



COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING REPORT
(JULY 2020-SEPTEMBER 2020)

Community of Shafter

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
March 3, 2021

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I. Overview

The District has invested an extensive amount of work into implementing the community air monitoring plan as expeditiously as possible, including researching, developing, configuring, deploying, trouble-shooting, and maintaining new state-of-the-art high precision air monitoring equipment. This also includes the use of the mobile air monitoring van to take measurements in a variety of locations of interest and to respond to community concerns. The District has also contracted with analytical laboratories to conduct the needed analysis to speciate the VOC and PM2.5 samples being taken in the community. In addition, the District has worked closely with organizations to negotiate leases to authorize the deployment of the equipment on site, followed by logistical, electrical, and site preparation work for the installation of the air monitoring equipment.

In addition to these quarterly reports, the District is continuing its efforts to enhance the availability of air monitoring data and information to ensure that the community is fully apprised of the ongoing air monitoring efforts and are receiving the latest air quality information. This includes continued regular updates to the Community Steering Committee (CSC) and bilingual weekly updates and real-time air quality information in Shafter, which are both available on the [Shafter Air Monitoring webpage](http://www.valleyair.org/community).

Examples of Bilingual Weekly Air Monitoring Update

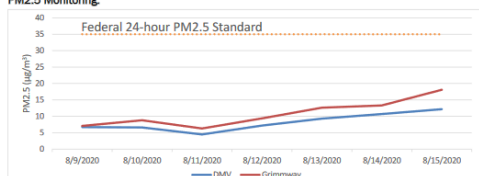
Status of Your Community Air Monitoring Plan

Shafter-DMV (PM2.5/PM10, VOC/PM2.5 Speciation)	Grimmway Academy (PM2.5)	Golden Oak Elementary School (PM2.5)	Sequoia Elementary School (Multi-Pollutant)	Shafter Farm Labor Camp (Trailer)	Mexican Colony (PM2.5)	Areas of Interest with Air Monitoring Van (Multi-Pollutant)
In place	In place	Van being used for this area	Van being used for this area	Van being used for this area	Van being used for this area	In place

Estado de la Implementación de la Red de Monitoreo del Aire Comunitario

Shafter-DMV (Especificación de PM2.5/PM10, VOC/PM2.5)	Grimmway Academy (PM2.5)	Oak Elementary School (PM2.5)	Sequoia Elementary School (Multi-Contaminante)	Campo de Trabajo Agrícola de Shafter (Remolque)	Mexican Colony (PM2.5)	Áreas de Interés con la Camioneta de Monitoreo de Aire (Multi-Contaminante)
En su Lugar	En su Lugar	Camioneta se está usando en esta área	Camioneta se está usando en esta área	Camioneta se está usando en esta área	Camioneta se está usando en esta área	En su Lugar

PM2.5 Monitoring



Monitoreo de PM2.5



Understanding Toxics and Particulate Matter
24-hour samples of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and PM2.5 taken at Shafter-DMV on August 12th and 14th for laboratory analysis

Air Monitoring Van Activities
Mobile air monitoring conducted at Golden Oak Elementary on 13th

Conocimiento de Tóxicos y Materia Particulada
Muestras de 24 horas de compuestos orgánicos volátiles (VOC) y PM2.5 tomadas en Shafter-DMV el 12 y 14 de agosto para análisis de laboratorio

Actividades de la Camioneta de Monitoreo del Aire
Monitoreo de aire móvil realizado en Golden Oak Elementary el 13 de agosto

Ongoing Implementation

- On August 10th Richland School District Board Meeting Agenda approved that air monitors can be deployed at Golden Oak Elementary School and Sequoia Elementary School
- Contract submitted to Shafter Farm Labor Camp for signature to deploy air monitoring trailer

Implementación en Curso

- El 10 de agosto, la agenda de la reunión de la Mesa Directiva del Distrito Escolar de Richland aprobó que los monitores de aire se puedan instalar en Golden Oak Elementary y Sequoia Elementary
- Contrato presentado al Campo de Trabajo Agrícola de Shafter para su firma para desplegar el remolque de monitoreo del aire

During the first part of this year, due to the COVID-19 local shelter-in-place orders that affected activities across a variety of sectors, the District was able to observe air quality without “normal” activities and emissions, particularly with respect to mobile sources. During the 3-month period of March to May 2020, the District observed lower concentrations of NO₂ and ozone compared to the 5-year average. In June of 2020, NO₂ and ozone returned back to expected levels. More information on this can be found in the June 2020 presentation to the District Governing Board located at https://www.valleyair.org/Board_meetings/GB/agenda_minutes/Agenda/2020/June/presentations/11.pdf.

In this third quarter of 2020, extreme wildfires resulted in high PM_{2.5} emissions in the community as shown in this report.

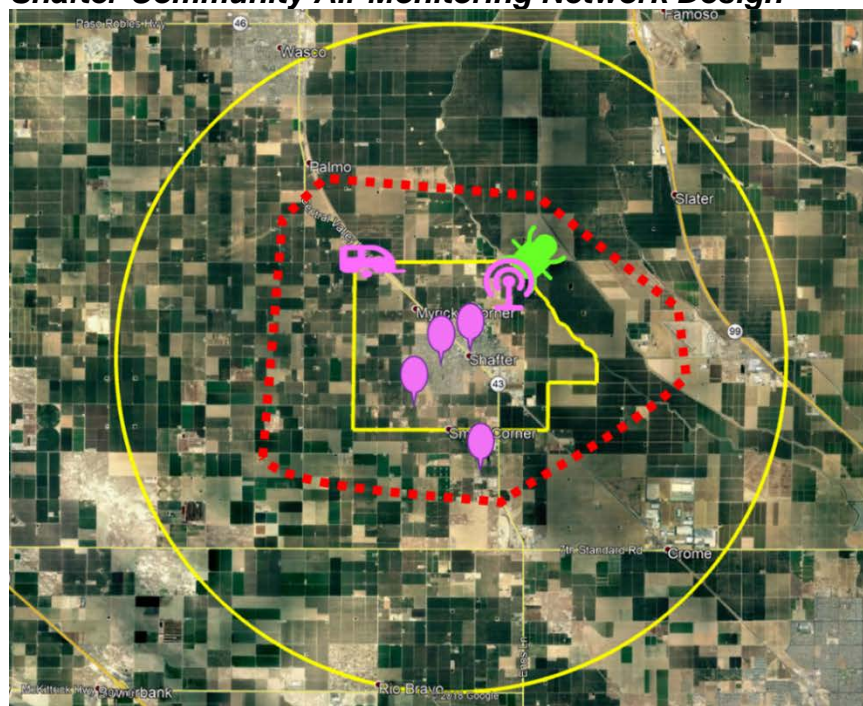
Moving forward, the District will continue these measurements and will continue to expand and establish the community air monitoring network in the community of Shafter in addition to enhancing the availability and presentation of air monitoring data to the public.

II. Community Air Monitoring and Status of Network Deployment

Assembly Bill (AB) 617, signed into law in July 2017, has resulted in a statewide effort to reduce air pollution and improve public health in communities that experience disproportionate burdens from exposure to air pollutants statewide through new community-focused and community-driven actions. AB 617 provides mechanisms and resources to implement community-specific air quality monitoring networks, develop and implement emission reduction programs; improve availability of data and other technical information; and invest substantial funding in the community through voluntary incentive funding measures. Shafter, a rural community in Kern County, was selected as a first year community by CARB in September of 2018.

District staff provided assistance to the Community Steering Committee (CSC) members by helping them to develop their recommended air monitoring priorities. The District worked with CSC members as they reviewed and evaluated a variety of different resources, including maps of stationary sources, area sources, mobile sources, prevailing wind direction data, and sensitive receptor locations relative to sources of air pollution within the community. The CSC adopted their official recommendation in July 2019, including the deployment of various air monitoring platforms within the community as identified in the figure below.

Shafter Community Air Monitoring Network Design

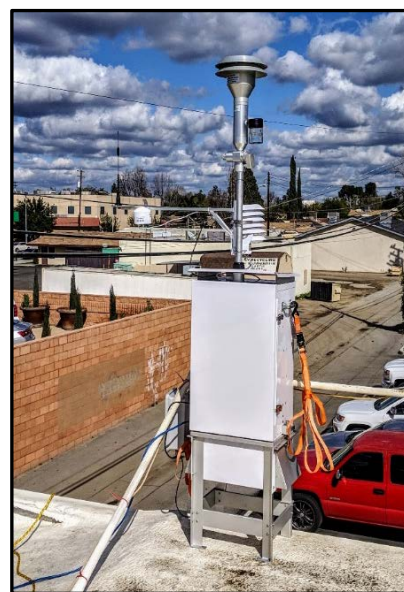


-  DPR Pesticide Monitoring
-  Stand-Alone PM2.5
-  Compact Air Monitoring System
-  Trailer
-  Mobile Monitoring Van
- Drive on a regular schedule throughout entire boundary all year
- Respond to community concerns
- 
- Recommended focus route

Community Air Monitoring Platforms and Equipment

The District has been working to site and deploy the following high-precision regulatory grade air monitoring systems and platforms, providing flexible options to meet air monitoring needs for the community air monitoring network:

- **Stand-Alone PM2.5 Monitors:** The District operate fixed air monitoring analyzers to measure ambient PM2.5. These are placed in their respective locations for sufficient lengths of time to capture annual and peak PM2.5 pollution trends throughout the community, unless monitoring priorities change and monitor relocation is necessary.



- **Compact Multi-Pollutant Air Monitoring System:** These compact air monitoring systems will operate as semi-mobile platforms. Each platform will be equipped with advanced air monitoring analyzers measuring various pollutants, with the ability to communicate the community-level air quality in real time.



- **Air Monitoring Trailer:** The air monitoring trailer system will operate as a semi-mobile platform. This platform will be equipped with advanced air monitoring analyzers with the ability to communicate the community-level air quality in real time.



- **Mobile Air Monitoring Van:** The van is ideal for focusing on unmonitored areas of concern and regularly surveying the entire community within short timeframes, allowing for a better understanding of the spatial differences in air quality across the community. The air monitoring van can also be used for measuring pollution from on-road sources, and identifying sources of community-level air pollution. Additionally, the van can be parked in one location for longer periods of time to capture daily or weekly pollution from unmonitored areas within the community.



The air monitoring van is a useful tool for evaluation of a large geographic region, but these platforms are best designed for taking a short-term look at the measured pollutants when and where the monitoring occurred. The fixed and semi-mobile platforms are outfitted with instrumentation that is capable of more accurately measuring daily and long-term variations in pollutant concentrations. The use of both mobile and semi-mobile monitoring platforms will be necessary to capture the full picture of the community's air pollution profile.

These air monitoring systems will provide real-time hourly average readings of the following pollutants:

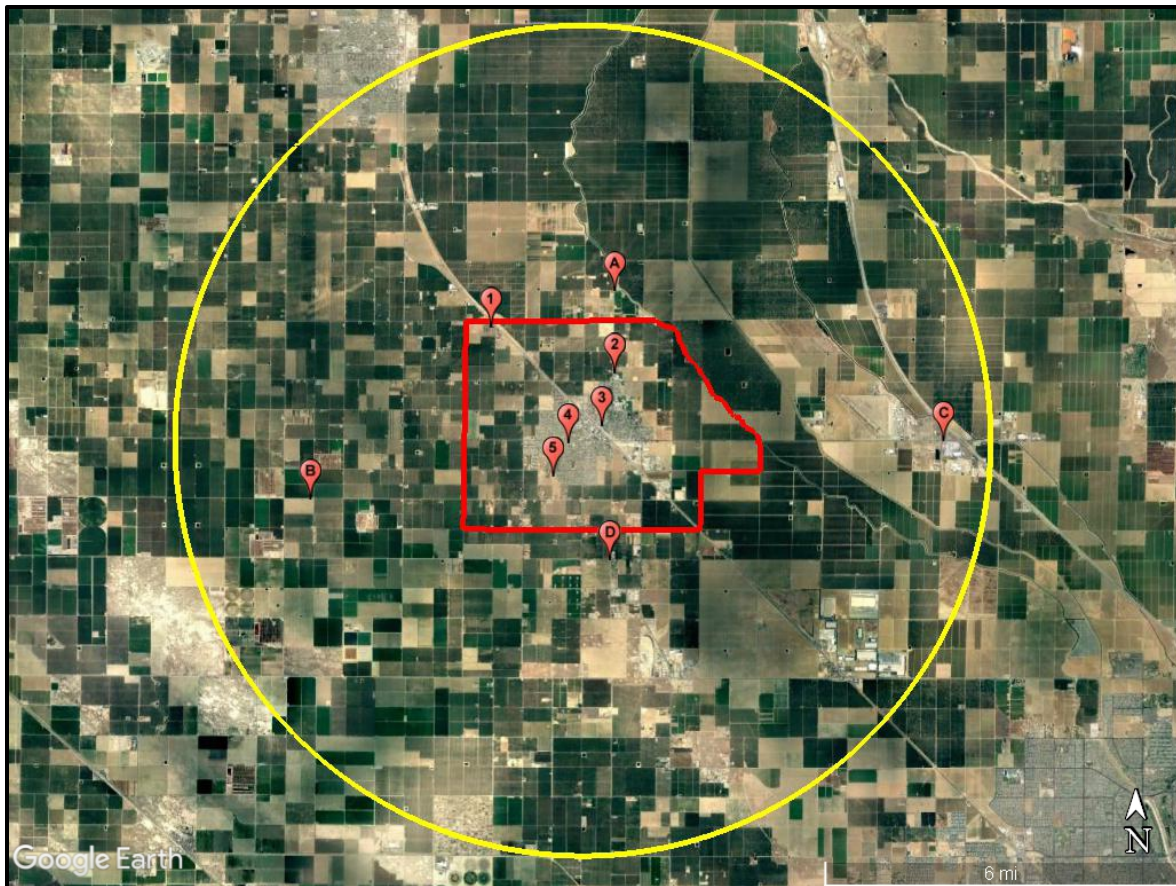
- **PM2.5:** PM2.5 can be composed of any material that has a diameter of 2.5 microns or less, and is considered “fine particulate matter.” PM2.5 can be emitted directly as primary PM2.5 from various sources or formed secondarily through chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Typically, directly emitted fine particulate matter is made up of small particles from exhaust or smoke, whereas secondary PM2.5 can form from NO_x or VOC emissions from a variety of sources.
- **PM10:** PM10 can be composed of any material that has a diameter of 10 microns or less, and is considered “coarse particulate matter.” PM10 can be emitted directly as primary PM10 from various sources or formed secondarily through chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Typically, directly emitted coarse particulate matter is made up of soil, dust, or large smoke particles, whereas secondary PM2.5 can form from NO_x or VOC emissions from a variety of sources.
- **Black Carbon (BC):** Black carbon is also known as soot or elemental carbon and formed during incomplete combustion in fuels, including mobile exhaust (mainly diesel), and wood burning
- **Nitrogen Oxides (NO, NO₂, NO_x):** Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are chemical compounds formed by the combination of nitrogen and oxygen, and are primarily emitted through the combustion of fossil fuels from mobile and stationary sources
- **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC):** VOCs are released through the burning of various fuels such as gasoline, wood, coal, or natural gas, and can also be released through the use of solvent based consumer products
- **Ozone:** Ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is created by chemical reactions between NO_x and VOC in the presence of heat and sunlight
- **Carbon Monoxide (CO):** CO is a colorless, odorless gas that can be harmful when inhaled in large amounts. The greatest sources of CO to outdoor air are cars, trucks and other vehicles or machinery that burn fossil fuels.

- **BTEX:** BTEX is a specified subset of VOCs containing benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene. These chemicals appear naturally in crude oil and can be associated with emissions from petroleum refineries, and petroleum storage and fueling stations.
- **Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂):** SO₂ is a colorless gas with a pungent odor. Sulfur dioxide is produced largely by fossil fuel combustion.
- **Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S):** H₂S is a colorless gas characterized by its foul odor of rotten eggs and can be smelled at low concentrations. Hydrogen sulfide is often produced from the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen gas, such as in swamps, sewers, and in the crude oil extraction/refining process.

Shafter community air monitoring also includes the capturing of air samples using canisters and filters that are sent to third party laboratories to be analyzed for VOC and PM_{2.5} compounds and species present in the local air.

Status of Shafter Community Air Monitoring Network

Consistent with the community recommended air monitoring network design, the District is in various stages of installing air monitoring systems in the locations identified in the community air monitoring plan. The progress in implementing the community air monitoring network in Shafter is listed below:



Location	Description	Monitoring	Implemented (Y/N)
1	Shafter Farm Labor Center	Air Monitoring Trailer	N, Air Monitoring Van
2	Sequoia Elementary School	Compact Multi-Pollutant	N, Air Monitoring Van
3	Shafter DMV	Real-time PM2.5	Y
4	Golden Oak Elementary	Real-time PM2.5	N, Air Monitoring Van
5	Grimmway Academy	Real-time PM2.5	Y
A	North of Shafter in agriculture area	Air Monitoring Van	N
B	West of Shafter near dairy operations	Air Monitoring Van	Y
C	East of Shafter near industrial/airport area near Highway 99 and Lerdo Highway	Air Monitoring Van	Y
D	South of Shafter (Mexican Colony)	Air Monitoring Van	Y

1. North Shafter Farm Labor Center (Air Monitoring Trailer)

The District has been working with the Housing Authority of the County of Kern to install the air monitoring trailer at the North Shafter Farm Labor Center on the corner of Highway 43 and Merced Avenue. The District has provided a contract with the Housing Authority of the County of Kern and is currently waiting for authorized signatures to move forward with deployment. In the interim, the air monitoring van is being utilized to monitor areas near the site.

2. Sequoia Elementary (Compact Multi-Pollutant System)

The District has been in discussion with Richland School District in regards to placing an Air Pointer compact multi-pollutant air monitoring system at Sequoia Elementary School on the corner of Fresno Avenue and Mannel Avenue. In the interim, the air monitoring van is being utilized to monitor areas nearby the school. In addition, the District is looking at alternative locations near the school to begin air monitoring operations, while continuing to work with Richland School District on allowing the air monitor to be installed, or should an agreement with the school district not be reached.

3. Shafter DMV (PM2.5, PM10, VOC/PM2.5 Speciation)

The District placed a real-time PM2.5 monitor (Met One BAM-1022) on the roof of the DMV building on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Walker Street. Operation of this analyzer began in February 2019. Based on significant committee interest, the District deployed a temporary real-time EBAM PM10 monitor to measure any impacts from nearby harvesting operations on the community, which operated from September 2019 through December 2019. The District also began operating VOC and PM2.5 speciation sampling at this location to begin to build an understanding of the relative comparison between the constituents that make-up the VOC and PM2.5 concentrations being experienced in the community. These speciation measurements began in November 2019. VOC and PM2.5 speciation air monitoring efforts will shift to the trailer to be placed at the North Shafter Farm Labor Camp once this site is established. Data collected from this site is being uploaded to CARB's [AQview portal](#) on a regular basis.

4. Golden Oak Elementary (PM2.5)

The District has been in discussion with Richland School District in regards to placing a real-time PM2.5 monitor at Golden Oak Elementary School on the corner of S. Wall Street and Lerdo Highway. In the interim, the air monitoring van is being utilized to monitor areas nearby the school. In addition, the District is looking at alternative locations near the school to begin air monitoring operations, while continuing to work with RSD on allowing the air monitor to be installed, or should an agreement with the school district not be reached.

5. Grimmway Academy (PM2.5)

The District placed a real-time PM2.5 monitor (Met One BAM-1022) on the roof at Grimmway Academy on the corner of W. Los Angeles and S. Schnaidt Street. Operation of this analyzer began in July 2019. Data collected from this site is available on the District's Shafter AB 617 air monitoring webpage and is being uploaded to CARB's [AQview portal](#) on a regular basis.

6. Mexican Colony (PM2.5)

Due to challenges in finding a secure location with access to power to operate a PM2.5 analyzer in the community of Mexican Colony, the District has been using the air monitoring van regularly to measure PM2.5 and other pollutants in this area of Shafter. The results of these measurements are summarized later in this report.

Mobile Air Monitoring Van

In addition to the semi-mobile and fixed platforms, the District has been maximizing the usage of the considerable air monitoring capabilities of the air monitoring van to measure a variety of air pollutants of concern throughout the community. Measurements taken with the air monitoring van will allow the District and the community steering committee to understand local air pollution in the communities while also giving the District the ability to rapidly respond to air pollution concerns in other unmonitored regions. Intensive air monitoring operations with the mobile van began in January 2020. As mentioned earlier, the air monitoring van has enabled the District to commence air monitoring activities in areas that are still awaiting approval for installation of semi-mobile and fixed air monitoring equipment.

III. Summary of PM2.5, Ozone, and NO₂ Air Monitoring

During this reporting period, concentrations of hourly PM2.5 were measured at the air monitoring sites of Shafter DMV and Grimmway Academy within the Shafter community boundary. The results of these measurements are summarized in the following table, along with a comparison of other nearby cities with PM2.5 analyzers, and displayed in more detail in Appendix A to this report. As shown below, the quarterly 24-hour average PM2.5 emissions were significantly higher during this period due to a high level of smoke from extreme wildfires experienced by the entire valley.

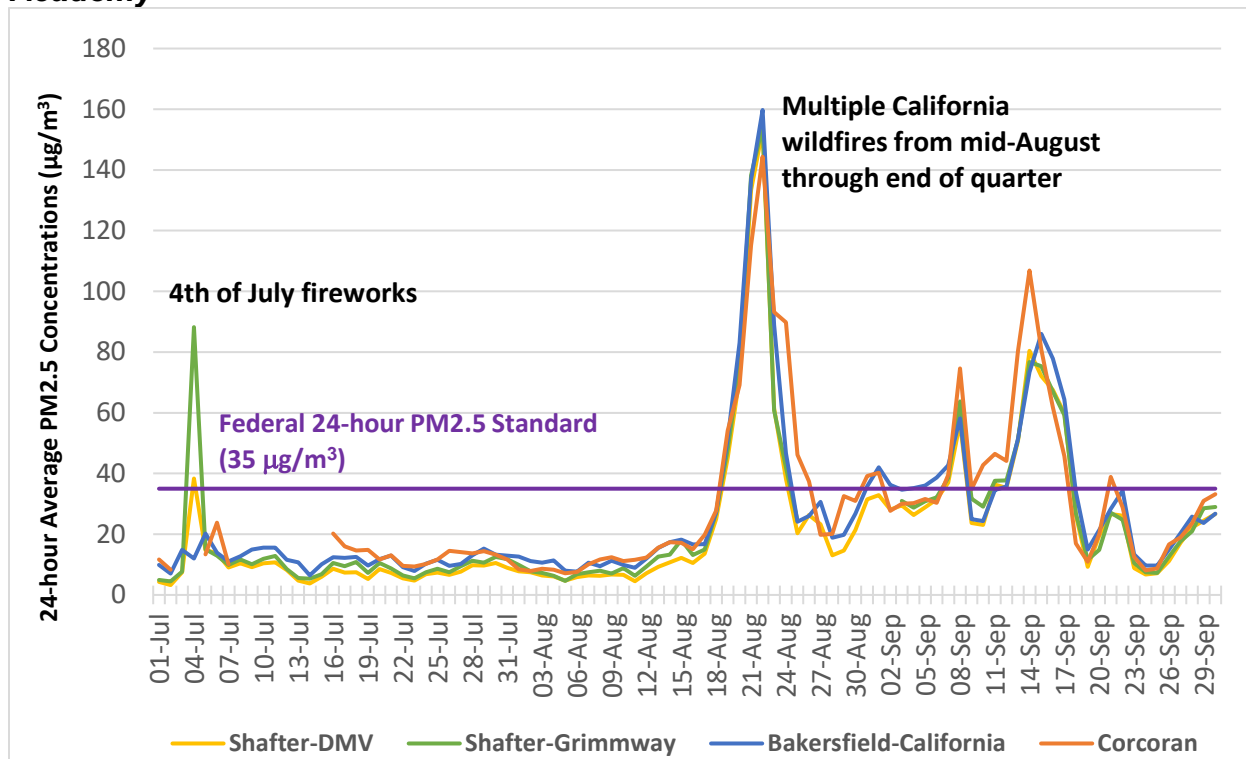
Quarterly 24-Hour Average PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Quarter	Shafter-DMV	Shafter-Grimmway Academy	Bakersfield-California	Corcoran
2019 Q2	6.29	--	8.07	7.24
2019 Q3	6.83	8.54	9.81	9.62
2019 Q4	12.19	13.22	16.23	18.4
2020 Q1	10.0	10.3	13.3	13.9

2020 Q2	5.6	6.6	8.0	7.5
2020 Q3	22.2	24.1	26.4	29.5

The following provides a comparison of daily PM2.5 concentrations during this period between the sites of Shafter DMV and Grimmway Academy within the community boundary and the nearby Corcoran and Bakersfield air monitoring sites just north and south of the community boundary, respectively.

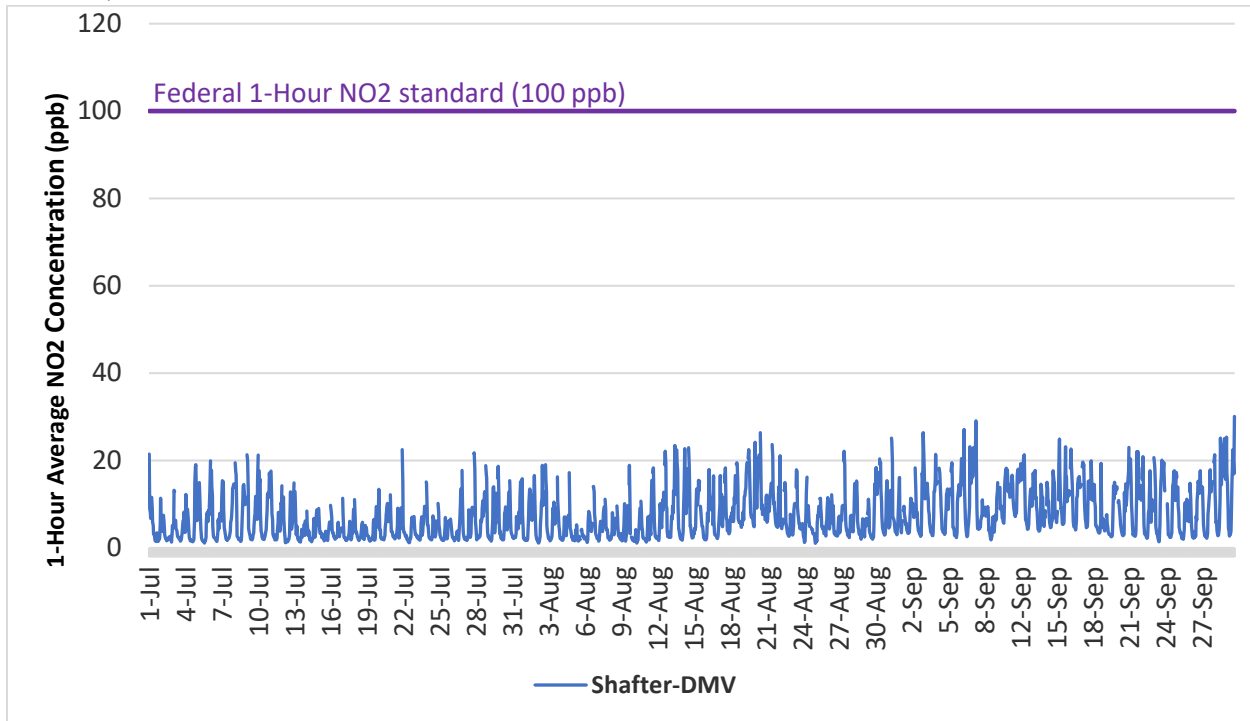
2020 Q3 Daily PM2.5 at Bakersfield, Corcoran, Shafter-DMV, and Grimmway Academy



Most of the 24-hour average PM2.5 values are below the federal 24-hour standard of 35 µg/m³ except days with impacts from fireworks or wildfire smoke. High pressure coupled with wildfire smoke resulted in increased PM2.5 concentrations. Improvements in dispersion allowed PM2.5 concentrations to decrease.

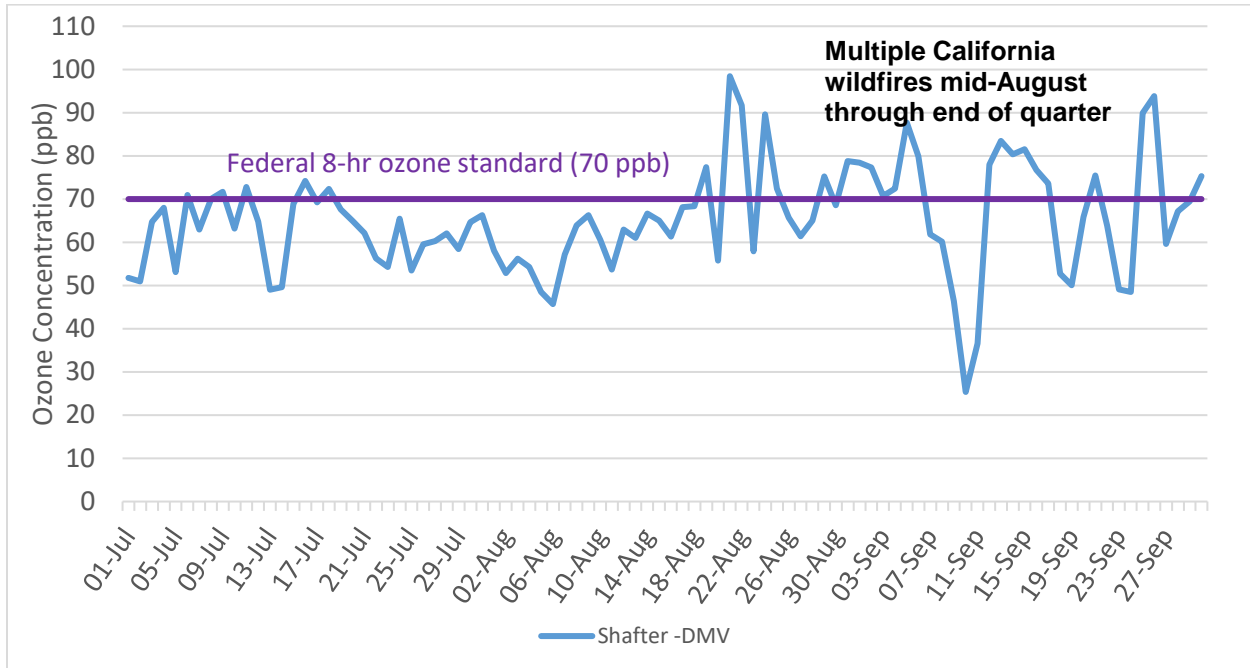
The following provides the 1-hour average NO2 concentrations during this period at the Shafter DMV site.

2020 Q3 1-hr NO2 Concentrations at Shafter DMV Site



The following provides the 8-hour average ozone concentrations during this period at the Shafter DMV site.

2020 Q3 8-hr Ozone Concentrations at Shafter DMV Site



IV. Summary of Data Collected using Mobile Air Monitoring Van

In addition to the expanded PM_{2.5} measurements that have been occurring in the Shafter community, the District has been taking advantage of the considerable air monitoring capabilities of the mobile air monitoring van to measure a variety of air pollutants throughout the community

The air monitoring van is ideal for taking measurements in unmonitored areas of concern and for regular surveillance over the entire community of Shafter in short timeframes. The air monitoring van has also enabled the District to commence air monitoring activities in areas that are still awaiting approval for installation of semi-mobile and fixed air monitoring equipment.

In January 2020, the air monitoring van was deployed to measure a variety of air pollutants within the Shafter community in the map below. The yellow circle boundary in the map was identified by the Shafter community steering committee as an area of interest for taking air quality measurements with the mobile air monitoring van.

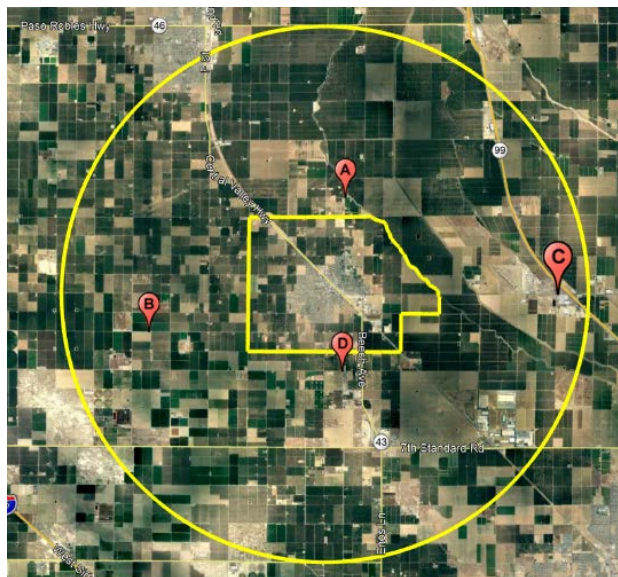
CSC Recommended Areas of Interest for using Mobile Air Monitoring Van

Site A: North of Shafter in agriculture area.

Site B: West of Shafter located near dairy operations

Site C: East of Shafter located near the industrial/airport area near Highway 99 and Lerdo Highways

Site D: South of Shafter focusing on the Mexican Colony community



Since January 2020 the air monitoring van has been focusing to monitor emissions near the aforementioned sites and those that are awaiting approval for installation of semi-mobile and fixed air monitoring equipment.

The concentrations of pollutants measured with the air monitoring van at all locations are summarized below.

Average and Peak Pollutant Concentrations in Areas Monitored with the Mobile Air Monitoring Van

Pollutant	Overall Average Value	Peak 1-hr Average Value	Applicable Standard
Benzene	None detected	None detected	1 ppb (Chronic Risk Exposure Level)
Toluene	None detected	None detected	111 ppb (Chronic Risk Exposure Level)
Ethylbenzene	None detected	None detected	461 ppb (Chronic Risk Exposure Level)
Xylene	None detected	None detected	161 ppb (Chronic Risk Exposure Level)
PM2.5	59 µg/m ³	123 µg/m ³	35 µg/m ³ (24-hr average)
PM10	178 µg/m ³	310 µg/m ³	105 µg/m ³ (24-hr average)
Ozone	53 ppb	86 ppb	70 ppb (8-hr average)
CO	0.4 ppm	0.9 ppm	35 ppm (1-hr average)
NO2	6 ppb	20 ppb	100 ppb (1-hr average)
SO2	2 ppb	3 ppb	75 ppb (1-hr average)
H2S	2 ppb	6 ppb	7 ppb (chronic Risk Exposure Level)

The air monitoring van did not measure any quantifiable amount of BTEX. The readings were below applicable air quality standards with the exception of PM2.5 and PM10. The high particulate concentrations were due to smoke impacts from surrounding wildfires.

Appendix B to this report includes more details of daily measurements at each location using the mobile air monitoring van during this period.

V. Summary of PM2.5 Speciation Analysis

To build a fuller understanding of the various constituents that comprise the overall PM2.5 concentrations in the Shafter community, and their relative comparison, in January 2020 the District began operating PM2.5 speciation sampling at the Shafter-DMV site near the intersection of Walker Street and Pacific Avenues. The collected samples were sent to a third-party laboratory for analysis to determine the contribution of various species of PM2.5 to the overall measured PM2.5 mass.

The nature and formation of PM2.5 in the San Joaquin Valley is highly complex as it can be composed of any material that has a diameter of 2.5 microns or less. PM2.5 can be emitted directly as primary PM2.5 from various sources or formed secondarily through chemical reactions in the atmosphere. The resulting ambient PM2.5 mixture can include aerosols (fine airborne solid particles and liquid droplets) consisting of components of nitrates, sulfates, organic carbon, black carbon, soil, trace metals, and more.

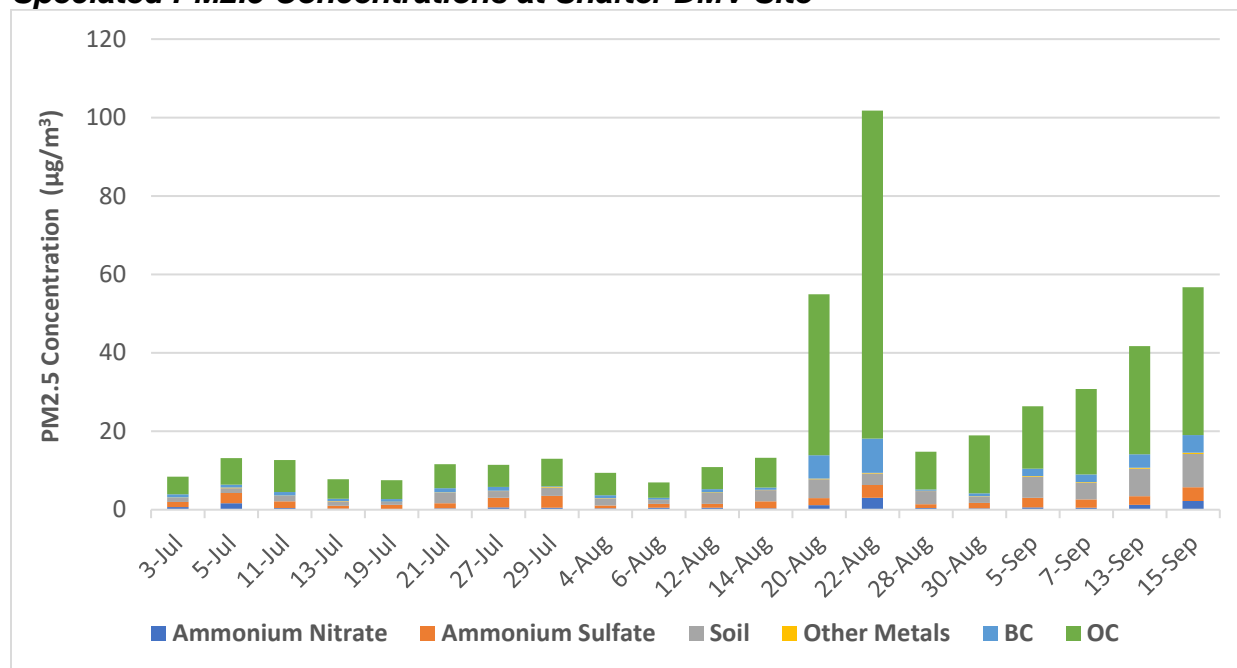
PM2.5 in the Valley is comprised of many species that contribute to the total PM2.5 mass. This complex mixture is attributable to emissions from stationary, mobile, and area-wide sources, as well as naturally occurring emissions. Although the list of species contributing to PM2.5 in the Valley is lengthy, it can be grouped into larger

representative categories. The following is a brief description of each of these larger species categories:

- **Ammonium Nitrate:** Ammonium nitrate is formed from the reaction of ammonia and nitric acid, where the nitric acid is formed from emissions of nitrogen oxides.
- **Ammonium Sulfate:** Ammonium sulfate is formed from the reaction of ammonia and sulfuric acid, where the sulfuric acid is formed primarily from emissions of sulfur dioxide, with smaller amounts forming from direct emissions of sulfur.
- **Organic carbon:** Organic carbon (OC) are generated as primary organic aerosol, predominantly through the combustion of hydrocarbons. Key sources include cooking, industrial processes, mobile source exhaust, tire wear, and wood burning. Secondary organic aerosols are formed from the oxidation of motor vehicle hydrocarbons, wood burning, solvent use, and industrial processes.
- **Black Carbon:** Black carbon is also known as soot or elemental carbon, and is formed during incomplete combustion in fuels, including mobile exhaust (mainly diesel) and wood burning.
- **Soil:** This category consists of road dust and soil dust that are entrained in the air from activity, such as soil disturbance or airflow from traffic.
- **Other Metals:** Identified as components from soil emissions or found in other particulates having been emitted in connection with combustion from engine wear, brake wear, and similar processes. Certain metals are also emitted from the use of fireworks.

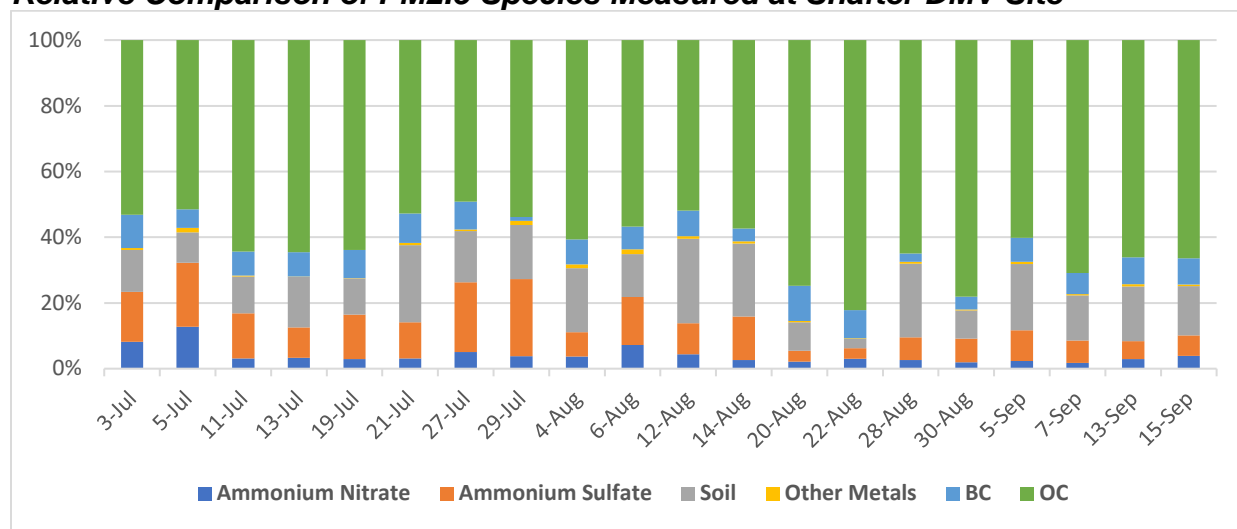
The following figures show the concentration levels and relative comparison of the various PM2.5 species sampled at the Shafter-DMV air monitoring site. Samples were taken over a 3 month period during the timeframe of this report, with no samples exceeding the 24-hour federal PM2.5 standard of 35 µg/m³.

Speciated PM2.5 Concentrations at Shafter DMV Site



The spikes in PM2.5 concentrations shown above were from the surrounding extreme wildfires during this period. Since these high concentrations were driven by the burning of wood in the wildfires, organic carbon was a significant portion of these totals during this period.

Relative Comparison of PM2.5 Species Measured at Shafter DMV Site



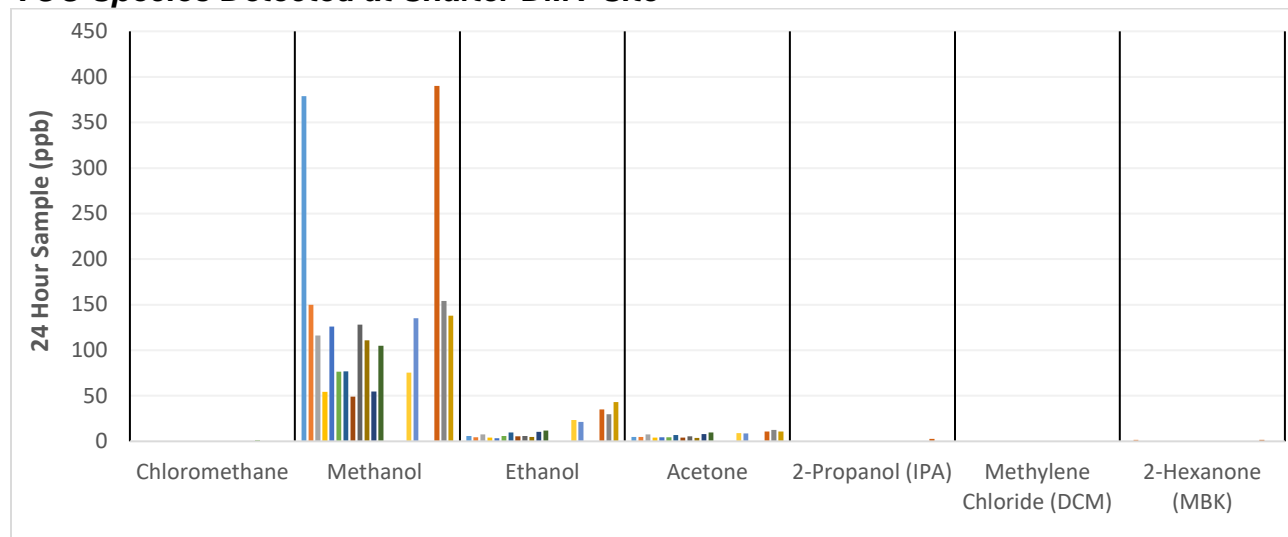
VI. Summary of VOC Speciation Analysis

To build a fuller understanding of the various compounds that contribute to VOC concentrations in the Shafter community, in December 2019 the District began operating VOC speciation sampling at the Shafter-DMV site near the intersection of Walker Street and Pacific Avenues. The collected samples were sent to a third party laboratory for analysis to determine the various specific VOCs that were detected in the atmosphere. This laboratory analysis is able to isolate the concentrations of nearly 83 different VOCs from each air sample collected in the field.

VOCs are carbon chained compounds that vaporize in ambient conditions. Among these compounds include but, are not limited to, BTEX, 1,3-butadiene, PAH, aldehydes, naphthalene, and diethanolamine. These compounds are typically emitted from products such as paints, inks, organic solvents, petroleum products as well as vehicle exhaust. The health effects of these compounds vary but, long term exposure can have lasting adverse health effects. A more detailed list of possible VOCs and their health effects is provided by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)¹.

During this period, the District collected 20 air samples for laboratory analysis. The VOC laboratory analysis is capable of isolating concentrations of 83 VOC species, however during this period most VOCs were not detected in the atmosphere. The following chart displays the small number of VOCs that were detected during this period, with most of these reporting only trace levels.

VOC Species Detected at Shafter DMV Site

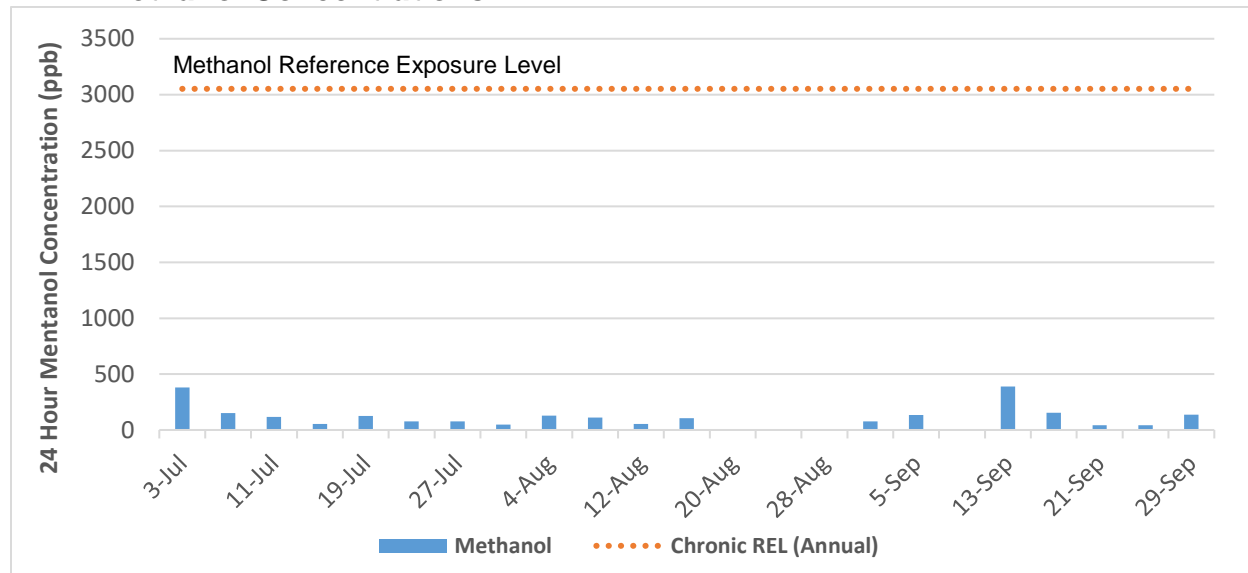


During this period, methanol, ethanol, and acetone were the primary VOCs detected. Of these three, only methanol has an associated Reference Exposure Level (REL), a

¹ <https://oehha.ca.gov/air/general-info/oehha-acute-8-hour-and-chronic-reference-exposure-level-rel-summary>

health risk metric established by OEHHA. A comparison between the measured methanol concentrations and the associated REL is given in the following figure. Methanol is released to the environment during industrial uses and naturally from volcanic gases, vegetation, and microbes. It is released into ambient air from its evaporation during solvent uses or from automobile exhaust. The concentrations of methanol detected were well below the OEHHA REL chronic value, which is a more protective value than the acute REL. Overall, during the monitoring period no concerning concentrations of VOCs were detected in the samples taken.

24-Hr Methanol Concentrations

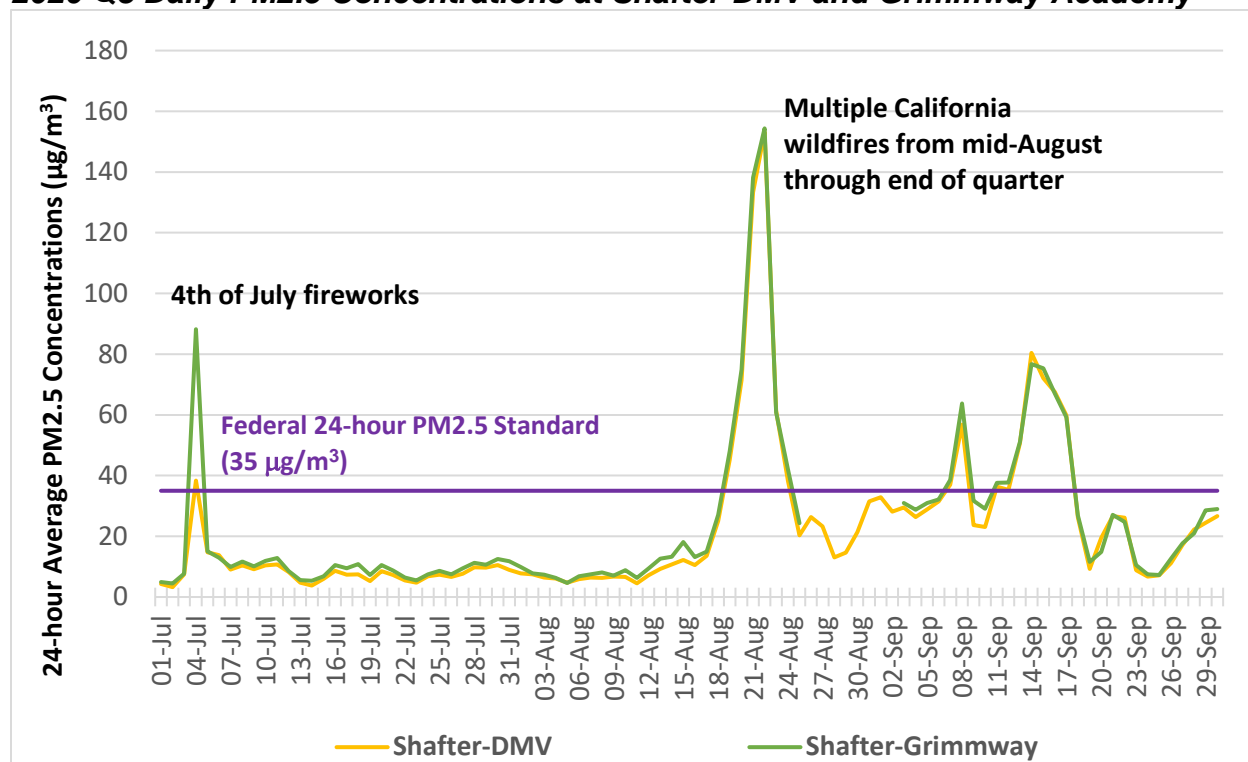


VII. Availability and Access to Community Air Monitoring Data

Specific air quality data collected within the Shafter community air monitoring network is available in real-time at the community air monitoring page located at <http://community.valleyair.org/selected-communities/shafter/community-air-monitoring/>. This District will also be posting to this page reports summarizing the laboratory speciation analysis conducted for PM2.5 and VOCs. This District will continue to develop and publish quarterly reports summarizing collected data to the District's AB 617 air monitoring website. Collected community air monitoring data is also available for download on the California Air Resources Board (CARB) AQview tool located at <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/es/community-air-quality-portal>, where collected air monitoring data from all AB 617 communities is uploaded. Moving forward, the District will continue to enhance the availability and presentation of air monitoring data to the public.

Appendix A: 24-Hour Average PM2.5 Concentrations in Shafter

2020 Q3 Daily PM2.5 Concentrations at Shafter-DMV and Grimmway Academy



PM2.5 Data:

Date	24-hour Average PM2.5	
	Shafter-DMV	Shafter-Grimmway
01-Jul	4.3	4.9
02-Jul	3.3	4.5
03-Jul	7.4	7.6
04-Jul	38.3	88.2
05-Jul	14.8	15.1
06-Jul	13.8	13.0
07-Jul	9.0	9.9
08-Jul	10.4	11.7
09-Jul	9.2	10.1
10-Jul	10.4	11.9
11-Jul	10.8	12.9
12-Jul	8.2	8.5
13-Jul	4.7	5.6
14-Jul	3.8	5.3

Date	24-hour Average PM2.5	
	Shafter-DMV	Shafter-Grimmway
15-Jul	6.0	6.9
16-Jul	8.6	10.5
17-Jul	7.3	9.5
18-Jul	7.4	10.9
19-Jul	5.3	7.3
20-Jul	8.5	10.5
21-Jul	7.2	8.8
22-Jul	5.4	6.4
23-Jul	4.7	5.4
24-Jul	6.8	7.5
25-Jul	7.4	8.6
26-Jul	6.7	7.5
27-Jul	7.6	9.4
28-Jul	9.8	11.2

Date	24-hour Average PM2.5	
	Shafter-DMV	Shafter-Grimmway
29-Jul	9.7	10.7
30-Jul	10.5	12.5
31-Jul	9.0	11.8
01-Aug	7.8	9.9
02-Aug	7.5	7.8
03-Aug	6.4	7.3
04-Aug	6.1	6.3
05-Aug	4.7	4.6
06-Aug	5.9	6.9
07-Aug	6.4	7.5
08-Aug	6.3	8.0
09-Aug	6.7	7.1
10-Aug	6.6	8.8
11-Aug	4.5	6.3
12-Aug	7.2	9.4
13-Aug	9.3	12.6
14-Aug	10.7	13.3
15-Aug	12.2	18.1
16-Aug	10.5	13.2
17-Aug	13.5	14.9
18-Aug	25.0	27.1
19-Aug	45.2	48.1
20-Aug	71.5	74.9
21-Aug	133.3	138.2
22-Aug	153.2	154.4
23-Aug	61.4	60.8
24-Aug	38.3	42.1
25-Aug	20.3	24.4
26-Aug	26.3	n/a
27-Aug	23.3	n/a
28-Aug	13.0	n/a
29-Aug	14.7	n/a

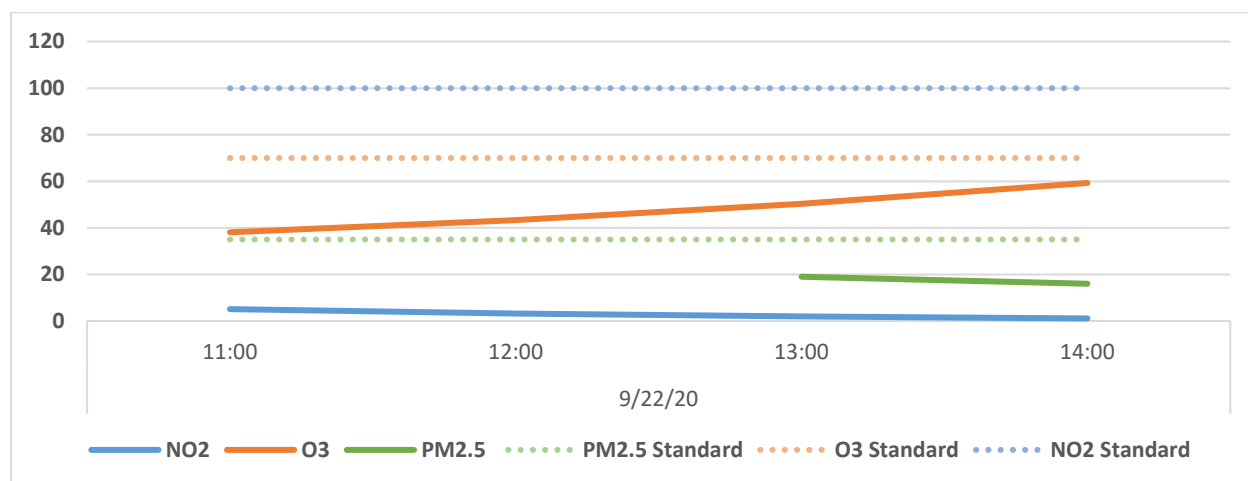
Date	24-hour Average PM2.5	
	Shafter-DMV	Shafter-Grimmway
30-Aug	21.4	n/a
31-Aug	31.5	n/a
01-Sep	32.8	n/a
02-Sep	28.1	n/a
03-Sep	29.5	31.0
04-Sep	26.3	28.8
05-Sep	28.8	30.9
06-Sep	31.5	32.1
07-Sep	37.0	38.5
08-Sep	56.8	63.8
09-Sep	23.7	31.7
10-Sep	23.1	29.0
11-Sep	36.3	37.6
12-Sep	35.3	37.7
13-Sep	50.7	51.1
14-Sep	80.4	76.7
15-Sep	72.1	75.3
16-Sep	67.5	67.0
17-Sep	59.8	59.3
18-Sep	26.3	26.8
19-Sep	9.3	11.5
20-Sep	19.5	14.8
21-Sep	26.7	27.1
22-Sep	26.2	24.8
23-Sep	8.9	10.5
24-Sep	6.7	7.5
25-Sep	7.1	7.3
26-Sep	11.2	12.6
27-Sep	17.2	17.7
28-Sep	22.2	21.0
29-Sep	24.4	28.5
30-Sep	26.6	29.0

Appendix B: Summary of Mobile Air Monitoring Van Measurements

The measured pollutant concentrations are detailed in the following tables. Note that although BTEX compounds were measured by the air monitoring van during this period, concentrations of these compounds were predominantly not high enough to be detected by the analyzer.

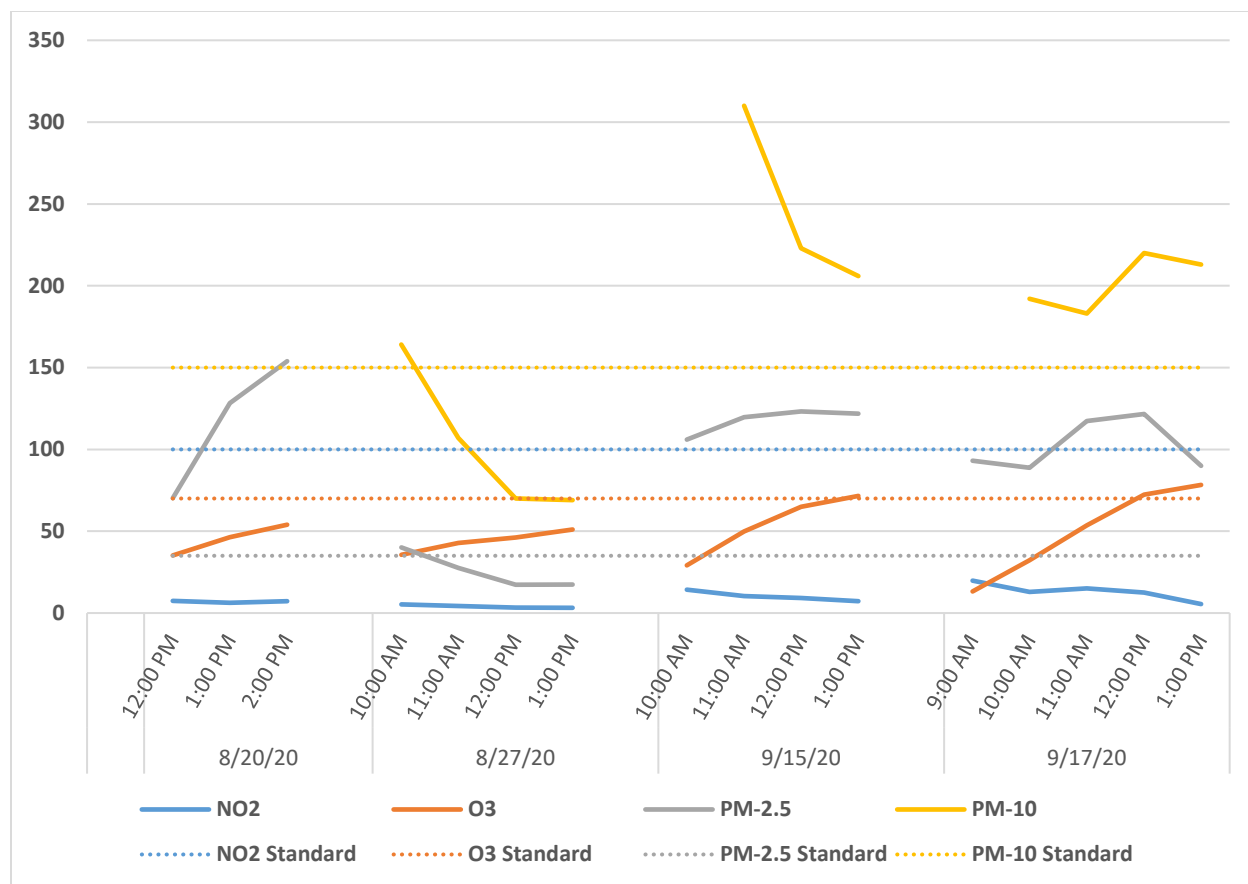
In the following charts, CO concentrations are reported in parts per million (ppm), PM2.5 is reported in micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), while all other pollutants are reported in parts per billion (ppb).

Shafter Farm Labor Center



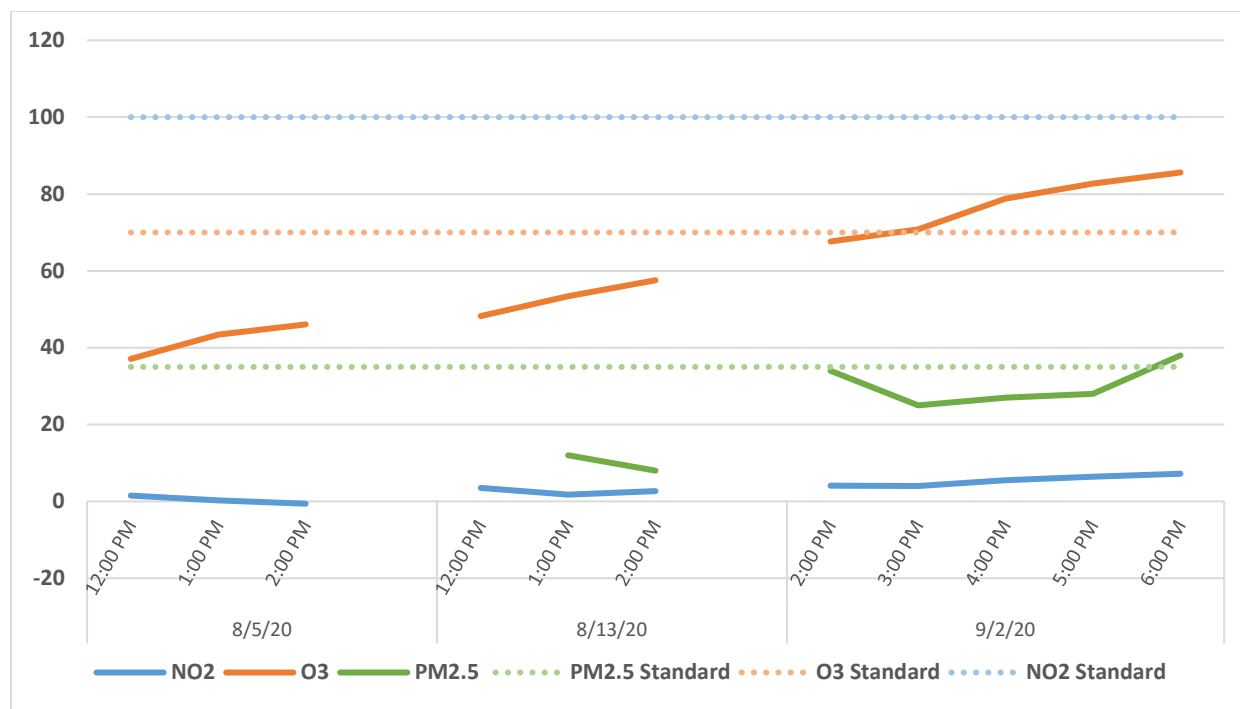
Date	Time	BTEX	CO	H2S	NO2	O3	SO2	PM2.5
9/22/2020	11:00 AM	0.0	0.31	1.4	5.1	38.1	1.2	
	12:00 PM	0.0	0.28	1.1	3.2	43.3	1.1	
	1:00 PM	0.0	0.31	1.1	1.9	50.4	1.4	19
	2:00 PM	0.0	0.28	1.5	1.1	59.3	1.7	16

Mexican Colony



Date	Time	BTEX	CO	H2S	NO2	O3	SO2	PM2.5	PM10
8/20/2020	12:00 PM	0.0	0.50	2.3	7.4	35.2	2.6	70.2	58
8/20/2020	1:00 PM	0.0	0.76	1.7	6.3	46.3	2.8	128.2	n/a
8/20/2020	2:00 PM	0.0	0.86	1.6	7.2	53.9	2.9	153.9	105
8/27/2020	10:00 AM	0.0	0.34	3.0	5.3	35.5	2.7	40.0	164
8/27/2020	11:00 AM	0.0	0.29	1.8	4.3	42.8	2.4	27.6	107
8/27/2020	12:00 PM	0.0	0.22	1.1	3.3	46.1	2.1	17.3	70
8/27/2020	1:00 PM	0.0	0.22	1.0	3.2	51.1	2.3	17.4	69
9/15/2020	10:00 AM	0.0	0.69	3.4	14.2	29.2	1.7	105.9	n/a
9/15/2020	11:00 AM	0.0	0.81	3.0	10.3	49.9	1.9	119.6	310
9/15/2020	12:00 PM	0.0	0.86	2.3	9.2	64.9	2.0	123.2	223
9/15/2020	1:00 PM	0.0	0.77	2.1	7.2	71.6	2.0	121.9	206
9/17/2020	9:00 AM	0.0	0.58	6.4	19.8	13.2	1.7	93.0	n/a
9/17/2020	10:00 AM	0.0	0.57	4.0	13.0	32.2	1.7	88.8	192
9/17/2020	11:00 AM	0.0	0.66	3.2	15.0	53.6	2.2	117.4	183
9/17/2020	12:00 PM	0.0	0.70	3.2	12.6	72.3	2.6	121.6	220
9/17/2020	1:00 PM	0.0	0.64	1.9	5.5	78.3	2.1	89.9	213

Golden Oak Elementary



Date	Time	BTEX	CO	H2S	NO2	O3	SO2	PM-2.5
8/5/20	12:00 PM	0.0	0.11	1.0	1.5	37.1	1.4	n/a
8/5/20	1:00 PM	0.0	0.11	1.0	0.3	43.4	1.5	n/a
8/5/20	2:00 PM	0.0	0.11	1.2	0.0	46.1	1.8	n/a
8/13/20	12:00 PM	0.0	0.19	1.7	3.5	48.2	2.1	n/a
8/13/20	1:00 PM	0.0	0.15	1.2	1.8	53.4	1.8	12.0
8/13/20	2:00 PM	0.0	0.15	1.1	2.7	57.6	1.7	8.0
9/2/20	2:00 PM	0.0	0.46	1.2	4.1	67.6	2.5	34.0
9/2/20	3:00 PM	0.0	0.46	1.3	4.0	70.8	2.6	25.0
9/2/20	4:00 PM	0.0	0.41	1.1	5.5	78.8	2.7	27.0
9/2/20	5:00 PM	0.0	0.43	1.2	6.4	82.7	2.8	28.0
9/2/20	6:00 PM	0.0	0.44	1.2	7.2	85.6	2.9	38.0