggered. The NDEP-BAQP commits to having the necessary equipment available to meet the timeframe for resumed monitoring.

Initial trigger levels are 30,251 for the Stateline MADT and 12,825 for the Incline Village MADT. If the percent increase does not exceed 25 percent, then it will be assumed that the ambient CO concentrations in the affected area have remained relatively unchanged. The rolling

3-Year MADT volume for October-March 2016 is 10,693 for Incline Village and 24,246 for Stateline. The percent increase over the last 3-year rolling average for the two stations is 0.19% and 4.22% in Stateline and Incline Village, respectively; neither meets the threshold for actual monitoring.

Purpose of Monitors

The purpose of the Nevada Air Monitoring Network is to provide useful and accurate information on air quality, which is used to evaluate the success of the State's air quality programs. To accomplish this task, the NDEP-BAQP utilizes the NAAQS for each criteria pollutant set forth in the Clean Air Act: Carbon Monoxide (CO), Lead (Pb), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Ozone (O₃), coarse and fine particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), and Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂). To accomplish this task, the NDEP-BAQP utilizes the NAAQSs of measured criteria pollutants set forth in the Clean Air Act to assess air quality status and potentially identify areas in the state as either attainment or nonattainment.

The NAAQS are broken down into primary and secondary standards. Primary standards are those established to protect public health. Secondary standards are those established to protect the public welfare from adverse pollution effects on soils, water, vegetation, man-made materials, animals, weather, visibility, climate, property, and the economy. The scientific criteria upon which the standards are based are reviewed periodically by the USEPA, which may reestablish or change the standards according to its findings.

A pollutant measurement that is greater than the ambient air quality standard for its specific averaging time is called an exceedance. An exceedance is not necessarily a violation; for each pollutant, there are specific rules about how many exceedances are allowed in a given time period before a pattern of exceedances is considered to be a violation of the NAAQS. A violation may result in regulatory action to improve the air quality in that area. Exceptions are made to allow for certain limited exceedances of the standard that may occur, for example, during exceptional events, such as an unusual weather pattern or wildfire. Regulatory action is typically reserved for cases where the exceedances are too large or too frequent and cause violation of the NAAQS.

Historically, ambient air quality monitoring by the NDEP-BAQP has looked at trends in air quality to aid in the local planning process. Traffic, wood burning stoves, and growth-related activities have prompted air quality monitoring in specific areas around the State. Data from these sites has led to public education and outreach to communities, identifying the potential health effects caused by air pollutants in the environment. Ordinances have also been developed and implemented to help control surface area disturbances and other related activities that produce dust.

Overview of Monitored Parameters

Ozone (O₃)

Ground-level ozone, or photochemical smog, is not emitted into the atmosphere as ozone, but rather is formed by the reactions of other pollutants. The primary pollutants entering into this reaction, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen, create ozone in the presence of sunlight. According to the USEPA, ozone is a strong irritant of the upper respiratory system and also causes damage to crops.

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less is emitted from transportation and industrial sources. According to the USEPA, exposure to particle pollution is linked to a variety of significant health problems ranging from aggravated asthma to premature death in people with heart and lung disease.

Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

Fine particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less is created primarily from industrial processes and fuel combustion. According to the USEPA, these particles are breathed deeply into the lungs. Exposure to fine particle pollution is linked to a variety of significant health problems ranging from aggravated asthma to premature death in people with heart and lung disease.

Site Map

Figure 3: A map showing the locations of the monitoring stations maintained in the NDEP-BAQP's network.



Elko: Detailed Site Information

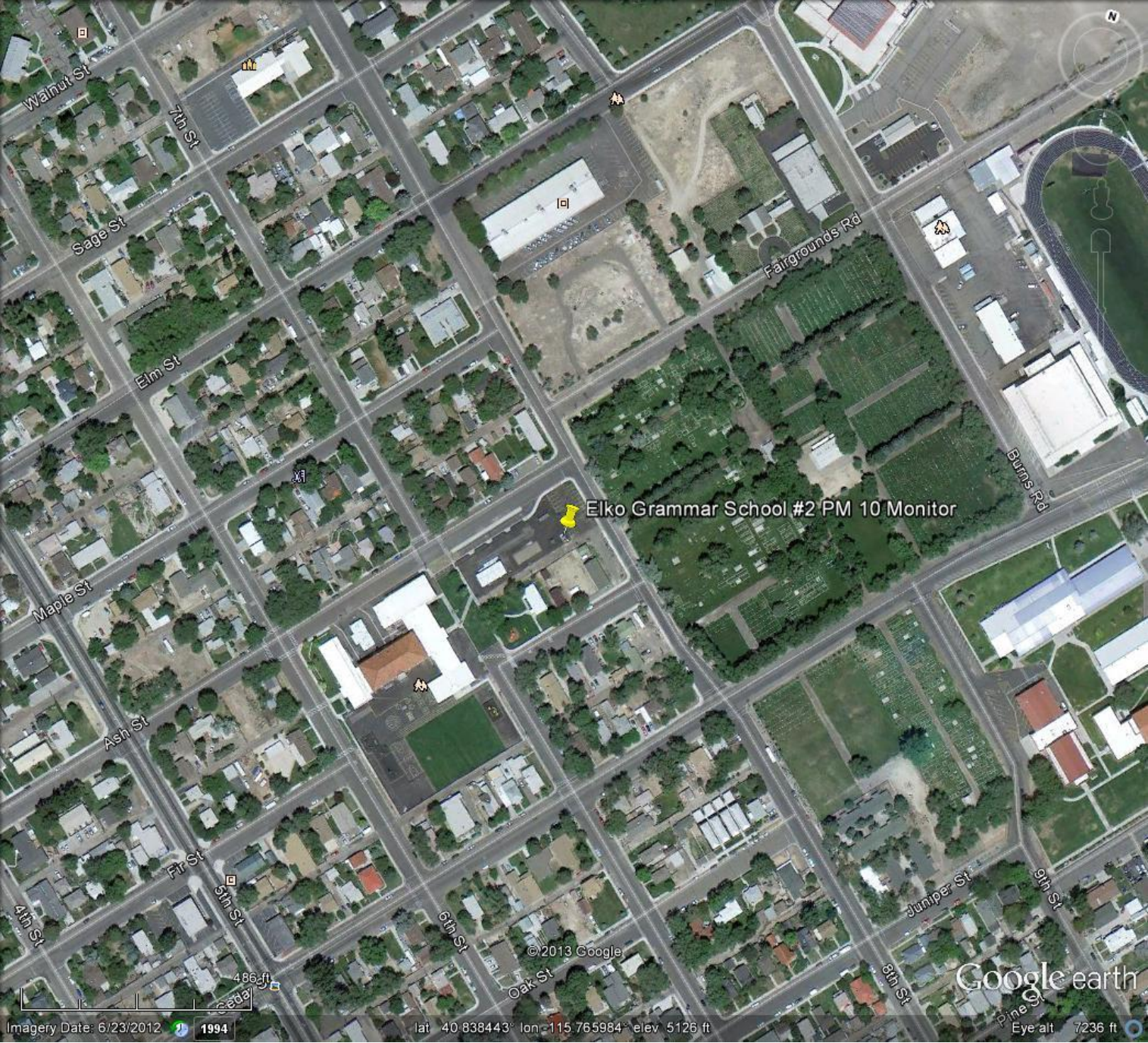
Prior to 1992, the location for this sampler was the fire station at 723 Railroad Street (ID #32-007-003) in a commercial area. In November of 1992, this continuous PM₁₀ monitoring site was relocated to the roof of the State offices at 850 Elm Street in a predominantly residential area. The monitoring objective was to determine typical concentration/population oriented. The manual sampler was replaced with a continuous Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) PM₁₀ monitor in December 1998. In September 2008, the TEOM monitor was closed and a new BAM 1020 monitor was sited at the Elko Grammar School #2.

Site Name	Elko	
AQS ID	32-007-0005	
GIS Coordinates	Lat +40.838350 Long -115.766029	
Location	Elko Grammar School #2	
Address	1055 7th Street	
County	Elko	
Distance to Road	18 Meters	
Traffic Count	2,600 AADT (2014) Station #0070208	
Groundcover	Asphalt	
Representative Area	Elko Micropolitan Statistical Area	
Pollutant, POC	PM₁₀, 1	
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	N/A	
Parameter Code	81102	
Basic monitor objective(s)	NAAQS	
Site type(s)	Population exposure	
Monitoring type(s)	SLAMS	
Network affiliation(s)	N/A	
Instrumental manufacturer and model	Met One BAM 1020	
Method Code	122	
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	FEM	
Collecting Agency	NDEP-BAQP	
Analytical Lab	N/A	
Reporting Agency	NDEP-BAQP	
Spatial Scale	Neighborhood	
Monitoring start date	09/25/2008	
Current sampling frequency	Continuous	
Calculated sampling frequency	N/A	
Sampling season	01/01-12/31	
Analysis Method	EQPM-0798-122	
Probe Height	2.6 Meters	
Dist. fm. supporting structure	Vertical Distance =2.1 meters	
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof	
Dist. fm. Obstructions not on roof (meters)	9 meters	
Dist. fm. trees	27 Meters	
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue	N/A	
Distance between collocated monitors in (meters)	N/A	
PM instrument within 1 m of the loval (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	N/A	

Elko: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute	N/A
Unrestricted air flow	360 degrees
Probe material	Aluminum
Residence time	N/A
Changes in the next 18 months?	No
Suitable for annual PM_{2.5} comparison?	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification manual PM	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	Monthly
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	N/A
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (gaseous)	N/A
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	04/28/2015, 10/29/2015

Figure 4: PM₁₀ Monitor located at Elko Grammar School #2, 1055 7th Street, Elko, NV.



Fallon: Detailed Site Information

The ozone monitoring site at 280 South Russell Street is at the West End Elementary School in a residential neighborhood that may be affected by agricultural operations surrounding the City of Fallon. The monitoring objective is to determine typical concentration/population oriented and transport downwind of Reno and Fernley.

Pollutant, POC	Ozone, 1
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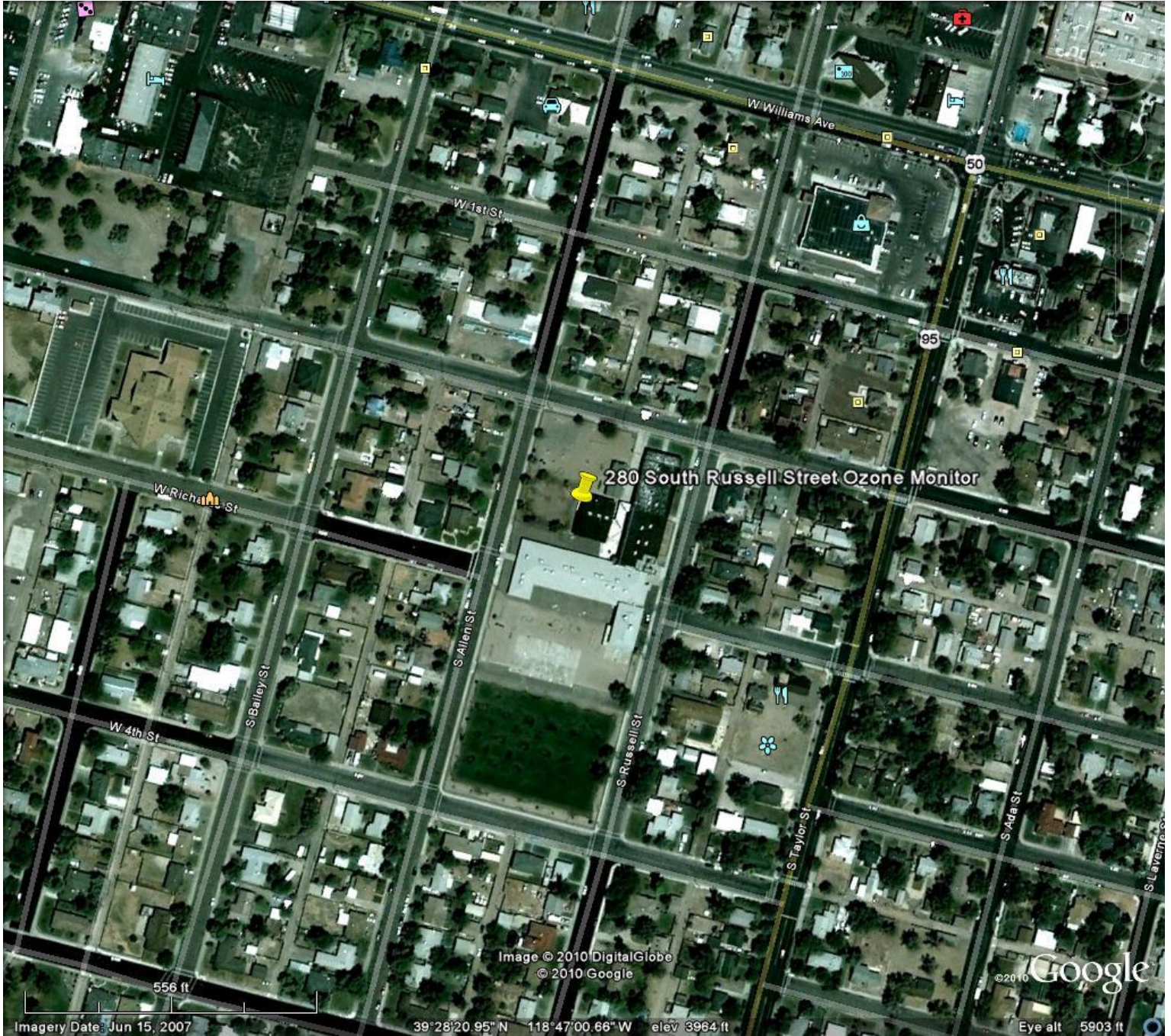
Site Name	Fallon
AQS ID	32-001-0002
GIS Coordinates	Lat +39.472471 Long -118.783624
Location	West End Facility
Address	280 South Russell Street
County	Churchill
Distance to Road	65 Meters
Traffic Count	300 AADT (2014) Station #0010135
Groundcover	Dirt and Gravel
Representative Area	Fallon Micropolitan Statistical Area
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	N/A
Parameter Code	44201
Basic monitoring objective(s)	NAAQS
Site type(s)	Population Exposure
Network affiliation(s)	N/A
Monitor type(s)	SLAMS
Instrument manufacturer and model	Teledyne API Model 400 Series
Method Code	087
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	FEM
Collecting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Analytical Lab	N/A
Reporting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Spatial Scale	Neighborhood
Monitoring start date	10/01/1999
Current sampling frequency	Continuous
Calculated sampling frequency	N/A
Sampling season	01/01-12/31
Analysis Method	EQOA-0992-087
Probe Height	2.5 Meters
Dist. fm. supporting structure	2 meters from wall
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof
Distance from obstruction not on roof (meters)	22 Meters
Distance fm. trees	Greater than 10 meters
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue	N/A
Distance between collocated monitors (meters)	N/A
PM instrument within 1 m of the lovol (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	N/A

Fallon: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute)	N/A
Unrestricted airflow	180 Degrees *
Probe material	Teflon
Residence time	4.99 seconds
Changes in the next 18 months?	No
Suitable for annual PM 2.5 comparison?	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification Manual PM	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	N/A
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	Every two weeks
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (Gaseous)	09/17/2015
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	N/A

*Monitoring path (arc) is located on the predominant windward side of the building and is at least 1 meter away from the supporting structure. The path has an unrestricted airflow of at least 180 degrees.

Figure 5: Ozone Monitor located at West End Elementary School, 280 S. Russell Street, Fallon, NV.



Fernley Intermediate School: Detailed Site Information

Ozone monitoring is done at the Fernley Intermediate School, which is located at 320 Hardie Lane. This is an area of mainly residential and agricultural use. However, there has recently been a large growth of industry both upwind and downwind of this site. Ozone monitoring (SPMS) was previously conducted at the Fernley Volunteer Fire Department starting in October 1997 and discontinued in October 2003. Ozone monitoring began at this site in July 2007. Monitoring for PM₁₀ at this site commenced on May 1995 to determine the agricultural and industrial source impacts and population exposure. PM₁₀ sampling was discontinued in November 1998.

Site Name	Fernley
AQS ID	32-019-0006
GIS Coordinates	Lat +39.602787 Long -119.247741
Location	Fernley Intermediate School
Address	320 Hardie Lane
County	Lyon
Distance to Road	119 Meters
Traffic Count	7,200 AADT (2014) Station # 0190022
Groundcover	Paved, cement, gravel and dirt
Representative Area	Reno-Carson City-Fernley Combined Statistical Area (CSA) and Fernley Micropolitan Statistical Area
Pollutant, POC	Ozone, 1
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	N/A
Parameter Code	44201
Basic monitor objective(s)	NAAQS
Site type(s)	Population Exposure
Network affiliation(s)	N/A
Monitoring type(s)	SLAMS
Instrumental manufacturer and model	Teledyne API Model 400 Series
Method Code	087
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	FEM
Collecting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Analytical Lab	N/A
Reporting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Spatial Scale	Neighborhood
Monitoring start date	07/06/2007
Current sampling frequency	Annual
Calculated sampling frequency	N/A
Sampling season	01/01-12/31
Analysis Method	EQOA-0992-087
Probe Height	7 meters
Dist. fm. supporting structure	Vertical Distance above 2.1 meters
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof
Dist. fm. Obstructions not on roof (meters)	N/A
Dist. fm. trees	15 Meters
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue	N/A

Fernley Intermediate School: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

Distance between collocated monitors in (meters)	N/A
PM instrument within 1 m of the lovol (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	N/A
PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute)	N/A
Unrestricted air flow	360 Degrees
Probe material	Teflon
Residence time	10.0 Seconds
Changes in the next 18 months?	No
Suitable for annual PM 2.5 comparison?	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification manual PM	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	N/A
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	Every two weeks
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (gaseous)	09/17/2015
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	N/A

Figure 6: Ozone Monitor located at Fernley Intermediate School, 320 Hardie Lane Fernley, NV.



2601 S. Carson Street: Detailed Site Information

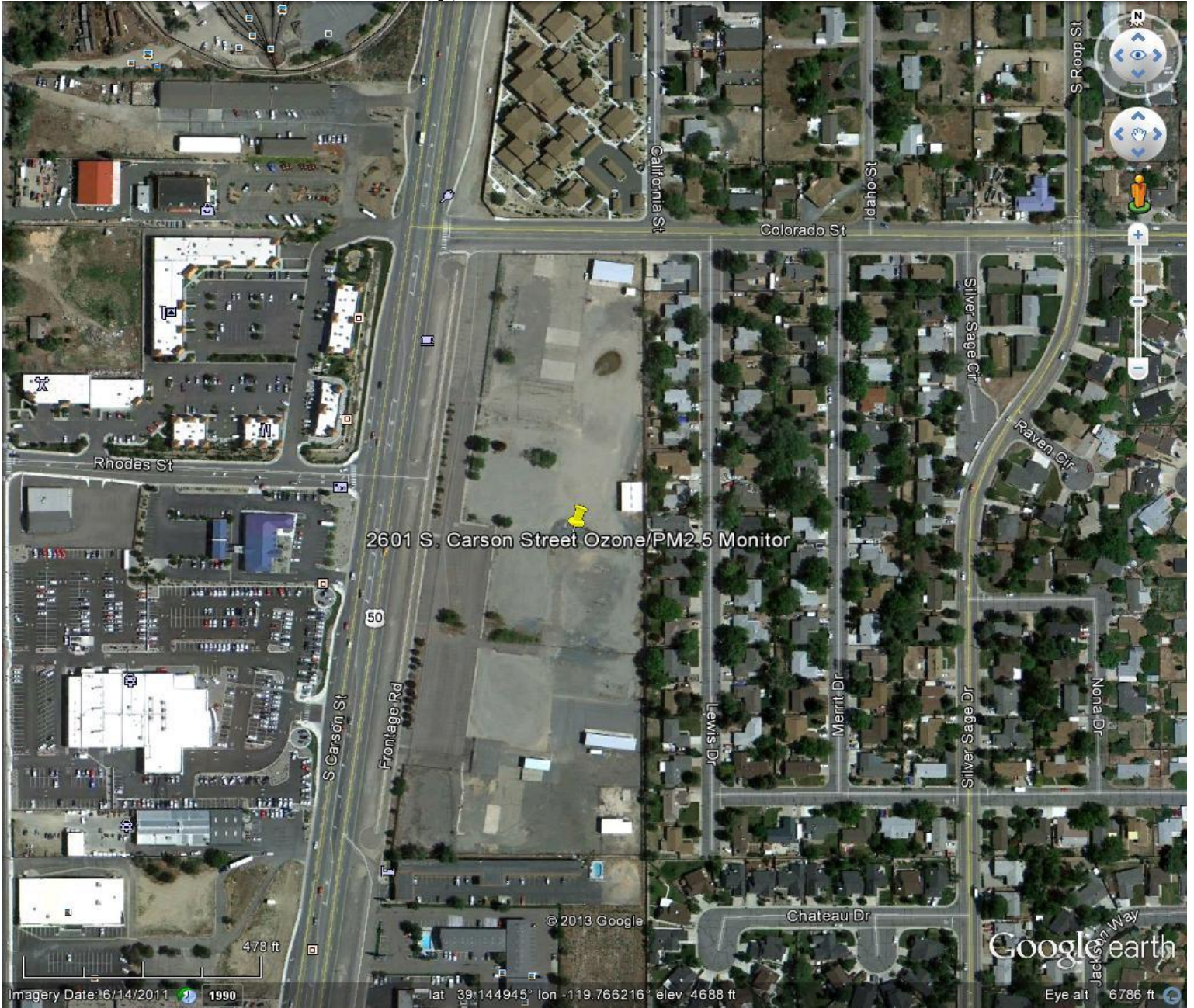
Due to the city of Carson City re-purposing use of the old monitoring location on 3300 East Fifth Street, the new SLAMS monitoring site is now adjacent to Hwy 395, in a residential neighborhood and a light industrial area. The new collocated PM_{2.5} and ozone monitoring site is located at 2601 S. Carson Street where the old Army National Guard site used to reside. The monitoring objective for PM_{2.5} and ozone is to determine maximum concentration based on Appendix D CFR 58 (4.1) (b) for this site. The primary monitor at this site is the SLAMS BAM 1020 continuous monitor.

Site Name	Carson City Armory		
AQS ID	32-510-0020		
GIS Coordinates	Lat +39.1447 Long -119.7661		
Location	Carson City		
Address	2601 S. Carson Street		
County	Carson City		
Distance to Road	109 Meters		
Traffic Count	44,500 AADT (2014) Station #0250148		
Groundcover	Gravel		
Representative Area	Reno-Carson City-Fernley CSA and Carson City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)		
Pollutant, POC	PM_{2.5}, 1	PM_{2.5}, 2	Ozone, 1
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	Primary	QA Collocated	N/A
Parameter Code	88101	88101	44201
Basic monitoring objective(s)	NAAQS	NAAQS	NAAQS
Site type(s)	Highest concentration	Highest concentration	Max O₃ Concentration
Network affiliation(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monitor type(s)	SLAMS	SLAMS	SLAMS
Instrument manufacturer and model	MET ONE BAM 1020	MET ONE EFRM , VSCC	TELEDYNE 400 Series
Method Code	170	116	087
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	FEM	FRM	FEM
Collecting Agency	NDEP-BAQP	NDEP-BAQP	NDEP-BAQP
Analytical Lab	N/A	Desert Research Institute	N/A
Reporting Agency	NDEP-BAQP	NDEP-BAQP	NDEP-BAQP
Spatial Scale	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Neighborhood
Monitoring start date	04/01/2013	04/01/2016	04/01/2013
Current sampling frequency	Continuous (primary)	1:6	Annual
Calculated sampling frequency	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sampling season	01/01-12/31	01/01-12/31	01/01-12/31
Analysis Method	EQPM-0308-170	RFPS-0498-116	EQOA-0992-087
Probe Height	4.9 Meters	4.9 Meters	4 Meters

601 S. Carson Street: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

Dist. fm. supporting structure	2.1 Meters	2.1 Meters	1 Meter
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof	No obstructions on/near the roof	No obstructions on/near the roof
Distance from obstruction not on roof (meters)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Distance fm. trees	37 Meters to West	37 Meters to the West	37 Meters to the West
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue	N/A	N/A	N/A
Distance between collocated monitors (meters)	3 Meters	3 Meters	N/A
PM instrument within 1 m of the lovol (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	No	No	N/A
PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unrestricted airflow	360 Degrees	360 Degrees	360 Degrees
Probe material	N/A	N/A	Teflon
Residence time	N/A	N/A	4.6 Seconds
Changes in the next 18 months?	No	No	No
Suitable for annual PM_{2.5} comparison?	Yes	Yes	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification Manual PM		Monthly	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	Monthly		N/A
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	N/A	N/A	Every two weeks
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (Gaseous)	N/A	N/A	09/24/2015
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	03/26/2015, 09/24/2015	03/26/2015, 09/24/2015	N/A

Figure 7: Ozone/PM_{2.5} Monitors located at Carson City Armory, 2601 S. Carson Street Carson City, NV.



Church: Detailed Site Information

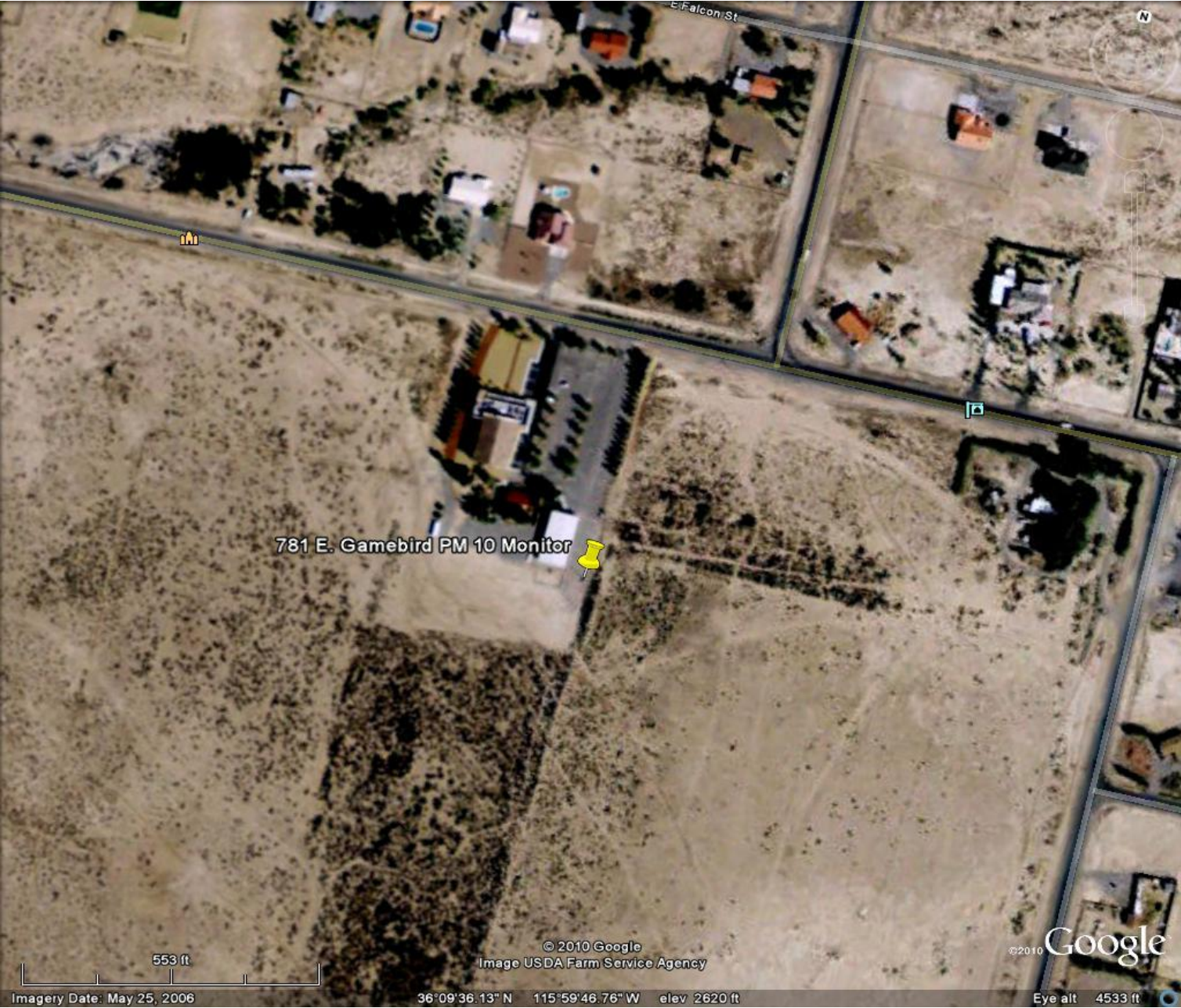
The Church Site began operation in 2004 to complement the existing three other sites in the Pahrump monitoring network. Monitoring is accomplished with a continuous beta attenuated monitor located in the southeast corner of the Catholic Church. This site represents the southern-most monitoring location in Pahrump Valley. The monitoring objective of this site is a significant source of PM₁₀. The surrounding area is characterized by residential use with little commercial use, as well as some native desert with a mix of dirt and paved roads.

Site Name	Church
AQS ID	32-023-0013
GIS Coordinates	Lat + 36.159639 Long -115.996263
Location	Pahrump
Address	781 E. Gamebird
County	Nye
Distance to Road	100 Meters
Traffic Count	1,100 AADT (2014) Station #0230010
Groundcover	Desert
Representative Area	Las Vegas – Henderson, NV-AZ CSA and Pahrump Micropolitan Statistical Area
Pollutant, POC	PM₁₀, 1
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	N/A
Parameter Code	81102
Basic monitor objective(s)	NAAQS
Site type(s)	Population exposure – Dry lake bed 6 miles to the south
Network affiliation(s)	N/A
Monitoring type(s)	SLAMS
Instrumental manufacturer and model	Met One BAM 1020
Method Code	122
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	FEM
Collecting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Analytical Lab	N/A
Reporting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Spatial Scale	Urban
Monitoring start date	02/14/2004
Current sampling frequency	Continuous
Calculated sampling frequency	N/A
Sampling season	01/01-12/31
Analysis Method	EQPM-0798-122
Probe Height	4 Meters
Dist. fm. supporting structure	Vertical distance above 2 meters
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof
Dist. fm. Obstructions not on roof (meters)	14 Meters
Dist. fm. trees	50 Meters
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue	N/A

Church: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

Distance between collocated monitors in (meters)	N/A
PM instrument within 1 m of the lovol (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	N/A
PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute)	N/A
Unrestricted air flow	360 Degrees
Probe material	Aluminum
Residence time	N/A
Changes in the next 18 months?	No
Suitable for annual PM_{2.5} comparison?	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification manual PM	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	Monthly
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	N/A
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (gaseous)	N/A
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	05/07/2015, 11/12/2015

Figure 8: PM₁₀ Monitor located at Church Site, 781 E. Gamebird Pahrump, NV.



Manse Elementary: Detailed Site Information

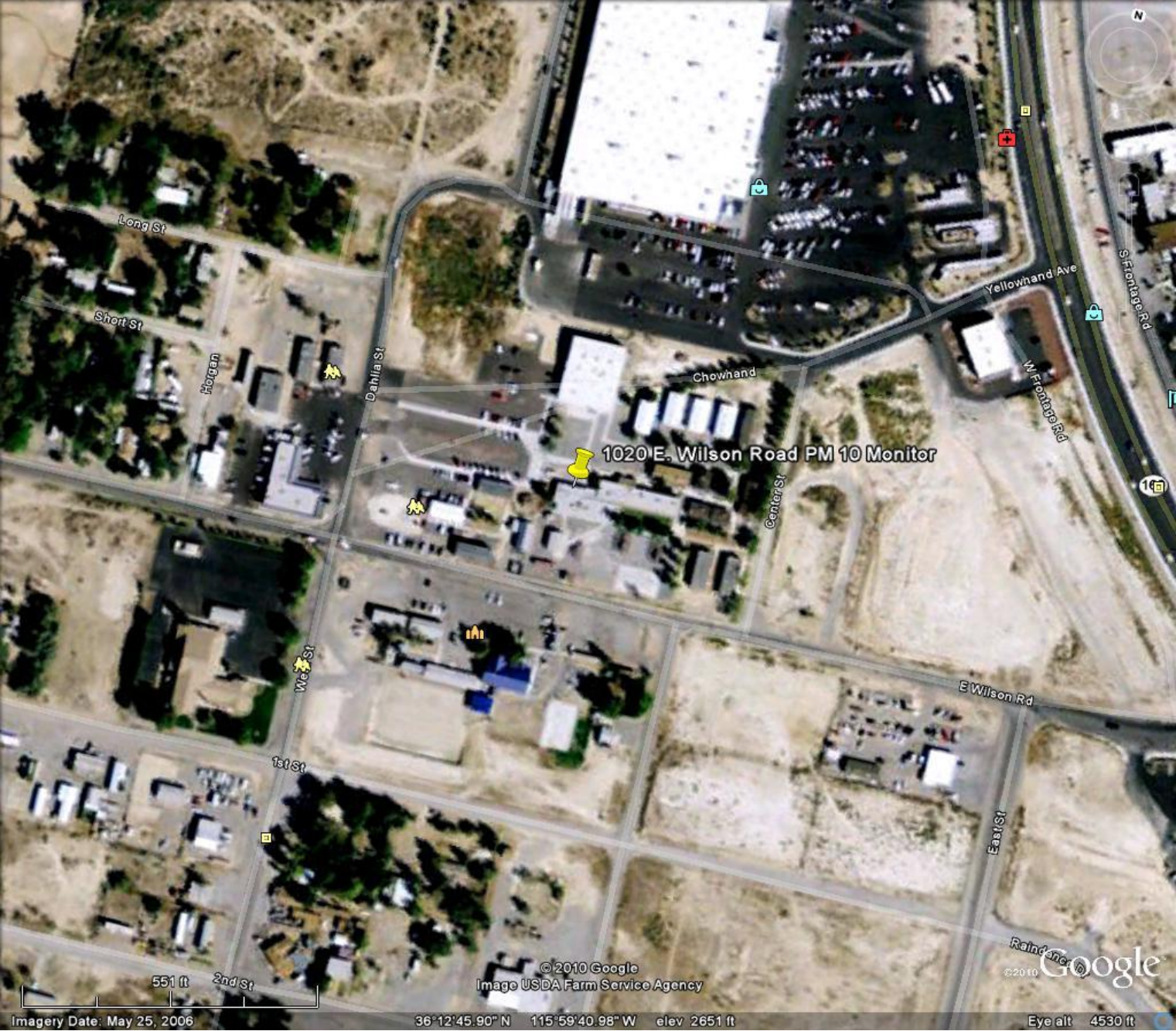
The Manse site represents the monitoring objective for the highest concentrations of PM₁₀ in Pahrump. This site replaces the Community Pool site, which at the time it was operating, represented the highest concentrations of PM₁₀ in Pahrump. Located at 1020 E. Wilson Road, the Manse Elementary site is located on the roof of the school and monitors for PM₁₀ using the continuous beta attenuation monitor. The area adjacent to this site is characterized by mostly commercial use with some residential use, and is adjacent to the busiest activity area of Pahrump. This site is located downwind from residential construction developments that have cleared large parcels of ground for building, as well as agricultural areas that cultivate large areas of farm-ground and raise livestock. Roads surrounding this site are both paved and dirt.

Site Name	Manse Elementary
AQS ID	32-023-0014
GIS Coordinates	Lat +36.212787 Long -115.994802
Location	Pahrump
Address	1020 E. Wilson Road
County	Nye
Distance to Road	50 Meters
Traffic Count	11,000 AADT (2014) Station #0230006
Groundcover	Gravel Schoolyard
Representative area	Las Vegas – Henderson, NV-AZ CSA and Pahrump Micropolitan Statistical Area
Pollutant, POC	PM₁₀, 1
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	N/A
Parameter Code	81102
Basic monitor objective(s)	NAAQS
Site type(s)	Highest Concentration
Network affiliation(s)	N/A
Monitoring type(s)	SLAMS
Instrumental manufacturer and model	Met One BAM 1020
Method Code	122
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	FEM
Collecting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Analytical Lab	N/A
Reporting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Spatial Scale	Middle
Monitoring start date	11/17/2005
Current sampling frequency	Continuous
Calculated sampling frequency	N/A
Sampling season	01/01-12/31
Analysis Method	EQPM-0798-122
Probe Height	6.0 Meters
Dist. fm. supporting structure	Vertical distance 2.7 meter
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof
Dist. fm. Obstructions not on roof (meters)	N/A
Dist. fm. trees	14 Meters
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue	N/A

Manse Elementary: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

Distance between collocated monitors in (meters)	N/A
PM instrument within 1 m of the lovol (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	N/A
PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute)	N/A
Unrestricted air flow	360 Degrees
Probe material	Aluminum
Residence time	N/A
Changes in the next 18 months?	No
Suitable for annual PM_{2.5} comparison?	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification manual PM	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	Monthly
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	N/A
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (gaseous)	N/A
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	05/07/2015, 11/12/2015

Figure 9: PM₁₀ Monitor located at Manse Elementary, 1020 E. Wilson Road Pahrump, NV.



Glen Oaks: Detailed Site Information

Monitoring began at the Willow Creek site in 2003. The monitor was located at 1500 Red Butte on the roof of a building in which irrigation equipment for a golf course was housed. The monitoring objective of this site was to measure typical concentrations/population oriented of PM₁₀ using the beta attenuation monitor. The surrounding area adjacent to this site was fairway/golf course and residential structures. Due to closure of the golf course, the Willow Creek site was relocated to the Glen Oaks sewage treatment plant in 2009. The Glen Oaks site is a short distance away from the existing golf course site and the monitoring objective did not change.

Site Name	Glen Oaks
AQS ID	32-023-0015
GIS Coordinates	Lat +36.193469 Long -116.007584
Location	Pahrump
Address	145 Glen Oaks St.
County	Nye
Distance to Road	200 Meters
Traffic Count	11,000AADT (2014) Station #0230006
Groundcover	Grass/Gravel
Representative Area	Las Vegas – Henderson, NV-AZ CSA and Pahrump Micropolitan Statistical Area
Pollutant, POC	PM₁₀, 1
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	N/A
Parameter Code	81102
Basic monitor objective(s)	NAAQS
Site type(s)	Population Exposure
Network affiliation(s)	N/A
Monitoring type(s)	SLAMS
Instrumental manufacturer and model	Met One BAM 1020
Method Code	122
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	FEM
Collecting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Analytical Lab	N/A
Reporting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Spatial Scale	Neighborhood
Monitoring start date	07/10/2009
Current sampling frequency	Continuous
Calculated sampling frequency	N/A
Sampling season	01/01-12/31
Analysis Method	EQPM-0798-122
Probe Height	2.7 Meters
Dist. fm. supporting structure	Vertical Distance above 2.7 meter
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof
Dist. fm. Obstructions not on roof (meters)	15 Meters
Dist. fm. trees	12 Meters
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue	N/A
Distance between collocated monitors in (meters)	N/A

Glen Oaks: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

PM instrument within 1 m of the lovol (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	N/A
PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute)	N/A
Unrestricted air flow	360 Degrees
Probe material	Aluminum
Residence time	N/A
Changes in the next 18 months?	No
Suitable for annual PM_{2.5} comparison?	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification manual PM	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	Monthly
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	N/A
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (gaseous)	N/A
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	05/07/2015, 11/12/2015

Figure 10: PM₁₀ Monitor located at 145 Glen Oaks St., Pahrump, NV.



Linda Street: Detailed Site Information

Monitoring at the Linda Street site was started in 2003. The site is located at 8825 North Linda Street. The beta attenuation monitor is located on the roof of an old railroad box car and represents not only the northern-most site in the Pahrump monitoring network, but the most rural area. There is some residential surrounding this site, but mainly native desert vegetation with little or no surface disturbances. Due to distance from the probe to the nearest roadway, this is a regional scale site. The monitoring objective for this site is upwind background levels of PM₁₀ in Pahrump.

Site Name	Linda Street
AQS ID	32-023-0011
GIS Coordinates	Lat +36.349408 Long -116.031976
Location	Pahrump
Address	8825 N. Linda
County	Nye
Distance to Road	>160 Meters
Traffic Count	1500 AADT (2014) Station #0230009
Groundcover	Desert
Representative Area	Las Vegas – Henderson, NV-AZ CSA and Pahrump Micropolitan Statistical Area
Pollutant, POC	PM₁₀, 1
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	N/A
Parameter Code	81102
Basic monitor objective(s)	NAAQS
Site type(s)	Upwind Background
Network affiliation(s)	N/A
Monitoring type(s)	SLAMS
Instrumental manufacturer and model	Met One BAM 1020
Method Code	122
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	FEM
Collecting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Analytical Lab	N/A
Reporting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Spatial Scale	Regional
Monitoring start date	05/03/2003
Current sampling frequency	Continuous
Calculated sampling frequency	N/A
Sampling season	01/01-12/31
Analysis Method	EQPM-0798-122
Probe Height	6.7 Meters
Dist. fm. supporting structure	Vertical Distance above 2.7 meters
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof
Dist. fm. obstructions not on roof (meters)	21 Meters
Dist. fm. trees	10 Meters

Linda Street: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

Distance to furnace or incinerator flue	N/A
Distance between collocated monitors in (meters)	N/A
PM instrument within 1 m of the lovol (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	N/A
PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute)	N/A
Unrestricted air flow	360 Degrees
Probe material	Aluminum
Residence time	N/A
Changes in the next 18 months?	No
Suitable for annual PM_{2.5} comparison?	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification manual PM	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	Monthly
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	N/A
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (gaseous)	N/A
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	05/07/2015, 11/12/2015

Figure 11: PM₁₀ Monitor located at 8825 N. Linda Pahrump, NV.



Ranchos Aspen Park: Detailed Site Information

The Ranchos Aspen Park site is a Special Purpose Monitoring (SPM) site within the NDEP-BAQP network. The monitoring objective is to determine typical concentration/population exposure.

Site Name	Ranchos Aspen Park
AQS ID	32-005-0007
GIS Coordinates	Lat +38.897557 Long -119.732507
Location	Gardnerville
Address	820 Lyell Way
County	Douglas
Distance to Road	20 Meters
Traffic Count	5,600 AADT (2014) Station #0050066
Groundcover	Gravel
Representative Area	Reno-Carson City-Fernley CSA and Gardnerville Ranchos Micropolitan Statistical Area
Pollutant, POC	PM_{2.5}, 1
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	N/A
Parameter Code	88101
Basic monitor objective(s)	NAAQS
Site type(s)	Population exposure
Network affiliation(s)	N/A
Monitoring type(s)	SPMS
Instrumental manufacturer and model	Met One BAM 1020
Method Code	170
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	FEM
Collecting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Analytical Lab	N/A
Reporting Agency	NDEP-BAQP
Spatial Scale	Neighborhood
Monitoring start date	04/01/2013
Current sampling frequency	Continuous
Calculated sampling frequency	NA
Sampling season	01/01-12/31
Analysis Method	EQPM-0308-170
Probe Height	3.0 Meters
Dist. fm. supporting structure	Vertical Distance above 2 meters
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof
Dist. fm. Obstructions not on roof (meters)	7 Meters
Dist. fm. trees	10 Meters
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue	N/A
Distance between collocated monitors in (meters)	N/A

Ranchos Aspen Park: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

PM instrument within 1 m of the lovol (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	N/A
PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute)	N/A
Unrestricted air flow	360 Degrees
Probe material	Aluminum
Residence time	N/A
Changes in the next 18 months?	No
Suitable for annual PM_{2.5} comparison?	Yes
Frequency of flow rate verification manual PM	N/A
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	Monthly
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	N/A
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (gaseous)	N/A
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	05/11/2015, 11/23/2015

Figure 12: PM_{2.5} Monitor located at Ranchos Aspen Park, 820 Lyell Way Gardnerville, NV.



IMPROVE Station: Detailed Site Information

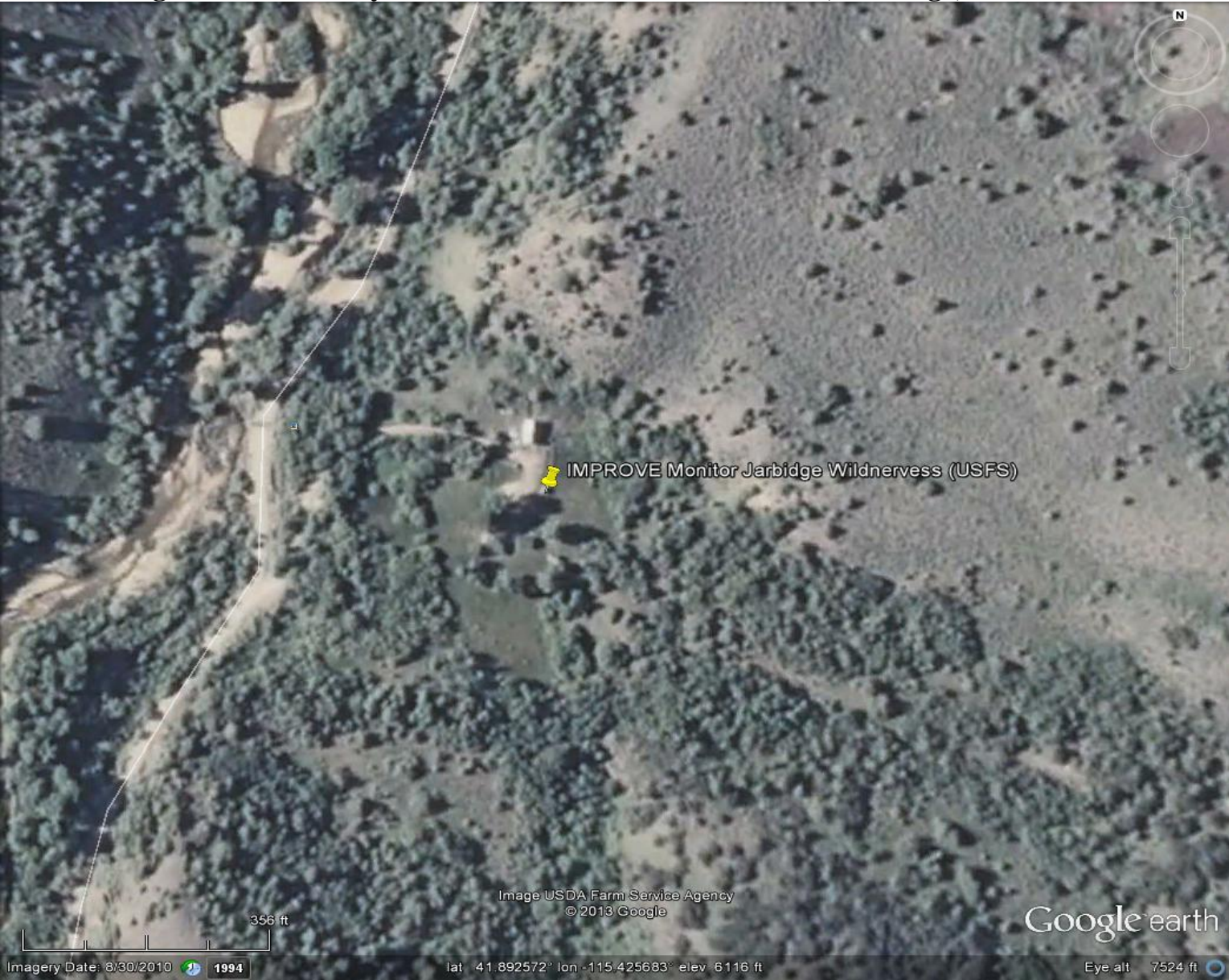
According to 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D 4.7.3, “each state shall install and operate at least one PM_{2.5} site to monitor for regional background and regional transport.” The NDEP-BAQP utilizes the Jarbidge site to meet this particular requirement.

Site Name	Jarbidge Wilderness IMPROVE
AQS ID	32-007-9000
GIS Coordinates	Lat +41.8926 Long -115.4261
Location	Mahoney Forest Service Station
Address	Jarbidge Wilderness
County	Elko
Distance to Road	100 Feet
Traffic Count	Negligible (No traffic counts conducted)
Groundcover	Dirt/Grass
Representative Area	Rural (Not in an urban area)
Pollutant POC	PM_{2.5}, 1
Primary/QA Collocated/Other	N/A
Parameter Code	88501
Basic monitor objective(s)	Research Support
Site type(s)	General/Background
Network affiliation(s)	N/A
Monitoring type(s)	Special Purpose
Instrumental manufacturer and model	Crocker Nuclear Lab, IMPROVE Sampler Version II
Method Code	N/A
FRM/FEM/ARM/other	Other
Collecting Agency	US Forest Service (USFS)
Analytical Lab	Crocker Nuclear Lab
Reporting Agency	US Forest Service (USFS)
Spatial Scale	Regional
Monitoring start date	01/1988
Current sampling frequency	1:3 Filters Collected Weekly
Sampling season	01/01-12/31
Analysis Method	N/A
Probe Height	4 Meters
Dist. fm. supporting structure	2 Meters
Dist. fm. obstructions on roof	No obstructions on/near the roof
Dist. fm. obstruction not on roof (meters)	18 Meters
Dist. fm. trees	15 Meters
PM instrument within 1 m of the lovol (flow rate <200 liters/minute)	N/A
PM instrument within 2 m of the hivol (flow rate >200 liters/minute)	N/A
Unrestricted air flow	360 Degrees
Probe material	Aluminum
Residence time	N/A
Changes in the next 18 months?	No
Suitable for annual PM_{2.5} comparison?	No

IMPROVE Station: Detailed Site Information (Cont.)

Frequency of flow rate verification manual PM	Unable to Determine
Frequency of flow rate verification automated PM	N/A
Frequency of one point QC check (gaseous)	N/A
Last Annual Performance Evaluation (gaseous)	N/A
Last two semi-annual flow rate audits for PM	Unable to determine

Figure 13: Mahoney Forest Service IMPROVE Station, Jarbidge, NV



Appendix A

Comment Submittal Information

The proposed 2016 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan is posted on the NDEP website for review and comment for thirty (30) days.

Comments may be emailed to
Daren Winkelman (dwinkelman@ndep.nv.gov)
or mailed to,
Daren Winkelman
Ambient Monitoring Program
Bureau of Air Quality Planning
901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701