

Albuquerque Environmental Health Department (EHD)
Air Quality Division (AQD)
Ambient Air Monitoring Section
2013 Annual Network Review for Ambient Air Monitoring

Under 40 CFR, Part 58, Subpart B, The City of Albuquerque Air Quality Division (AQD) is required to submit an annual monitoring network review to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional office in Dallas, Texas. Our objective, when preparing the report, is to optimally apply limited resources to best protect public health.

The network plan describes the framework of the local air quality surveillance system, presents monitoring results over the past three years, provides comparisons to national standards, and discusses future plans. The annual monitoring network plan must be made available for public inspection for at least 30 days prior to submission to EPA.

The following document represents the current network configuration and proposed changes to the AQD air monitoring network for 2013.

This document represents the commitment of the AQD to effectively protect the health of the citizens of Albuquerque-Bernalillo County¹ through ambient air monitoring, by using the best affordable technology, and by communicating the data collected as quickly and accurately as possible. We will continue to meet our minimum requirements for each criteria pollutant. Some reductions and changes are proposed for this year. Monitoring changes will be discussed in each pollutant section and then summarized in tables at the end of this document.

Population Statistics

Albuquerque/Bernalillo County, including Rio Rancho and Los Lunas is the State's largest Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). According to 2010 U.S. Census Bureau estimates the population of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) which includes the adjacent counties of Sandoval, Valencia, and Torrance is approximately 897,146 (43.6% of the State) and is rapidly growing. As the regional center for employment, advanced education, retail commerce, and medical treatment, Albuquerque experiences non-local commuter traffic. The junction of major Interstate 25 (north/south) and Interstate 40 (east/west), adds significant heavy transport traffic between the port of Los Angeles and the East Coast, and between Denver, El Paso, and the US-Mexico Border. However, this traffic pales by comparison with major metropolitan areas.

The map in Figure 1 shows the physical location of all current monitoring sites currently operated by the Air Quality Division. Four sites (2ZH - North Valley, 2ZV - South Valley, 2ZW Westside, and 2ZF - Foothills) are in Bernalillo County. All other sites are within the city limits of Albuquerque. Site designation corresponds to Table 1, Column 2, which lists the ambient air monitoring sites and the monitoring equipment operated at each site.

¹ Excluding Native American and Pueblo Lands within the County.



Figure 1: Albuquerque Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network

Table 1 Column 1 is the “AQS Site ID#,” a unique identification number assigned to each monitoring site in the network. The AQS (Air Quality System) is a national air monitoring database maintained by the EPA. Data collected from monitoring sites are input into the AQS database within 90 days following the end of each calendar quarter. <<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/airs/aqsdatamart/access.htm>>

Column 2 gives the local site designation, name, and location. Site longitude and latitude are in columns 3 and 4. Columns 5 through 9 list the monitors at each site and their associated parameters. Site photographs accompany the hard-copy version of this report on CD. During the public review period monitoring site photographs can be downloaded from the City of Albuquerque – Air Quality Division website <http://www.cabq.gov/airquality/>

Table 1, shows the current monitoring network configuration. Table 1A indicates the network configuration if proposed changes are approved.

Table 1 Albuquerque 2012 Ambient Air Monitoring Network

AQS Site ID#	Address/ Location	Longitude	Latitude	Pollutants Measured	Monitor Type	Sampling Method	Analysis	Operating Schedule	Monitoring Objective	Spatial Scale	NAAQS Comparable	MSA
35-001-1012	2ZF Foothills Elementary 8901 Lowel NE	-106.508	35.1852	O3	SLAMS	44201-1	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Highest Concentration	Urban	Yes	Abq.
				PM2.5	Special Purpose	88502-3	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	No	Abq.
35-001-1013	2ZH North Valley 9819a Second Street NW	-106.614	35.19324	O3	SLAMS	44201-1	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	Yes	Abq.
				PM10	SLAMS	81102-3	TEOM	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	Yes	Abq.
				PM2.5	Special Purpose	88502-3	TEOM/ FDMS	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	No	Abq.
35-001-0023-NCORE	2ZM Del Norte 4700a San Mateo NE	-106.586	35.13426	O3	SLAMS NCORE	44201-1	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	Yes	Abq.
				HS CO	SLAMS NCORE	42101-1	Non-dispersive IR	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	Yes	Abq.
				HS NO2	SLAMS NCORE	42602-1	Chemiluminescence	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	Yes	Abq.
				NOy	NCORE	42600	Chemiluminescence	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	NA	Abq.
				HS SO2	SLAMS NCORE	42401	UV Fluorescence	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	Yes	Abq.
				Lead	SLAMS NCORE	14129	EQL-0710-192	Daily 1/6	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood Scale	Yes	Abq.
				PM10	SLAMS NCORE	81102	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	No	Abq.
				PM10-2.5	NCORE	86101	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	NA	Abq.
				PM2.5	SLAMS NCORE	88101-1	Gravimetric	Daily 1/1	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood	Yes	Abq.
				PM2.5 collocated	SLAMS	88101-2	Gravimetric	Daily 1/6	Population Exposure	Neighbor hood/	Yes	Abq.
				Speciation	NCORE	68103	(multiple)	Daily 1/6	Population Exposure	NA	NA	Abq.
Carbon Speciation	NCORE	88320, 88321	Multiple	Daily 1,6; 1/3 after 1/1/11	Population Exposure	NA	NA	Abq.				

Table 1 - Continued

AQS Site ID #	Address/ Location	Longitude	Latitude	Pollutants Measured	Monitor Type	Sampling Method	Analysis	Operating Schedule	Monitoring Objective	Spatial Scale	NAAQS Comparable	MSA
35-001-0024	2ZN SE Heights 6000 Anderson Avenue SE	-106.579	35.0631	O3	SLAMS	44201-1	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				PM2.5	SLAMS	88101-1	Gravi-metric	Daily 1/1	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
35-001-0026	2ZS Jefferson 3700 Singer NE	-106.605	35.1443	PM10	Special Purpose	81102-3	TEOM	continuous	AQI – Non-Regulatory	Middle/Source-specific	No	Abq.
				PM10	SLAMS	81102-1	Gravi-metric	Daily 1/1	Highest Concentration	Middle/Source-specific	Yes	Abq.
				PM10 collocated	SLAMS	81102-2	Gravi-metric	Daily 1/6	Highest Concentration	Middle/Source-specific	Yes	Abq.
35-001-0027	2ZT Taylor Ranch 5100 Montano Blvd NW	-106.697	35.1539	O3	SLAMS	44201-1	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
35-001-0029	2ZV South Valley 201 Prosperity SW	-106.657	35.01708	O3	SLAMS	44201-1	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Population Exposure	Regional Scale	Yes	Abq.
				CO	SLAMS	42101-1	Non-dispersive IR	continuous seasonal	Population Exposure	Regional Scale	Yes	Abq.
				PM10	SLAMS	81102-3	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Other	YES	Abq.
				PM2.5	Special Purpose	88502-3	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Other	No	Abq.
35-001-0032	2ZW Westside 11850 Sunset Gardens SW	-106.761	35.0641	O3	SLAMS	44201-1	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Special Study	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				PM10	Special Purpose	81102-3	TEOM	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	No	Abq.

Table 1A Proposed 2013 Changes to the Albuquerque Ambient Air Monitoring Network

AQS Site ID#	Address/ Location	Longitude	Latitude	Pollutants Measured	Monitor Type	Sampling Method	Analysis	Operating Schedule	Monitoring Objective	Spatial Scale	NAAQS Comparable	MSA
35-001-1012	22F Foothills Elementary 8901 Lowel NE	-106.508	35.1852	O3	SLAMS	44201-1 087	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Highest Concentration	Urban	Yes	Abq.
				PM2.5	Special Purpose	88502-3	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	No	Abq.
35-001-0023-NCORE	22M Del Norte 4700a San Mateo NE	-106.586	35.13426	O3	SLAMS/ NCore	44201-1 087	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				HS CO	SLAMS/ NCore	42101-1 093	Non-dispersive IR	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				HS NO2	SLAMS/ NCore	42602-1 099	Chemiluminescence	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				NOy	NCore	42600	Chemiluminescence	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	NA	Abq.
				HS SO2	SLAMS/ NCore	42401-1 100	UV Fluorescence	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				Lead	SLAMS/ NCore	14129 110	EQL-0710-192	Daily 1/6	Population Exposure	Neighborhood Scale	Yes	Abq.
				^PM10	SLAMS/ NCore	81102 122	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				PM10-2.5	NCore	86101	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	NA	Abq.
				PM2.5	SLAMS/ NCore	88101-1	Gravimetric	Daily 1/1	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				PM2.5 collocated	SLAMS/ NCore	88101-2	Gravimetric	Daily 1/6	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				Speciation	NCore	68103	(multiple)	Daily 1/6, 1/3 after 1/1/11	Population Exposure	NA	NA	Abq.
Carbon Speciation	NCore	88320, 88321	(multiple)	Daily 1,6; 1/3 after 1/1/11	Population Exposure	NA	NA	Abq.				

^The two BAMS produce PM_{10-2.5} using EQPM-0709-185. The two BAMS are individually comparable to PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} NAAQS but there is not a PM_{10-2.5} NAAQS against which one can compare.

Table 1A - Continued

AQS Site ID #	Address/ Location	Longitude	Latitude	Pollutants Measured	Monitor Type	Sampling Method	Analysis	Operating Schedule	Monitoring Objective	Spatial Scale	NAAQS Comparable	MSA
35-001-0024	2ZN SE Heights 6000 Anderson Avenue SE	-106.579	35.0631	O3	SLAMS	44201-1087	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				PM2.5	SLAMS	88101170	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
35-001-0026	2ZS Jefferson 3700 Singer NE	-106.605	35.1443	PM10	Special Purpose	81102-3	TEOM	continuous	Population exposure	Middle/ Source-specific	No	Abq.
				PM10	SLAMS	81102-1127	Gravi-metric	Daily 1/1	Highest Concentration	Middle/ Source-specific	Yes	Abq.
				PM10 collocated	SLAMS	81102-2127	Gravi-metric	Daily 1/6	Highest Concentration	Middle/ Source-specific	Yes	Abq.
35-001-0029	2ZV South Valley 201 Prosperity SW	-106.657	35.01708	O3	SLAMS	44201-1087	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Population Exposure	Regional Scale	Yes	Abq.
				CO	SLAMS	42101-1	Non-dispersive IR	continuous	Population Exposure	Regional Scale	Yes	Abq.
				PM10	SLAMS	81102122	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				PM2.5	Special Purpose	88502-3	Beta Absorption	continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	No	Abq.
35-001-0032	2ZW Westside 11850 Sunset Gardens SW	-106.761	35.0641	O3	SLAMS	44201-1087	UV photo-metric.	continuous	Special Study	Neighborhood	Yes	Abq.
				PM10	*Special Purpose	81102-3	TEOM	continuous	Population Exposure	NA	No	Abq.

*Siting criteria are not good for PM SLAMS. Other than monitoring in conjunction with Ozone, purpose is to establish neighborhood baseline prior to development.

Summary of changes

Based on discussion with EPA Region VI in April, the AQD will shut down Site 2ZT (Taylor Ranch, AIRS 35-001-0027) and 2ZH (North Valley AIRS 35-001-1013). In the upcoming year, several old TEOMS will be replaced with MetOne BAM 1020s. Locations for the new equipment have not been determined.

Ground Level Ozone (O3)

Based on population, Table D-2 of Appendix D to Part 58, 40 CFR specifies a minimum of two (2) SLAMS (State and Local Air Monitoring Stations) ozone monitors.

Current – Currently the AQD exceeds the minimum requirements with seven (7) ozone monitors, all categorized as SLAMS.

The MSA experiences high levels of Ozone during the summer and non-attainment is a serious consideration. Our declaration in 2012 did not show an exceedence of the standard but the matter must be re-examined every year. Since Albuquerque is dropping a low value from 2010 (0.069) and is carrying over high values from 2011 (.076) and 2012 (.077), it is mathematically probable that the 4th highest reading in 2013 will establish the basis for Ozone Non-Attainment.

Future - Following negotiations with Region 6, we will shut down 2ZT (35-001-0027) and 2ZH (35-001-1013). After discontinuing those sites, the AQD will maintain five of the seven current Ozone monitors.

PM_{2.5}

According to Table D-5 of Appendix D to Part 58, 40 CFR two SLAMS PM_{2.5} sites (3 monitors) are required in Albuquerque.

Current – AQD operates five PM_{2.5} monitoring sites in Albuquerque-Bernalillo County. (Table 2) Of five (5) total monitors, three (3) are identified as SLAMS.

Two sites (35-001-0023 and 35-001-0024) operate Partisol 2025 sequential samplers with 2.5 micron inlet cutoff to record 24-hour averages PM_{2.5}. These samplers are Federal Reference Methods (FRM) and are comparable to the NAAQS. Both sites operate on a daily 1/1 schedule and the first site (35-001-0023) has a collocated sampler. Per agreement in the 2012 ANR the AQD is in the process of equipment upgrades.

Beginning January 2012, two BAM 1020 continuous monitors have been used to report PM_{10-2.5} on an hourly basis.

Three additional sites monitor PM_{2.5} continuously using a 2.5 micron inlet. The data from these monitors are used for the Air Quality Index (AQI) and report hourly averages that are sent to EPA's AIRNOW web page for real-time Air Quality particulate mapping.

Future –No changes are planned for PM_{2.5} in the coming year. Once site 2ZH is offline, the PM_{2.5} data channel will be reconfigured to transmit data from 2ZF to AQS.

The 2012 98th percentile data in Table 2 show an apparent increase over prior years. This is an anomaly caused by smoke from large forest fires. The Las Conchas Fire in the Jemez Mts. of New Mexico, and the Pacheco Canyon fire near Santa Fe. The month of June was notably bad for smoke and PM2.5. Hopefully the 2013 fire season will be more merciful, although moisture conditions and the long range forecast are very poor and two significant fires are already burning.

Table 2: PM_{2.5} Design Value, ug/m3

Site Name AQS #	Sampling Schedule	2010 Daily 98 th %	2011 Daily 98 th %	2012 Daily 98 th %	Design Value (% Daily NAAQS)	2010 Arith- metic Mean	2011 Arith- metic Mean	2012 Arith- metic Mean	Design Value (% Annual NAAQS)	Collocated with continuous PM2.5
Del Norte 0023	1/1	13.7	28.2	16.3	55.4%	5.3	6.9	7.4	43.6%	Yes
SE Heights 0024	1/1	12.7	22	20	52.1%	5.2	6.7	7.3	42.7%	No

PM₁₀

Table 3 calculates the design values for each PM10 monitor in the Albuquerque Network that has sufficient historical data. (Reference PM10 SIP Development Guideline, US EPA-450/2-86-001, June 1987). Using the highest single monitor design value, the Network Design value is 105 ug/m3 which is 70% of the NAAQS or in the low range. Based on population, 40CFR, Part 58, Table D-4 of Appendix D specifies one-to-two sites as the minimum requirement for low concentration MSAs.

Table 3. PM₁₀ Design Values, ug/m3

Z2M Del Norte		year	Observations	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
	35-001-0023	1	2010	56	31	24	22	21
	35-001-0023	1	2011	8168	132	129	128	124
	35-001-0023	1	2012	6219	141	95	88	70
			Total	14443	101.3	82.7	79.3	71.7
Z2S Singer		year	Observations	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
	35-001-0026	1	2010	54	66	65	59	56
	35-001-0026	1	2011	54	171	95	80	78
	35-001-0026	1	2012	53	70	55	53	51
			Total	161	102.3	71.7	64.0	61.7
Z2V South Valley		year	Observations	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
	35-001-0029	3	2010	8609	245	122	115	101
	35-001-0029	3	2011	8646	419	91	85	77
	35-001-0029	3	2012	7613	418	227	115	101
			Total	24868	360.7	146.7	105.0	93.0

Current – Over the past year the AQD monitored PM10 at five sites with a total of 7 monitors. At the beginning of the year three sites were NAAQS comparable, one (Z2W 35-001-00323) was used for AQI purposes.

The status of the PM10 monitor at 2ZV (AQS 35-001-0029) was upgraded to SLAMS starting 1/1/2011 after site remediation but does not have 3-years of valid data.

The continuous monitor at 2ZS (AQS 35-001-0026) is “Special Purpose and is used for AQI.”

The AQD also operates a PM10 continuous monitor at 2ZW (AQS 35-001-0032), however, the PM siting criteria for this site are not met. The special purpose monitor is intended to characterize the background prior to anticipated development, and PM10 data will not be compared to the NAAQS. As a result, previous year data from the special purpose monitor do not appear in Table 3.

Because of terrain, extremely dry climate, and unusual weather patterns, Albuquerque frequently has very different wind conditions in various parts of the city. Westerly winds are the assumed weather pattern but that is only true during certain seasons of the year and varies widely from site to site. East canyon winds accelerate down-slope on the Sandia Mountain at speeds up to 65 miles per hour, blasting the NE quadrant of the city before slowing and dispersing. East winds can also affect South Valley (AQS 35-001-0029 SV) with silt particulates from the outflow of the Tijeras Canyon. The valley experiences North-South flow with a diurnal pattern. The west side of the city has very fine soils and large tracts of native vegetation are being removed for development. These factors can produce higher PM levels with any wind direction.

The most common cause of AQI warning days in Albuquerque is high PM values. PM data is used by the AQI to accurately portray PM in neighborhoods, to enforce our local dust control regulation, and to issue high wind advisory and health alerts.

Future

One of the NAAQS sites (2ZH, 35-001-1013) no longer met siting criteria due to changes on adjacent land. Discussions with Region 6 in 2012 led to tentative agreement about site relocation after the 2012 Ozone season. Following negotiations with Region 6, we will shut down the site in 2013. Other than designation changes, the AQD proposes no additional monitor changes for the upcoming year. There will be three SLAMS sites monitoring PM10.

Table 4. Proposed PM₁₀ Monitoring Configuration

PM10 Sites	Current Sampling Schedule	2010 Design Value	2011 Design Value	2012 Design Value	3 year Avg.	2010-2012 Design Value (% of NAAQS)
¹ Del Norte - 0023	Continuous	22	128	88	79.3	52.9%
² Jefferson - 0026	1/1	59	80	53	64.0	42.7%
³ South Valley - 0029	Continuous	115	85	115	105.0	70.0%

¹Site 35-001-0023 The continuous monitor has been changed from a Thermo 1405DF to a BAMS 1020.

²Site 35-001-0026 is middle scale and Industry impacted.

³Site 35-001-0029 did not previously meet siting criteria for PM₁₀ but the data was used for the Air Quality Index. Three full years of valid for NAAQS comparison will not exist until the 2014 review

Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)

The AQD did not monitor SO2 until late 2010. While there are large sources in the state, none are close to Albuquerque and emissions are reduced by dispersion over distance. Thus far the SO2 monitor is measuring only trace levels.

Table 5: SO2 Design Value, ppb

Z2M Del Norte	year	99th percentile
35-001-0023	2010	NA
35-001-0023	2011	6
35-001-0023	2012	55
Design Value		30.5

Oxides of Nitrogen

Current – The AQD monitors NO, NO2, NOx, and NOy² at, AQS 35-001-0023 - the NCore location. Suspected NOx sources include mobile (both on and off road), the Airport, and natural gas combustion for hot water and residential heating. However, NO2 levels are low. (Annual 98th percentile 1-hour values averaged over 3 years = 51 ppb compared to a standard of 100.)

Table 6: NO2 Design Value, ppb

	2010	2011	2012	3 year Design Value
98th Percentile				
1-Hr Concentration (PPB)	53	49.5	49	51

Associated with the new NO2 NAAQS is a requirement to monitor NO2 Roadway emissions. A new site will have to be located and built-up since none of the current sites are within 50-meters of the nearest traffic lane. The AQD identified several potential sites and participated in a national pilot program with passive sampling. The worst-case data from that study showed Albuquerque well within NAAQS annual limits and with a high statistically probability of staying below the 1-hour standard. As a result, Albuquerque is on the “build and hold” list with an anticipated start date of 1/1/2017.

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Current –Albuquerque/Bernalillo County remains in maintenance status for CO until 2016.

The AQD currently operates two (2) CO monitors. One for NCore and the other is for Maintenance. Both run year around.

² NOy envelopes all Oxides of Nitrogen, and are the most likely to be involved in the formation and breakdown of Ozone.

Table 7: CO Design Value, ppm

2ZM Del Norte 35-001-0023			
	Year	1st Max	2nd Max
	2010	2	1.9
	2011	2	1.8
	2012	2.5	2.3
2ZV South Valley 35-001-0029			
	Year	1st Max	2nd Max
	2010	3.5	3.4
	2011	2.3	2.3
	2012	2.7	2.3

The High hourly value over the past 3 years is 3.5 (2ZV, 2010) which is 10% of the hourly NAAQS (35 ppb).

CO monitors will continue to operate year around at AQS site 35-001-0029), and at the designated NCore site (AQS 35-001-0023). The conventional monitor at AQS 35-001-0023 has been replaced by a high sensitivity monitor to comply with NCore requirements.

Lead (Pb)

Current – A TSP (Total Suspended Particulate) monitor was installed and operational by December 18, 2011. Analysis is done at the NM Scientific Laboratory Division (SLD). Lead data is only available for 1 year so a design value cannot be calculated; however the values for 2012 are an average of 6.7% of the NAAQS.

Table 8: Lead Design Values

Year	ug/m3
2010	NA
2011	NA
2012	0.01

The analysis QC data showed unusually high values on 3 of the QC Lab blanks in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2012; however, high values are not reflected in analysis of the actual filters. The Region was notified of the issue and no further analysis will be performed until the matter is resolved.

PM_{2.5} Chemical Speciation

Current – CFR Part 58 regulations require the operation of a speciation sampler at approved NCore sites. The Del Norte (AQS 35-001-0023) site in Albuquerque operates a MetOne Super Sass and a URG sampler for EC/OC (Elemental and Organic Carbon). Speciation filters are sent to RTI, the EPA national analysis contractor in North Carolina, and data is reported by the contractor to the AQS. The AQD also uses this data in local studies to correlate with data from other samplers.

Both samplers currently operate on the modified 1/3 schedule. EPA is working with equipment suppliers to implement hardware/software modifications that will enable the full 1/3 schedule.

Visibility

Current – Albuquerque-Bernalillo County does not have any Class I areas³. It exhibits good visibility much of the year but does experience a brown cloud in winter months, particularly during temperature inversions. For that reason, the AQD currently operates a Nephelometer and an Aethelometer at one site, (AQS 35-001-0023).

Community Scale Monitoring (CSM)

Current – The AQD has participated previously in CSM studies, but there were none in the current year.

National Core Monitoring Network (NCore)

The NCore site has been fully operational and compliant since the 2010 start-up date. Individual NCore instruments have been addressed in the appropriate sections above. The 2ZM site also has NCore compliant meteorology.

³ AQCR 152 includes the Albuquerque MSA and has two Class 1 areas. It may be impacted by the Albuquerque airshed, just as we were impacted by the fires in 2011 - 2013.

Albuquerque – Bernalillo County Network Changes

Table 9 shows the network before this review.

Table 9: Albuquerque-Bernalillo Co 2013 Air Monitoring Network

Station Description	Gases					TSP	PM10		PM2.5			Other		
	Ozone	CO	HS-NO2	HS-NOy	HS-SO2		Lead	Sequential	Continu-ous	Continu-ous	FDMS	Sequent-ial	Speciat-ion	Nepha-lometer
Foothills (2ZF), 35-001-1012	API 400A								R & P 1400	R & P 8500				
North Valley (2ZH), 35-001-1013	API 400A							R & P 1400	R & P 1400	R & P 8500				
Del Norte HS (2ZM), 35-001-0023	API 400E	API 300 EU	API 200 EU	API 200 EU	API 100 EU	TE-5170		BAM 1020	BAM 1020		Partisol 2025 Col 1/1 & 1/6	MetOne Super SASS & URG Carbon	Optec NGN-2	McGee AE2
SE Heights (2ZN), 35-001-0024	API 400A										Partisol 2025 1/1			
Jefferson (2ZS), 35-001-0026							Partisol 2025 Col 1/1 & 1/6	R & P 1400a						
Taylor Ranch (2ZT), 35-001-0027	API 400A													
South Valley (2ZV), 35-001-0029	API 400A	API 300						BAM 1020	BAM 1020					
Westside (2ZW), 35-001-0032	API 400A							R & P 1400						

Albuquerque – Bernalillo County Network after changes

Table 10 shows the network configuration after this review, presuming that the Region accepts the proposed changes.

Table 10: Albuquerque-Bernalillo Co 2013-2014 Air Monitoring Network

Station Description	Gases					TSP	PM10		PM2.5			Other		
	Ozone	CO	HS-NO2	HS-NOy	HS-SO2		Lead	Sequen-tial	Continu-ous	Continu-ous	FDMS	Sequent-ial	Speciat-ion	Nepha-lometer
Foothills (2ZF), 35-001-1012	API 400A								R & P 1400	R & P 8500				
Del Norte HS (2ZM), 35-001-0023	API 400E	API 300 EU	API 200 EU	API 501 EU	API 100 EU	TE-5170		BAM 1020	BAM 1020		Partisol 2025 Col 1/1 & 1/6	MetOne Super SASS & URG Carbon	Optec NGN-2	McGee AE2
SE Heights (2ZN), 35-001-0024	API 400A								BAM 1020					
Jefferson (2ZS), 35-001-0026							Partisol 2025 Col 1/1 & 1/6	R & P 1400a						
South Valley (2ZV), 35-001-0029	API 400A	API 300						BAM 1020	BAM 1020					
Westside (2ZW), 35-001-0032	API 400A							R & P 1400						
	SLAMS/NCORE		SLAMS		Special Purpose									



Figure 2: Albuquerque Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network After Changes

Summary

Any comments pertaining to this document should be sent to:

Ken Lienemann

Environmental Health Department - Air Quality Division

Ambient Air Monitoring Supervisor

11850 Sunset Gardens SW

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87121

Or email: klienemann@cabq.gov

Comments will be compiled, posted on the Air Quality website, and sent to EPA with the proposed Network Review.

After completing its review EPA will either approve the document or return comments. EPA's response and the final Network Review document will then be posted on the Air Quality Website.