



South Coast
AQMD

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

ANNUAL AIR QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK PLAN

July 1, 2026

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INTRODUCTION

An annual review of the Air Quality Monitoring Network is required by Federal Regulations to identify and report needs for additions, relocations, or terminations of monitoring sites or instrumentation. This report describes the network of ambient air quality monitors in the jurisdiction of and operated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD). This includes a review of actions taken during the 2025-2026 fiscal year and plans for action in the year ahead. This plan addresses the requirement for an annual network plan as listed in Title 40, Part 58, Section 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR § 58.10). Regulations require the report be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) by July 1 of each year after a 30-day public comment period. All monitors meet the requirement of appendices A, B, C, D and E as required in 40 CFR § 58.10 (a)(1) where applicable.

South Coast AQMD, along with U.S. EPA and CARB, have reviewed air monitoring sites in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) monitoring network. State and Local Air Monitoring Station (SLAMS) designations, along with site types and spatial scales of representativeness for criteria pollutants were reviewed as part of this process. The most recent review occurred when U.S. EPA Region 9 visited selected sites for compliance verification in 2023. The most recent review was during Technical System Audits (TSA) of the National Air Toxics Trend (NATTS) program (May 2023), the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) program (May 2023), and the criteria pollutant air monitoring network (May & September 2023). U.S. EPA is expected to visit selected sites for compliance verification in May 2026 as part their 3-year cycle for TSAs. South Coast AQMD also conducts an annual air monitoring network review and prepares a report for submission to U.S. EPA. The review focuses on current and future air monitoring network strategies and changes to the air monitoring network. Any proposed changes to the network are made in consultation with U.S. EPA. When relocation of monitoring sites becomes necessary, site reports are updated in U.S. EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) to document compliance with established siting criteria for the new locations.

Public Comments

Pursuant to Federal regulations, a draft plan was made available for public inspection electronically at (<http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/clean-air-plans/monitoring-network-plan>) from May 22, 2026, through June 23, 2026, for a comment period of 32 days. The final document is available on the South Coast AQMD website beginning July 1, 2026, and is made available to U.S. EPA by July 1, 2026.

Network Design

The South Coast AQMD operates 32 permanent air monitoring stations (AMS) and 1 single pollutant source impact Lead (Pb) air monitoring sites in the Basin and a portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin in Coachella Valley. This area includes Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The most recent site added is part of the area wide monitoring network at Palm Springs (Center of Spiritual Living) relocated from the previously closed E. Racquet Club Road location. The newest source impact Pb sites were added in January 2010 as required by U.S. EPA regulation. The most recent site closure occurred at the Pomona AMS on January 1, 2026, South Coast AQMD submitted a request to the U.S. EPA seeking approval to discontinue both O₃ and NO₂ monitoring at Pomona. The justification for discontinuing each pollutant was documented in the 2025 Annual Network Plan, consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58.14. Furthermore, the Azusa

and LAX (Hastings) sites are currently offline as they transition to new locations. It is also anticipated that the Banning site may be relocated at the request of the local municipality hosting the site. Additionally, the Anaheim (Pampas Ln.) site is currently in the process of being relocated. Further details on these and other proposed modifications to the network can be found in the 'Recent or Proposed Modifications to Network' section, with corresponding System Modification Requests (SMRs) included in Appendix D. Table 1 provides a list of monitoring locations, U.S. EPA AQS site codes, and the pollutants measured at each site. Table 2 provides the spatial scale and the site type for each monitor at all sites. Table 3 describes the monitoring purpose for the monitors at each site. Table 4 describes the site type, spatial scale, and monitoring purpose for continuous particulate analyzers at each site. A requirement of the annual network plan, the *monitoring purpose* is the reason a certain pollutant is being measured at a certain site.

A list and description of monitoring purposes are provided below, and portions are adapted from the CARB annual network plan.

Background Level monitoring is used to determine general background levels of air pollutants as they enter the Basin.

High Concentration monitoring is conducted at sites to determine the highest concentration of an air pollutant in an area within the monitoring network. A monitoring network may have multiple high concentration sites (i.e., due to varying meteorology year to year).

Pollutant Transport is the movement of pollutants between air basins or areas within an air basin. Transport monitoring is used to assess and mitigate upwind areas when transported pollutant affects neighboring downwind areas. Also, transport monitoring is used to determine the extent of regional pollutant transport among populated areas and to rural areas.

Population Exposure monitoring is conducted to represent the air pollutant concentrations that a populated area is exposed to.

Representative Concentration monitoring is conducted to represent the air quality concentrations for a pollutant expected to be similar throughout a geographical area. These sites do not necessarily indicate the highest concentrations in the area for a particular pollutant.

Source Impact monitoring is used to determine the impact of significant sources or source categories of air quality emissions on ambient air quality. The air pollutant sources may be stationary or mobile.

Trend Analysis monitoring is useful for comparing and analyzing air pollution concentrations over time. Usually, trend analyses can be used to assess the progress in improving air quality for an area over a period of several years.

Site Comparison monitoring is used to assess the effect on measured pollutant levels of moving a monitoring location a short distance (usually less than two miles). Some monitoring stations are no longer usable due to development, change of lease terms, or eviction. In these cases,

attempts are made to conduct concurrent monitoring at the old and new site for a period of at least one year to compare pollutant concentrations.

Real Time Reporting/Modeling is used to provide data to U.S. EPA's AIRNOW system which reports conditions for air pollutants on a real time basis to the public. Data is also used to provide accurate and timely air quality forecast guidance to residents of the Basin.

Multiple purposes for measuring a pollutant at a site are possible. There is a slight overlap between site type and monitoring purposes as defined by U.S. EPA and given in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

TABLE 1. List of Monitoring Sites

	Location	AQS No.	Criteria Pollutants Monitored	Start Date
1	Anaheim ¹	060590007	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	08/2001
2	Anaheim Route 5 Near Road	060590008	CO, NO ₂	01/2014
3	Banning Airport ¹	060650012	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	04/1997
4	Big Bear	060718001	PM _{2.5}	02/1999
5	Central San Bernardino Mountains	060710005	O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	10/1973
6	Closet World (Quemetco)	060371404	Pb	10/2008
7	Compton	060371302	CO, NO ₂ , O ₃ , Pb, PM _{2.5}	01/2004
8	Fontana	060712002	NO ₂ , SO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	08/1981
9	Glendora	060370016	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	08/1980
10	Indio	060652007	O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , H ₂ S	01/2024
11	La Habra	060595001	NO ₂ , O ₃	08/1960
12	Lake Elsinore	060659001	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	06/1987
13	Long Beach (Hudson) ²	060374006	PM ₁₀	01/2010
14	Long Beach Route 710 Near Road	060374008	NO ₂ , PM _{2.5}	01/2015
15	Los Angeles (Main St.)	060371103	CO, NO ₂ , NO _y , SO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , Pb, PM _{2.5}	09/1979
16	Mecca (Saul Martinez)	060652005	PM ₁₀ , H ₂ S	01/2011
17	Mira Loma (Van Buren)	060658005	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	11/2005
18	Mission Viejo	060592022	O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	06/1999
19	North Hollywood	060374010	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM _{2.5}	01/2020
20	Ontario Etiwanda Near Road	060710026	CO, NO ₂	06/2014
21	Ontario Route 60 Near Road	060710027	NO ₂ , PM _{2.5}	01/2015
22	Palm Springs #2 ³	060655002	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	04/2026
23	Pasadena	060372005	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM _{2.5}	04/1982
24	Pico Rivera #2	060371602	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , Pb, PM _{2.5}	09/2005
25	Redlands	060714003	O ₃ , PM ₁₀	09/1986
26	Reseda	060371201	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM _{2.5}	03/1965
27	Rubidoux	060658001	CO, NO ₂ , NO _y , SO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , Pb, PM _{2.5}	09/1972
28	San Bernardino	060719004	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , Pb, PM _{2.5}	05/1986
29	Santa Clarita	060376012	NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	05/2001
30	Signal Hill	060374009	NO ₂ , SO ₂ , O ₃ , PM _{2.5}	01/2020
31	Temecula	060650016	O ₃ , PM _{2.5}	06/2010
32	West Los Angeles	060370113	NO ₂ , O ₃	05/1984

¹ Site will be relocated in 2026-27.

² Site approved for closure in June 2026 – approval for closure is included in Appendix E.

³ Site SMR for relocation is included in Appendix D.

TABLE 2. FRM Criteria Pollutant Spatial Scales and Site Type

SPATIAL SCALE

MI – Microscale

MS – Middle Scale

NS – Neighborhood Scale

US – Urban Scale

SITE TYPE

HC – Highest Concentration

PE – Population Exposure

IM – Source Oriented (Impact)

BK – General Background

SITE TYPE

CO - Collocated

RA40 – Regional Administrator Identified

NR – Near Road

	Location	CO	NO2	NOy	SO2	O3	Manual PM ₁₀	Manual PM _{2.5}	Pb
1	Anaheim ¹		NS/PE			NS/PE	NS/PE	NS/PE	
2	Anaheim Route 5 Near Road	MI/IM/NR	MI/IM/NR						
3	Banning Airport ¹		NS/PE			NS/PE	NS/PE		
4	Big Bear							NS/CO ⁴	
5	Central San Bernardino Mountains					NS/HC	NS/PE		
6	Closet World (Quemetco)								MI/IM
7	Compton	MS/HC	NS/PE/RA40			NS/PE		NS/HC/CO ⁴	NS/PE/CO
8	Fontana		US/PE		NS/PE	US/PE		NS/PE	
9	Glendora		NS/PE			NS/HC			
10	Indio					NS/PE		NS/PE/CO ⁴	
11	La Habra		NS/PE			NS/PE			
12	Lake Elsinore		NS/PE			NS/PE			
13	Long Beach (Hudson) ²								
14	Long Beach Route 710 Near Road		MI/IM/NR					MI/IM/CO ⁴	
15	Los Angeles (Main St.)	NS/PE	NS/HC/RA40	NS/HC	NS/PE	NS/PE	NS/PE/CO	NS/PE/CO ⁵	NS/PE/CO
16	Mecca (Saul Martinez)								
17	Mira Loma (Van Buren)		NS/PE			NS/PE		NS/HC/CO ⁵	
18	Mission Viejo					NS/PE		NS/PE/CO ⁴	
19	North Hollywood		NS/PE			NS/PE			
20	Ontario Etiwanda Near Road	MI/IM/NR	MI/IM/NR						
21	Ontario Route 60 Near Road		MI/IM/NR					MI/IM/CO ⁴	
22	Palm Springs ³		NS/PE			NS/PE		NS/PE	
23	Pasadena		NS/HC			NS/PE		NS/PE	
24	Pico Rivera #2		NS/PE			NS/PE		NS/PE	NS/PE
25	Redlands					NS/PE/HC	NS/PE		
26	Reseda		NS/PE			NS/PE		NS/PE	
27	Rubidoux	NS/PE	NS/PE	NS/HC	NS/PE	NS/PE	NS/HC/CO	NS/HC/CO ⁵	NS/PE
28	San Bernardino		NS/PE/RA40			NS/HC		NS/PE	NS/PE
29	Santa Clarita		NS/PE			NS/HC	NS/PE		
30	Signal Hill		NS/PE		NS/PE	NS/PE		NS/CO ⁴	
31	Temecula					NS/PE			
32	West Los Angeles		MS/PE			NS/PE			

¹ Site will be relocated in 2026-27.

² Site approved for closure in June 2026 – approval for closure is included in Appendix E.

³ Site SMR for relocation is included in Appendix D.

⁴ Site FRM is collocated with FEM.

⁵ Site FRM is collocated with FRM.

TABLE 3. FRM Criteria Pollutant Monitoring Purposes
MONITORING PURPOSE

BK – Background

HC – High Concentration

TP – Pollutant Transport

EX – Population Exposure

RC – Representative Concentration

RM – Real-Time Reporting/Modeling

TR – Trend Analysis

CO – Collocated

SO – Source Impact

CP – Site Comparisons

	Location	CO	NO ₂	NO _y	SO ₂	O ₃	Manual PM ₁₀	Manual PM _{2.5}	Pb
1	Anaheim ¹		TR/RC			TR	EX/TR	TR/EX	
2	Anaheim Route 5 Near Road	SO/HC	SO/HC						
3	Banning Airport ¹		TP/RC			TP	TP		
4	Big Bear							EX/TP/CO ⁴	
5	Central San Bernardino Mountains					HC	TP/RC		
6	Closet World (Quemetco)								SO
7	Compton	TR/HC	TR/RC			TR/RC		EX/HC/RC/CO ⁴	EX/CO
8	Fontana		TP/RC		TR	RC		EX/TP	
9	Glendora		TR/RC			HC			
10	Indio					TP		TP/EX/CO ⁴	
11	La Habra		TR/RC			RC			
12	Lake Elsinore		TP/RC			TP/RC			
13	Long Beach (Hudson) ²								
14	Long Beach Route 710 Near Road		SO/HC					SO/HC/CO ⁴	
15	Los Angeles (Main St.)	TR/RC	TR/HC	TR/HC	TR	TR/RC	TR/RC/CO	EX/HC/CO ⁵	EX/CO
16	Mecca (Saul Martinez)								
17	Mira Loma (Van Buren)		TR/RC			TR/HC		EX/HC/CO ⁵	
18	Mission Viejo					TR/RC		EX/RC/CO ⁴	
19	North Hollywood		TR/RC			TR/RC			
20	Ontario Etiwanda Near Road	SO/HC	SO/HC						
21	Ontario Route 60 Near Road		SO/HC					SO/HC/CO ⁴	
22	Palm Springs ³		TP/RC			TP		EX/TP	
23	Pasadena		TR/EX			TR/RC		EX/RC	
24	Pico Rivera #2		HC			EX		EX/RC	EX
25	Redlands					TP/HC	TP/RC		
26	Reseda		TR/RC			EX		EX/RC	
27	Rubidoux	TR/RC	TR/RC	TR/HC	TR	TR/HC	HC/TR/CO	HC/EX/TR/CO ⁵	EX
28	San Bernardino		TP/RC			TR/HC		EX/TR	EX
29	Santa Clarita		TP/RC			TR/HC	RC		
30	Signal Hill		TR/RC		HC	TR		RC/CO ⁴	
31	Temecula					TR/RC			
32	West Los Angeles		TR/HC			RC			

¹ Site will be relocated in 2026-27.

² Site approved for closure in June 2026 – approval for closure is included in Appendix E

³ Site SMR for relocation is included in Appendix D.

⁴ Site FRM is collocated with FEM.

⁵ Site FRM is collocated with FRM and FEM.

TABLE 4. Continuous PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} Monitoring Purpose, Site Type and Spatial Scales

<u>SITE TYPE</u> HC – High Concentration PE – Population Exposure BK - Background	<u>SPATIAL SCALE</u> NS – Neighborhood Scale	<u>INSTRUMENT TYPE</u> MI – Microscale - Near Road BAM (NON-FEM)
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<u>MONITORING PURPOSE</u> CO – Collocated SO – Source Impact TP – Pollutant Transport	RM – Real-Time Reporting/Modeling SPM Special Purpose Monitoring TR – Trend Analysis
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Location	Continuous PM ₁₀				Continuous PM _{2.5}			
	Type	Purpose	Site Type	Scale	Type	Purpose	Site Type	Scale
Anaheim ¹	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS
Banning Airport ¹					BAM/NON-FEM	TP/RM	PE	NS
Big Bear					BAM/ FEM	TP/RM/CO	PE	NS
Central San Bernardino Mountains					BAM/NON-FEM	TP/RM	PE	NS
Compton					BAM/FEM	TR/RM	HC	NS
Fontana	BAM/FEM	TP/RM	HC	NS	BAM/NON-FEM	TP/RM	PE	NS
Glendora	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS	BAM/NON-FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS
Indio	BAM/FEM	RM	HC	NS	BAM/ FEM SPM ⁵	TP	PE	NS
Lake Elsinore	BAM/FEM	TP/RM	PE	NS	BAM/NON-FEM	TP/RM	PE	NS
Long Beach Route 710 Near Road					BAM/FEM	SO/RM	HC	MI
Long Beach (Hudson) ²	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	HC	NS				
Los Angeles (Main St.)	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	HC	NS
Mecca (Saul Martinez)	BAM/FEM	RM	HC	NS				
Mira Loma (Van Buren)	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	HC	NS	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	HC	NS
Mission Viejo	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS	BAM/FEM SPM ⁴	TR/RM	PE	NS
North Hollywood					BAM/NON-FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS
Ontario Route 60 Near Road					BAM/FEM	SO/RM	HC	MI
Palm Springs ³	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS				
Reseda					BAM/NON-FEM	RM	PE	NS
Rubidoux	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	HC	NS	BAM/FEM	RM/TR/CO	HC	NS
San Bernardino	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS				
Santa Clarita					BAM/NON-FEM	TP/RM	PE	NS
Signal Hill	BAM/FEM	TR/RM	PE	NS	BAM/FEM	TR/RM/CO	PE	NS
Temecula					BAM/NON-FEM	TP/RM	PE	NS
TOTAL Sites	14 FEM				9 NON-FEM 11 - FEM			

¹ Site will be relocated in 2026-27.

² Site approved for closure in June 2026 – approval for closure is included in Appendix E.

³ Site SMR for relocation is included in Appendix D.

⁴ Site is currently SPM.

A brief description of the criteria pollutant and program monitoring networks is provided below:

OZONE (O₃)

The South Coast AQMD operates 24 sites where O₃ measurements are made as part of the Air Monitoring Network. Ozone sites are spread throughout the Basin with highest concentrations measured inland. Figure 2 in Appendix A shows the spatial distribution of these sites and Table 14 shows the minimum monitoring requirements.

PM₁₀

Size-selective inlet manual high-volume samplers are operated at 7 sites, and continuous monitors at 14 sites to meet the requirements for PM₁₀ Federal Reference Method (FRM) daily sampling. The PM₁₀ monitoring network contains five sites within 20 percent of the Federal National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) as shown in Table 6. The South Coast AQMD PM₁₀ monitoring network exceeds the minimum number of monitors required as shown in Table 18 and Figure 3.

PM₁₀ sampling frequency requirements specify a 24-hour sample must be taken from midnight to midnight (local standard time) to ensure national consistency. The minimum monitoring schedule for the site in the area of expected maximum concentration shall be based on the relative level of that monitoring site concentration with respect to the 24-hour standard.

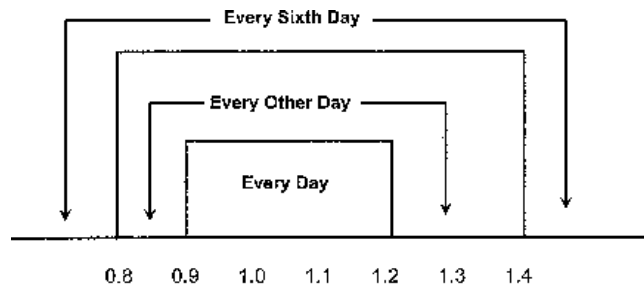


Figure 1 – Ratio to Standard

Evaluation of daily values show all PM₁₀ FRM monitors may operate on a schedule of one sample every six days (1-in-6) except for Anaheim, Long Beach (Hudson), Mira Loma (Van Buren), Rubidoux, and San Bernardino. The sampling frequency requirement for these sites is met by utilizing continuous FEM PM₁₀ monitors.

Quality control for Manual PM₁₀ requires 15 percent of the primary monitors to be collocated. Fifty percent of the collocated quality control monitors should be deployed at sites with daily concentrations estimated to be within plus or minus 20 percent of the applicable NAAQS and the remainder at the discretion of the Primary Quality Assurance Organization (PQAO). Guidance recommends, “if an organization has no sites with daily concentrations within plus or minus 20 percent of the NAAQS, 50 percent of the collocated quality control monitors should be deployed at those sites with the daily mean concentrations among the highest for all sites in the network and the remainder at the PQAOs discretion”. Collocated sites include Rubidoux, which is within 20% of NAAQS;

and Los Angeles (Main) which is collocated for quality control of NATTS program metals analysis. PM₁₀ collocated sites, sampling frequency, minimum and collocation requirements are shown in Tables 5, 6, 18 and 26.

Fourteen monitor locations make up the continuous PM₁₀ network. These real-time devices can produce hourly particulate concentration measurements for real-time reporting. Table 4 describes monitor type, site type, monitoring purpose and spatial scale for continuous particulate analyzers. Figure 3 in Appendix A shows the spatial distribution of the sampling sites. Real monitors are clustered in high concentration areas, with three located in the Coachella Valley desert area where wind-blown crustal material has caused exceedances of the 24-hour standard during exceptional events. In downwind areas of the Basin, a large fraction of particulate is formed in the atmosphere; PM₁₀ typically reaches maximum levels in the Basin during late summer through early winter months.

TABLE 5. Manual PM₁₀ FRM Monitoring Stations Assigned Site Numbers

	Location	Site Code	ARB No.	AQS No.	Start Date	Schedule
1	Anaheim	ANAH	30178	060590007	01/03/1999	1-in-6
2	Banning	BNAP	33164	060650012	04/01/1997	1-in-6
3	Central San Bernardino Mountains	CRES	36181	060710005	10/01/1973	1-in-6
4A	Los Angeles (Main St.) "A"	CELA	70087	060371103	01/03/1999	1-in-6
4B	Los Angeles (Main St.) "B" ¹	CELA	70087	060371103	01/03/1999	1-in-6
5	Redlands	RDLA	36204	060714003	09/01/1986	1-in-6
6A	Rubidoux "A"	RIVR	33144	060658001	01/03/1999	1-in-3
6B	Rubidoux "B" ²	RIVR	33144	060658001	01/03/1999	1-in-6
7	Santa Clarita	SCLR	70090	060376012	05/01/2001	1-in-6

¹ Run as collocated NATTS.

² Run as collocated on 1-in-6 run day.

TABLE 6. PM₁₀ Monitor Sampling Frequency for All Sites

	Location	AQS No.	2025 Design Value ²	Required Sampling Frequency	Sampling ¹ Frequency	Monitor
1	Anaheim	060590007	100	1-in-3	1-in-1	FEM
2	Banning	060650012	100	1-in-6	1-in-6	FRM
3	Central San Bernardino Mountains	060710005	40	1-in-6	1-in-6	FRM
4	Fontana	060712002	170	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM
5	Glendora	060370016	90	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM
6	Indio (Amistad)	060652007	280	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM
7	Lake Elsinore	060659001	90	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM
8	Long Beach (Hudson) ⁴	060374006	120	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM
9	Los Angeles (Main St.)	060371103	90	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM
10	Mecca (Saul Martinez)	060652005	310	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM
11	Mira Loma (Van Buren)	060658005	170	1-in-1	1-in-1	FEM
12	Mission Viejo ³	060592022	N/A	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM
13	Palm Springs	060655001	150	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM
14	Redlands	060714003	230	1-in-6	1-in-6	FRM
15	Rubidoux	060658001	110	1-in-3	1-in-1	FEM
16	San Bernardino	060719004	110	1-in-1	1-in-1	FEM
17	Santa Clarita	060376012	80	1-in-6	1-in-6	FRM
18	Signal Hill	060374009	80	1-in-6	1-in-1	FEM

¹ Sampling schedule per 40 CFR 58.12(e) <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-58/subpart-B/section-58.12>

² The design value for the site is the fourth-highest 24-hour concentration during the three-year period rounded to the nearest 10 µg/m³, reflecting the allowance of one exceedance per year.

³ The site was non-operational from 2023-2025 due to renovations activities. As of January 1, 2026, has resumed operations.

⁴ Site approved for closure in June 2026 – approval for closure is included in Appendix E.

NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂)

The NO₂ network consists of 20 area-wide monitoring sites and 4 source specific near-road sites. The area-wide monitoring sites measure NO₂ concentrations across neighborhood or larger spatial scales. Source specific near-road sites are located in areas with the highest expected NO₂ concentrations representing concentrations on a microscale, spatial scale. For specific details on spatial representation and site types, refer to Figure 4 in Appendix A, and Table 2.

The Near Road monitoring network consists of four sites established in January of 2014 and 2015. These sites were established based upon the U.S. EPA Near Road Technical Assistance Document and approved by U.S. EPA. The implementation plan was presented publicly at a Near Road Workshop to solicit input on site selection from the public. Near Road sites are adjacent to the most heavily traveled roadways identified in the basin where peak hourly NO₂ concentrations occur within the near-road environment. Site selection took into consideration satisfying siting criteria, site logistics (e.g., gaining access to property and safety) and population exposure for those who live, work, play, go to school, or commute within the near-roadway environment. The spatial distribution of NO₂ monitors is shown in Figure 4 in Appendix A and minimum monitoring requirements are shown in Table 19.

Additionally, the Regional Administrator (RA) identified 40 NO₂ sites nationwide with a primary focus on siting these monitors in locations to protect susceptible and vulnerable populations. The RA in collaboration with South Coast AQMD identified the Los Angeles (Main St.) and San Bernardino sites from the existing area-wide criteria pollutant monitoring network to meet this requirement (58.10 [a][5]). On September 30, 2013, Compton was additionally designated by U.S. EPA as a RA 40 site in place of the former North Long Beach air monitoring site. RA 40 sites are shown in Table 2; a review of 1992 through 2024 NO₂ data shows the State and Federal standards for NO₂ were not violated.

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)

Area wide CO monitors measure concentrations at 3 ambient locations and 2 near road locations within the South Coast AQMD ambient air monitoring network. The area-wide monitoring sites measure CO concentrations across neighborhood or larger spatial scales. Source specific near-road sites are located in areas with the highest expected CO concentrations representing concentrations on a microscale, spatial scale. For specific details on spatial representation and site types, refer to Figure 5 in Appendix A, and Table 2.

During March 2022 Antelope Valley APCD advised South Coast AQMD it was discontinuing CO monitoring at the Lancaster AMS and requested an agreement of shared CO monitoring responsibilities for the 31080 Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim MSA\CBSA.

Additionally, in March 2022, Mojave Desert AQMD requested shared MSA\CBSA responsibility for the San Bernardino 40140 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA\CBSA to have one near road CO monitor necessary to meet U.S. EPA minimum monitoring requirement.

South Coast AQMD agrees to share CO monitoring responsibilities and notify Antelope Valley APCD and/or Mojave Desert AQMD of any site closures that impact the minimum monitoring requirement for CO.

A review of data for 2025 shows State and Federal standards for CO were not exceeded. CO concentrations in the South Coast Air Basin have consistently remained below the 1-hour and 8-hour federal standards since 2003 and U.S. EPA re-designated the Basin to attainment of the federal CO standards effective June 11, 2017. In 2025, U.S. EPA approved South Coast AQMD to reduce the CO monitoring network in the Basin at select locations, which were discontinued as of December 31, 2025.

SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO₂)

SO₂ monitors are located at 4 sites. Figure 6 in Appendix A shows the spatial distribution of the sites. Most SO₂ emissions result from federally regulated transportation sources such as marine vessels. The monitors are largely clustered in the areas where sources are located.

On June 22, 2010, U.S. EPA strengthened the SO₂ NAAQS. Network design requirements included new minimum requirements be determined by the Population Weighted Emissions Index (PWEI).

The PWEI shall be calculated by States for each Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) they contain or share with another State or States for use in the implementation of or adjustment to the SO₂ monitoring network. The PWEI shall be calculated by multiplying the population of each CBSA, using the most current census data or estimates and the total amount of SO₂ in tons per year emitted within the CBSA area, using an aggregate of the most recent county level emissions data available in the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) for each county in each CBSA. The resulting product shall be divided by one million, providing a PWEI value, the units of which are million person-tons per year. For any CBSA with a calculated PWEI value equal to or greater than 1,000,000, a minimum of three SO₂ monitors are required within that CBSA. For any CBSA with a calculated PWEI value equal to or greater than 100,000, but less than 1,000,000, a minimum of two SO₂ monitors are required within that CBSA and for any CBSA with a calculated PWEI value equal to or greater than 5,000, but less than 100,000, a minimum of one SO₂ monitor is required within that CBSA.

TABLE 7. PWEI Calculation and Minimum Required SO₂

CBSA	Population Estimate ¹	NEI Emmissions ²	PWEI Value	Minimum Required SO ₂
31080	12,844,441	5,593.36	71,844	1
40140	4,769,007	1,889.95	9,013	1

¹2025 is the most recent Census estimate available for download at [Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas Totals: 2020-2025 \(census.gov\)](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/total.html)

² 2020 NEI Data most recent available at <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/national-emissions-inventory>

During February 2022 Mojave Desert AQMD advised South Coast AQMD it was discontinuing SO₂ monitoring at the Victorville and Trona AMS and requested an agreement of shared SO₂ monitoring responsibilities for the 40140 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA\CBSA. South Coast AQMD agrees to share SO₂ monitoring responsibilities and notify Antelope Valley APCD of any site closures that impact the minimum monitoring requirement for SO₂.

South Coast Air Quality Management District exceeds the minimum required number of SO₂ monitors as outlined in Tables 7 and 20. An analysis of 2025 data reveals that the State and Federal standards for SO₂ have not been violated; the annual and federal standards were last exceeded in the 1960s.

PARTICULATE LEAD

Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) Lead (Pb) measurements are conducted at six sites. These include one sites designated as Source Impact monitoring of Pb, two NCore sites, and three sites for ambient Pb measurement. The required minimum monitoring and collocation

requirements are outlined in Tables 8, 9, 22, 23, 24, and 26. The spatial distribution of these sites is illustrated in Figure 7 of Appendix A.

U.S. EPA regulation requires local agencies to conduct ambient air Pb monitoring near Pb sources which are expected to or have been shown to contribute to a maximum Pb concentration in ambient air in excess of the NAAQS, considering the logistics and potential for population exposure. At a minimum, there must be one source-oriented SLAMS site located to measure the maximum Pb concentration in ambient air resulting from each non-airport Pb source which emits 0.50 (1000 lb.) or more tons per year (TPY) and from each airport which emits 1.0 (2000 lb.) or more TPY based the most recent data from the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) (<https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/national-emissions-inventory>) data or other scientifically justifiable methods (such as improved emissions factors or site-specific data). The most recent data from the NEI indicates that within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, there are no non-airport Pb sources emitting 0.50 TPY or more, nor any airports that exceeded the 1.0 TPY threshold that would necessitate a monitoring plan. Despite this, South Coast AQMD operates a source specific Pb monitoring site at Closet World (Quemetco). To provide further context, the principal Pb sources under South Coast AQMD jurisdiction are shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8. NEI Pb Sources

	Location	Data Source ¹	Emissions (lb.)	Type	Meet Threshold
1	Long Beach Daugherty	NEI	1135	Airport	No
2	Van Nuys	NEI	933	Airport	No
3	John Wayne	NEI	859	Airport	No
4	Chino	NEI	793	Airport	No
5	Riverside	NEI	511	Airport	No
6	Zamperini Field	NEI	503	Airport	No
7	Desert Resorts Regional	NEI	491	Airport	No
8	Whiteman Airport	NEI	438	Airport	No

¹ 2020 NEI Data most recent available at <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/national-emissions-inventory>

Existing urban Pb monitoring sites include Compton, Pico Rivera, and San Bernardino. Los Angeles (Main St.) and Rubidoux are designated NCore Pb sites, however, U.S. EPA proposed removing the requirement for Pb monitoring at NCore sites (79 FR 54395, September 11, 2014). Therefore, South Coast AQMD may request a reduction in monitoring network through the established U.S. EPA system modification process. South Coast AQMD will continue to meet or exceed the minimum monitoring requirements for Pb. During 2025, South Coast AQMD was not in violation of the Pb NAAQS.

TABLE 9. Manual Pb FRM Monitor Sampling Frequency

	Location	AQS No.	Type	Required Sampling Frequency
1	Closet World (Quemetco)	060371404	Source Oriented	1-in-6
2A	Compton “A”	060371302	Non-Source Oriented	1-in-6
2B	Compton “B” ²	060371302	Non-Source Oriented	1-in-6
3A	Los Angeles (Main St.) ¹	060371103	NCore	1-in-6
3B	Los Angeles (Main St.) ^{1,2}	060371103	NCore Collocated	1-in-6
4	Pico Rivera #2	060371602	Non-Source Oriented	1-in-6
6	Rubidoux ¹	060658001	NCore	1-in-6
7	San Bernardino	060719004	Non-Source Oriented	1-in-6

¹ U.S. EPA proposed removing the requirement for Pb monitoring at NCore sites (79 FR 54395, September 11, 2014).

² Run as collocated on 1-in-6 run day, max values in Tables 22, 23, 24.

Note: Sampling frequency requirement per 58.12 (b)

Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS)

On October 1, 2015, U.S. EPA revised PAMS guidance and required State air monitoring agencies begin PAMS measurements at their NCore locations by June 1, 2019. The South Coast AQMD PAMS network consists of the following:

Network Locations

NCore sites at Los Angeles (Main St.) and Rubidoux, serve as the required PAMS sites and measure the following parameters described below.

Auto GC

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) – A complete list of the targeted compounds is found in Table 10. South Coast AQMD measures hourly speciated VOC measurements with an auto-gas chromatograph (GC) using an Agilent/Marques model 7890A/Unity Air Server 2.

Meteorology Measurements

South Coast AQMD measures wind direction, wind speed, temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, solar radiation, ultraviolet radiation, and mixing height. South Coast AQMD has elected to use the following instrumentation to measure the parameters described above: RM Young 5305VP anemometer, Rotronic HC2-S3 ambient temperature/humidity, Vaisala PTB 110 barometer, Kipp and Zonen CMP6 Pyranometer, Eppley TUVB Total Ultraviolet Radiometer and Vaisala CL51 Ceilometers.

Other Measurements

Carbonyls – South Coast AQMD monitors carbonyls at a frequency of three 8-hour samples on a 1-3 day schedule during the months of June, July, August, and September (~120 samples per PAMS sampling season) using ATEC model 8000 Automated Sampler. A complete list of the target carbonyl compounds may be found in Table 10.

Nitrogen Oxides – South Coast AQMD monitors NO/NO_x and NO_y (total oxides of nitrogen) in addition to true NO₂. The true NO₂ measurement is measured using Teledyne

CAPS T500U instruments. NO and NO_y are measured using Teledyne T200 and Teledyne T200U.

Ozone – South Coast AQMD operates a network of 24 O₃ monitors throughout the South Coast jurisdiction.

Table 10 PAMS Target Compound List^a

Priority Compounds				Optional Compounds			
1	1,2,3-trimethylbenzene ^a	19	n-hexane ^b	1	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	19	m-diethylbenzene
2	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene ^a	20	n-pentane	2	1-pentene	20	methylcyclohexane
3	1-butene	21	o-ethyltoluene ^a	3	2,2-dimethylbutane	21	methylcyclopentane
4	2,2,4-trimethylpentane ^b	22	o-xylene ^{a, b}	4	2,3,4-trimethylpentane	22	n-decane
5	Acetaldehyde ^{b, c}	23	p-ethyltoluene ^a	5	2,3-dimethylbutane	23	n-heptane
6	acetone ^{c, d}	24	Propane	6	2,3-dimethylpentane	24	n-nonane
7	benzene ^{a, b}	25	propylene	7	2,4-dimethylpentane	25	n-octane
8	c-2-butene	26	styrene ^{a, b}	8	2-methylheptane	26	n-propylbenzene ^a
9	ethane ^d	27	toluene ^{a, b}	9	2-methylhexane	27	n-undecane
10	ethylbenzene ^{a, b}	28	t-2-butene	10	2-methylpentane	28	p-diethylbenzene
11	Ethylene			11	3-methylheptane	29	t-2-pentene
12	formaldehyde ^{b, c}			12	3-methylhexane	30	α/β-pinene
13	Isobutane			13	3-methylpentane	31	1,3 butadiene ^b
14	Isopentane			14	Acetylene	32	benzaldehyde ^c
15	Isoprene			15	c-2-pentene	33	carbon tetrachloride ^b
16	m&p-xylenes ^{a, b}			16	cyclohexane	34	Ethanol
17	m-ethyltoluene ^a			17	cyclopentane	35	Tetrachloroethylene ^b
18	n-butane			18	isopropylbenzene ^b		

Source: Revisions to the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations Compound Target List. U.S. EPA, November 20, 2013

^{a, n} Important SOAP (Secondary Organic Aerosols Precursor) Compounds

^b HAP (Hazardous Air Pollutant) Compounds

^c Carbonyl compounds

^d non-reactive compounds, not considered to be VOC for regulatory purposes

The PAMS network monitoring objectives and requirements are summarized in Table 11, Table 25 and Figure 8 in Appendix A which show the distribution of the PAMS network.

TABLE 11. PAMS Network

Date Established as PAMS	Site / AQS ID#	June 1 to August 31		Comments
		VOC	Carbonyl	
06/01/2009	Los Angeles (Main St)	Auto GC hourly averages	3 x 8-hr. sample every 3rd day	Direct Measure NO ₂ , Barometric Pressure, UV Radiation, Solar Radiation, Precipitation and Upper Air Measurements are conducted year-round.
06/09/2009	Rubidoux	Auto GC hourly averages	3 x 8-hr. sample every 3rd day	Direct Measure NO ₂ , Barometric Pressure, UV Radiation, Solar Radiation, Precipitation and Upper Air Measurements are conducted year-round.

PM_{2.5}

South Coast AQMD operates a total of 17 FRM sites, exceeding the minimum number of required FRM PM_{2.5} SLAMS sites per 40 CFR 58 Appendix D and shown in Tables 12, 13 and 15. These sites are located at NCore as well as Non-NCore SLAMS sites and designed to complement each other; both types are used to meet the minimum PM_{2.5} network requirements.

FRM PM_{2.5} SLAMS monitoring sites are selected to represent area-wide air quality and include monitors collocated with NCore/PAMS sites. Most monitoring sites are neighborhood scale, however, a few micro scale PM_{2.5} monitoring sites are considered to represent area-wide air quality including the Long Beach Route 710 and Ontario Route 60 near road sites.

The Compton and Mira Loma (Van Buren) monitors are designated as Design Value (DV) sites, as shown in Table 15. PM_{2.5} data at multiple sites in 2025 were affected by Fourth of July celebrations and wildfire smoke and an exceptional event exclusion is currently being prepared for submittal. Minimum sampling frequencies are provided in Table 13. The Rubidoux and Los Angeles (Main St.) sites exceed the NCore 1-in-3 minimum sampling frequency requirement, and all remaining sites meet or exceed this standard. Overall, the South Coast AQMD PM_{2.5} FRM monitoring network continues to meet or surpass the federal minimum monitoring requirements for PM_{2.5}.

Collocated FRM PM_{2.5} sites include Los Angeles (Main St.), Mira Loma (Van Buren), and Rubidoux. 40 CFR § 58 Appendix A, Section 3.2.3.4 (b) requires fifty percent of the collocated quality control monitors to be deployed at sites with annual average or daily concentrations estimated to be within plus or minus 20 percent of either the annual or 24-hour NAAQS and the remainder at the PQAOs discretion, the preceding sites meet this requirement. Supporting data is shown in Table 13 and Figure 9. A summary of 2025 data can also be found at:

(<http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-data-studies/historical-data-by-year>).

Continuous PM_{2.5} monitors, as required at two sites in each MSA\CBSA per 40 CFR 58 Appendix D and detailed in Table 27. To meet collocation requirements and conduct the FRM-FEM comparability assessment essential for ensuring data quality, Continuous FEM monitors are collocated with FRM PM_{2.5} units on a 1-in-6-day schedule at Big Bear Lake AMS and Signal Hill AMS. Additionally, 7 FEM continuous analyzers are collocated with daily FRM monitors. Additionally, 9 NON-FEM monitors are deployed at various monitoring stations to facilitate real-time reporting of the Air Quality Index (AQI) and to support air quality modeling efforts. Details of these monitors are provided in Table 4.

South Coast AQMD conducted a PM_{2.5} Continuous Monitor Comparability Assessment in accordance with the PM NAAQS rule published on January 15, 2013 (78 FR 3086), consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR §58.10(b)(13) and §58.11(e). As shown in Appendix C, the assessment results indicate that the following sites did not meet the NAAQS comparability criteria for the years specified: Los Angeles – Main Street (2023,

2024, and 2025), Compton (2024 & 2025), and Route 710 Near Road (2024 & 2025). Accordingly, South Coast AQMD requests a waiver to exclude PM_{2.5} continuous monitor data from comparison to the NAAQS for these sites and time periods, due to failure to meet the required comparability criteria.

Where both 24-hour FRM PM_{2.5} samplers and FEM PM_{2.5} continuous analyzers are deployed together, they are sited as collocated for data comparison purposes. The FRM PM_{2.5} sampler remains the primary analyzer used for attainment purposes and continuous analyzers are designated as duplicate monitors unless the primary 24-hour FRM PM_{2.5} is offline then the continuous FEM analyzer data can be substituted if the FEM analyzer meets the acceptance criteria under 78 FR 3086.

Numerous sites within the South Coast AQMD FRM PM_{2.5} network are in areas where PM_{2.5} levels are higher than the NAAQS. Therefore, multiple sites are listed as population exposure and high concentration. If a PM_{2.5} network modification were to be implemented for a site that was in exceedance of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS levels, South Coast AQMD would notify U.S. EPA Region 9 via written communication. Public notice of network modifications occurs as part of the annual network plan process which is stated in the annual network plan as required in 40 CFR § 58.10 (c). All sites in the Network using FRM samplers are suitable for comparison against the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

PM_{2.5} speciation sampling is also a part of the South Coast AQMD PM_{2.5} program. Chemical speciation monitors are located at Los Angeles (Main St.) and Rubidoux sites as part of U.S. EPA PM_{2.5} Chemical Speciation Network (CSN). These sites were selected and approved with the concurrence of the RA. The PM_{2.5} CSN sites include analysis for elements, selected anions, cations, and carbon by a U.S. EPA contracted laboratory. Additional PM_{2.5} Chemical speciation is conducted at Los Angeles (Main St.), Rubidoux, Anaheim, and Fontana as part of the South Coast AQMD PM_{2.5} speciation monitoring network. These monitors are separate from CSN, and samples are analyzed at the South Coast AQMD laboratory. Speciated data is used to develop implementation plans and support atmospheric/health effects related studies.

TABLE 12. Manual PM_{2.5} FRM Monitoring Stations Assigned Site Numbers

	Location	Site Code	ARB No.	AQS No.	Start Date	Frequency
1	Anaheim	ANAH	30178	060590007	01/03/99	Daily
2	Big Bear ¹	BGBR	36001	060718001	02/08/99	1-in-6
3	Compton	COMP	70112	060371302	11/08	Daily
4	Fontana	FONT	36197	060712002	01/03/99	1-in-3
5	Indio (Amistad)	INAH	33156	060652007	01/01/24	1-in-3
6	Long Beach Route 710 Near Road	W710	70032	060374008	01/01/15	Daily
7A	Los Angeles (Main St.) “A”	CELA	70087	060371103	01/03/99	Daily
7B	Los Angeles (Main St.) “B” ¹	CELA	70087	060371103	01/06/99	1-in-6
8A	Mira Loma (Van Buren) “A”	MLVB	33165	060658005	11/09/05	Daily
8B	Mira Loma (Van Buren) “B” ¹	MLVB	33165	060658005	03/08/12	1-in-6
9	Mission Viejo	MSVJ	30002	060592022	06/1999	1-in-3
10	Ontario Route 60 Near Road ¹	60NR	36036	060710027	01/01/15	Daily
11	Palm Springs #2 ⁷	PSP2	33138	060655002	04/03/2026	1-in-3
12	Pasadena	PASA	70088	060372005	03/04/99	Daily
13	Pico Rivera #2	PICO	70185	060371602	09/12/05	Daily
14	Reseda	RESE	70074	060371201	01/24/99	1-in-3
15A	Rubidoux “A”	RIVR	33144	060658001	01/03/99	Daily
15B	Rubidoux “B” ¹	RIVR	33144	060658001	01/03/99	1-in-6
16	San Bernardino	SNBO	36203	060719004	01/03/99	Daily
17	Signal Hill ¹	LBSH	36039	060374009	01/01/2020	1-in-6

¹ FRM runs as collocated on 1-in-6 run day.

² Palm Springs was relocated in April 2026 and assigned a new AQS number. The site was moved approximately one mile east, from Fire Station #3 to the Center of Spiritual Living. Operations resumed on April 28, 2026.

³ Changes in sampling frequency attributable to changes in design values shall be implemented no later than January 1 of the calendar year following the certification of such data as described in §58.15.

TABLE 13. PM_{2.5} Monitor Sampling Frequency Requirement

	Location	AQS No.	24-hour Design Value	33-37 ug/m ³	Annual Design Value	< 12 ug/m ³	Required Frequency ¹	Current Frequency	Primary Monitor Type ¹
1	Anaheim	060590007	28	No	10.1	Yes	Daily	Daily	FRM
2A	Big Bear ³	060718001	27	No	6.4	Yes	1-in-3	Daily	FEM
3	Compton ⁴	060371302	35	Yes	12.2	No	Daily	Daily	FRM
4	Fontana	060712002	37	Yes	12.3	No	1-in-3	1-in-3	FRM
5	Indio	060652007	19	No	7.9	Yes	1-in-3	1-in-3	FEM
6	Long Beach Route 710 Near Road	060374008	30	No	11.7	Yes	1-in-6	Daily	FRM
7A	Los Angeles (Main St.) “A”	060371103	31	No	11.7	Yes	1-in-3	Daily	FRM
7B	Los Angeles (Main St.) “B” ²	060371103	N/A	Collocated			1-in-12	1-in-6	FRM
8A	Mira Loma (Van Buren) “A” ⁴	060658005	38	No	12.8	No	1-in-3	Daily	FRM
8B	Mira Loma (Van Buren) “B” ²	060658005	N/A	Collocated			1-in-12	1-in-6	FRM
9	Mission Viejo ⁵	060592022	25	No	8.9	Yes	1-in-3	1-in-3	FRM
10	Ontario Route 60 Near Road ⁴	060710027	35	Yes	13.2	No	1-in-3	Daily	FRM
11	Palm Springs #2 ⁶	060655002	14	No	6.1	Yes	1-in-3	1-in-3	FRM
12	Pasadena	060372005	33	Yes	10.8	Yes	Daily	Daily	FRM
13	Pico Rivera #2	060371602	35	Yes	11.8	Yes	Daily	Daily	FRM
14	Reseda	060371201	27	No	9.5	Yes	1-in-3	1-in-3	FRM
15A	Rubidoux “A”	060658001	32	No	11.5	Yes	1-in-3	Daily	FRM
15B	Rubidoux “B” ²	060658001	N/A	Collocated			1-in-12	1-in-6	FRM
16	San Bernardino	060719004	33	Yes	11.9	Yes	Daily	Daily	FRM
17	Signal Hill ³	060374009	26	No	9.7	Yes	1-in-6	1-in-6	FEM

¹Required SLAMS stations whose measurements determine the 24-hour design value for their area and whose data are within ±5 percent of the level of the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS must have an FRM or FEM operate on a daily schedule if that area's design value for the annual NAAQS is less than the level of the annual PM_{2.5} standard. Changes in sampling frequency attributable to changes in design values shall be implemented no later than January 1 of the calendar year following the certification of such data as described in §58.15.

² Partisol 2025i run as collocated on 1-in-6 run day.

³ Partisol 2000i run as collocated on 1-in-6 run day.

⁴ Expected maximum location.

⁵ Mission Viejo monitoring site's last valid 24-hour and Annual design value were calculated using data from 2019-2022. The site was non-operational from 2023-2025 due to renovations activities. As of January 1, 2026, has resumed operations.

⁶ Palm Springs was relocated in April 2026 and assigned a new AQS number The site was moved approximately one mile east, from Fire Station #3 to the Center of Spiritual Living. Operations resumed on April 28, 2026.

National Air Toxics Trends Station (NATTS)

The NATTS program was developed to fulfill the need for long-term Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) monitoring data of consistent quality nationwide and is considered part of the larger Urban Air Toxics Monitoring Program (UATMP). The program has allowed for the identification of compounds that are prevalent in ambient air and for participating agencies to screen air samples for concentrations of air toxics that could potentially result in adverse human health effects. South Coast AQMD has conducted several air toxics

measurement campaigns in the past, which demonstrated the variety and spatial distribution of air toxics sources across the Basin. A single air toxics measurement site cannot reflect the levels and trends of air toxics throughout the Basin. For this reason, two NATTS sites are used to characterize the Basin's air toxics levels. The first site is a central urban core site in Los Angeles that reflects concentrations and trends due primarily to urban mobile source emissions. A second, more rural, inland site in Rubidoux captures the transport of pollutants from a variety of upwind mobile and industrial sources in the most populated areas of the air basin. NATTS monitoring began in February 2007 and continues at the Los Angeles (Main St.) and Rubidoux air monitoring sites. During May 2023, an in-person system audit was conducted by U.S. EPA, which assessed the South Coast AQMD NATTS program. The audit found no significant issues with the operation of the network.

NCore

NCore monitoring rules required that South Coast AQMD make NCore sites operational by January 1, 2011. To meet this goal, South Coast AQMD installed trace level analyzers for CO, NOy and SO₂ at the Rubidoux and Los Angeles (Main St.) sites. Both the Los Angeles (Main St.) and Rubidoux sites are NATTS and PAMS monitoring locations.

Special Programs

Special monitoring programs are conducted for rule compliance purposes, to characterize the levels of toxic air contaminants and other criteria pollutants in sub-regional areas or communities in the Basin, or to support modeling and planning efforts. The following is a list of special monitoring programs that were active during the past year. Note, this is being provided for informational purposes only and not part of the criteria pollutant network.

Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES)

South Coast AQMD has been at the forefront of assessing air quality risks in a highly urbanized area, home to about seventeen million people and approximately eleven million motor vehicles. The study focuses on the cancer risk and chronic non-cancer risk from exposure to air toxics but does not estimate mortality or other health effects from air pollutant exposures.

MATES I (1986): The first study initiated to determine the Basin-wide risks associated with major airborne carcinogens, analyzing only ten known air toxic compounds due to technological limitations at the time.

MATES II (1998): Expanded to include a monitoring program for 40 known air toxic compounds, alongside an updated emissions inventory and a modeling effort to characterize health risks from hazardous air pollutants.

MATES III (April 2004): Focused on assessing the ambient levels of airborne compounds linked to adverse health effects in humans.

MATES IV (2012-2013): Marked the first inclusion of comprehensive continuous measurements of ultrafine particles (UFP) and black carbon (BC) in the series.

MATES V (2018-2019: Report published in 2021): Featured several improvements including an expanded air quality modeling domain to encompass the Coachella Valley; evaluation of health impacts from multiple exposure pathways; an exploratory analysis of chronic non-cancer health impacts; the use of advanced statistical methods to enhance data comparability and trend visualization from MATES III to MATES V; and new online tools to enhance public access to data and increase awareness of the health impacts of air toxics.

MATES VI (2025-2026) is currently ongoing with monitoring expected to conclude Summer 2026. This study continues the tradition of rigorous air quality studies, including a fixed site monitoring program, an updated emissions inventory of toxic air contaminants, and a sophisticated modeling effort to characterize the risk across the South Coast Air Quality Management District. MATES VI has been expanded to include measurements at two near-road sites and collect measurements in the Coachella Valley. This MATES includes a special study to characterize Ethylene Oxide (EtO) concentrations in the basin and perform risk analysis for EtO. MATES VI will also include an evaluation of brake and tire wear contribution to PM throughout the region and estimate the health effects of these emissions.

Now in the measurements stage, MATES VI is expected to be conducted over the next several years. Until the new results are available, the MATES V study, published in the summer of 2021, remains the most current and comprehensive assessment of air toxics risk throughout the region. For the latest updates on the program, visit the South Coast AQMD's dedicated MATES program page.

<https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-studies/health-studies/mates-vi>

Assembly Bill 617 Community Air Initiatives (AB 617)

AB 617 Community Air Monitoring is being conducted in selected communities as part of the AB 617 program. The locations and types of pollutants being monitored are unique to each community and was determined through close collaboration with stakeholders. Data collected from air monitoring can provide valuable information about sources of air pollution, types of pollutants, and air quality impacts in AB 617 communities. Monitoring data resulting from the implementation of the Community Air Monitoring Plans (or CAMPs) can be used to support and track air quality actions prioritized by the community to reduce local exposure to harmful air pollutants.

The goals and objectives of AB617 are to:

- Help provide critical information used to guide investigators or provide public information.
- Expand South Coast AQMD's understanding of air quality priorities in AB167 communities.

- Support the development and implementation of emission reduction strategies and enforcement action designed to improve local air quality and reduce exposure.
- Complement and enhance existing South Coast AQMD and community-led programs.

The most recent program updates can be found at:

<http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/about/initiatives/environmental-justice/ab617-134/ab-617-community-air-monitoring>

Rule 1180 Refinery Fenceline Air Monitoring

Adopted in December 2017, Rule 1180 mandates the implementation of real-time observations of air quality at or near the fenceline of all major refineries in the Basin and in nearby communities.

The main objectives of Rule 1180 are to:

- Provide real-time information about air pollutant levels at the refinery fenceline and in nearby communities.
- Understand long-term variations and trends of refinery related emissions.
- Help communities understand potential air quality impacts of refinery emissions.
- Provide a notification to the community if emissions exceed pre-determined thresholds.
- Enable refineries to quickly address significant changes in emissions.

The most recent program updates can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/support-documents/rule-1180-refinery-fenceline-monitoring-plans>.

Salton Sea Monitoring

On Sunday, September 9, 2012, a strong thunderstorm over the Salton Sea caused odors to be released and transported to the northwest, across the Coachella Valley and through the Banning Pass into the Basin. The odors also crossed through the mountain passes west of the Salton Sea and into the Temecula Valley. The following day, South Coast AQMD received over 235 complaints of sulfur type odors.

As the Salton Sea recedes, the potential exists for more of these large-scale odor events to occur. South Coast AQMD installed and maintains PM₁₀ and H₂S air monitors in Mecca (Saul Martinez Elementary School), Indio (Amistad High School), Imperial Irrigation District's Torrez-Martinez, and at the North Shore (Salton Sea State Recreational Area) site. The two sites monitor the type of expected nuisance pollutants which are released from the Salton Sea. The primary objective of this monitoring network is to place monitoring resources at a lakeside location where peak hydrogen sulfide concentrations are expected to occur and in the nearby community. Monitoring sites provide data that can be used to assess population exposures in case of odor events and for comparison to the state standard for hydrogen sulfide. The Mecca site has become part of the permanent ambient air monitoring network.

As the Salton Sea is projected to recede, these sites will be further enhanced for monitoring the predicted particulate matter (PM) emissions from the Salton Sea area that may influence the Coachella Valley and Basin PM levels. Large-scale odor events are announced as advisories at the following location: [Air Quality Advisories](#) or at <https://saltonseaodor.org/>

Recent or Proposed Modifications to Network

Proposed modifications to the network included in this section are for public notification and information purposes. Any changes to the monitoring network will be completed through the approved system modification request process and in consultation with U.S. EPA.

System Modification Requests

South Coast AQMD is submitting retroactive SMRs to U.S. EPA Region 9 due to unforeseen lease terminations and other circumstances beyond the control of South Coast AQMD.

Formal SMRs, included in Appendix D, include:

- Request for a waiver from siting requirements for the Crestline monitoring site.
- Relocation of the monitoring site in Palm Springs, necessitated by circumstances beyond the control of South Coast AQMD.

South Coast AQMD has received U.S. EPA approvals requested in the 2025 Annual Network Plan and subsequent requests for:

- A waiver for siting requirements from obstructions and trees for the Pasadena air monitoring station (O₃, NO₂).
- Discontinuation of PM₁₀ at Long Beach Hudson monitoring site.
- A waiver for the Compton, Long Beach Route 710 and Los Angeles Main St. sites' continuous Fine Particulate Matter (FEM) monitors, based on the U.S. EPA's Continuous Monitor Comparability Assessment criteria.
- Relocation of the Santa Clarita monitoring site to the Newhall-Valencia Mini-Storage Facility
- Site closures at Rehrig (Pb), Pomona (O₃, CO), Perris (O₃, PM₁₀), Upland (O₃, NO₂, PM₁₀), and Costa Mesa (CO) monitoring sites.
- Discontinuation of CO monitoring at Anaheim, Azusa, Compton, Fontana, Glendora, La Habra, Lake Elsinore, LAX Hastings, LA Main, Mira Loma Van Buren, Mission Viejo, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Palm Springs, Reseda, Rubidoux, Santa Clarita, San Bernardino, and West LA monitoring sites.

These approved waivers are documented in Appendix E.

South Coast AQMD and U.S. EPA Region 9 are collaboratively reviewing the network to identify criteria pollutant monitors that exceed the required minimum. Following this review, SMRs along with supporting documentation will be submitted for final approval by U.S. EPA Region 9 before any monitor removals are implemented.

The preceding summaries provided are for informational purposes only and are supported by formal requests detailed in Appendix D.

The following program updates and proposed modifications for the criteria pollutant network are not official requests for approval.

Continuous PM_{2.5} Acceptance Testing

South Coast AQMD concluded acceptance testing of Met One BAM 1020 FEM PM_{2.5} as part of ongoing assessment of continuous PM_{2.5} monitors. Comparison studies between Met One Instruments, Inc. BAM-1022, Real Time Beta Attenuation Mass Monitor EQPM-1013-209, BAM-1020 Real Time Beta Attenuation Mass Monitor EQPM-0308-170 and Teledyne API, Model T640 Mass Monitor EQPM-0516-236 continue. The assessments will focus on instrument performance, applicability for comparison to NAAQS, durability, and ease of operation/maintenance. If the comparisons meet the Continuous Monitor Comparability Assessment criteria, South Coast AQMD will reduce or remove manual FRM PM_{2.5} sampling from selected air monitoring sites.

Proposed Anaheim Relocation

The Anaheim site has been operational since August 2001. Over the years, significant changes in the surrounding area has taken place and may be affecting the integrity of the data collected. Additionally, the site has experienced incidents of vandalism and break-ins to district vehicles during maintenance visits, heightening safety concerns. The vicinity of the site is now a designated loading/unloading zone for elementary school children, further compounding the safety issues. South Coast AQMD is working with the Anaheim Unified High School District to identify a suitable relocation site that meets the needs of both organizations. Evaluation of potential new sites is currently underway. Any decision to relocate the site will be made in consultation with the U.S. EPA, following the formal system modification request process to ensure compliance and minimal disruption to ongoing operations.

Proposed Anaheim Near Road Relocation

The Anaheim Near Road site has been in operation since January 2014 and supports near-road monitoring for NO₂ and CO in compliance with federal monitoring requirements. Recently, the property owner proposed a lease agreement with substantially increased rent and terms that are not financially sustainable. South Coast AQMD has proposed a short-term lease extension while we are actively searching for a suitable alternative location. If a new site is identified, any relocation will be conducted in consultation with U.S. EPA and through the formal system modification request process to ensure continuity of data and regulatory compliance. A new location would also address ongoing site access and security concerns that have affected maintenance operations. Relocation planning is underway, with the intent of completing the transition within the next year.

The preceding summaries are not formal system modification requests and for information purposes only.

Minimum Monitoring Requirements

The South Coast AQMD jurisdictional boundary encompasses two MSAs and two CBSAs whose boundaries and codes mirror those of the MSAs as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Los Angeles - Long Beach - Anaheim MSA\CBSA (Code 31080) has an estimated population of 12,844,441 and the Riverside - San Bernardino - Ontario MSA\CBSA (Code 40140) has an estimated population of 4,769,007 according to the most recent U.S. Census estimates available. The minimum number of monitors for each pollutant is based on MSA\CBSA population as described in 40 CFR § 58 Appendix D. The South Coast AQMD is a PQAQO, and the network exceeds the minimum monitoring requirements for all criteria pollutants. Details are in the following tables.

Table 14 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for O₃.

(Note: Refer to section 4.1 and Table D-2 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

MSA \CBSA	Counties	Population & Census Year ¹	8-hr DV (ppb) & Years ²	DV Site (Name, AQS ID)	Monitors Required	Monitors Active	Monitors Needed
31080	Los Angeles Orange	12,844,441 2025	108 2023-2025	Glendora 060370016	4	13	0
40140	San Bernardino Riverside	4,769,007 2025	108 2023-2025	Redlands 060714003	3	11	0

¹Population – 2025 is the most recent Census year available

²DV Years – The three years over which the DV was calculated (AMP 480).

Table 15 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for PM_{2.5} SLAMS

(Note: Refer to sections 4.71, 4.72 and Table D-5 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

MSA \CBSA	Counties	Population & Census Year	Annual DV [ug/m3] & Years ¹	Annual DV Site (Name, AQS ID)	Daily DV [ug/m3] & Years ^{1,2}	Daily DV Site (Name, AQS ID)	Required SLAMS Monitors	Active SLAMS Monitors	Additional SLAMS needed
31080	Los Angeles Orange	12,844,441 2025	12.2 2023-2025	Compton 060371302	35.0 2023-2025	Compton 060371302	3	9	0
40140	San Bernardino Riverside	4,769,007 2025	13.2 2023-2025	Ontario Route 60 Near Road 060710027	38.0 2023-2025	Mira Loma 060658005	3	8	0

¹DV Years – The three years over which the DV was calculated (AMP 480).

Table 16 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Continuous PM_{2.5} Monitors

(FEM/ARM and non-FEM see 40 CFR 58 Appendix D Section 4.72.)

MSA \CBSA	Counties	Population & Census Year	Annual DV [ug/m3] & Years ¹	Annual DV Site (Name, AQS ID)	Daily DV [ug/m3] & Years ¹	Daily DV Site (name, AQS ID)	Required Continuous Monitors	Active Continuous Monitors	Additional Continuous needed
31080	Los Angeles Orange	12,844,441 2025	12.2 2023-2025	Compton 060371302	35.0 2023-2025	Compton 060371302	2	6-FEM 4-Non-FEM	0
40140	San Bernardino Riverside	4,769,007 2025	13.2 2023-2025	Ontario Route 60 Near Road 060710027	38.0 2023-2025	Mira Loma 060658005	2	5-FEM 5-Non-FEM	0

¹DV Years – The three years over which the DV was calculated (AMP 480).

Monitors required for SIP or Maintenance Plan: 20

Table 17 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Speciated PM_{2.5} Monitors

(Note: Refer to sections 4.74 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

MSA \CBSA	Counties	Population & Census Year	Monitors Required ¹	Monitors Active ²	Monitors Needed
31080	Los Angeles Orange	12,844,441 2025	1	4	0
40140	San Bernardino Riverside	4,769,007 2025	1	4	0

¹Sites designated as part of the PM_{2.5} CSN/STN.

²Active monitors does not include 2 additional collocated monitors.

Table 18 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for PM₁₀

(Note: Refer to section 4.6 and Table D-4 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

MSA \CBSA	Counties	Population & Census Year	Daily DV ¹ [ug/m3]	DV Site (Name, AQS ID)	Required Monitors	Active Monitors	Additional Monitors Needed
31080	Los Angeles Orange	12,844,441 2025	100 2024-2025	Anaheim 060590007	4-8 Med Conc.	7	0
40140	San Bernardino Riverside	4,769,007 2025	310 2024-2025	Mecca (Saul Martinez) 060658005	6-10 High Conc.	11	0

¹DV Years – The three years over which the DV was calculated.

Table 19 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for NO₂

(Note: Refer to section 4.3 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

MSA \CBSA	Counties	Population & Census Year	Max AADT Counts (2023) ¹	Required Near Road Monitors	Active Near Road Monitors	Additional Near Road Monitors Needed	Required Area Wide Monitors	Active Area Wide Monitors	Additional Area wide Monitors Needed
31080	Los Angeles Orange	12,844,441 2025	374,000 2023	2	2	0	1	14	0
40140	San Bernardino Riverside	4,769,007 2025	260,000 2023	2	2	0	1	9	0

¹Max AADT Counts – 2023 latest data available from CA DOT; <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-operations/census>
Monitors Required for PAMS: 2; U.S. EPA Regional Administrator-required monitors per 40 CFR 58, Appendix D 4.3.4: 2.

Table 20 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for SO₂

(Note: Refer to section 4.4 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

MSA \CBSA	Counties	Population & Census Year	Total SO ₂ ¹ [lbs./year]	Population Weighted Emissions Index ² [million persons-tons per year]	Required Area Wide Monitors	Active Area Wide Monitors	Additional Area wide Monitors Needed
31080	Los Angeles Orange	12,844,441 2025	5593.36 2020	72,309	1	2	0
40140	San Bernardino Riverside	4,769,007 2025	1889.95 2020	8,966	1	2	0

¹Using latest NEI data 2020, available on U.S. EPA website <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/national-emissions-inventory>
²Calculated by multiplying CBSA population and total SO₂ and dividing product by one million.

U.S. EPA Regional Administrator-required monitors per 40 CFR 58, Appendix D 4.4.3: 0

Table 21 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for CO

(Note: Refer to section 4.2 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

MSA \CBSA	Counties	Population & Census Year	Required Near Road Monitors ¹	Active Near Road Monitors ²	Required Area Wide Monitors	Active Area Wide Monitors
31080	Los Angeles Orange	12,844,441 2025	1	1	0	2
40140	San Bernardino Riverside	4,769,007 2025	1	1	0	1

¹Began January 1, 2015

²Required sites active by January 1, 2015; collocated with near road NO₂ sites.

U.S. EPA Regional Administrator-required monitors per 40 CFR 58, Appendix D 4.4.2: 0

Table 22 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Pb at NCore

(Note: Refer to section 4.5 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

NCore Site (Name, AQS ID)	CBSA	Population & Census Year	Required Monitors ¹	Active Monitors	Additional Monitors Needed	Max 3-Month DV [ug/m3]	DV Date (Month, year)
Los Angeles ² (Main St.) 060371103	30180	12,844,441 2025	0	2	0	0.01	Jan 2025
Rubidoux 060658001	40140	4,769,007 2025	0	1	0	0.01	Jan 2025

¹ Requirement rescinded per 79 FR 54395, September 11, 2014.

² Collocated Monitor.

Table 23 Source Oriented Pb Monitoring

(Note: Refer to section 4.5 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

Source Name	Address	Pb Emissions (lbs. per year)	Emission Inventory Source ² & Data Year	Max 3-Month DV ¹ [ug/m3]	DV Date ³ (Month, year)
Quemetco Inc.	720 S 7th Avenue City of Industry, CA 91746	5.3	NEI, 2020	0.02	Jan 2025

¹ Consider data from past three years.

² Using latest NEI Data 2020 most recent available at <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/national-emissions-inventory>
³ A 3-month average concentration is calculated monthly. Each calculated period represents the average of the current month and the preceding two months

U.S. EPA Regional Administrator required monitors per 40 CFR 58, Appendix D 4.5(C) c: 0.

Table 24 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Pb, Non-Source, Non-NCore Monitoring

(Note: Refer to section 4.5 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

MSA \CBSA	Counties	Population & Census Year	Required Area Wide Monitors	Active Area Wide Monitors	Additional Monitors Needed	Max 3- Month DV ¹ [ug/m3]	DV Date ² (Month year)
31080	Los Angeles Orange	12,844,441 2025	0	2	0	0.01	Jan 2025
40140	San Bernardino Riverside	4,769,007 2025	0	2	0	0.01	Jan 2025

¹ DV Years – The three years over which the DV was calculated.

² A 3-month average concentration is calculated monthly. Each calculated period represents the average of the current month and the preceding two months

Table 25 Minimum Monitoring Requirements for PAMS

(Note: Refer to section 5.0 of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58.)

Area	Type	Required PAMS Sites	Active PAMS Sites	PAMS Sites Needed
South Coast AQMD Monitoring Area	NCore Collocated	2	2	0

Table 26 Collocated Manual PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and Pb Networks

(Note: Refer to section 3.2.5, 3.3.5, 3.3.1 and 3.3.4.3 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 58.)

Pollutant	Method Code	Primary Monitors	Required Collocated Monitors	Active Collocated Monitors
PM _{2.5} Partisol 2025	145	15	2	3
PM _{2.5} Partisol 2000	143	0	0	2 ^{1, 2}
PM ₁₀ Tisch TE 6001	141	10	2	2
Pb (TSP Hi-Vol)	110 (non-Source)	3	1	1
Pb (Tsp Hi-Vol)	110 (Source)	1	0	0
Pb (Tsp Hi-Vol)	110 (non-source oriented NCore)	2	0	2

¹ Collocated with continuous PM_{2.5} monitors Signal Hill.

² Collocated with continuous PM_{2.5} monitors at Big Bear.

Table 27 Collocated Automated (continuous) PM_{2.5} Network

(Note: Refer to section 3.2.3.1 & 3.3.5 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 58.)

Monitor	Method Code	Primary Monitors	Required Collocated Monitors	Active Collocated Monitors
Met One 1020 VSCC	170	1	1	1 ¹
Met One 1022 VSCC	209	1	1	1 ²

¹ Collocated with FRM monitor at Signal Hill.

² Collocated with FRM monitor at Big Bear.

Data Submittal and Archiving Requirements

As required in 40 CFR 58.16 (a), data is reported via AQS including all ambient air quality data and associated quality assurance data for SO₂, CO, O₃, NO₂, NO, NO_x, NR NO₂, NO, NCore NO_y, Pb-TSP mass concentration, Pb-PM₁₀ mass concentration, PM₁₀ mass concentration, PM_{2.5} mass concentration, filter-based PM_{2.5} FRM/FEM field blank mass, sampler-generated average daily temperature and sampler-generated average daily pressure, chemically speciated PM_{2.5} mass concentration data, PM_{10-2.5} mass concentration, meteorological data from NCore and PAMS sites, average daily temperature average daily pressure for Pb sites and metadata records\information as specified by the AQS Data Coding Manual through December 31, 2023.

A data certification letter was submitted to the RA on April 24, 2026, certifying applicable data collected at all SLAMS. This includes all FRM, FEM, Approved Regional Method (ARM) and Special Purpose Monitors (SPM) that meet criteria in Appendix A, to part 58, for January 1 through December 31, 2026.