
CHAPTER 6:

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN (CAMP) SUMMARY

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The Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the South Los Angeles (SLA) community describes the strategies and objectives for monitoring air pollution in the community and has been developed through collaboration between the Community Steering Committee (CSC), the CSC co-leads, and South Coast AQMD. To support this collaboration and most effectively leverage the knowledge and experience of community members, a Monitoring Working Team was also formed to inform and direct the CAMP and provide guidance throughout its implementation. The CSC and Monitoring Working Team identified the air quality priorities (Mobile Sources, Auto Body Shops, General Industrial Facilities, Metal Processing Facilities, Oil and Gas Industry) and the air monitoring actions designed to address them, as outlined in the Community Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP). Although the CERP and CAMP are separate documents, they work together to help achieve the emissions and exposure reduction actions created to improve local air quality in SLA.

Air monitoring plays an important role in enhancing our understanding of air pollution in SLA and in other AB 617 communities, and can provide valuable information about emission sources, types of air pollutants, and their potential impacts on the community. The air monitoring strategies designed to evaluate the impact of the specific air quality priorities identified by the CSC are included in the CERP actions to address Auto Body Shops (Chapter 5c), General Industrial Facilities (Chapter 5d), Metal Processing Facilities (Chapter 5e), and the Oil and Gas Industry (Chapter 5f).

To meet the specific air monitoring actions for SLA, it is critical to develop a sound air monitoring approach and to use the appropriate monitoring methods and equipment. This community covers a large, densely populated geographic area that is affected by a wide variety of air pollution sources, making it necessary to use multiple air monitoring strategies including mobile and fixed (stationary) monitoring, which can be supplemented by the use of air quality sensors. Mobile air monitoring is typically conducted using real-time instruments for wide-area measurement surveys, to help identify locations with elevated levels of specific air pollutants, and provide information about air pollution levels near a potential source. Fixed air monitoring is conducted by placing one or more measurement instruments at strategic locations to characterize emissions over time, provide real- or near real-time concentration readings of air pollutants, and to satisfy other air monitoring objectives. Additionally, air quality sensors can be deployed to supplement the overall monitoring efforts by expanding the geographical coverage of the measurements and providing real-time air pollution information for certain pollutants, such as particulate matter (PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and ozone (O₃). A detailed description of the monitoring methods and technologies that could be deployed in SLA and the air pollutants to be measured in this community is provided in the CAMP. Also described in the CAMP are the methods by which air monitoring results will be communicated to the CSC, as well as how the data will be made available to the public. Overall, community air monitoring will contribute to satisfy the recommendations provided in CARB's "Community Air Protection Blueprint"¹ and will support the implementation of the CERP in SLA.

¹ CARB, Community Air Protection Blueprint, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-program/community-air-protection-blueprint>