



Sonoma Technology, Inc.
Innovative Environmental Solutions

Tenth Annual Report of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring at Sunshine Canyon Landfill and Van Gogh Elementary School: A Ten-Year Summary November 22, 2007–November 21, 2017



Prepared for
Planning Department, City of Los Angeles
and
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
Los Angeles, California

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**Tenth Annual Report of Ambient Air
Quality Monitoring at Sunshine Canyon
Landfill and Van Gogh Elementary School:
A Ten-Year Summary
November 22, 2007–November 21, 2017**

Annual Report
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Executive Summary

Continuous monitoring of meteorological and air quality parameters began at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (Landfill site) and at Van Gogh Elementary School (Community site) in the nearby community of Granada Hills in fall 2007. Ambient concentrations of particulate matter less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{10}) are determined using a beta attenuation monitor (BAM). Black carbon (BC)—a surrogate for diesel particulate matter (DPM)—is measured by an Aethalometer. Wind speed and direction are also measured. The BAM reports data as 1-hour averages, BC data are reported as 5-minute averages, and the meteorological data are available as 1-minute values. Analyses in this report use hourly averages.

The collected data undergo quarterly validation and are evaluated for completeness. BC values are compensated for filter tape saturation effects, which bias Aethalometer measurements low when BC concentrations are high. PM_{10} concentrations are compared with federal and state PM_{10} standards and with the historical, regional, and annual ambient PM_{10} concentrations. BC concentrations are compared with regional concentrations during the time periods of the MATES¹ study. The PM_{10} and BC data are further analyzed to characterize the impact of landfill operations on ambient air quality on a neighborhood scale. The validated hourly data and a summary of the analytical results and field operations are reported to the Planning Department of the City of Los Angeles, and to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, quarterly and annually.

This Tenth Annual Report includes data summaries, accompanied by analysis and interpretation, drawn from ten complete years of continuous monitoring of PM_{10} , BC, and meteorological data at the Landfill and Community monitoring sites, and from one year of data at the Landfill North² site. These annual data sets, characterized by high data quality, increase the level of confidence for inferences made from comparisons with standards, comparisons between the monitoring sites, observed seasonal or annual trends, and comparisons with regional observations reported by South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) monitoring sites in the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB). Baseline-year data, collected between November 22, 2001, and November 21, 2002, at the Landfill and Community monitoring sites, provide additional historical perspective. This annual report uses the available data to characterize ambient PM_{10} and BC concentrations on a neighborhood scale and in the context of the SoCAB, and to continue to evaluate the impact of landfill operations on air quality in the community.

¹ Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study in the South Coast Air Basin, www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/air-quality/air-toxic-studies/mates-iv/mates-iv-final-draft-report-4-1-15.pdf?sfvrsn=7.

² The Landfill North site was installed upwind of the landfill for one year (2016) to obtain a more direct measure of landfill contributions to PM_{10} and BC concentrations at the Landfill and Community sites.

The following conclusions are based on analysis and interpretation from ten complete years of continuous monitoring of PM₁₀, BC, and meteorology at the Landfill and Community monitoring sites. Additionally, this report highlights Year 10 (2017) and compares monitoring data within that year to previous years.

- The federal 24-hr PM₁₀ standard was exceeded on 30 occasions at the Landfill site over the ten-year monitoring period, with a record number occurring in Year 10 (11 exceedances). This suggests an increase in landfill activities in 2017. Typically, when regional PM₁₀ concentrations are relatively low and Landfill concentrations exceed federal limits, effects on Community concentrations are not significant. This is particularly evident in Year 10, in that the federal standard was not exceeded at the Community site while eleven exceedances occurred at the Landfill site.
- Although exceedances of the more stringent state 24-hr PM₁₀ standard at the Landfill site declined each year between 2013 (Year 6) and 2016 (Year 9), their number increased significantly in Year 10; in fact, the number of state exceedances in Year 10 is the largest number at that site in the ten-year period. At the Community site, however, the state 24-hr PM₁₀ standard was exceeded only eight times in Year 10 and was exceeded less than 10 times per year since 2015 (Year 8).
- The Landfill site's PM₁₀ federal and state exceedances are accompanied by high wind speeds, with wind direction falling within a narrow sector that encompasses the active portion of the landfill. Additionally, state exceedance days at the Landfill site are also accompanied by low wind speeds and wind directions from the Los Angeles basin (south and southeast), suggesting that the addition of elevated concentrations within the basin can push the Landfill site's PM₁₀ concentrations over the state standard. Conversely, on days when 24-hr PM₁₀ concentrations exceed the state standard at the Community site, wind speeds are relatively low and wind direction is predominantly from the Los Angeles basin (southeast). Regional contributions are thus the main driver of exceedances of the state PM₁₀ standard at the Community site.
- Focusing on the last five years, monthly average PM₁₀ concentrations at the Landfill site compare well with the regional monitoring site in downtown Los Angeles in Years 5 through 9. However, in Year 10 the average concentrations at the two sites deviate from each other, with the Landfill site showing a significant increase. In contrast, the concentrations at the Community site have been steadily decreasing since Year 7, nearing annual average concentrations measured at Santa Clarita in Year 10. This is an important finding in that, while PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the Landfill site remain relatively high (with a recent trend upward), PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the Community site are trending down.
- To estimate the landfill contributions to PM₁₀ and BC concentrations at the Landfill and Community sites, we compared the difference between PM₁₀ and BC concentrations at the Landfill and Community sites under two wind sectors ("from landfill" and "from SoCAB") and four working categories (non-working day/hour and working day/hour).
 - The greatest difference in PM₁₀ and BC concentrations between the Landfill and Community sites was observed during periods of highest activity levels (i.e., working hours on working days). The median PM₁₀ difference was 21 µg/m³ and the median

BC difference was $0.242 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (both pollutants exhibiting lower concentrations at the Community site) when the winds were from the landfill over the ten-year monitoring period. In Year 10, the median PM_{10} difference was $36 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and the median BC difference was $0.150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (both pollutants exhibiting lower concentrations at the Community site) when the winds were from the landfill, indicating an increase in landfill activities in 2017, as discussed earlier.

- On working days (working hours and non-working hours) the Community site measured slightly higher PM_{10} and BC concentrations versus non-working days (working hours and non-working hours) when the wind was from the landfill. A similar work day/non-work day pattern exists for PM_{10} concentrations at Burbank and Los Angeles regional sites, which may indicate that the increase is attributable to increased emissions in general on working days relative to non-working days. However, PM_{10} concentrations measured at the Community site were significantly lower than PM_{10} concentrations measured at regional monitoring sites and the Landfill site, indicating no landfill contribution to PM_{10} concentrations at the Community site under these wind conditions.
- When the wind was from the SoCAB, the PM_{10} values at the Community site were equal to or higher than the values at the landfill site in all but the highest activity level category, indicating a regional contribution of PM_{10} from the SoCAB to the Community site. On days in the highest activity level category, the regional contribution of PM_{10} combined with local landfill contributions to increase PM_{10} concentrations at the Landfill site. In Year 10, PM_{10} levels at the Community site were lower than those at the Landfill site when wind was from SoCAB for all working categories, indicating increased landfill activity combining with regional contribution to PM_{10} .
- BC concentrations at the Community site were higher than those at the Landfill site when the wind was from the SoCAB in all working hour categories, but slightly lower during non-working hour categories. This suggests increased regional BC concentrations contributing to BC levels at the Community site.

1. Introduction

Two air quality monitoring sites were established by operators of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill in 2001. One monitoring site is on a high-elevation ridge on the southern edge of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (Landfill site). The second site is at Van Gogh Elementary School in the nearby community of Granada Hills (Community site). These sites were established to monitor particulate matter less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{10}), black carbon (BC) as a surrogate for diesel particulate matter (DPM), wind direction, and wind speed, in fulfillment of the stipulations set forth in the City of Los Angeles' Conditions of Approval for the expansion of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill in the City of Los Angeles (Section C.10.a of Ordinance No. 172,933). In 2009, the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning and Public Works adopted conditions (County Condition 81) very similar to the City's conditions, governing ambient air quality monitoring for the County portion of the landfill.

1.1 Baseline Year and Continuous Monitoring

A baseline year of continuous monitoring of PM_{10} , BC, and meteorology occurred between November 22, 2001, and November 21, 2002, and a report of the baseline year results was produced by ENVIRON International Corporation.³ Between the time that the baseline studies were completed and November 2007, when continuous monitoring began, ambient sampling for PM_{10} , BC, and landfill gases (LFG) was planned at a nominal frequency of four times each year by ENVIRON International Corporation. Data from those years are not included in this report.

Beginning in 2007, ambient monitoring of particulate matter (and LFGs in some years) at the Landfill and Community sites became the responsibility of Sonoma Technology, Inc. (STI). STI's technical approach to monitor PM_{10} and BC was based on continuous monitoring (hourly, year-round), whereas previous monitoring was limited to four events per year. Continuous year-round monitoring of PM_{10} and BC allows greater potential for evaluation of times when air flows from the landfill to the Community receptor site, as well as for evaluation of diurnal trends, day-of-week differences, seasonal differences, and annual trends in pollutant concentrations in comparison with regional monitors operated by the SCAQMD and the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

November 22, 2017, marked the completion of ten full years of continuous monitoring of PM_{10} , BC, and meteorology at the two main monitoring locations. Data capture rates and the quality of the captured data have generally been very high. A few discrete events have interrupted data capture at one or both sites; for example, the Sayre Fire in late 2008 took out power at the Landfill monitoring site for several weeks. Monitoring equipment upgrades in 2010 caused some loss of data because instruments were temporarily removed. There was significant loss of PM_{10} data during the fourth quarter of Year 9 because the BAM instruments were removed from the field and sent to the manufacturer for maintenance. Even with these interruptions, however, data completeness statistics for the ten years indicate average data

³ ENVIRON International Corporation (2003) Results of the baseline ambient air monitoring program for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Final report prepared for Browning-Ferris Industries of California, Inc., by ENVIRON International Corporation, Contract No. 03-9660A, June 6.

capture rates of approximately 96% at the Landfill site and approximately 98% at the Community site (see Section 2). On average, less than 6% of all captured data at the Landfill and Community sites were judged as invalid.

1.2 Report Overview

In this report, the high-quality, high-time-resolution data captured over the ten years between November 2007 and November 2017 at the Landfill and Community sites are analyzed and summarized to offer a realistic characterization of ambient air quality concentrations at the Landfill and the Granada Hills community, and to provide perspective on air quality at the landfill and the local community in the context of the greater South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB).

- Section 2 of this report discusses data completeness.
- Section 3 covers PM₁₀ exceedances of state and federal standards.
- Section 4 discusses regional comparisons of PM₁₀. No regional comparisons of BC were done in Year 10 because the MATES data set used for comparison is only available every few years. The BC data in Year 10 would not change the conclusions from the previous comparison (included as **Appendix A**).
- Section 5 describes the effects of wind direction and work activity levels on PM₁₀ and BC concentrations at the Landfill and Community monitoring sites.
- Section 6 discusses the landfill's impact on ambient PM₁₀ and BC concentrations.
- Section 7 describes routine field operations and recent upgrades to site infrastructure.
- Additional analyses are provided in **Appendix B**.

Regulatory standards for pollutants are commonly used to judge the compliance status of air quality management districts. Currently, the only federal health-based standard for PM₁₀ is the daily (24-hr) average concentration of 150 µg/m³. The State of California's PM₁₀ 24-hr standard (50 µg/m³) is more stringent than the federal standard. In this report, both the 24-hr federal standard and the 24-hr state standard are used as a benchmark metric for evaluating the specific monitoring locations in relation to each other and to the federal standard.

Regional comparisons of ambient PM₁₀ concentrations are used to place the Landfill and Community monitors within the larger context of regional concentrations. For these comparisons, three of the closest regional monitoring sites, operated by the SCAQMD, were chosen: downtown Los Angeles (North Main Street), Burbank (West Palm),⁴ and Santa Clarita. **Figure 1-1** shows the relative locations of the sites.

Ambient concentrations of BC as a surrogate for DPM continue to receive increased interest statewide, nationally, and globally. SCAQMD has shown that DPM is one of the primary toxics of concern in the SoCAB. To place the Landfill and Community monitors within the larger context of regional concentrations, four of the closest regional monitoring sites from the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES IV) air toxics study (summer 2012–summer 2013),⁵ also operated by the SCAQMD, were selected: Burbank (approximately the same location as the Burbank PM₁₀ site), Central LA (approximately the same location as the Los Angeles PM₁₀ site),

⁴ PM₁₀ monitoring at the Burbank (West Palm) site was discontinued in July 2014.

⁵ Information at <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-studies/health-studies/mates-iv>.

Huntington Park, and Pico Rivera. Note that this regional comparison spans only the one-year study period of the MATES IV study (Appendix A).



Figure 1-1. Locations of the Landfill and Community monitors in relation to the three SCAQMD PM₁₀ sites and four MATES IV BC sites used for regional comparisons. The Landfill site is labeled “Landfill South,” and the Community monitor is labeled “Van Gogh Elem. School.” In MATES IV documentation, the Central Los Angeles site is referred to as “Central LA.”

1.3 Methods and Operations Background

Aethalometers measure BC concentrations using an optical attenuation technique, and measurements are subject to what is known as a tape saturation effect, where the buildup of BC on the tape causes an artifact affecting the accuracy of the measured concentration.^{6,7} Instrument response is dampened with heavier loading (i.e., higher concentrations) of BC particles on the tape. This artifact can bias reported BC concentrations low. However,

⁶ Drinovec L. et al. (2014) The “dual-spot” Aethalometer: an improved measurement of aerosol black carbon with real-time loading compensation. *Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss.*, 7(9), 10179-10220, doi: 10.5194/amtd-7-10179-2014. Available at <http://www.atmos-meas-tech-discuss.net/7/10179/2014/>.

⁷ Allen G. (2014) Analysis of spatial and temporal trends of black carbon in Boston. Report prepared by Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), Boston, MA, January. Available at nescium.org/documents/analysis-of-spatial-and-temporal-trends-of-black-carbon-in-boston/nescium-boston-bc-final-rept-2014.pdf.

mathematical methods to correct the BC concentrations are available and are widely used. BC values from the Landfill and Community sites were compensated for this tape saturation effect and therefore are representations of ambient concentrations.

Meteorological factors and landfill work activity levels are known to have an impact on local and regional pollutant concentrations. An analysis based on wind direction and landfill working versus non-working days and hours is used to quantify the relationship of these factors to PM₁₀ and BC concentrations. This analysis also provides quantitative estimates of landfill contributions to ambient concentrations of PM₁₀ and BC. A summary of the analytical method is presented in Section 6, with additional analyses in Appendix B.

2. Data Completeness

Table 2-1 shows completeness statistics for all measured variables for the ten years considered in this analysis. Percent Data Capture is the percent of hourly data values that were collected divided by the total number of expected data intervals in the date range (e.g., 24 hourly data values are expected per day, and 8,760 hourly data values are expected per year—8,784 during leap years). Percent Data Valid or Suspect is the percent of data values that are either valid or suspect divided by the number of captured data values. Percent Data Suspect is the percent of data values that are labeled as suspect divided by the number of captured data values. WS/WD is wind speed/wind direction.

Except for Year 2 (when the Sayre Fire shut down the Landfill monitoring site's data collection effort from November 15, 2008, through January 8, 2009) and Year 9 (due to instrument maintenance), the percent data capture for PM₁₀ exceeded 90% in each site-year, and averaged more than 95% over all ten years at the Landfill and Community sites. The percent data capture for BC at the Landfill and Community sites exceeded 92% over ten years and exceeded 90% in the tenth year.

As shown in Table 2-1, the percent data capture for WS/WD exceeded 97% at the Landfill site in Year 10 and averaged more than 96% over all ten years. At the Community site, WS/WD experienced significant data loss in Year 10 due to data logging computer failures, resulting in roughly 65% data capture. Over the ten-year period, the data capture at the Community site exceeded 95%.

Table 2-1. Data completeness statistics for hourly data during Years 1–10 of continuous monitoring and overall ten-year averages. The begin and end dates for each year are chosen to allow comparison with data collected from the baseline year (November 22, 2001–November 21, 2002).

Years	Monitoring Location	Percent Data Capture (%)			Percent Data Valid or Suspect (%)			Percent Data Suspect (%)		
		PM ₁₀	BC	WS/WD	PM ₁₀	BC	WS/WD	PM ₁₀	BC	WS/WD
Yr. 1 Nov. 22, 2007– Nov. 21, 2008	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	94.2%	90.7%	88.3%	98.0%	99.9%	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	95.8%	92.3%	95.4%	96.0%	100.0%	94.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yr. 2 Nov. 22, 2008– Nov. 21, 2009	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	86.6%	81.3%	86.8%	97.9%	100.0%	98.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	98.7%	98.5%	99.9%	96.3%	100.0%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yr. 3 Nov. 22, 2009– Nov. 21, 2010	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	99.7%	87.8%	98.4%	98.2%	100.0%	99.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	98.4%	87.9%	98.3%	97.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.3%	23.3% ⁸	0.0%
Yr. 4 Nov. 22, 2010– Nov. 21, 2011	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	90.8%	99.6%	99.9%	96.9%	100.0%	97.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	99.2%	99.9%	96.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yr. 5 Nov. 22, 2011– Nov. 21, 2012	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	99.1%	99.6%	99.4%	95.4%	99.9%	96.7%	5.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	94.1%	99.9%	98.7%	98.1%	99.9%	96.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yr. 6 Nov. 22, 2012– Nov. 21, 2013	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	99.9%	99.7%	98.7%	98.6%	99.9%	100.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	100.0%	99.8%	99.4%	97.7%	100.0%	100.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Yr. 7 Nov. 22, 2013– Nov. 21, 2014	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	100.0%	87.9%	98.1%	99.3%	100.0%	100.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	100.0%	99.1%	98.5%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
Yr. 8 Nov. 22, 2014– Nov. 21, 2015	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	99.9%	88.4%	98.6%	98.3%	100.0%	100.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	99.9%	85.1%	99.0%	82.2%	100.0%	100.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Yr. 9 Nov. 22, 2015– Nov. 21, 2016	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	91.8%	93.3%	99.16%	81.3%	99.8%	100.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	89.9%	92.4%	99.18%	89.1%	99.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Sunshine Canyon Landfill North Site ⁸	80.3%	85.6%	88.0%	94.8%	99.9%	100.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Yr. 10 Nov. 22, 2016– Nov. 21, 2017	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	98.6%	94.0%	97.5%	99.1%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	99.9%	91.5%	64.7%	99.8%	99.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sunshine Canyon Landfill North Site ⁹	99.6%	90.3%	99.6%	99.4%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	17.5%	0.0%
Ten-Yr. Average	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Site	96.1%	92.2%	96.5%	96.3%	99.9%	98.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
	Van Gogh Elementary School Site	97.7%	94.6%	95.3%	95.4%	99.9%	98.7%	0.2%	2.4%	0.0%

⁸ Three-fourths of the data from the June 2010–August 2010 quarter were suspect because flow rates as measured by the reference flow meter were outside of tolerance levels. This was due to a leak in the push-to-connect fitting at the back of the Aethalometer. Further details can be found in the Eleventh Quarterly report. This quarter negatively affects the eight-year average for percent suspect. Without this quarter, the eight-year average would be 0.1% instead of 3.4%.

⁹ Sunshine Canyon Landfill North Site operated through May 31, 2017.

3. PM₁₀ Exceedances

The Clean Air Act requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (40 CFR part 50) (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment¹⁰. Included in the NAAQS is PM₁₀. Currently, the only federal health-based standard for PM₁₀ is the daily (24-hr) average concentration of 150 µg/m³. In 1959, California enacted legislation requiring the state Department of Public Health to establish air quality standards and necessary controls for motor vehicle emissions.¹¹ California law continues to mandate California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS), which are often more stringent than national standards. The State of California's current 24-hr standard for PM₁₀ is 50 µg/m³.

Table 3-1 depicts the number of federal and state PM₁₀ exceedances for the Landfill, Community, and regional monitoring sites by season over the ten-year period. Additional information on the federal and state exceedance days are described in the following sections.

Table 3-1. Total number of 24-hr federal (150 µg/m³) and state (50 µg/m³) PM₁₀ exceedances at the Landfill, Community, and regional monitoring sites by season over the ten-year period.

Exceedance Type	Season ^a	Sunshine Canyon Landfill (LS)	Community Site (CS)	Burbank	Los Angeles North Main	Santa Clarita
# of Federal Exceedances	Spring	12	1	0	0	0
	Summer	2	0	0	1	0
	Fall	9	1	0	0	0
	Winter	7	0	0	0	0
Total # of Federal Exceedances		30	2	0	1	0
# of State Exceedances	Spring	156	64	6	115	2
	Summer	186	118	6	102	1
	Fall	131	55	8	153	2
	Winter	75	20	6	106	0
Total # of State Exceedances		548	257	26	476	5

^a Spring: March 1–May 31; Summer: June 1–August 31; Fall: Sept 1–Nov 30; Winter: Dec 1–Feb 28.

3.1 Federal Exceedances

Figure 3-1 depicts the number of federal PM₁₀ exceedances measured at the Landfill, Community, and regional monitoring sites for each year of the ten-year period. In Year 10, the federal standard was exceeded on 11 occasions at the Landfill site, which is nearly quadruple the last highest year on record (3 in 2008, 2009, 2013, and 2016). The Community site did not record a federal PM₁₀ exceedance in Year 10, a trend dating back to Year 2. Additionally, the

¹⁰ <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table>

¹¹ <https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/caaqs/caaqs.htm>

SCAQMD sites in Burbank, Santa Clarita, and Los Angeles did not record exceedances in Year 10.

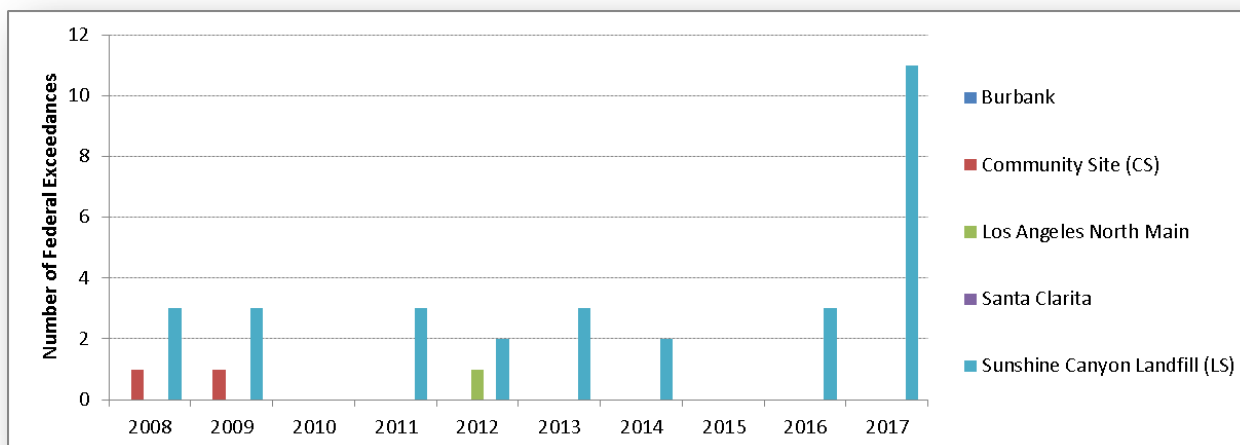


Figure 3-1. Number of federal exceedances of 24-hr. PM₁₀ at the Landfill, Community, and regional monitoring sites by year over the ten-year study period.

Table 3-2 lists all the days during the past ten years of continuous monitoring on which the federal 24-hr PM₁₀ standard was exceeded at any of the monitoring sites operated by STI, along with 24-hr average concentrations from those days at the three comparative SCAQMD sites (Burbank, Santa Clarita, and downtown Los Angeles). The Burbank and Los Angeles sites have continuous (hourly) PM₁₀ monitors, like those at the Landfill and Community sites; the Santa Clarita site, however, employs Federal Reference Method (FRM) sampling (integrated 24-hr samples on filters) on a one-in-six day schedule. Only four of the days listed in **Table 3-2** happened to fall on the one-in-six day Santa Clarita sample schedule.

The federal standard was exceeded on 30 occasions at the Landfill site; on two of those 30 days, the Community monitor also registered an exceedance. While the SCAQMD sites in Burbank, Santa Clarita, and Los Angeles did not report exceedances on any of those days, 24-hr PM₁₀ concentrations were relatively high. The elevated concentrations at other sites suggest that, when regional concentrations are high, the combination of landfill and regional contributions can push the Community site's PM₁₀ concentrations over the federal standard. However, over the ten years of monitoring, high regional concentrations combined with high landfill concentrations have only occurred on two days. More conclusively however, is the insignificant effect on Community PM₁₀ concentrations when Landfill concentrations exceed federal limits and regional concentrations are relatively low. As shown in **Table 3-2** and Figure 3-1, this is particularly evident in the eleven federal exceedance days at the Landfill site in Year 10.

Table 3-2. Summary of 24-hr PM₁₀ concentrations (µg/m³) at the Landfill, Community, and Landfill North monitoring sites and at the Burbank, Santa Clarita, and Los Angeles regional sites operated by SCAQMD on days when a federal PM₁₀ exceedance (more than 150 µg/m³) occurred at the Landfill site.

Date	Landfill Site	Community Site	Landfill North Site	Burbank West Palm	Los Angeles Main Street	Santa Clarita
2/14/2008	167	48	n/a	19	30	-- b
5/21/2008	290	152	n/a	119	140	-- b
10/9/2008	158	104	n/a	--b	59	91
11/15/2008	269 ^a	136	n/a	-- b	85	-- b
1/9/2009	185	71	n/a	-- b	68	-- b
5/6/2009	257	91	n/a	-- b	49	-- b
10/27/2009	239	165	n/a	130	147	-- b
1/20/2011	207	28	n/a	26	46	-- b
4/30/2011	221	32	n/a	25	40	-- b
11/2/2011	263	43	n/a	37	56	-- b
5/22/2012	186	61	n/a	34	76 ^d	-- b
10/26/2012	227	49	n/a	31	40	-- b
3/21/2013	181	34	n/a	32	37	-- b
4/8/2013	174	64	n/a	53	-- ^b	-- b
10/4/2013	200	64	n/a	28	58	-- b
12/4/2013	155	18	n/a	21	25 ^e	-- b
12/9/2013	181	31	n/a	24	34	-- b
7/22/2016	183	51	66	-- f	53	-- b
7/30/2016	153	129	209	-- f	-- ^b	-- b
11/17/2016	178	38	-- b	-- f	51 ^g	-- b
12/2/2016	245	76	84	-- f	-- b	22
12/18/2016	204	32	21	-- f	-- b	-- b
3/27/2017	170	37	26	-- f	29	-- b
4/20/2017	236	37	30	-- f	35	-- b
4/21/2017	167	41	29	-- f	40	-- b
4/25/2017	191	42	38	-- f	28	66
4/27/2017	184	45	45	-- f	48	-- b
4/28/2017	165	47	46	-- f	33	-- b
10/9/2017	200	61	-- b	-- f	61	-- b
10/24/2017	276	35	-- b	-- f	40	-- b
11/21/2017	170	30	-- b	-- f	48	25

^a Only 6 hours of data available.

^b No data available.

^d Only 12 hours of data available.

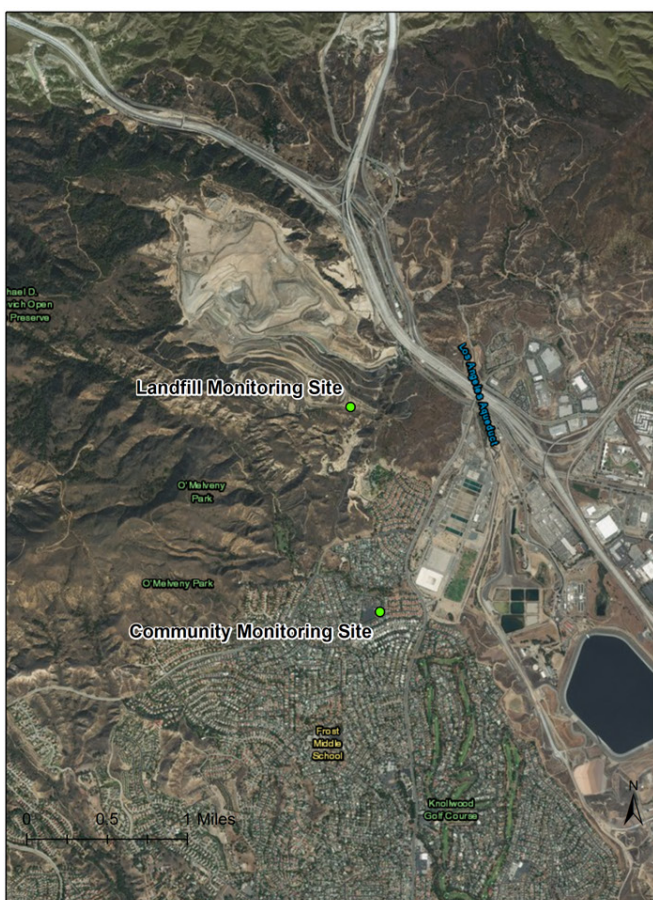
^e Only 17 hours of data available.

^f PM₁₀ monitoring was discontinued in July 2014.

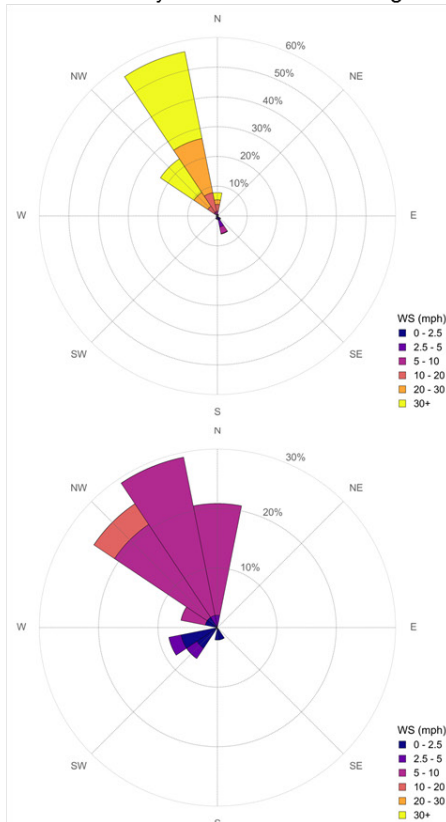
^g Data from AirNowTech, which are considered preliminary.

The Landfill PM₁₀ exceedances listed in Table 3-2 were generally accompanied by high wind speeds, with wind direction falling within a narrow sector that encompasses the active portion of the landfill. Wind data from the Landfill site for all exceedance days are plotted in **Figure 3-2**. A wind rose gives a depiction of how wind speed and direction are typically distributed at a particular location. Presented in a circular format, the length of each “spoke” is related to the frequency of time that wind blows from that direction. The color of each spoke indicates differences in wind speed. The majority of the winds were from the northwest, passing directly over working areas of the landfill. Wind speeds were highest when the wind direction was from the northwest and from the north. Also shown in Figure 3-2 is wind data from the Community site for the two exceedance days. While the wind direction is also mainly from the north-northwest, wind speeds are significantly lower.

After ten years of continuous data collection, it is clear that PM₁₀ federal exceedances at the Landfill site are more common than they are in the Community or at regional monitoring sites, suggesting that surface material is being entrained at high wind speeds and subsequently detected by the Landfill monitor. By the time these air parcels reach the Community or regional monitors, they have been diluted, and some of the larger particles may have been removed by deposition.



Federal Exceedance Days at Landfill Monitoring Site (30 days)



Federal Exceedance Days at Community Monitoring Site (2 days)

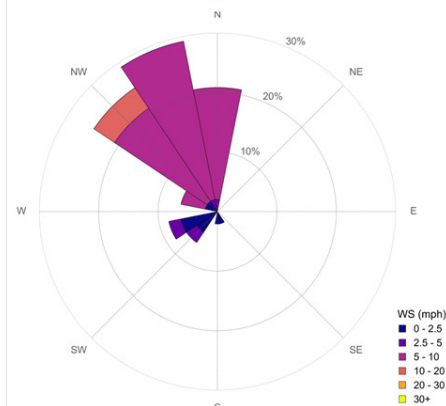


Figure 3-2. Wind rose from federal exceedance days during ten continuous monitoring years at the Landfill (top right) and Community (bottom right) monitoring sites.

3.2 State Exceedances

Figure 3-3 depicts the number of PM₁₀ California state exceedances measured at the Landfill, Community, and regional monitoring sites for each year of the ten-year period. State exceedances are more common across sites than the federal exceedances shown in Figure 3-1. Although state exceedances at the Landfill site declined each year between 2013 (Year 6) and 2016 (Year 9), their number increased significantly in Year 10; in fact, the number of state exceedances in Year 10 was the largest number at that site in the ten-year period. At the Community site, however, the state 24-hr PM₁₀ standard was exceeded only eight times in Year 10. Furthermore, the Community site has exceeded the state 24-hr PM₁₀ standard less than 10 times per year since 2015 (Year 8).

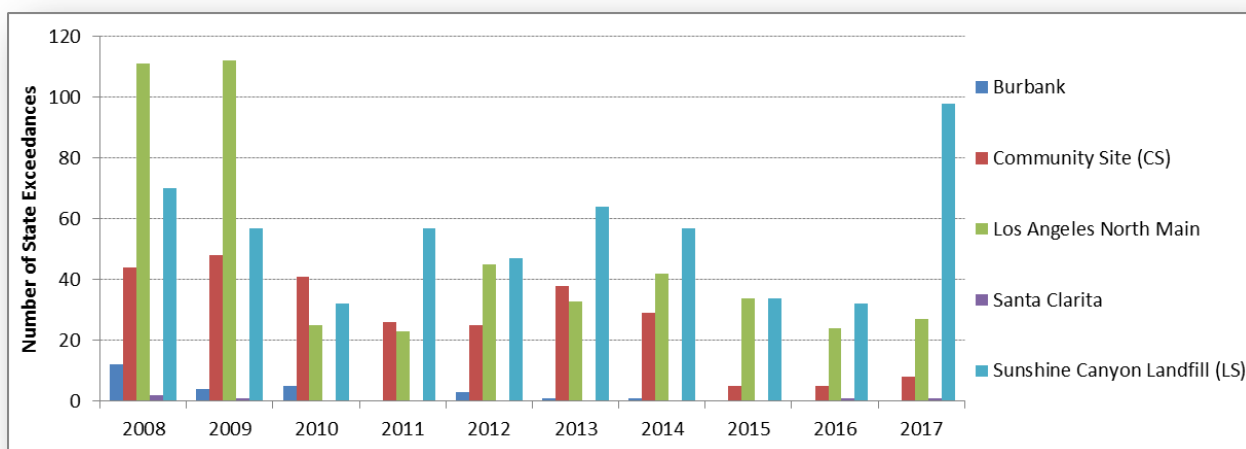


Figure 3-3. Number of state exceedances of 24-hr. PM₁₀ at the Landfill, Community, and regional monitoring sites by year over the ten-year study period.

Table 3-3 lists the number of days during the past ten years of continuous monitoring on which the state 24-hr PM₁₀ standard was exceeded at any of the monitoring sites operated by STI, along with the three comparative SCAQMD sites (Burbank, Santa Clarita, and downtown Los Angeles).

Table 3-3. Summary of state PM₁₀ exceedance (more than 50 µg/m³) at the Landfill, Community, Landfill North monitoring sites and at the Burbank, Santa Clarita, and Los Angeles regional sites operated by SCAQMD.

	Year	No. of Exceedances	No. of Valid 24-hr Averages	% Exceedances
Sunshine Canyon Landfill (LS)	Year 1	70	337	21%
	Year 2	57	307	19%
	Year 3	32	354	9%
	Year 4	57	320	18%
	Year 5	47	341	14%
	Year 6	64	359	18%
	Year 7	57	364	16%
	Year 8	34	358	9%
	Year 9	32	270	12%
	Year 10	98	356	28%
Sunshine Canyon Landfill North (LN) ¹²	Year 9	77	274	28%
	Year 10	14	190	7%
Community Site (CS)	Year 1	44	335	13%
	Year 2	48	341	14%
	Year 3	41	346	12%
	Year 4	26	362	7%
	Year 5	25	336	7%
	Year 6	38	354	11%
	Year 7	29	359	8%
	Year 8	5	299	2%
	Year 9	5	291	2%
	Year 10	8	365	2%
Burbank ¹³	Year 1	12	221	5%
	Year 2	4	59	7%
	Year 3	5	366	1%
	Year 4	0	367	0%
	Year 5	3	372	1%
	Year 6	1	372	0%
	Year 7	1	209	0%

¹² Sunshine Canyon Landfill North Site operated through May 31, 2017.

¹³ PM₁₀ monitoring was discontinued in July 2014.

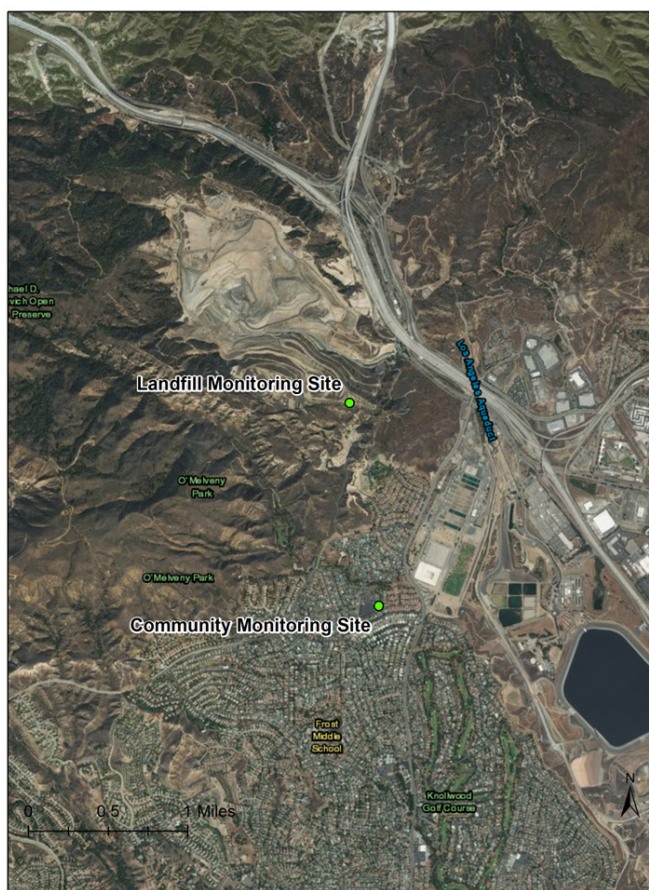
	Year	No. of Exceedances	No. of Valid 24-hr Averages	% Exceedances
Los Angeles North Main	Year 1	111	319	35%
	Year 2	112	360	31%
	Year 3	25	353	7%
	Year 4	23	329	7%
	Year 5	45	358	13%
	Year 6	33	358	9%
	Year 7	42	359	12%
	Year 8	34	347	10%
	Year 9	24	302	8%
	Year 10	27	305	9%
Santa Clarita ¹⁴	Year 1	2	56	4%
	Year 2	1	53	2%
	Year 3	0	57	0%
	Year 4	0	56	0%
	Year 5	0	55	0%
	Year 6	0	60	0%
	Year 7	0	59	0%
	Year 8	0	53	0%
	Year 9	1	60	2%
	Year 10	1	59	2%

Similar to the federal exceedance pattern (discussed in Section 3.1), the Landfill PM₁₀ state exceedances were accompanied by high wind speeds, with wind direction falling within a narrow sector that encompasses the active portion of the landfill. However, as shown in **Figure 3-4**, state exceedance days at the Landfill site were also accompanied by low wind speeds and wind directions from the Los Angeles basin (south and southeast). These elevated concentrations within the basin, in combination with landfill contributions, can push the Landfill site's PM₁₀ concentrations over the state standard. To help explain this pattern and to emphasize the importance of the effect of meteorology on measured pollutant levels, the Ninth Annual Report provided meteorological data measured at the Landfill site for the years 2008 through 2016; these data demonstrated that measurements at the Landfill site are dominated by summer season wind flow from the south to south-southeast and thus by regional PM₁₀ concentrations originating in the SoCAB.

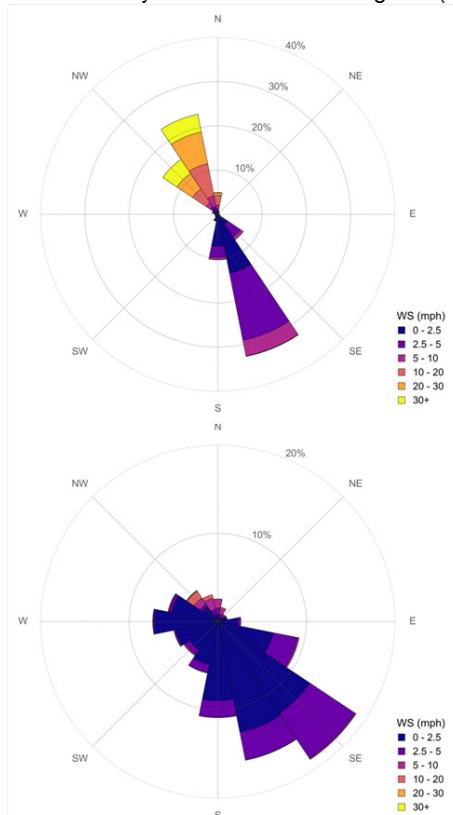
Also shown in Figure 3-4 are wind data from the Community site for the 269 state exceedance days during the ten-year period. On days when 24-hr. PM₁₀ concentrations exceed the state standard at the Community site, wind speeds are relatively low and wind direction is predominantly from the Los Angeles basin (southeast). Regional contributions are thus the main

¹⁴ FRM sampling (integrated 24-hr samples on filters) on a one-in-six day schedule.

driver of PM₁₀ concentration state exceedances at the Community site. After ten years of continuous data collection, it is clear that PM₁₀ state exceedances are more common at the Landfill site than they are at the Community site. In addition, differences in wind speed and direction patterns between the two sites on days of measured state exceedances provide insight on the source contributions.



State Exceedance Days at Landfill Monitoring Site (548 days)



State Exceedance Days at Community Monitoring Site (269 days)

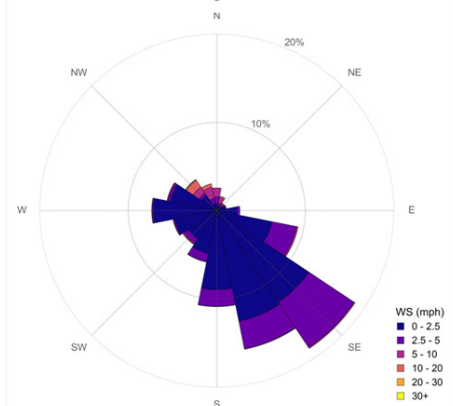


Figure 3-4. Wind rose from state 24-hr PM₁₀ exceedance days during ten continuous monitoring years at the Landfill (top right) and Community (bottom right) monitoring sites.

4. Regional Comparisons of PM₁₀

Comparing the PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the Landfill and Community monitoring sites with those measured at nearby regional monitoring sites places the locally collected data in a larger, more regional context. The Landfill and Community sites are directly affected by emissions in the SoCAB and the nearby highly trafficked freeway system. The sites chosen for comparison, shown earlier in Figure 1-1, are the closest regulatory sites that conduct routine PM₁₀ monitoring.

Figure 4-1 shows the monthly average PM₁₀ concentrations for the Landfill and Community monitoring sites, and for the three regional locations, for 2008–2017. For the first three years of continuous monitoring, the SCAQMD monitor at downtown Los Angeles recorded, on average, the highest PM₁₀ concentrations, with exceptions noted in May 2009 and June/July 2010. These exceptions were discussed in the *Third Annual Report of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring at Sunshine Canyon Landfill and Van Gogh Elementary School (June 1, 2009–May 31, 2010)*, delivered to the Los Angeles City Planning Department in March 2011. The regional monitor in Burbank followed a month-to-month pattern similar to the Los Angeles pattern, but at a lower average PM₁₀ concentration, until the site was discontinued in summer 2014. The FRM monitor at Santa Clarita, on the northern edge of the air basin, recorded, on average, the lowest PM₁₀ concentrations of the regional sites. From 2008 to 2010, Landfill and Community measurements tended to track between the Los Angeles and Santa Clarita data.

The monitoring years since 2011 deviated from this pattern, with the Landfill monitor usually exhibiting the highest average monthly concentrations in June through September. To help explain this pattern and to emphasize the importance of the effect of meteorology on measured pollutant levels, the *Ninth Annual Report of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring at Sunshine Canyon Landfill and Van Gogh Elementary School (November 22, 2007–November 21, 2016)*, delivered to the Los Angeles City Planning Department in April 2017, provides meteorological data measured at the Landfill site for the summer seasons of 2008 through 2016; these data demonstrate that measurements at the Landfill site are dominated by wind flow from the south to south-southeast and thus by regional PM₁₀ concentrations originating in the SoCAB. The dominance of low speed, south-southeasterly winds from June through September between 2011 and 2016 was coupled with PM₁₀ concentrations at the Landfill monitor that consistently exceeded those of the downtown Los Angeles monitor. The main conclusion drawn from these periods of low-speed, southerly winds is that summertime elevations in PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the Landfill site are not solely attributable to Landfill activities.

A deviation from the pattern occurred in 2017, with the Landfill monitor exhibiting the highest average monthly concentrations among the sites shown in Figure 4-1, consistently throughout the year. Uncharacteristic monthly concentration spikes occurred at the Landfill site in December 2016, April 2017, and again in October 2017. In addition, concentrations followed the similar elevated summer season pattern; however, the deviations in monthly average PM₁₀ concentrations from the next highest monitor (SCAQMD monitor at the downtown Los Angeles) were the largest on record. Figure 4-1) also shows a strong correlation between Community and Santa Clarita data.

4-2

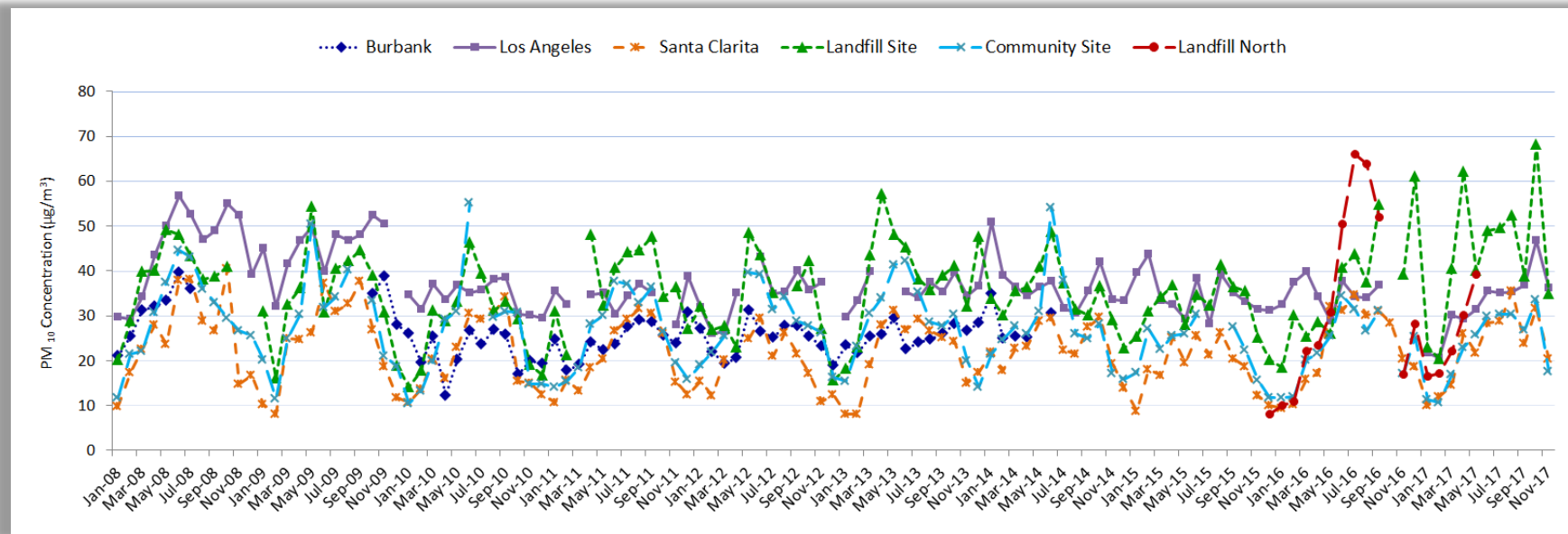


Figure 4-1. Monthly average PM₁₀ concentrations for the Landfill, Landfill North, and Community sites, and three regional monitoring sites for 2008–2017. (Notes: Like the Landfill and Community sites, Burbank and Los Angeles sites report hourly concentrations, while the Santa Clarita site reports integrated 24-hr samples on filters on a one-in-six day schedule. As of June 30, 2014, the Burbank site is no longer actively reporting PM₁₀ data. For the Landfill North site, the figure shows data through Nov. 21, 2017.)

Figure 4-2 shows the rolling annual average PM₁₀ concentrations for the Landfill and Community monitoring sites, and for the three regional locations, for 2008 through 2017. The rolling average is calculated from a series of 12-month averages over a period of several years. While Figure 4-1 provides valuable insight on monthly and seasonal variations for each site, a rolling annual average allows for more concise site-by-site comparison over the entire monitoring period. Focusing on the last five years, the Landfill site compares well with the downtown Los Angeles site in Years 5 through 9. However, in Year 10 the average concentrations at the two sites deviate from each other, with the Landfill site showing a significant increase.

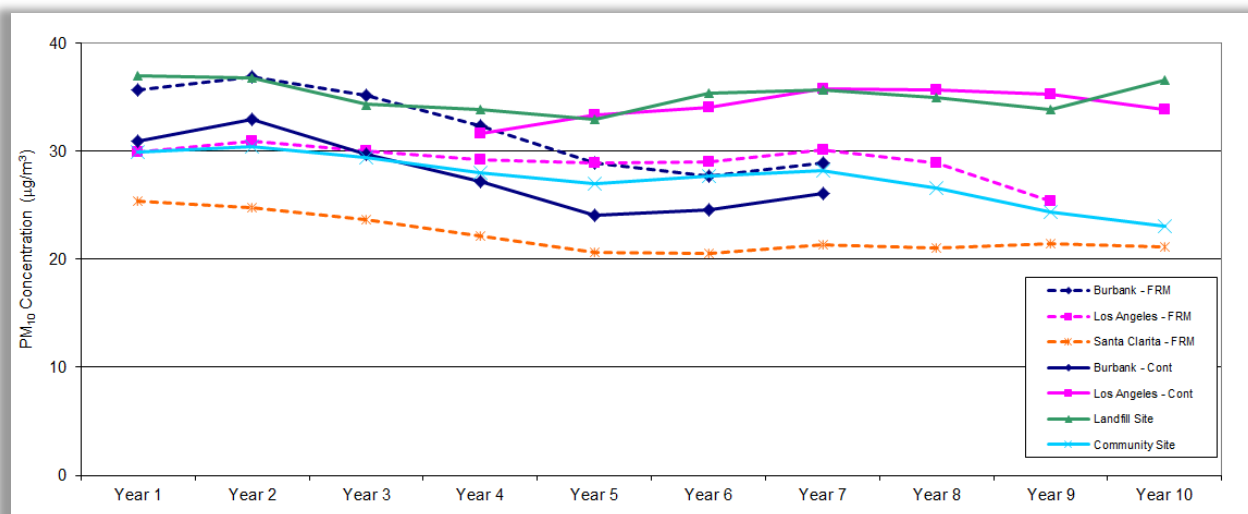


Figure 4-2. Rolling annual average PM₁₀ concentrations for the Landfill and Community sites, and three regional monitoring sites for 2008–2017.

In Years 5 through 7, the PM₁₀ concentrations are consistently higher at the Community site than at the regional monitor in Burbank and the Santa Clarita FRM; however, annual average concentrations are significantly lower at the Community site than at the downtown Los Angeles and Landfill sites. Furthermore, the concentrations at the Community site have been steadily decreasing since Year 7, nearing annual average concentrations measured at Santa Clarita in Year 10. This is an important finding in that, while PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the Landfill site remain relatively high (with a recent trend upward), PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the Community site are trending down.

5. PM₁₀ and BC: Effects of Wind Direction and Work Activity Levels

Both wind direction and landfill work activity levels affect PM₁₀ and BC concentrations measured at the Landfill and Community monitoring sites. As described in Sections 3 and 4, winds coming from the south, for example, transport pollutants from densely populated areas of the SoCAB and have a major effect on local pollutant concentrations. Similarly, landfill contributions to neighborhood-scale PM₁₀ and BC concentrations are expected under northerly wind flow. PM₁₀ and BC concentrations would also be expected to vary diurnally, and from day to day, as source strengths increase and decrease with changing activity levels. These activity levels vary with different times of day (e.g., daytime versus nighttime) or between working days and holidays, both regionally and at the local (landfill operations) scale.

The ten-year data archive is used here to compare, with long-term averaging, the concentrations of PM₁₀ and BC that characterize the Landfill and Community monitoring sites under northerly and southerly wind flows and under differing activity levels (subsections 5.1 to 5.5). Activity levels are binned according to landfill working and non-working days and working and non-working hours. The ten-year averaged results presented in this report concerning the effect of work activity levels on concentrations of PM₁₀ and BC are, overall, consistent with those presented in STI's third through ninth annual reports.

The *Ninth Annual Report of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring at Sunshine Canyon Landfill and Van Gogh Elementary School (November 22, 2007–November 21, 2016)*, provides a comparison analysis of the PM₁₀ and BC levels at the Landfill and Landfill North sites in 2016. Because the Landfill North site operated for only one year, it is not included in subsequent analyses. However, subsection 5.6 of the Ninth Annual Report described the additional comparisons of PM₁₀ and BC concentrations between the Landfill and Landfill North sites by wind direction and landfill work activity levels, and this information is reproduced in Section B.3 of this report (**Appendix B**).

5.1 General Wind Roses for the Monitoring Sites

Figures 5-1 and 5-2 show two-year groups of annual wind roses at the Landfill site and Community site from 2007 through 2015, and individual wind roses for 2016 and 2017. Winds at the Landfill site are strongest when they are from the north and north-northwest; conversely, southerly winds are lighter. Community site winds are also strongest from the north-northwest; winds from all other directions are generally lighter. The wind data show that the winds at the Landfill site are highly directional, and winds at the Community sites are more variable. The landfill site is located on the top of a ridge with no visible obstructions; however, the Community site is in a hollow, and nearby trees that have grown over the years contribute to disruption of wind flow.

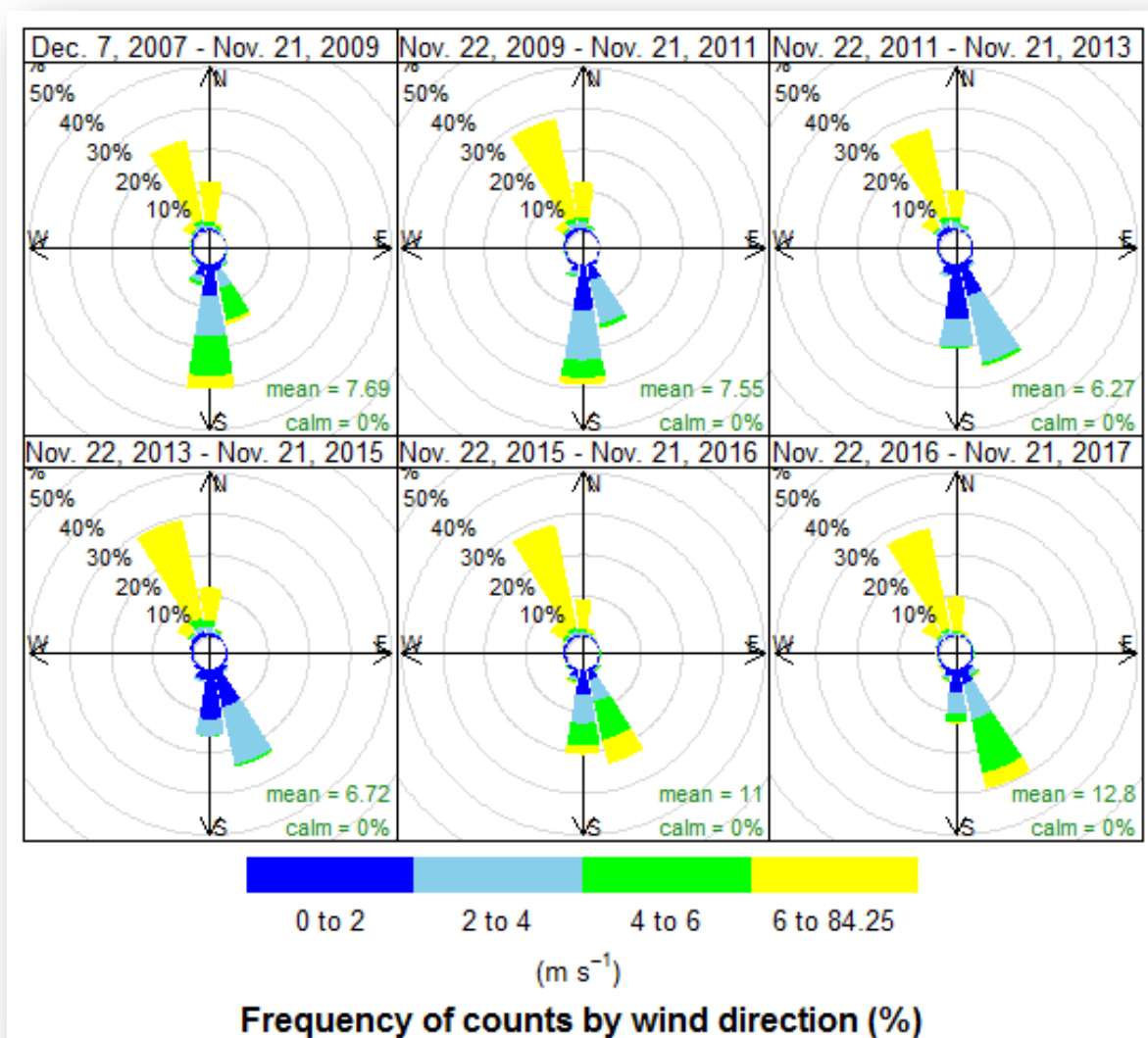


Figure 5-1. Landfill station wind roses over the ten years of monitoring data. Winds are highly directional at the Landfill site. Wind data for monitoring Years 1 through 8 are shown in two-year groups in the first four wind roses (top three and bottom left), while the data for Years 9 and 10 are displayed in an individual wind rose (bottom center and bottom right).

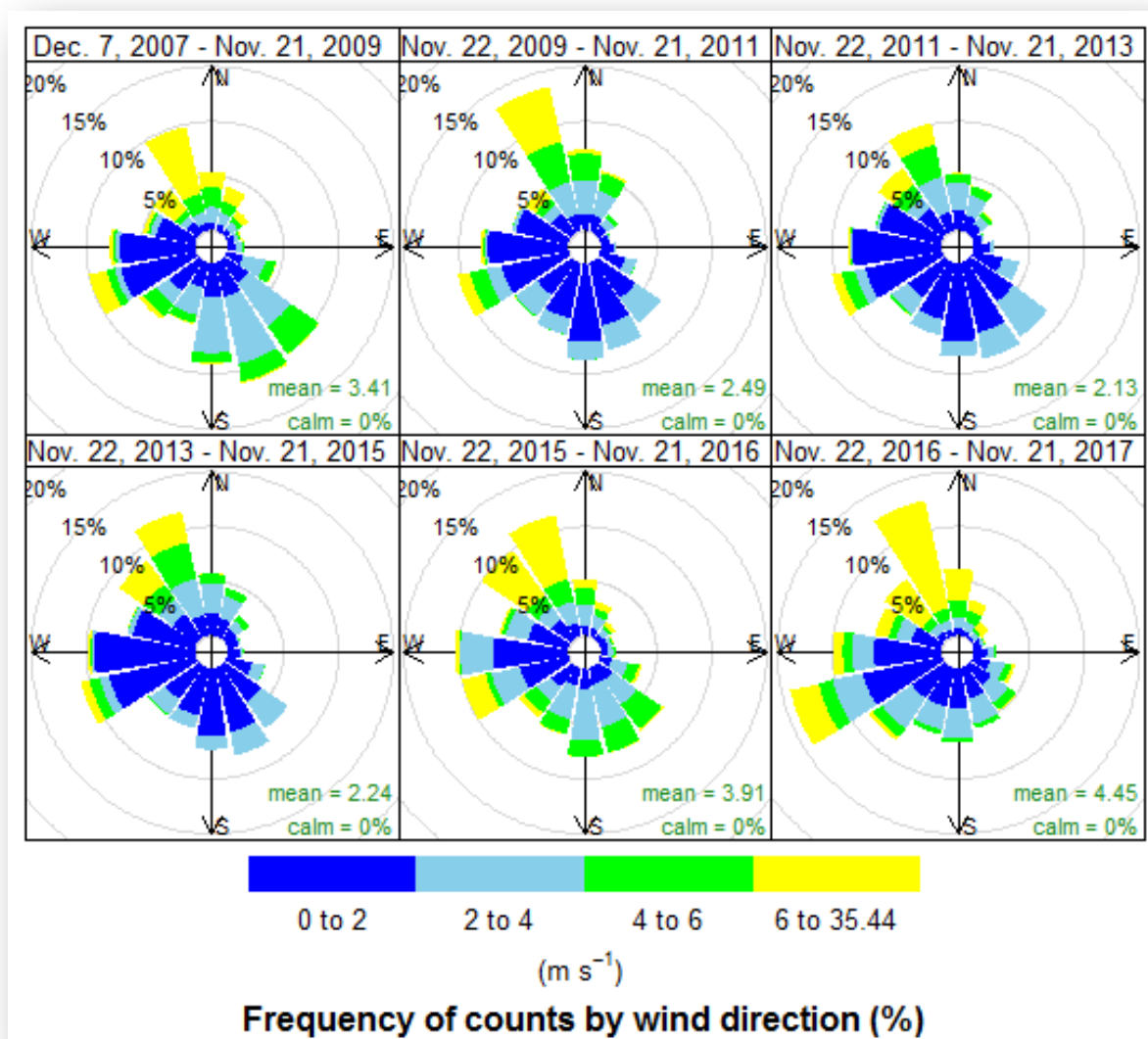


Figure 5-2. Community site wind roses over the ten years of monitoring data. Winds are more variable at the Community site than at the Landfill site. Wind data for monitoring Years 1 through 8 are shown in two-year groups in the first four wind roses (top three and bottom left), while the data for Years 9 and 10 are displayed in an individual wind rose (bottom center and bottom right).

Figure 5-3 shows a pollution rose and a pollution differential rose for BC at the Community site. A pollution rose is akin to a bar graph of concentrations associated with wind direction. As shown in Figure 5-3, the lowest BC concentrations at the Community site are associated with winds from the northwest (as shown in the top graphic). In contrast, the pollution differential rose in the bottom graphic shows that the highest BC concentrations at the Community site (when BC concentrations are higher than those at the Landfill site) are associated with winds from the south.

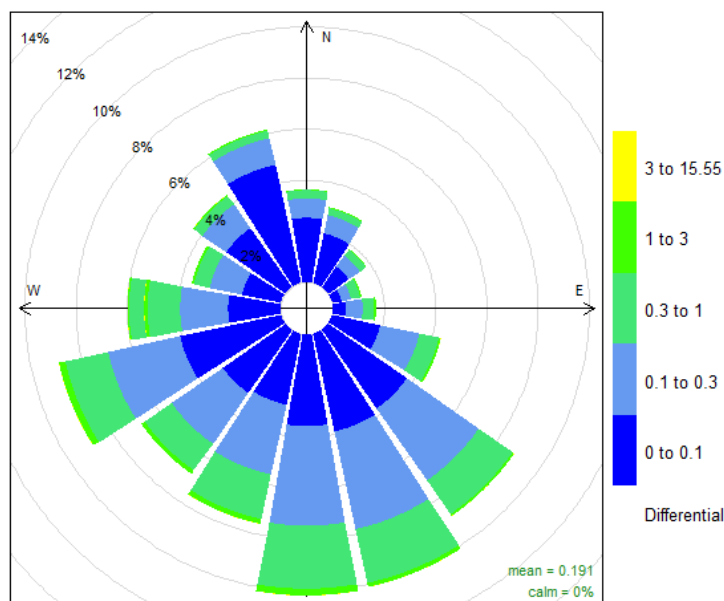
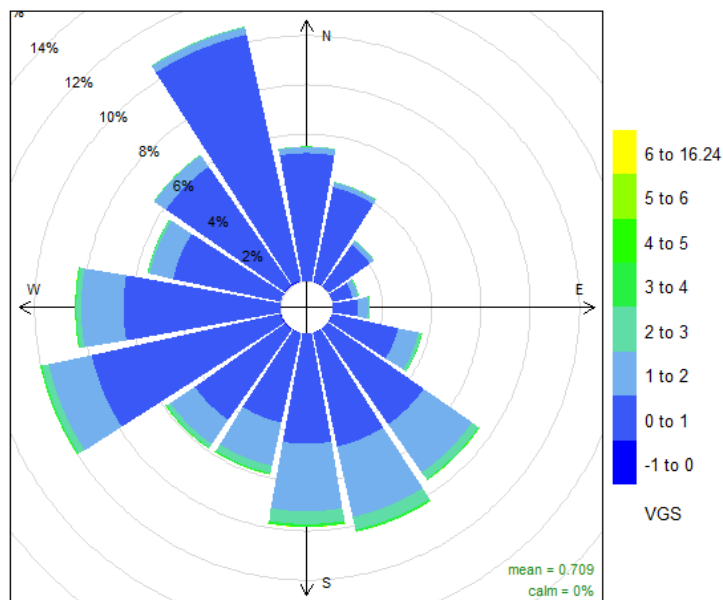


Figure 5-3. Black carbon pollution roses for the Community site showing the directions associated with highest BC concentrations (top) and the directions associated with BC concentrations that are higher than those at the Landfill site (bottom).

5.2 Wind Direction Sectors for Categorizing Data

In light of the information about directional winds influencing pollutant concentrations, data for this analysis were selected by using one wind sector to represent the landfill source and

areas to the north and a second wind sector to represent the area from which pollutants travel from the SoCAB. **Figure 5-4** shows the wind sectors representing the landfill source in black for the Landfill monitor and in green for the Community monitor. The Landfill monitor's wind sector (greater than or equal to 303 degrees and less than or equal to 360 degrees from true north) is broader than the Community monitor's (greater than or equal to 325 degrees and less than or equal to 355 degrees from true north). Hourly pollution data corresponding to hourly wind direction data that fall within the boundaries of these sectors are used to compute the pollution metrics for working and non-working days (or hours). The analysis is based only on direction, not on matching times between records at the two sites. The underlying premise is that long-term averages calculated in this manner more accurately represent true average landfill-derived contributions than do those calculated from matched hourly records.

Figure 5-5 shows the wind sector representing the SoCAB source for both the Landfill and Community monitors (greater than or equal to 150 degrees and less than or equal to 210 degrees from true north).



Figure 5-4. Aerial image of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill and the surrounding area, showing the wind direction sectors representing the landfill source used to select data for analysis from the Landfill monitor (in black) and the Community monitor (in green).

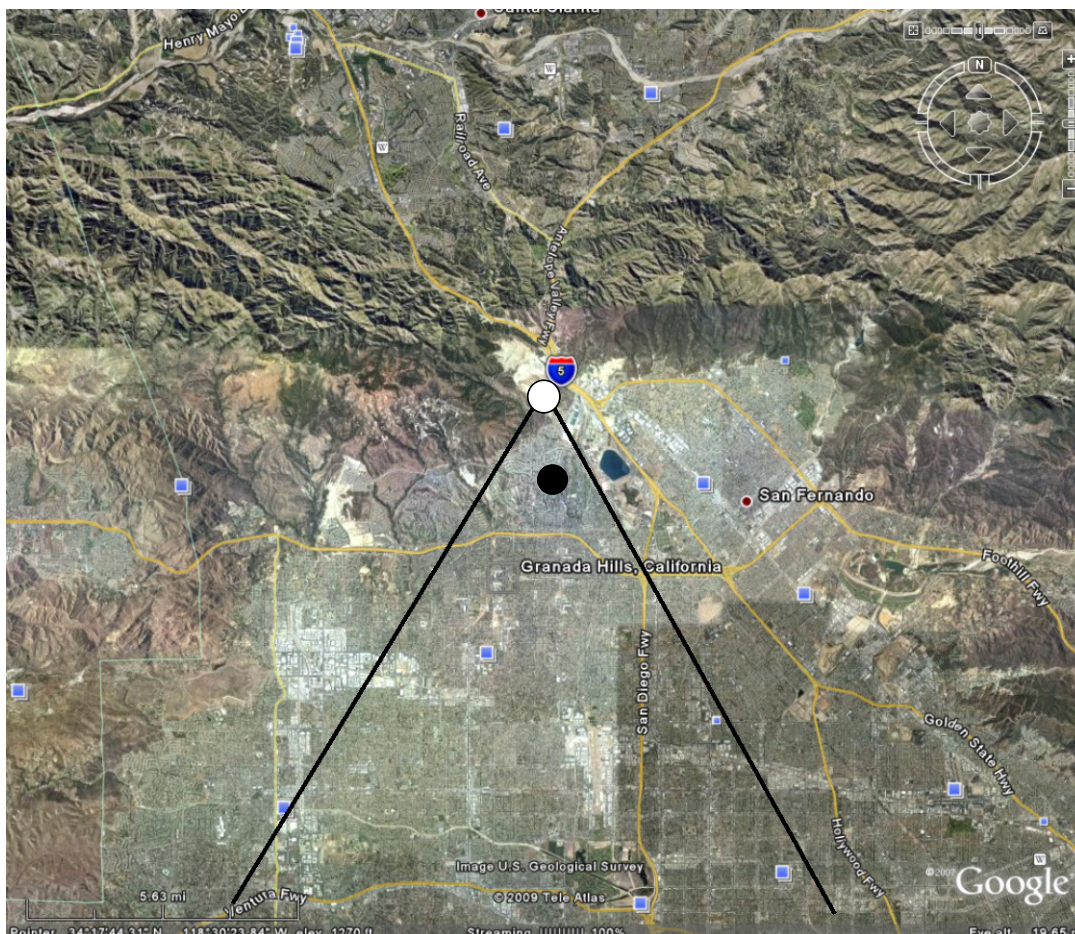


Figure 5-5. Aerial image of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill and the northern portion of the SoCAB, showing the wind direction sector representing the SoCAB source used to select data for analysis to compare with the landfill wind direction sectors depicted in Figure 5-4. The white dot represents the Landfill monitor, and the black dot represents the Community monitor.

5.3 Working and Non-Working Days and Hours for Categorizing Data

After the hourly data have been initially binned by the wind direction sectors described above, hourly PM_{10} and BC concentrations are categorized into the landfill's working and non-working days, and working hours (defined as beginning at 0600 PST and ending at 1700 PST) and non-working hours within those days. Working days at the landfill are defined as Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays. Non-working days are considered Sundays and federal holidays, including New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Additional non-Sunday holidays when the landfill is closed, but operating, would also be incorrectly binned and thus slightly skew the resulting estimates for that category. Saturdays are categorized "mixed use" at the landfill; thus, they do not fit easily into either category. The non-Sunday holidays and Saturdays are excluded from the analysis.

5.4 PM₁₀ Concentrations

Figures 5-7 through 5-12 summarize the ten-year and Year 10 (2017) hourly average PM₁₀ concentrations at the Landfill and Community sites for the northerly and southerly wind sectors for working and non-working days and for working and non-working hours within those days in notched box-whisker plots.

A notched box-whisker plot shows the entire distribution of concentrations for each year. In box-whisker plots, each box shows the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentiles. The boxes are notched (narrowed) at the median and return to full width at the 95% lower and upper confidence interval values. These plots indicate that we are 95% confident that the median falls within the notch. **Figure 5-6** provides a visual key for interpreting a notched box-whisker plot. While notched box-whisker plots depict several statistical results, they often are difficult to interpret. As such, Figures 5-11 through 5-14 illustrate median PM₁₀ concentrations and 95% confidence intervals for working and non-working days and for working and non-working hours for each wind sector. **Figure 5-15** depicts the hourly average PM₁₀ concentrations at the Burbank and Los Angeles regional monitoring sites for working and non-working days and for working and non-working hours within those days in notched box-whisker plots.

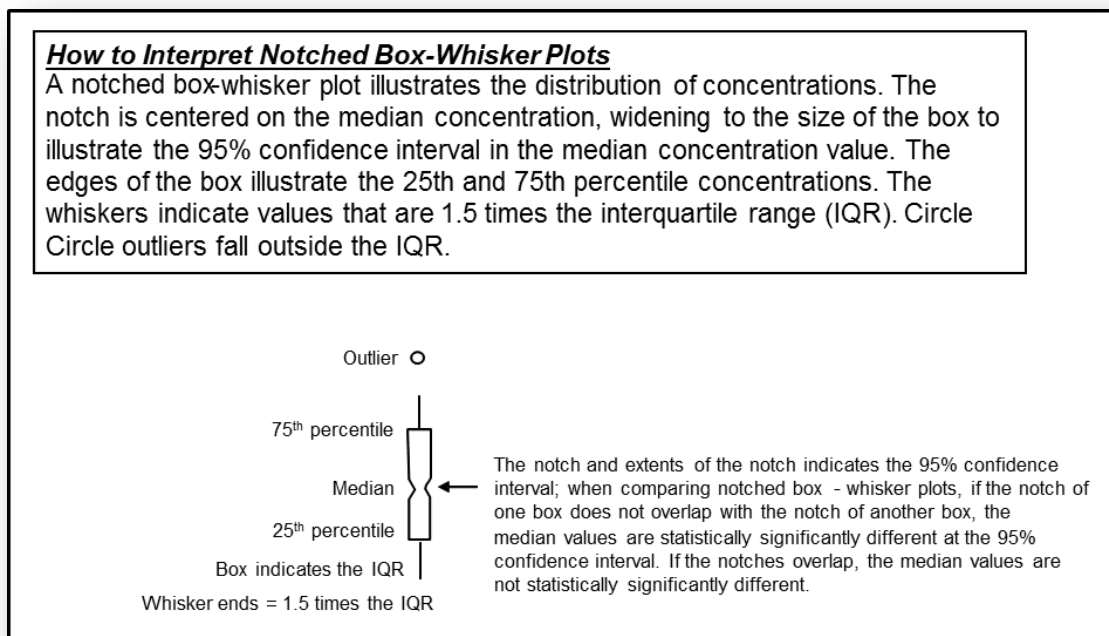


Figure 5-6. Instructions for interpreting notched box-whisker plots.

The following general conclusions are based on the results depicted in the following Figures (5-7 through 5-12). Note that these conclusions are nearly identical to those reached in the Ninth Annual Report (delivered in April 2017), as are the proportions cited in the following bullets:

- During the highest activity levels (working hours on working days):
 - When the wind is from the SoCAB, the Landfill and Community monitors measure similar concentrations of PM_{10} . In Year 10, when the wind is from the SoCAB, the Landfill monitor measures higher concentrations of PM_{10} than the Community monitor.
 - When the wind is from the SoCAB, the median concentration of PM_{10} at the Community site is approximately three times higher than when the wind is from the landfill. In Year 10, the same pattern is present; however, the difference in median concentration of PM_{10} at the Community site is nearly double than when wind is from the landfill.
 - When wind is from the landfill, the median PM_{10} concentration at the Community site is one-third of that measured at the landfill itself, suggesting that although the landfill-derived PM_{10} concentrations are significant; they remain mostly localized to the landfill. This is true when investigating PM_{10} concentrations over the entire ten year period and Year 10 only.
 - On working days the median concentration of PM_{10} at the Community site is slightly higher than on non-working days when the wind is from the landfill and SoCAB (over the entire ten year period and Year 10 only). This pattern is similar to median PM_{10} concentrations at the regional sites (Burbank and Los Angeles) for working and non-working days/hours, suggesting an influence of regional day-of-week and working hours concentration patterns on the Community site.
- During non-working hours on working days:
 - When the wind is from the SoCAB, the Community monitor measures higher PM_{10} concentrations than when wind is from the landfill. This is true when investigating PM_{10} concentrations over the entire ten year period and Year 10 only.
 - When the wind is from the landfill over the course of the ten year monitoring period, PM_{10} concentrations are lower at both monitoring sites than when the wind is from the SoCAB, and the Community monitor is characterized by lower concentrations than the Landfill monitor, illustrating a localized landfill contribution during times of low activity (nighttime) at the Landfill site.
 - In Year 10, when the wind is from the landfill, PM_{10} concentrations at the landfill monitoring site are similar to when the wind is from the SoCAB, suggesting an increase in landfill activity (as discussed in previous sections of this report). Nevertheless, PM_{10} concentrations measured at the Community monitor remain lower than the Landfill monitor whether wind is from the landfill or SoCAB.
- During the lowest activity levels:
 - Median ambient concentrations of PM_{10} are lower on non-working days versus working days, but the extent of the decrease is influenced by wind direction. At the Landfill site, median ambient PM_{10} concentrations in daytime (working hours) showed a greater proportional decrease on non-working days when wind direction was from the landfill than on non-working days when wind came from

the SoCAB, reflecting the larger regional PM_{10} influence of the SoCAB on non-working days.

- At the Community site, median ambient PM_{10} concentrations in daytime (working hours) showed a lesser proportional decrease on non-working days versus working days and wind direction was less of a factor. Furthermore, lower PM_{10} concentrations during non-working days versus working days at the Community coincide with work day/non-work day PM_{10} concentrations patterns at the regional sites (Burbank and Los Angeles).

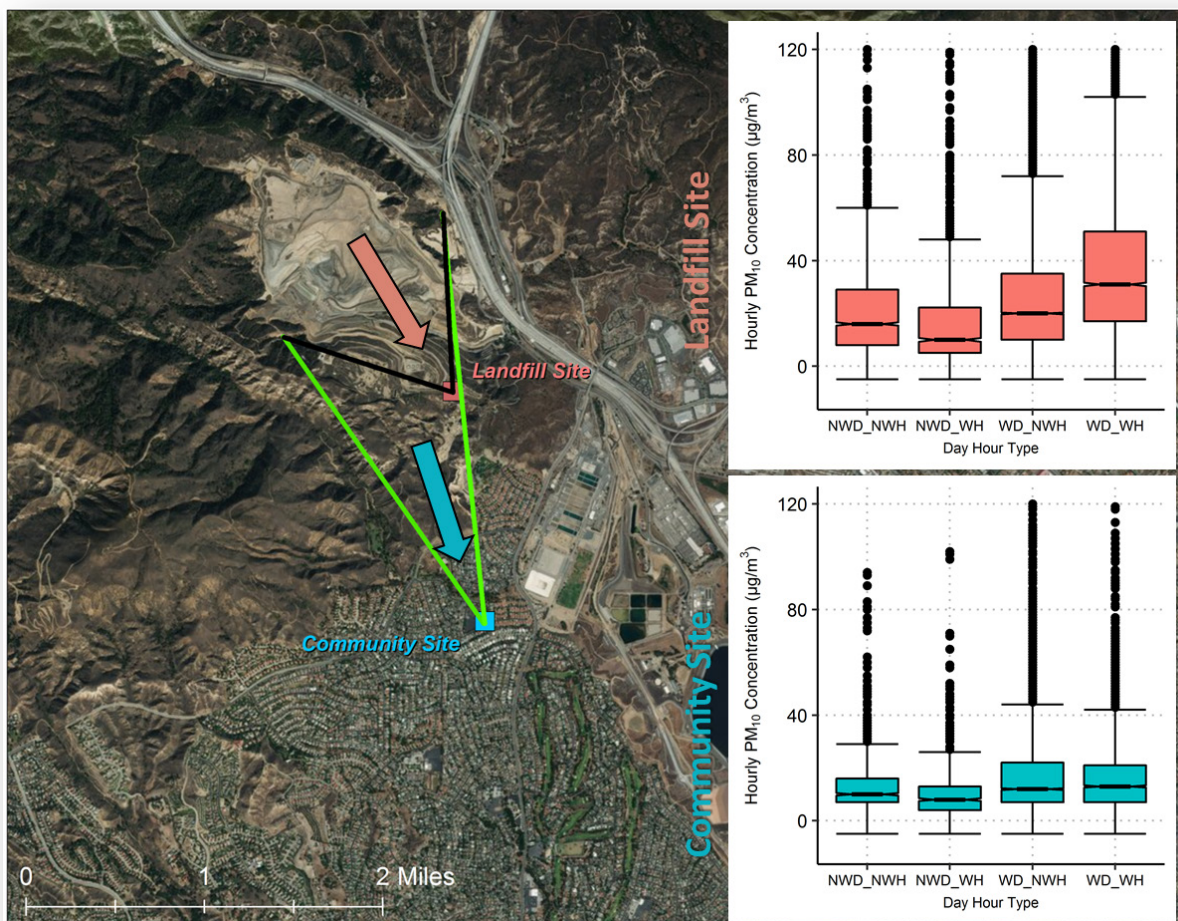


Figure 5-7. Notched box whisker plots of ten-year hourly PM_{10} concentrations for northerly ("From Landfill") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. Outliers over $120 \mu g/m^3$ are not displayed.

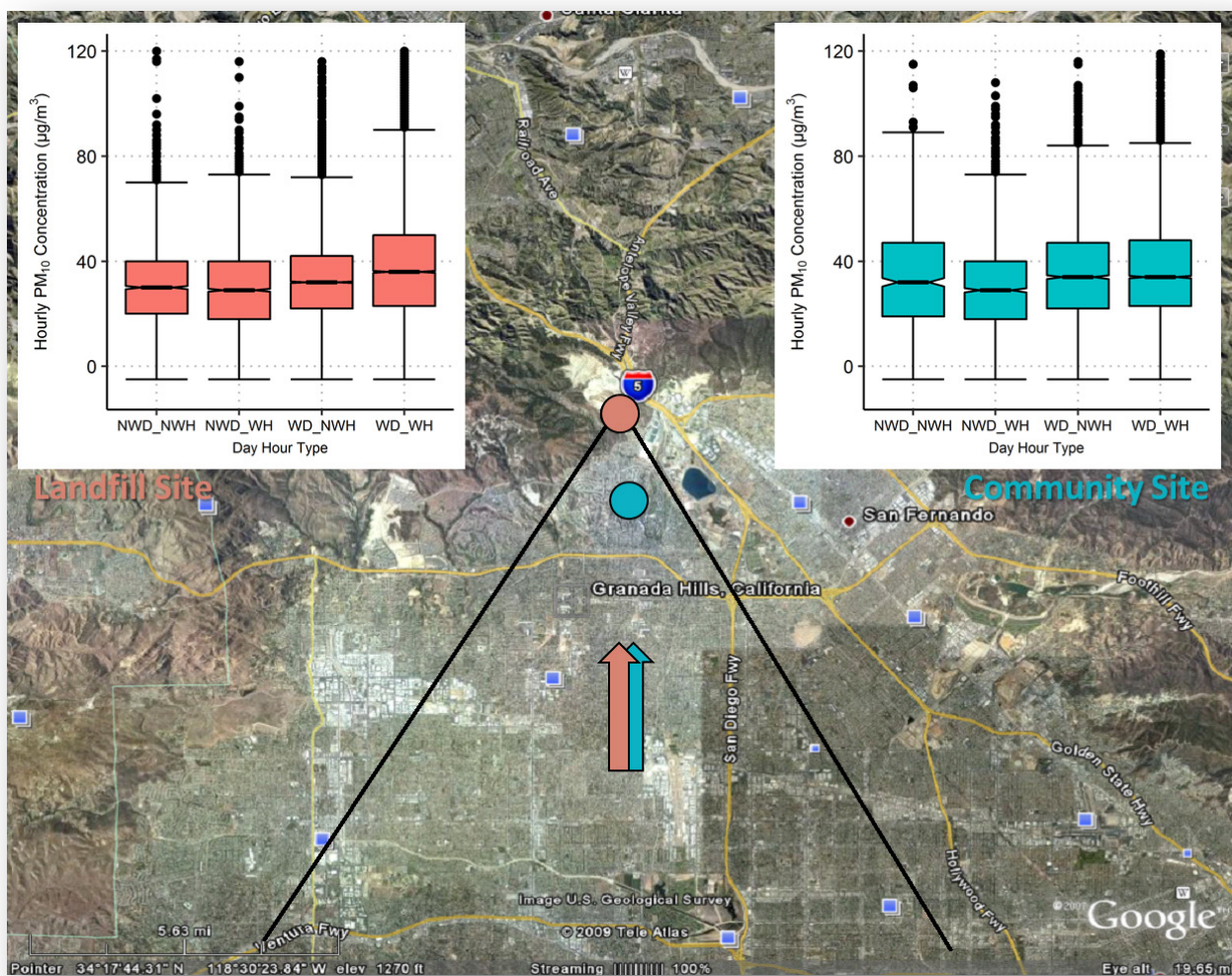


Figure 5-8. Notched box whisker plots of ten-year hourly PM₁₀ concentrations for southerly (“From SoCAB”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. Outliers over 120 µg/m³ are not displayed.

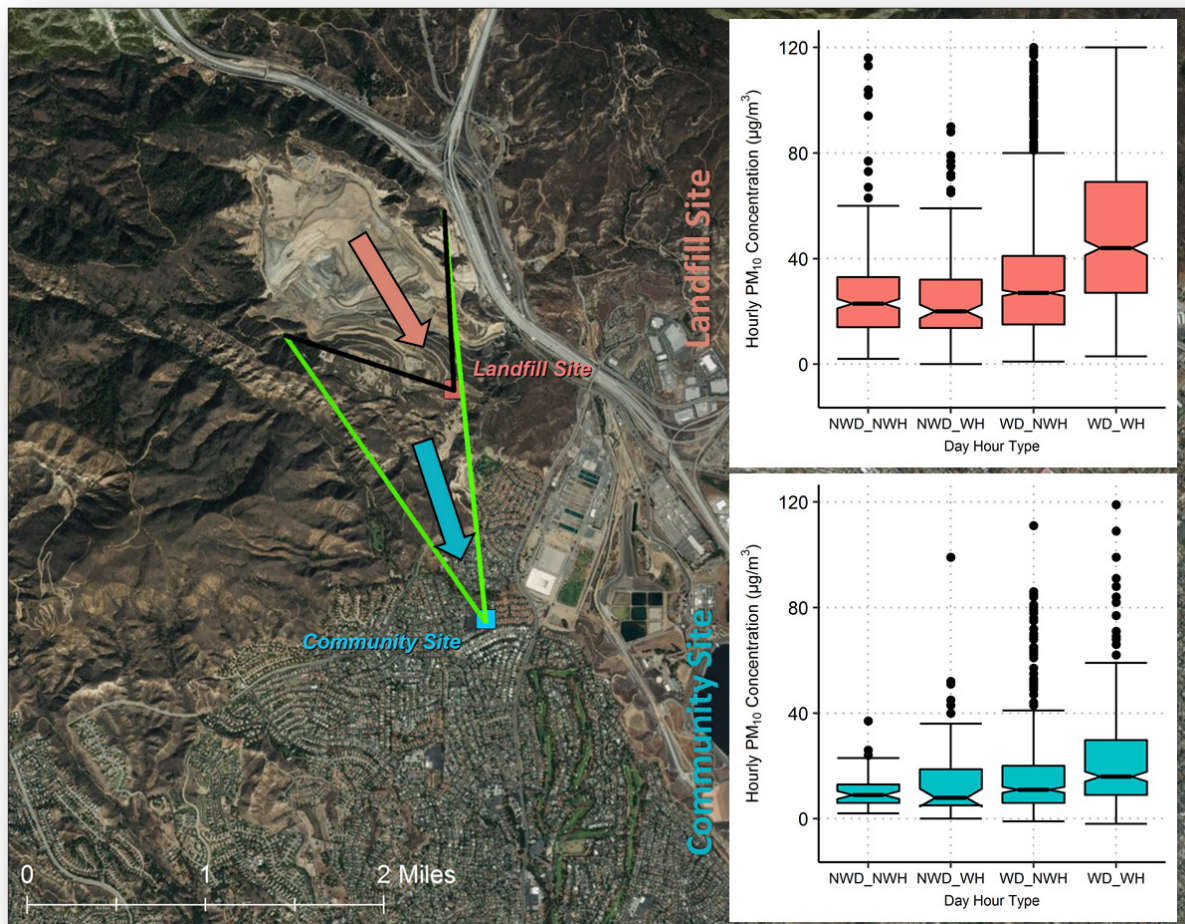


Figure 5-9. Notched box whisker plots of Year 10 (2017) hourly PM₁₀ concentrations for northerly (“From Landfill”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. Outliers over 120 µg/m³ are not displayed.

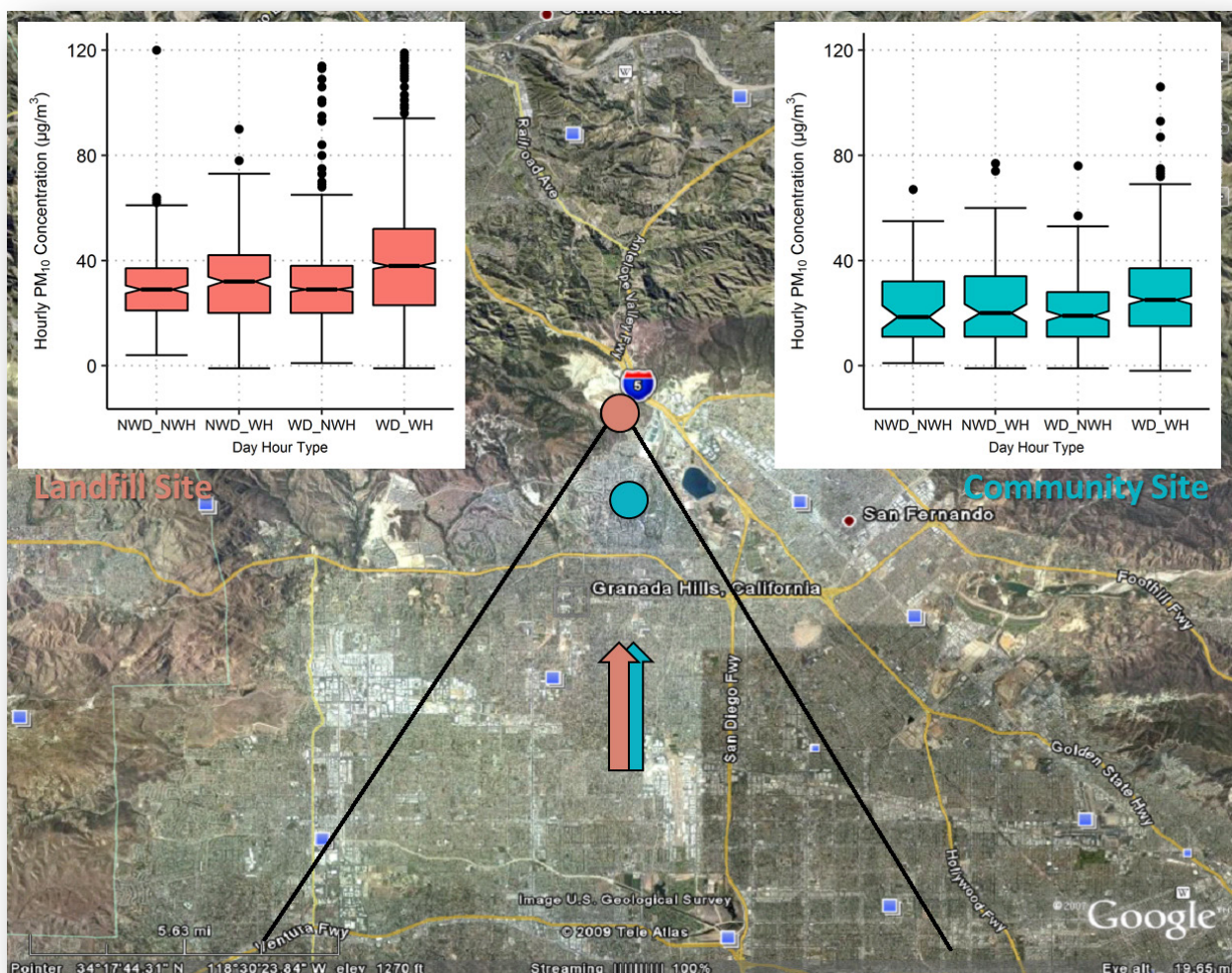


Figure 5-10. Notched box whisker plots of Year 10 (2017) hourly PM₁₀ concentrations for Southerly ("From SoCAB") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. Outliers over 120 µg/m³ are not displayed.

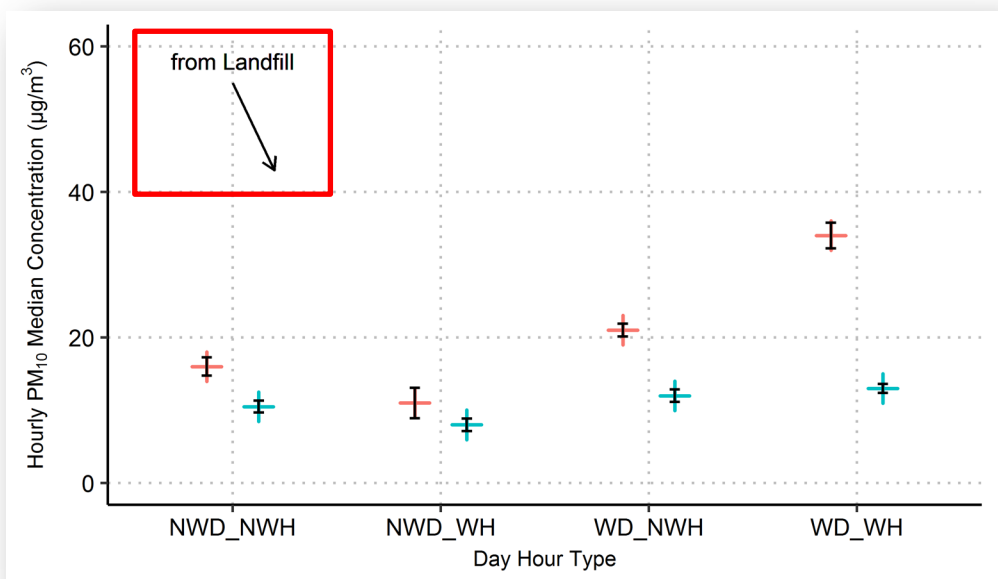


Figure 5-11. Ten-year hourly PM₁₀ median concentrations for northerly (“From Landfill”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. 95% confidence intervals are shown in black.

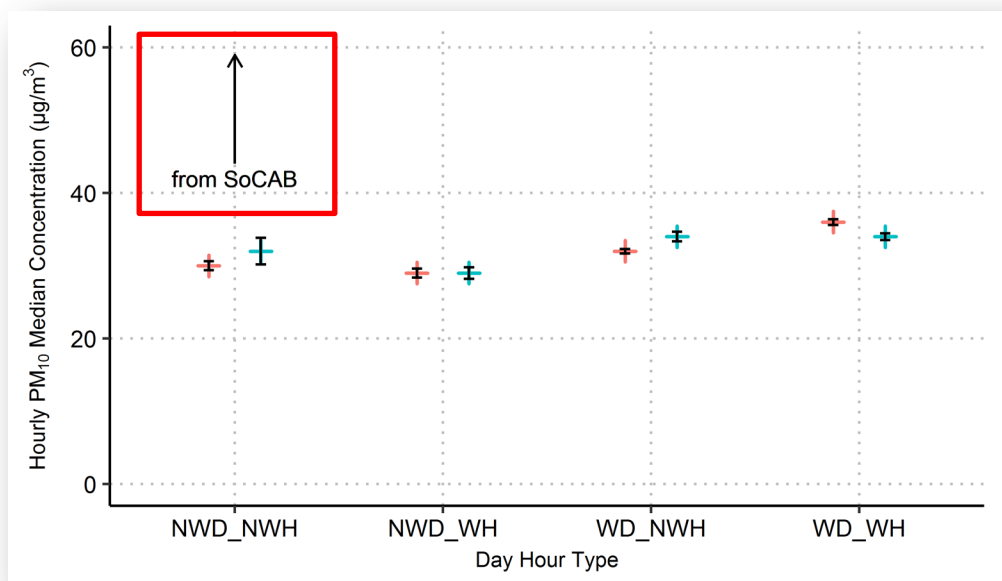


Figure 5-12. Ten-year hourly PM₁₀ median concentrations for northerly (“From SoCAB”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. 95% confidence intervals are shown in black.

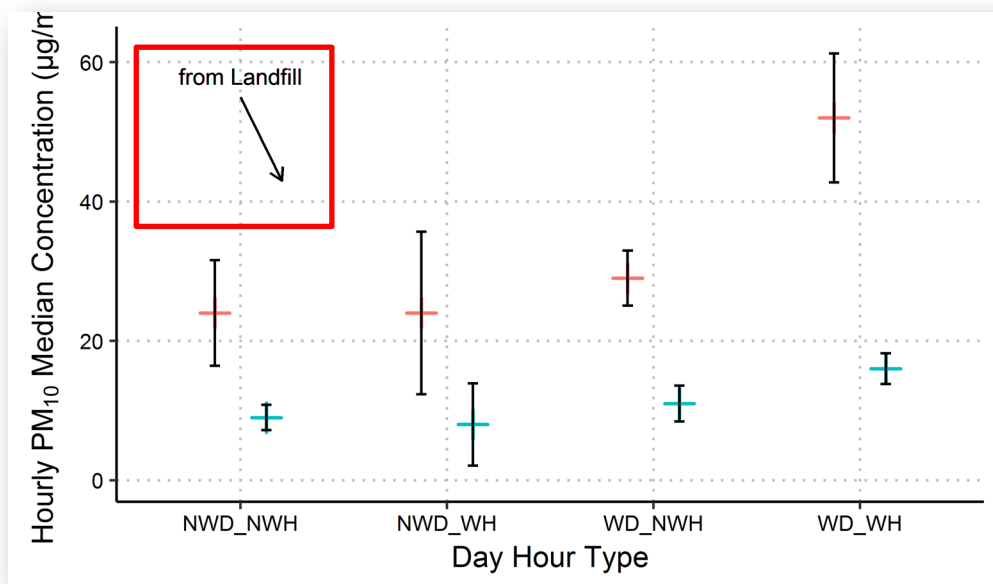


Figure 5-13. Year 10 (2017) hourly PM₁₀ median concentrations for northerly ("From Landfill") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. 95% confidence intervals are shown in black.

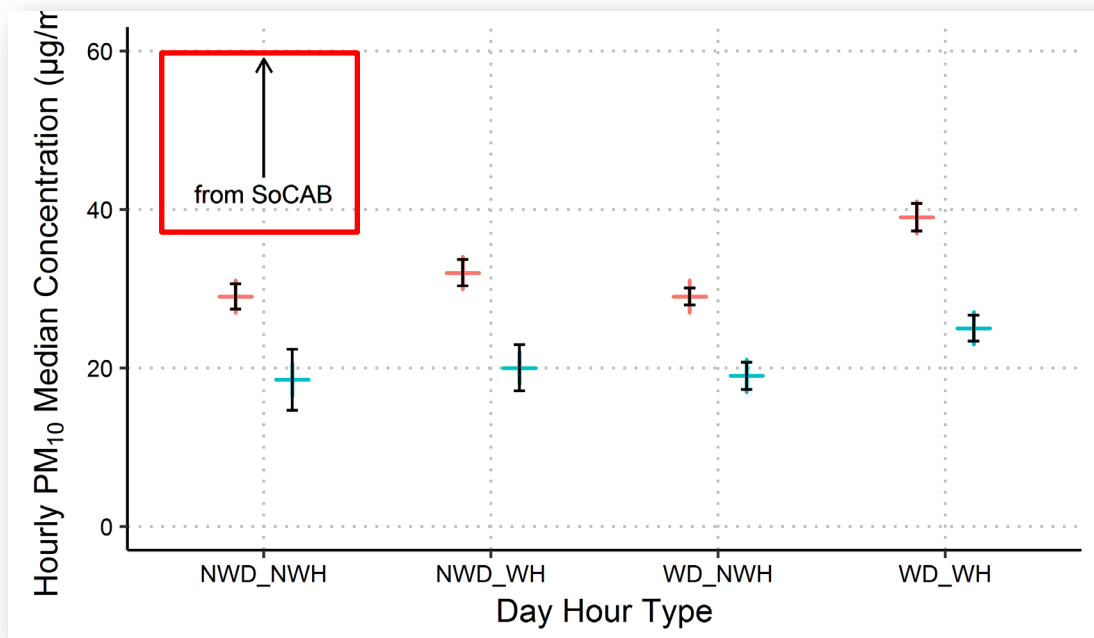


Figure 5-14. Year 10 (2017) hourly PM₁₀ median concentrations for northerly ("From SoCAB") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. 95% confidence intervals are shown in black.

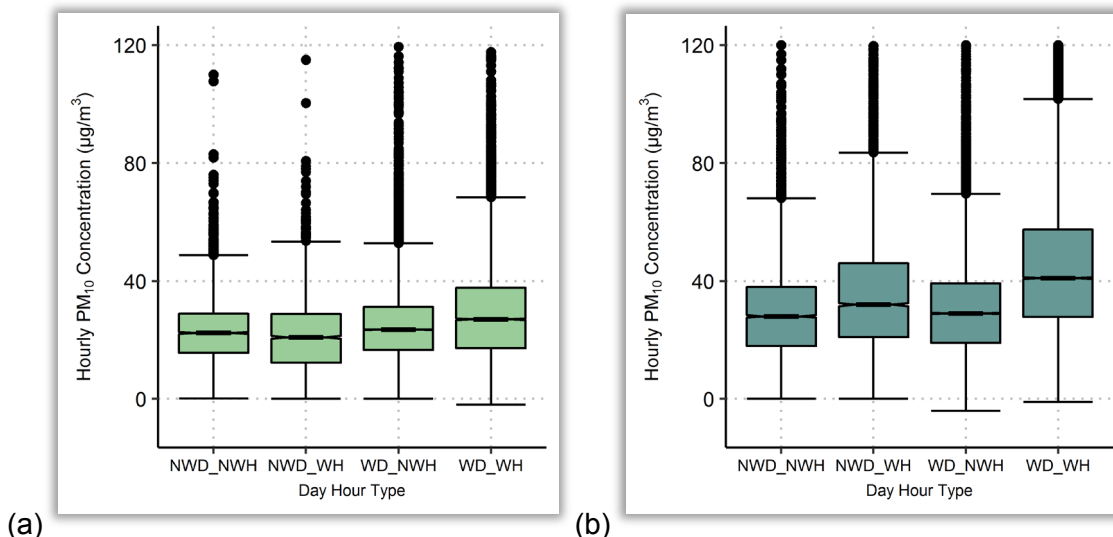


Figure 5-15. Hourly PM₁₀ median concentrations for (a) Burbank (2008-2014) and (b) Los Angeles (2008-2017) for working (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working (WH) and non-working hours (NWH).

5.5 BC Concentrations

Figures 5-16 through 5-23 summarize the ten-year and Year 10 (2017) hourly average BC concentrations for the northerly and southerly wind sectors during working and non-working days and during working and non-working hours within those days in a notched box-whisker plot. Similar to the PM₁₀ concentration section above, Figures 5-20 through 5-23 illustrate median BC concentrations and 95% confidence intervals for working and non-working days and for working and non-working hours for each wind sector. The following general conclusions are based on the statistical values presented in Figures 5-16 through 5-23:

- During the highest activity levels (working hours on working days):
 - The median concentration of BC measured at both the Landfill and Community monitors are significantly higher when the winds are from the SoCAB, than from the landfill. This is true over the ten year monitoring period and Year 10.
 - Over the ten year monitoring period, when the wind is from the SoCAB, the Community monitor measures higher levels of BC concentrations than the Landfill monitor. However in Year 10, the Community monitor measures slightly lower levels of BC concentrations than the Landfill monitor.
 - When the wind is from the SoCAB, the Community monitor measures more than three times the median concentration of BC as when the wind is from the landfill (for both the ten year monitoring period and Year 10 alone).
 - When wind is from the landfill, the Community BC levels are about one-half of the BC levels measured at the landfill itself. In Year 10, the difference in Community BC levels and BC levels measured at the landfill are not quite as large.
- During the lowest activity levels (non-working days):

- Median ambient concentrations of BC are lower on non-working days than on working days in all categories, but the extent of the decrease is influenced by wind direction. The proportional decrease in concentrations on non-working days was larger for BC than for PM_{10} . Compared to working days, BC concentrations on non-working days decreased by a factor of 2 (Community site) to 4 (Landfill site) when winds were from the landfill, and decreased by about a factor of roughly 2 (both sites) when winds were from the SoCAB.
- On working days, diesel-powered vehicles (trucks and earth-moving equipment) operating at the landfill appear to increase the ambient concentrations of DPM, as determined by the BC measurements from the Landfill monitor. However, the large metropolitan area of the SoCAB remains the dominant source of DPM. Furthermore, increased BC measurements at the Community monitor on working days versus non-working days (regardless of wind direction) coincides with known metropolitan area DPM source activity patterns.

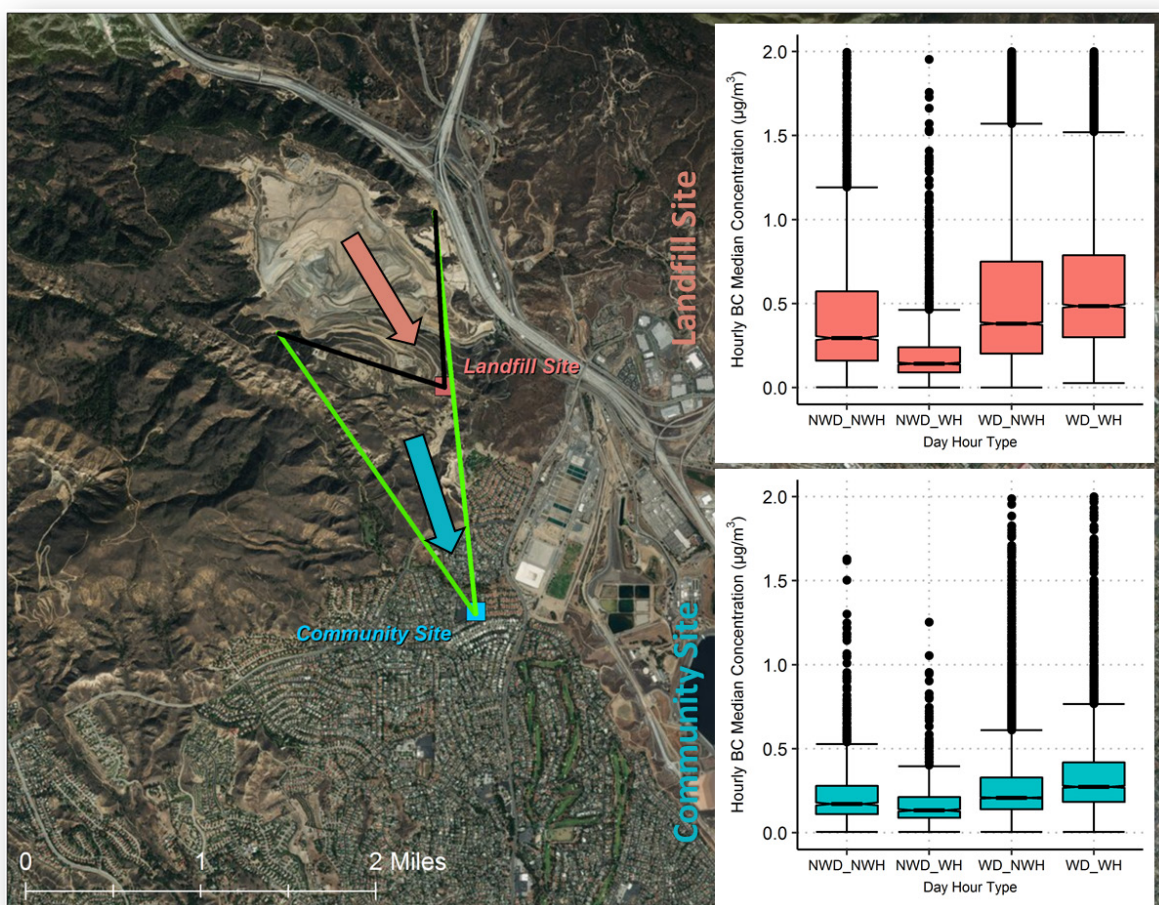


Figure 5-16. Notched box whisker plots of ten-year hourly average BC concentrations for northerly (“From Landfill”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. Outliers over $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are not displayed.

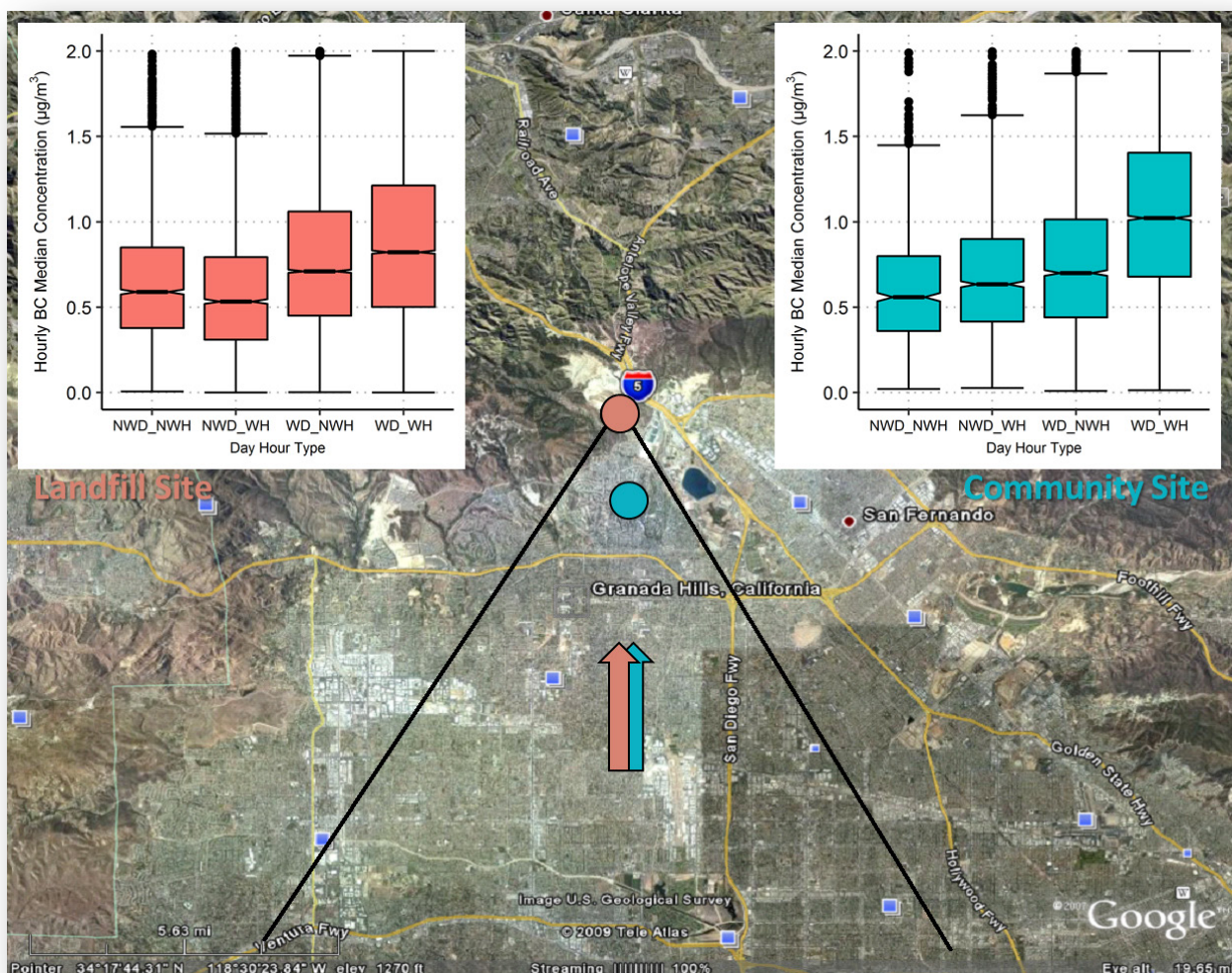


Figure 5-17. Notched box whisker plots of ten-year hourly average BC concentrations for Southerly ("From SoCAB") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. Outliers over $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are not displayed.

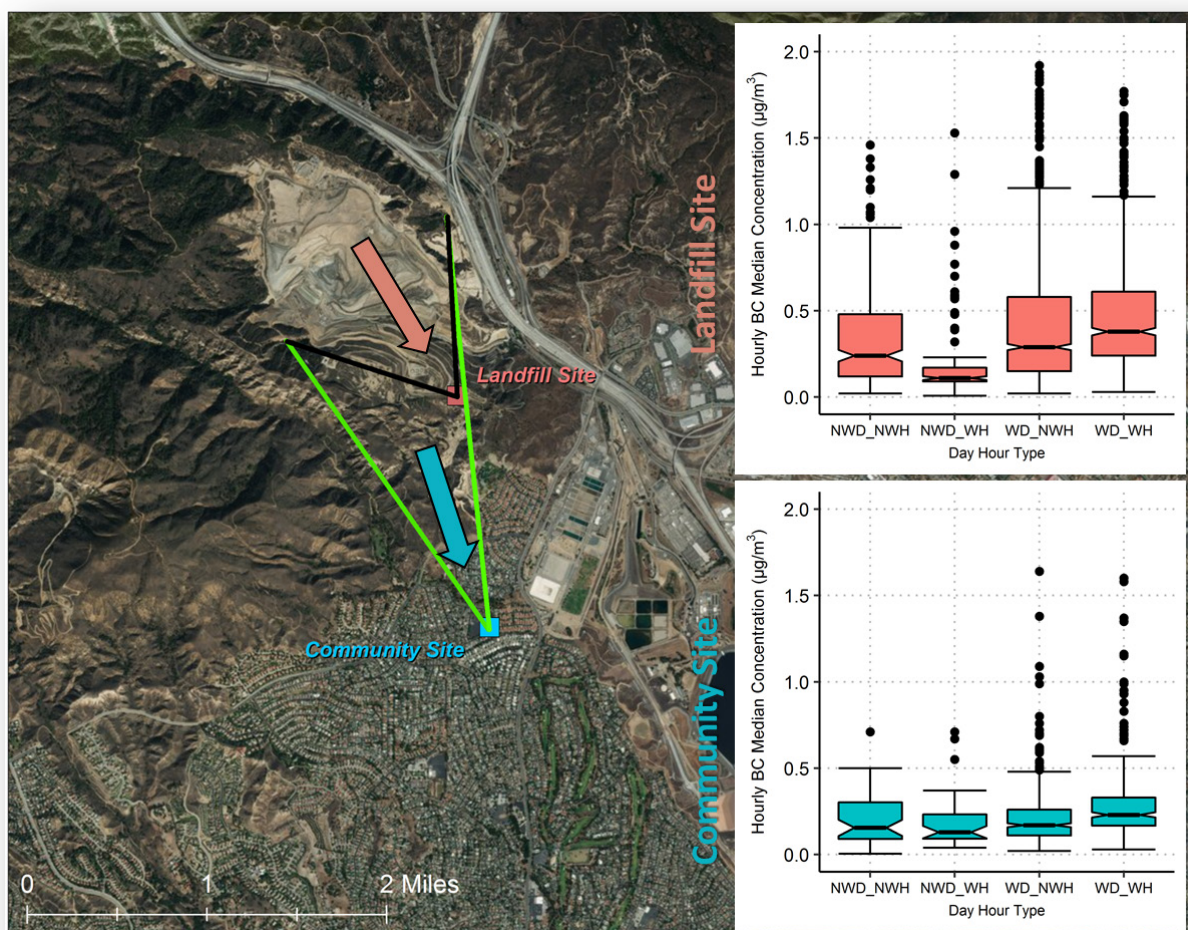


Figure 5-18. Notched box whisker plots of Year 10 (2017) hourly average BC concentrations for northerly (“From Landfill”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. Outliers over $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are not displayed.

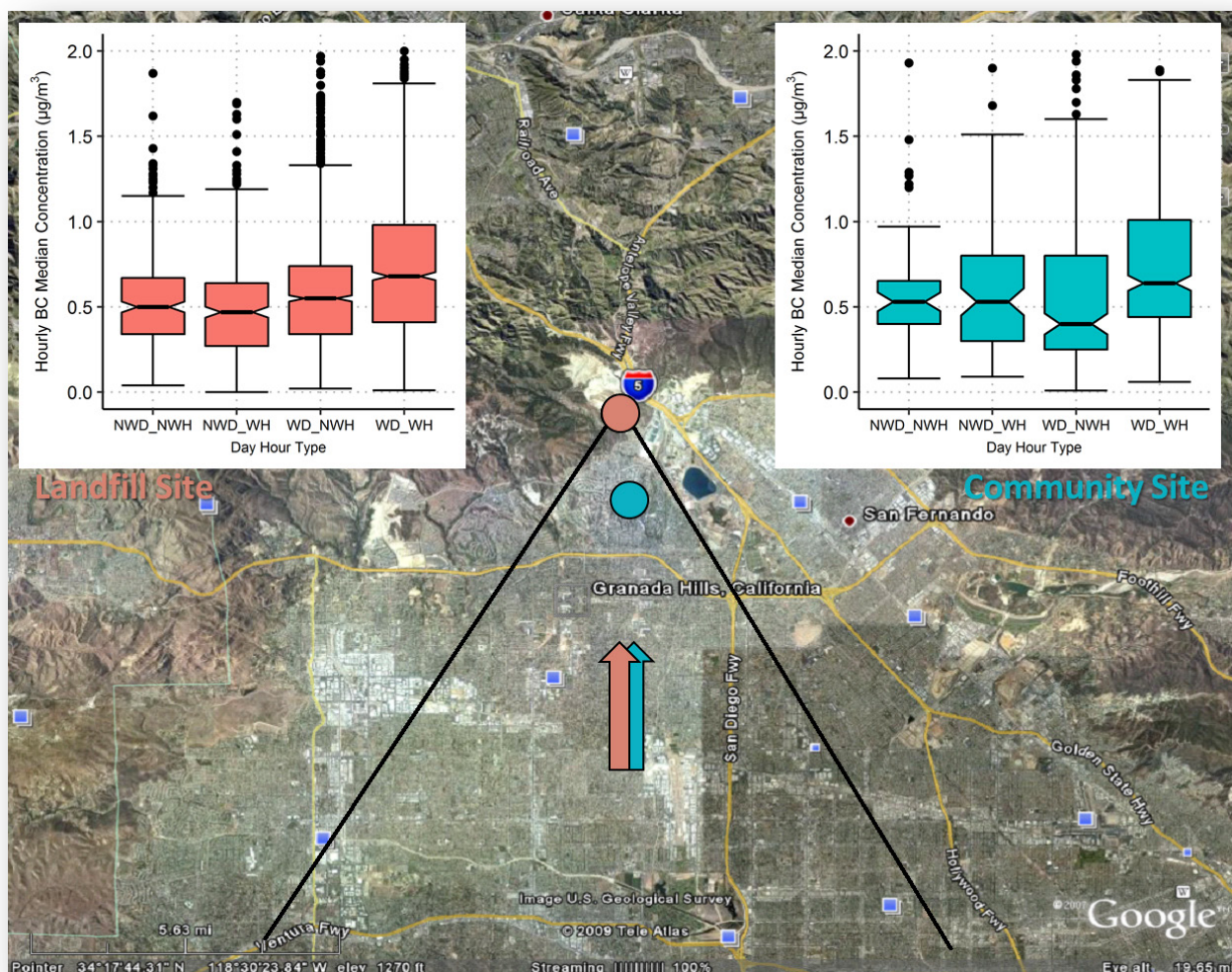


Figure 5-19. Notched box whisker plots of Year 10 (2017) hourly average BC concentrations for Southerly ("From SoCAB") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. Outliers over $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are not displayed.

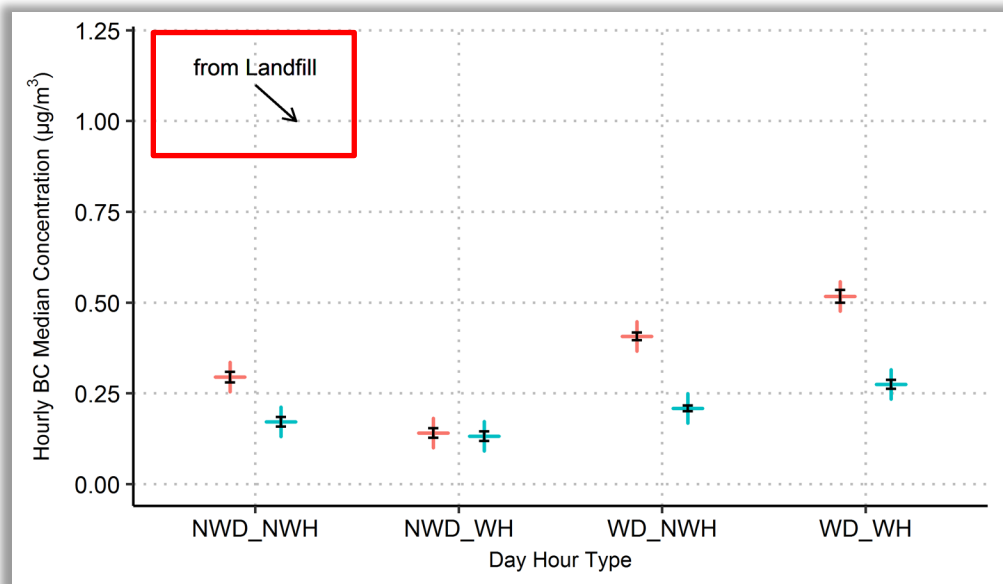


Figure 5-20. Ten-year hourly median BC concentrations for northerly (“From Landfill”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. 95% confidence intervals are shown in black.

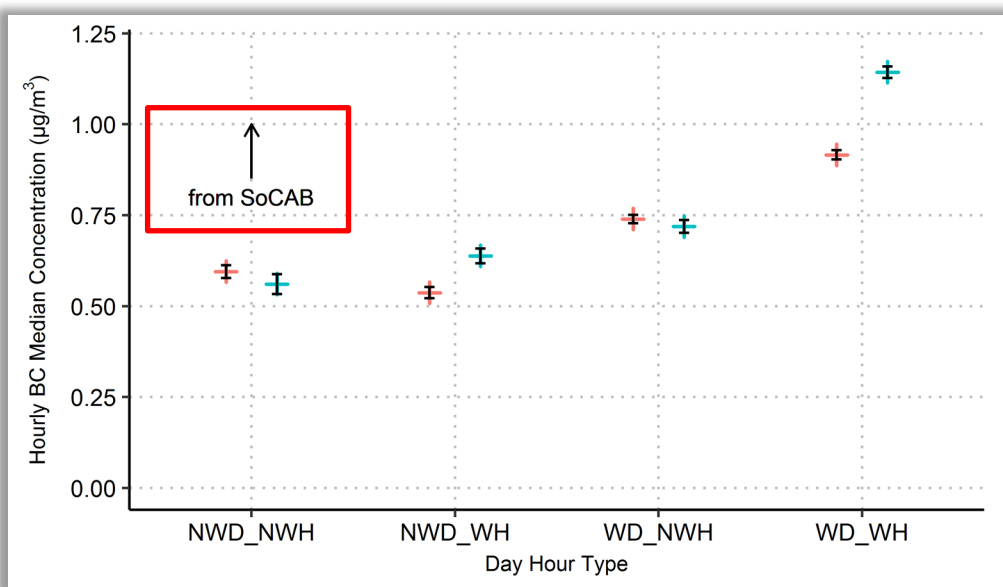


Figure 5-21. Ten-year hourly median BC concentrations for northerly (“From SoCAB”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. 95% confidence intervals are shown in black.

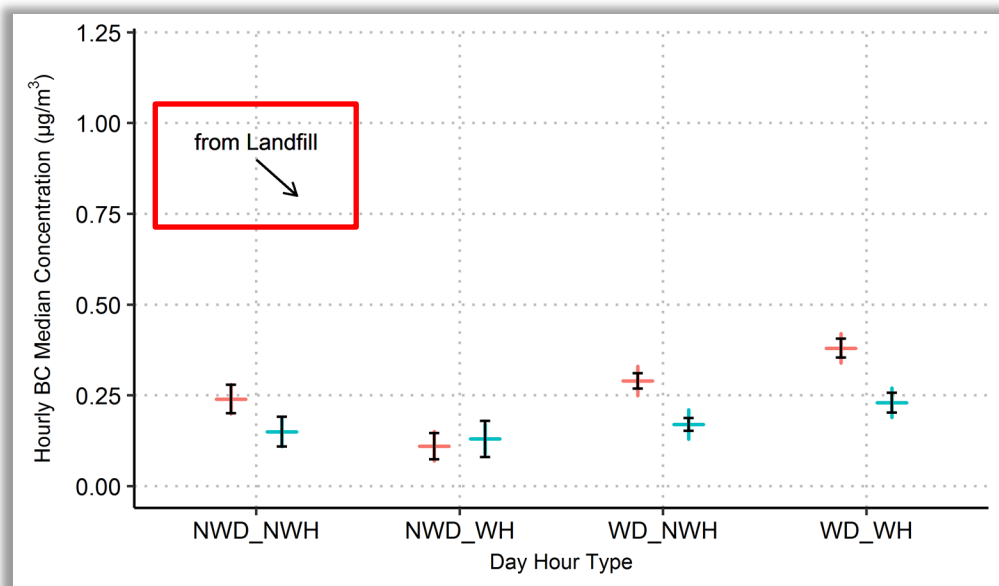


Figure 5-22. Year 10 (2017) hourly median BC concentrations for northerly (“From Landfill”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. 95% confidence intervals are shown in black.

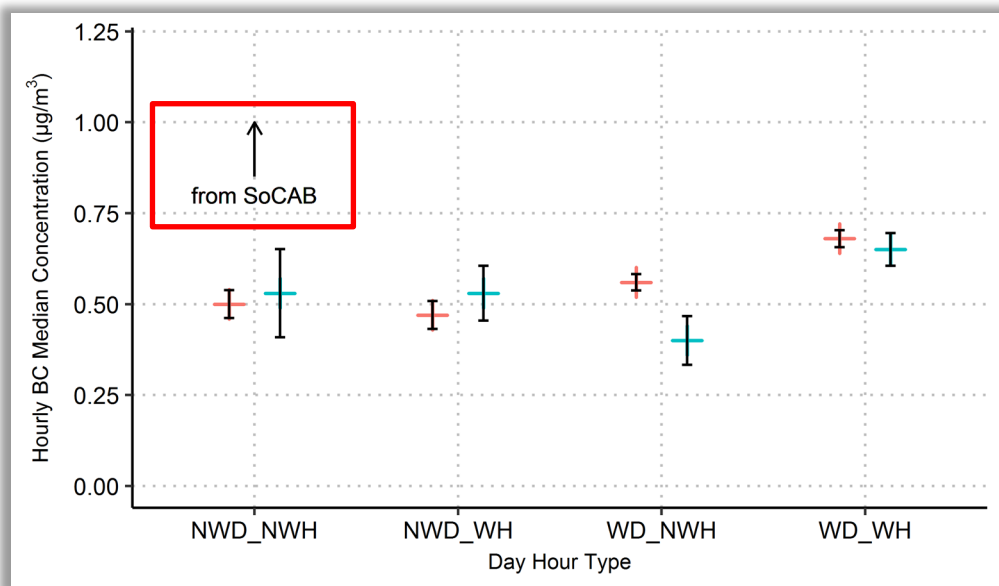


Figure 5-23. Year 10 (2017) hourly median BC concentrations for northerly (“From SoCAB”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH) within those days for the Landfill (red) and Community (blue) monitor sites. 95% confidence intervals are shown in black.

6. Quantitative Estimates of Landfill Impacts on Ambient Concentrations of PM₁₀ and BC

Quantitative estimates of the impact of landfill operations on neighborhood-scale ambient air quality are required by the original Conditions of Approval (C.10.a) and the nearly identical County Condition 81. Specifically, the Conditions require determination of “whether air quality near the Landfill is consistent with the supporting environmental documentation for the City Project (i.e., the City’s Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report or ‘FSEIR’).” The FSEIR reported the emissions estimates of pollutants likely to result from landfill operations, modeled by the Industrial Source Complex Short Term (ISCST3) regulatory model. Beginning with baseline year data (November 22, 2001–November 21, 2002) and continuing through 2008, no attempt was made to specifically address this requirement, probably because there is no way to *directly* calculate an appropriate metric. The primary reason is that no pollutant monitoring data were gathered immediately upwind of the landfill to enable accurate estimates of the regional concentrations north of the landfill (and thus unaffected by landfill contributions). While the SCAQMD operates a BAM-1020 monitor at the Santa Clarita station, it is configured for PM_{2.5} sampling. These PM_{2.5} data are not directly comparable to the PM₁₀ data provided by the BAM-1020 instruments currently deployed at the Landfill and Community monitoring sites. The Santa Clarita station does employ FRM measurements of PM₁₀ (integrated 24-hr samples on filters) on a one-in-six day schedule. While 24-hr averaged data from the Landfill PM₁₀ monitor could be compared with the 24-hr integrated data from the FRM samples every sixth day, the low frequency of sampling supports only minimal statistical power for calculating upwind (background) PM₁₀ concentrations. Additionally, the location of the Santa Clarita station relative to the landfill and nearby freeways further complicates the potential for direct application of that data for calculating landfill contributions of PM₁₀, and wind direction often changes during the 24-hour period, meaning the 24-hour averages from Santa Clarita likely confuse any apportionment by wind direction.

In Year 9 (2016) the data collected at the Landfill North site provided the opportunity for a more direct measure of contributions of PM₁₀ and BC from landfill operations. The hourly PM₁₀ and BC concentration data from the Landfill and Landfill North sites when the measured winds at the Landfill site were from the landfill or from the SoCAB were compared by subtracting the Landfill North site values from the Landfill site values to obtain the differences for each wind direction (i.e., from the landfill or from the SoCAB). A similar analysis was conducted for the Landfill and Community sites to determine whether there was any evidence of landfill contribution to the PM₁₀ and BC concentrations at the Community site. The hourly PM₁₀ and BC concentration data from the Landfill and Community sites when the measured winds at the Community site were from the landfill or from the SoCAB were compared by subtracting the Landfill site values from the Community site values to obtain the differences by wind direction (i.e., from the landfill or from the SoCAB). Results from the Year 9 difference analysis can be found in Appendix B, but the key takeaway is that the directly measured contribution is more than two times higher than the estimated contribution resulting from the previous data analysis

method (which began in the Second Annual Report in 2009¹⁵). The previous estimation method is difficult to clearly describe and resulted in a lower contribution estimate of the impact of landfill operations on neighborhood-scale ambient air quality than the direct measurement method did; therefore, this report uses the same approach as the direct measurement method by comparing the difference between the Landfill and Community sites under the two wind sectors (i.e., from the SoCAB and from the landfill).

The following general conclusions are based on the PM₁₀ difference values presented in **Figures 6-1 through 6-4**:

- The greatest difference in PM₁₀ concentrations between the Landfill and Community sites was observed during periods of highest activity levels (i.e., working hours on working days). Over the ten-year monitoring period, the median PM₁₀ difference was 21 µg/m³ (mean difference of 36 µg/m³) lower at the Community site when the winds were from the landfill. In Year 10, the median PM₁₀ difference was 36 µg/m³ (mean difference of 70 µg/m³) lower at the Community site when the winds were from the landfill, indicating an increase in landfill activities in 2017, as discussed earlier.
- When wind was from the landfill, PM₁₀ levels at the Community site were lower than those at the Landfill site for all working categories. Additionally, PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the Community site were lower in each working category when compared to regional PM₁₀ measurements (as shown in Figure 5-15). A landfill contribution to PM₁₀ concentrations at the Community site was not evident under these wind conditions.
- When the wind was from the SoCAB, the PM₁₀ values at the Community site were equal to or higher than the values at the landfill site in all categories except for the highest activity level, indicating a regional contribution of PM₁₀ from the SoCAB to the Community site. On days in the highest activity level category, the regional contribution of PM₁₀ combined with local landfill contributions to increase PM₁₀ concentrations at the Landfill site. In Year 10, PM₁₀ levels at the Community site were lower than those at the Landfill site when wind was from SoCAB for all working categories, indicating the combination of increased landfill activity and regional PM₁₀ contribution.

The following general conclusions are based on the BC difference values presented in **Figures 6-5 through 6-8**:

- During the highest activity levels (working hours on working days), the greatest BC differences were observed. Over the ten-year monitoring period, the median BC difference was 0.242 µg/m³ (mean differences of 0.363 µg/m³) lower at the Community site when the winds were from the landfill. For all other working categories, BC concentrations were lower at the Community site when winds were from the landfill, suggesting that a landfill contribution to BC levels at the Community site was not evident (as evident for PM₁₀).
- BC concentrations were higher at the Community site than at the Landfill site when the wind was from the SoCAB in all working hour categories, but they were slightly lower

¹⁵ Vaughn D.L. and Roberts P.T. (2009) Second annual report of ambient air quality monitoring at Sunshine Canyon Landfill and Van Gogh Elementary School. Prepared for the Planning Department, City of Los Angeles, CA, by Sonoma Technology, Inc., Petaluma, CA, STI-907032-3671-AR, August.

during non-working hour categories. This suggests increased regional BC concentrations contributing to BC levels at the Community site.

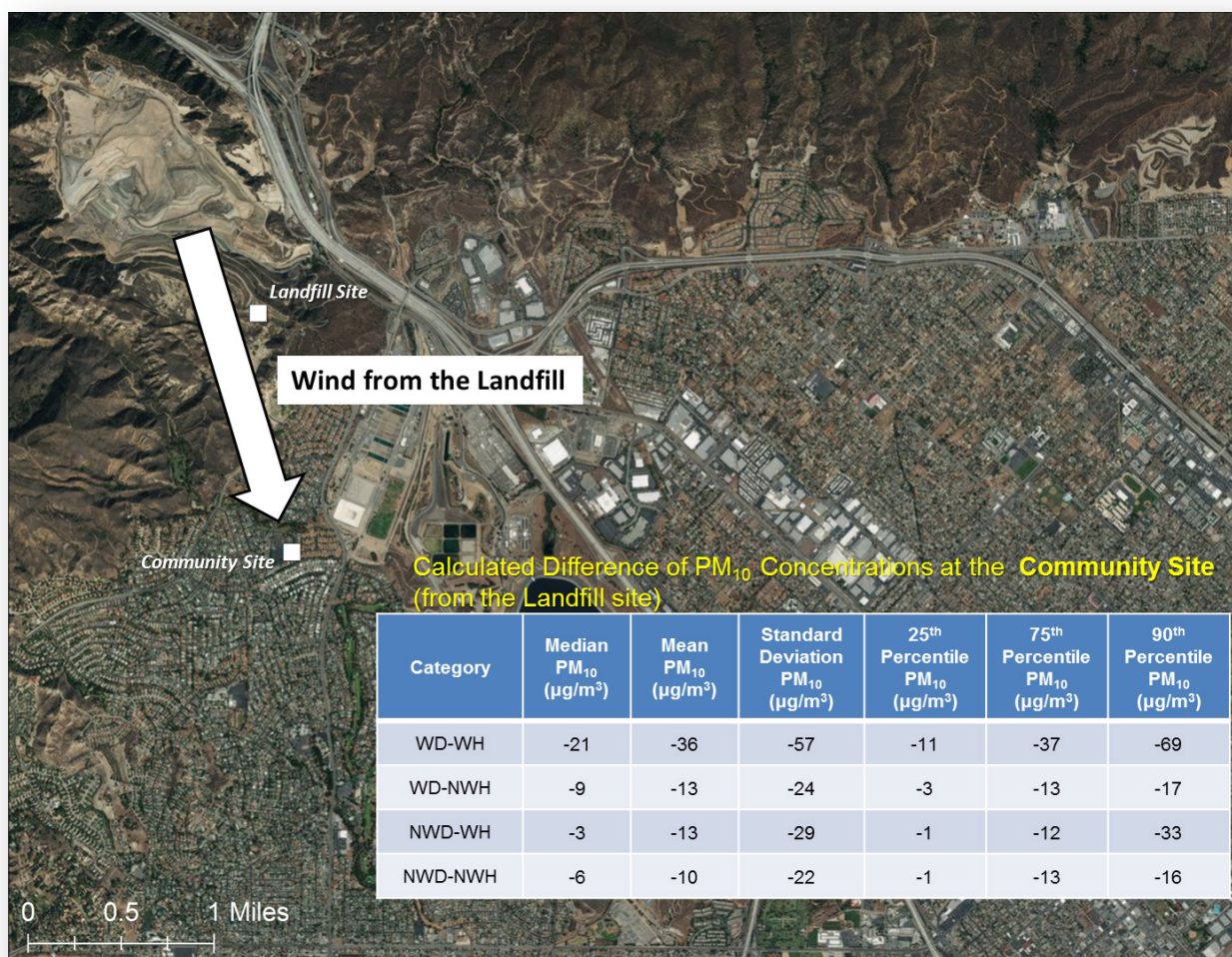


Figure 6-1. Median, mean, and standard deviation of PM₁₀ concentration differences at the Community site versus the Landfill site for northerly ("From Landfill") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH). Negative values represent lower PM₁₀ concentrations at the Community site (based on the ten-year monitoring period dataset).

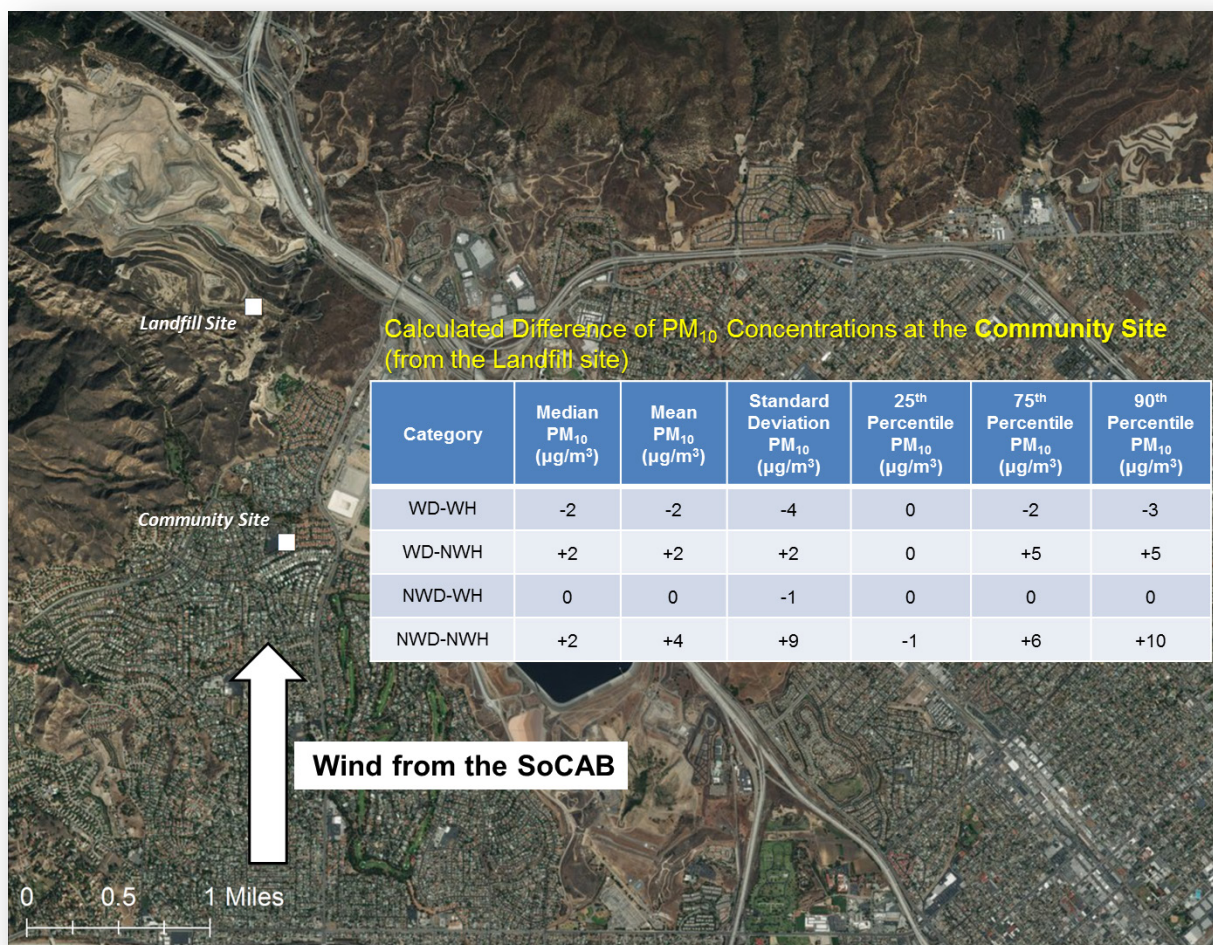


Figure 6-2. Median, mean, and standard deviation of PM₁₀ concentration differences at the Community site versus the Landfill site for southerly ("From SoCAB") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH). Negative values represent lower PM₁₀ concentrations and positive values represent higher PM₁₀ concentrations at the Community site (based on the ten-year monitoring period dataset).

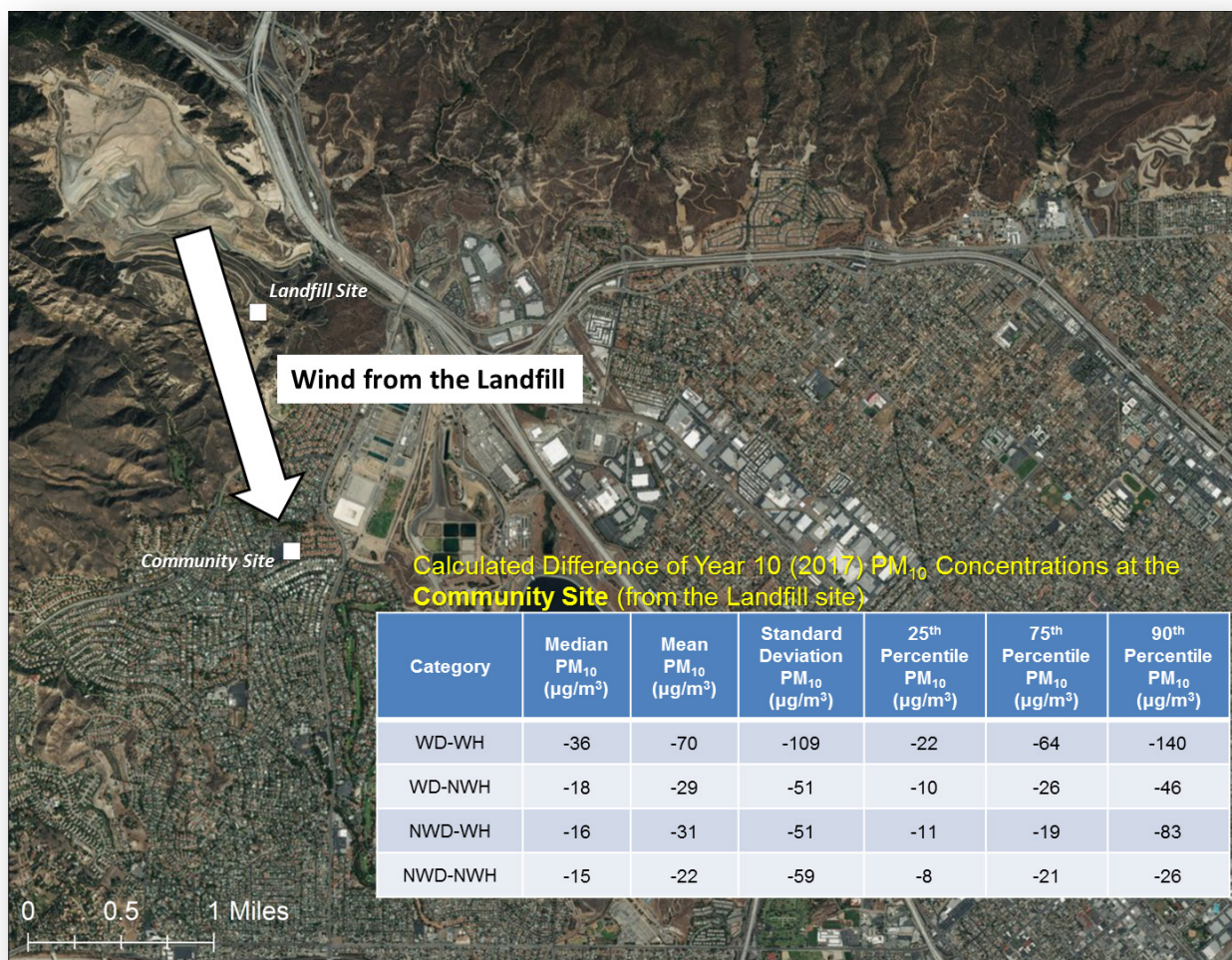


Figure 6-3. Median, mean, and standard deviation of PM₁₀ concentration differences at the Community site versus the Landfill site for northerly ("From Landfill") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH). Negative values represent lower PM₁₀ concentrations at the Community site (based on Year 10 [2017] only).

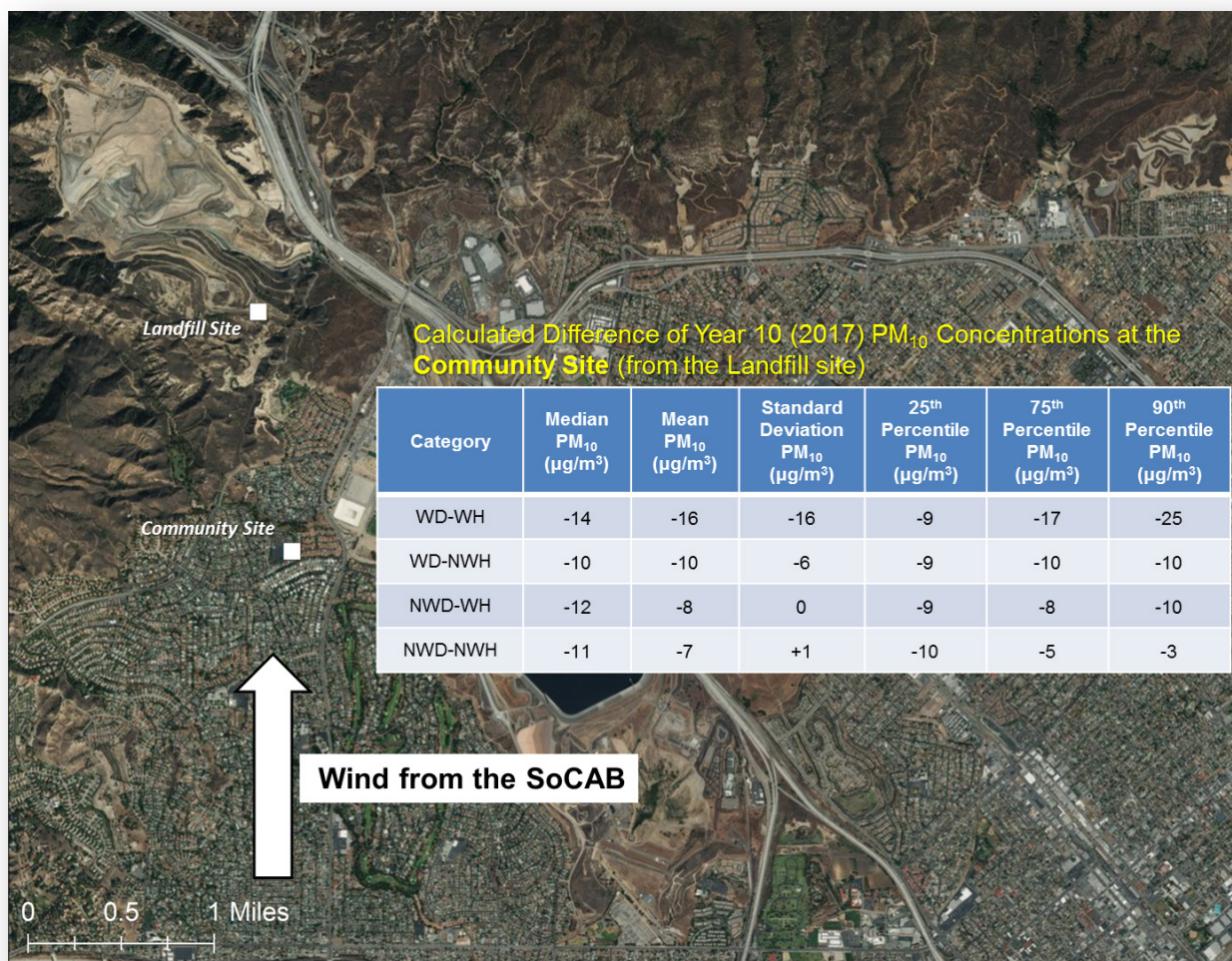


Figure 6-4. Median, mean, and standard deviation of PM₁₀ concentration differences at the Community site versus the Landfill site for southerly ("From SoCAB") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH). Negative values represent lower PM₁₀ concentrations at the Community site (based on Year 10 [2017] only).

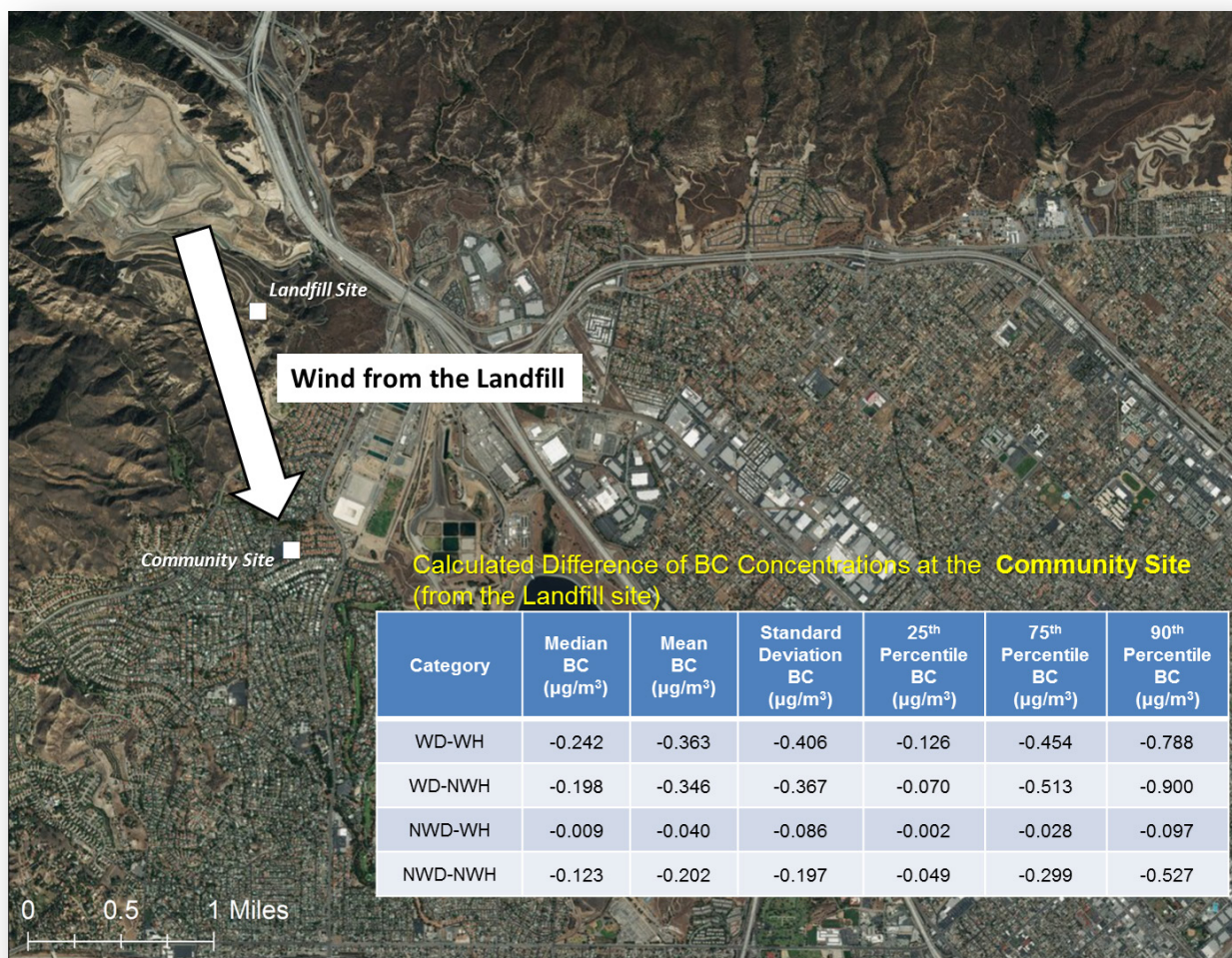


Figure 6-5. Median, mean, and standard deviation of BC concentration differences at the Community site versus the Landfill site for northerly (“From Landfill”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH). Negative values represent lower BC concentrations at the Community site (based on the ten-year monitoring period dataset).

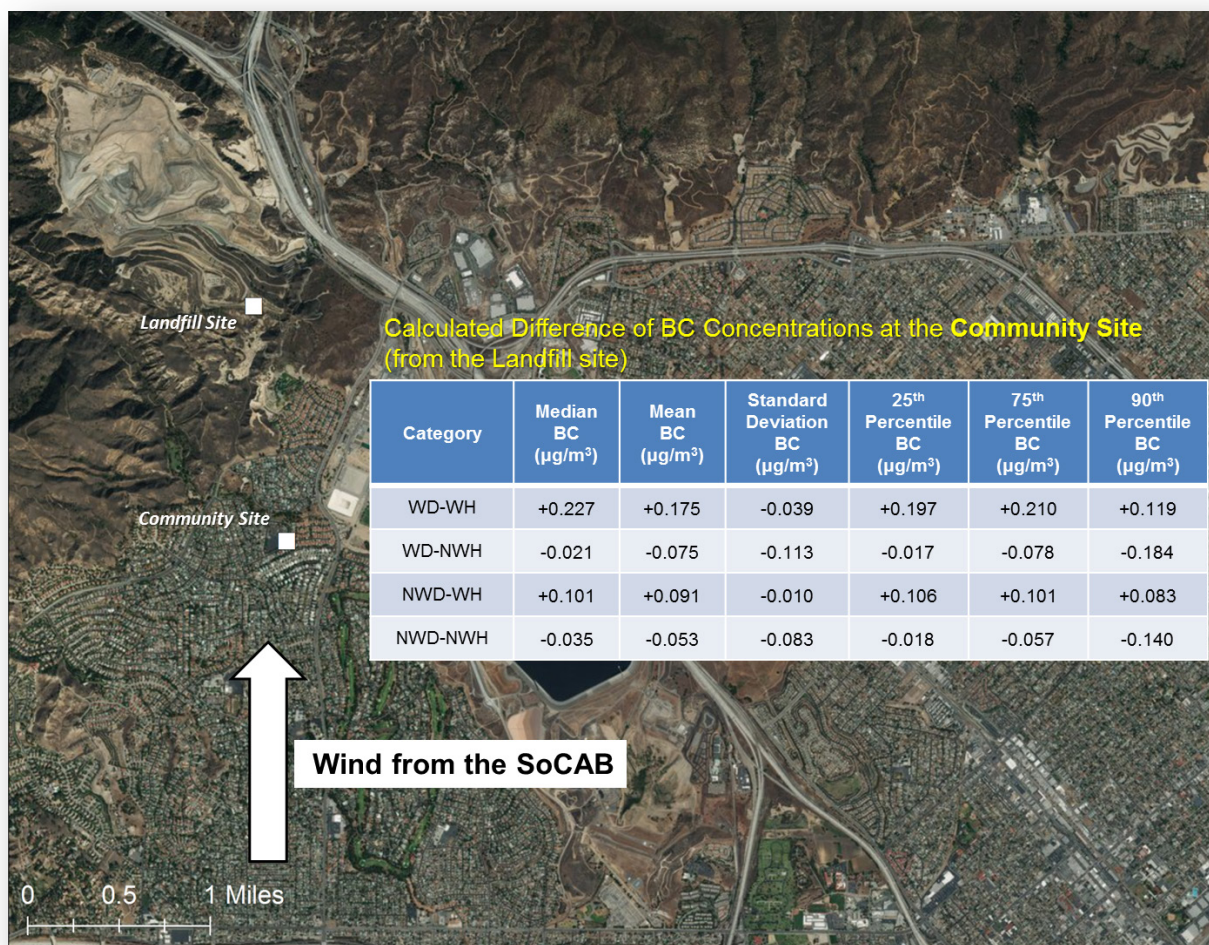


Figure 6-6. Median, mean, and standard deviation of BC concentration differences at the Community site versus the Landfill site for southerly (“From SoCAB”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH). Positive values represent higher BC concentrations at the Community site (based on the ten-year monitoring period dataset).

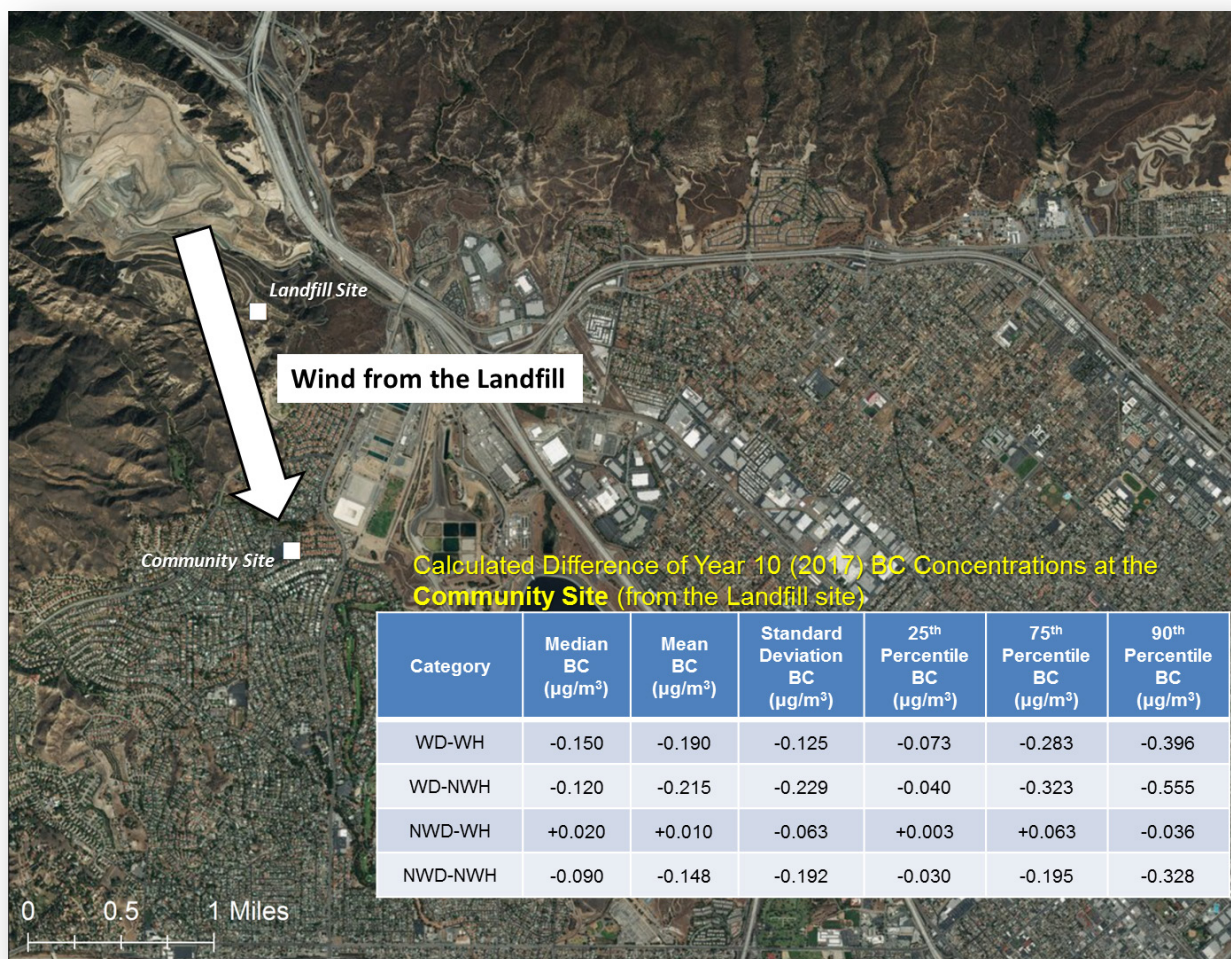


Figure 6-7. Median, mean, and standard deviation of BC concentration differences at the Community site versus the Landfill site for northerly (“From Landfill”) wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH). Negative values represent lower BC concentrations, and positive values represent higher BC concentrations at the Community site (based on Year 10 [2017] only).

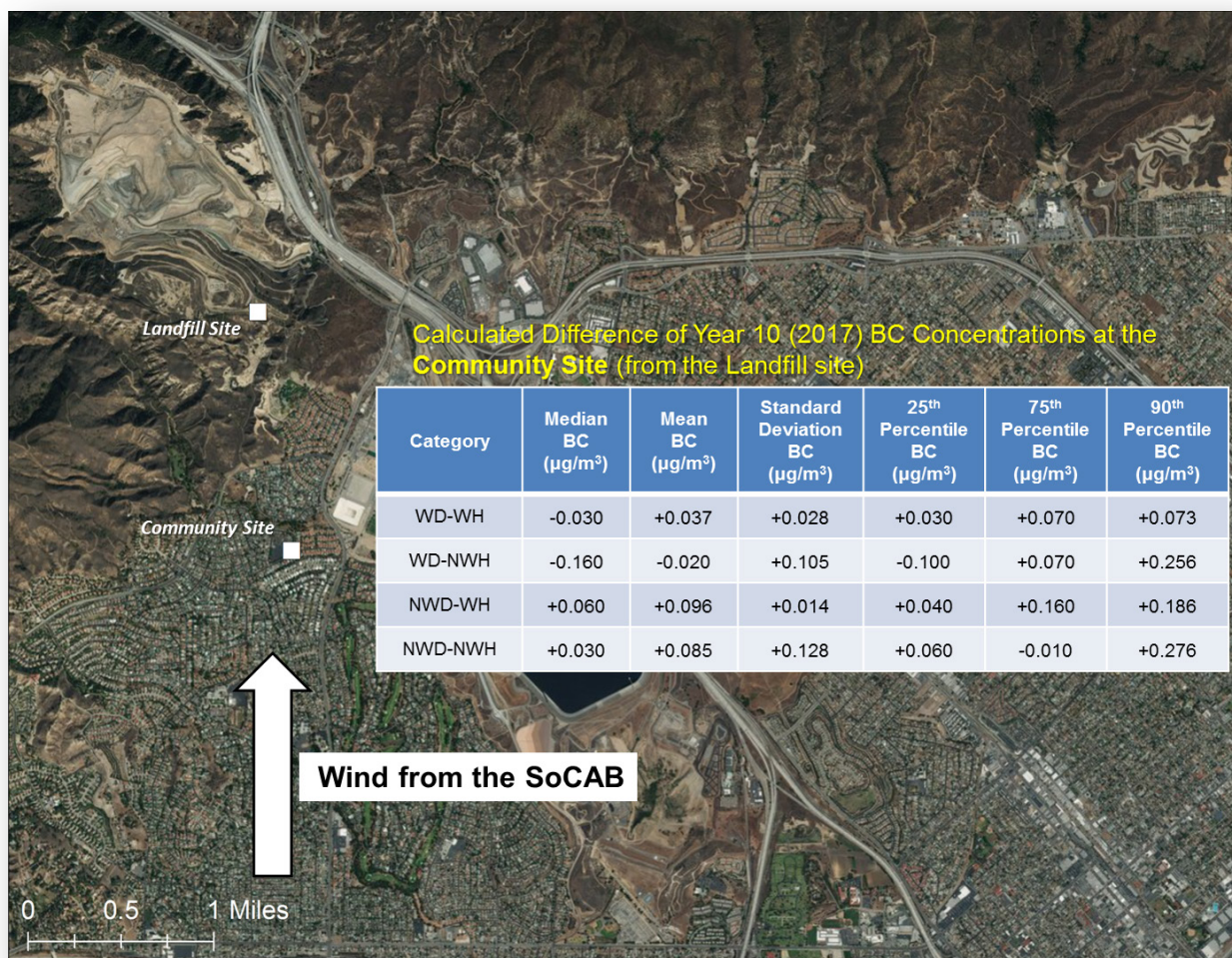


Figure 6-8. Median, mean, and standard deviation of BC concentration differences at the Community site versus the Landfill site for southerly ("From SoCAB") wind sectors (as displayed in Figure 5-4) for working days (WD) and non-working days (NWD) and for working hours (WH) and non-working hours (NWH). Positive values represent higher BC concentrations at the Community site (based on Year 10 [2017] only).

7. Routine Field Operations

Field operations include regular visits to both monitoring sites. During the first four years of the study, these visits were scheduled at two-week intervals. We changed this to monthly intervals because experience has demonstrated that monthly visits suffice to meet the routine maintenance operations associated with the Beta Attenuation Monitor (BAM) and the Aethalometer. This protocol is in keeping with the maintenance schedule recommended by Met One (manufacturer of the BAM) and Magee Scientific (manufacturer of the Aethalometer). This protocol is accompanied by daily review of data that allows problems to be detected quickly. Many times the detected problems can be addressed remotely via cellular connection to the site instruments. Occasionally, non-scheduled onsite visits by an STI technician are required and occur as soon as reasonably possible.

Each quarterly report contains tables with the dates and times of each site visit and a summary of activities that took place. Consult these reports for a summary of field activities that occurred in Years 1 through 9. **Tables 7-1, 7-2, and 7-3** summarize all visits during Year 10 for the monitoring sites.

Table 7-1. Sunshine Canyon Landfill monitoring site visits and field maintenance and operations in Year 10.

Date of Site Visit	Description of Work
December 5, 2016	Found BAM tape error. Tensioned both BAM spool covers, tensioned and then advanced the tape. Ran self-tests on BAM, all passed. Returned BAM to operating mode.
December 20, 2016	Power outage at station (due to other site activities) caused data collection issues with BAM; instrument was restarted and reconnected to server. Found BAM tape error; re-spooled and re-tensioned the tape.
December 28, 2016	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Re-spooled and re-tensioned BAM. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
January 3, 2017	Restarted carbonyl sampler.
January 25, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Checked tape supply on Aethalometer and BAM samplers. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
February 15, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.

Date of Site Visit	Description of Work
March 16, 2017	Performed calibration of meteorological instruments.
March 25, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked BAM tape supply. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
April 25, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Re-spoiled and re-tensioned BAM sampler with new tape. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
June 1, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Checked Aethalometer tape supply. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
July 21, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Replaced Aethalometer tape supply. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked BAM tape supply. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
August 16, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Replaced Aethalometer tape supply. Restarted Aethalometer. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
September 4, 2017	Found break in BAM tape. Replaced, re-tensioned, and tested BAM tape.
September 14, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
September 26, 2017	Restarted computer due to communications issue.
October 19, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies. Cleaned BAM roller and vane, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
November 7, 2017	Restarted computer due to communications issue.

Date of Site Visit	Description of Work
November 20, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
December 18, 2017*	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Checked Aethalometer tape supply. Performed BAM leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.

* The next site visit that occurred after the current year is included in this report. The information from this site visit is used to assess the quality of the last portion of data from the current year.

Table 7-2. Sunshine Canyon Landfill North site visits and field maintenance and operations in Year 10.

Date of Site Visit	Description of Work
December 28, 2016	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted data communications. Restarted Aethalometer. Re-spoiled BAM sampler, and checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
January 17, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Repaired BAM, tested operations, and returned instrument to normal operating mode. Replaced BAM tape supply. Performed leak check on BAM sampler. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
February 15, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted data communications. Restarted Aethalometer. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
March 7, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data.
March 24, 2017	Performed calibration of meteorological instruments. Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Checked cabinet, and checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies. Restarted Aethalometer. Performed leak check on BAM samplers. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
April 25, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Found blockage in Aethalometer sample line; replaced bad section of line. Checked BAM tape supply. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
May 11, 2017	Restarted data communications. Replaced BAM tape supply.

Table 7-3. Community monitoring site visits and field maintenance and operations in Year 10.

Date of Site Visit	Description of Work
December 28, 2016	Collected PM ₁₀ data. Restarted Aethalometer. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
January 25, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ data. Restarted Aethalometer and cleaned roller. Checked Aethalometer and BAM sampler tape supplies. Cleaned BAM roller and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
February 16, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ data. Restarted Aethalometer and cleaned roller. Replaced BAM tape supply. Cleaned BAM roller and vane, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
March 17, 2017	Performed calibration of meteorological instruments.
March 24, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked Aethalometer and BAM sampler tape supplies. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
April 25, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked Aethalometer and BAM sampler tape supplies. Cleaned BAM roller and vane, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
June 1, 2017	Re-installed computer. Collected BC data. Checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies. Restarted Aethalometer. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
June 12, 2017	Visited site.
June 21, 2017	Re-started computer due to communications issue.
July 21, 2017	Collected BC data. Checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies. Restarted Aethalometer. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers. Noted issue with wind speed and direction data incorrectly collected by data logging system. Could not record shelter temperature on new computer.

Date of Site Visit	Description of Work
August 16, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Checked Aethalometer tape supplies. Replaced BAM tape supply. Restarted Aethalometer. Cleaned BAM roller and vane, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
September 14, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies. Cleaned BAM roller, vane, and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers..
October 19, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies and replaced BAM tape. Cleaned BAM roller and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
November 20, 2017	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies. Cleaned BAM roller and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.
December 18, 2017*	Collected PM ₁₀ and BC data. Restarted Aethalometer. Checked Aethalometer and BAM tape supplies and replaced BAM tape. Cleaned BAM roller and nozzle, and performed leak check. Performed flow check on Aethalometer and BAM samplers.

* The next site visit that occurred after the current year is included in this report. The information from this site visit is used to assess the quality of the last portion of data from the current year.

Appendix A: Regional Concentrations of BC

This Appendix contains an analysis of regional concentrations of BC that was previously included in past annual reports. MATES V is just now underway and new BC data from that study will be available in late 2019.

Concentrations of black carbon by month and time of day, and a differential between the Landfill and Community sites, are shown in **Figure A-1**. These data are from the time period of the MATES IV study in 2012-2013. Concentrations of BC are highest in the summer, with a maximum median concentration occurring at both sites in August. While Figure A-1 represents only one year of data, this seasonal trend is consistent across all eight years of monitoring data with one exception: the very high variability in February concentrations is a one-year issue that was not seen in the other eight years of monitoring data.¹⁶ Concentrations of BC are highest in the early morning hours (Figure A-1, bottom). The big diurnal dip in the differential in the early morning hours at 6:00 a.m. LST is consistent across years. This indicates a clear pattern of higher local concentrations at the landfill station in the early morning hours.

¹⁶ Year 10 data are not included in this analysis but will be used in analyses of the MATES V study (<http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-studies/health-studies/mates-v>).

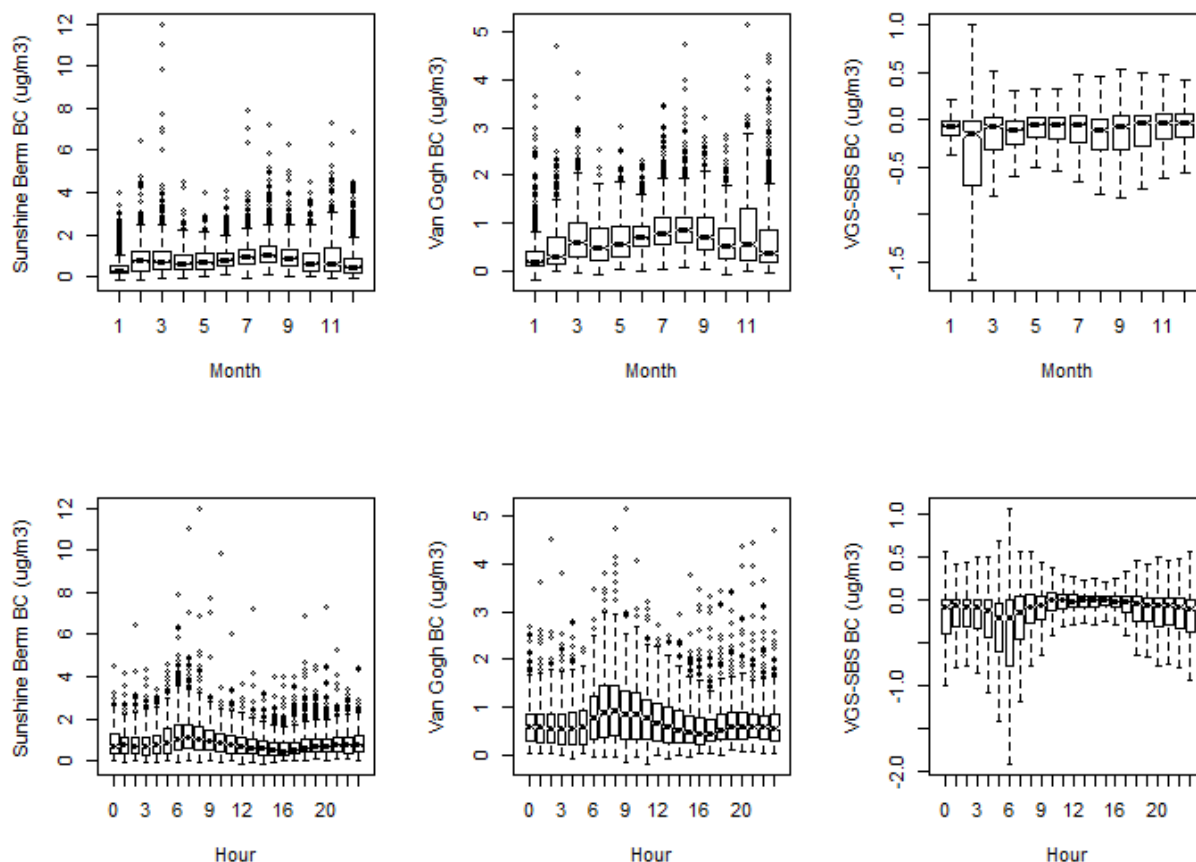


Figure A-1. Concentrations of black carbon at the two stations by month (top three figures) and time of day (bottom three figures) for the time period of the MATES IV study (July 2012–June 2013). Differentials are shown on the far right; concentrations below zero indicate that concentrations were higher at the Sunshine site than at the Community Site. Note that the scale for the Landfill site (far left) is higher.

To place the data in a regional context, Landfill and Community black carbon concentrations during the MATES IV period (July 2012–June 2013) are shown in comparison to MATES IV black carbon measurements that were made at Burbank, Los Angeles, Pico Rivera, and Huntington Park. **Figure A-2** shows a comparison of concentrations for the days and hours when each of the sites had valid BC data available during this time period. Concentrations at the Sunshine Berm site (SBS)¹⁷ and Van Gogh site (VGS)¹⁸ are shown in blue, while other nearby Los Angeles sites are shown in gray. Median concentrations at the Landfill and Community sites are significantly lower than those measured at the other four sites during the same time period. Moreover, 75th percentile (top of the box) and upper percentile concentrations (indicated by error bars) are also significantly lower at the Landfill and Community sites than at other sites in the Los Angeles Basin. Diurnal differences in concentrations are greatest during early morning rush hours, and concentrations across the basin are most similar during afternoon and early evening hours.

¹⁷ Sunshine Berm Site (SBS) = Landfill site

¹⁸ Van Gogh Site (VGS) = Community site

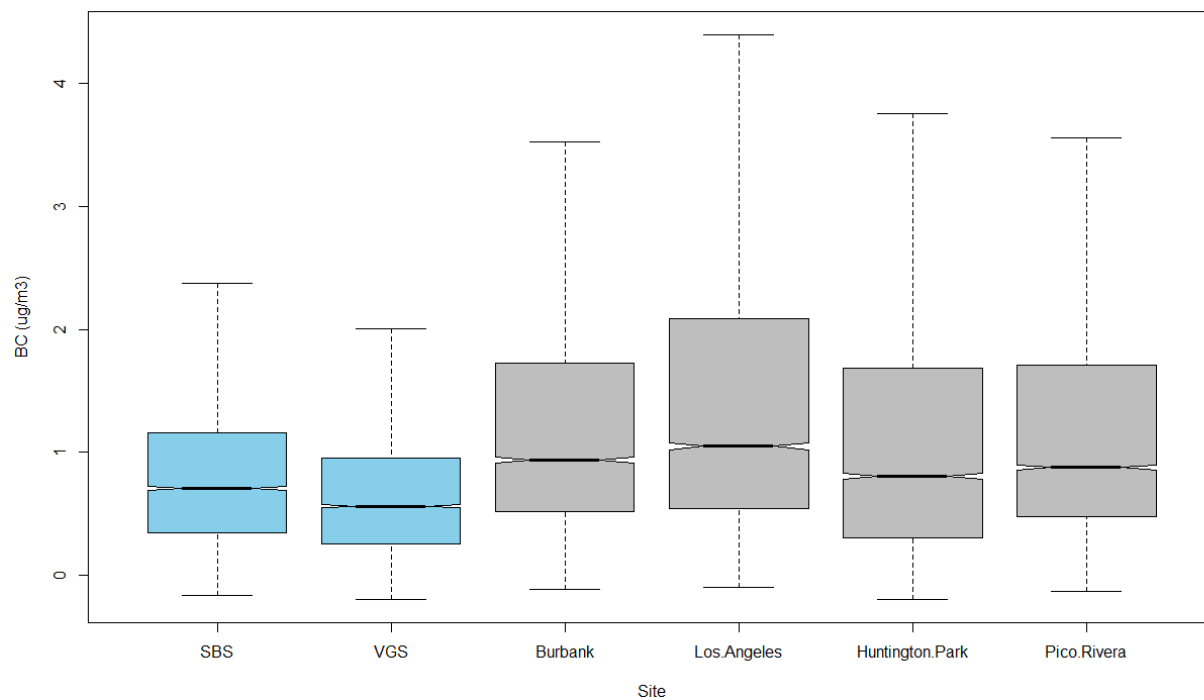


Figure A-2. A comparison of regional BC concentrations from July 2012 through June 2013 at landfill sites (blue) and MATES IV monitoring stations (gray). In MATES IV documentation, Los Angeles is referred to as “Central LA.”

Appendix B: Additional Analyses

This appendix contains discussions of the temporal variability in BC, PM₁₀, and wind direction (Section B.1), and of the effects of wind direction and work activity on BC and PM₁₀ (Section B.2). Section B.3 provides information about the Landfill North site as previously reported in Section 5.6 of the Ninth Annual Report.

B.1 Temporal Variability in BC, PM₁₀, and Wind Direction

As shown in **Figure B-1**, the diurnal profiles of BC and PM₁₀ are characterized by a morning peak in concentrations at both monitoring locations. The peak in BC occurs between 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m., while the peak in PM₁₀ is broader, occurring between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. Overall, the mean hourly concentrations of both BC and PM₁₀ are lower at the Community monitor than at the Landfill monitor. The diurnal profiles of BC and PM₁₀ in Year 10 (November 22, 2016, through November 21, 2017) are consistent with the previous nine years, with the exception of the Landfill PM₁₀. The diurnal profile of PM₁₀ at the Landfill site in Year 10 follows the same diurnal pattern; however, it falls well outside the previous nine-year data range.

As shown in the box-whisker plots (**Figure B-2**), median concentrations of BC and PM₁₀ are higher during the warm season (approximately May through September) at both the Community and the Landfill sites.

Figures B-3 through B-5 show seasonal wind roses of hourly data collected at the Landfill and Community sites. At the Landfill site, winds are predominantly from the northerly and southerly directions during all seasons, with a larger proportion of winds from the north during the winter and from the south during the summer (Figures B-3 and B-4). At the Landfill North site, the prevailing winds are northwesterly in the winter, southerly in the spring and summer, and a mix of northwesterly and southerly in the fall (not shown). The prevailing wind direction at the Community site varies during all seasons (Figure B-5).

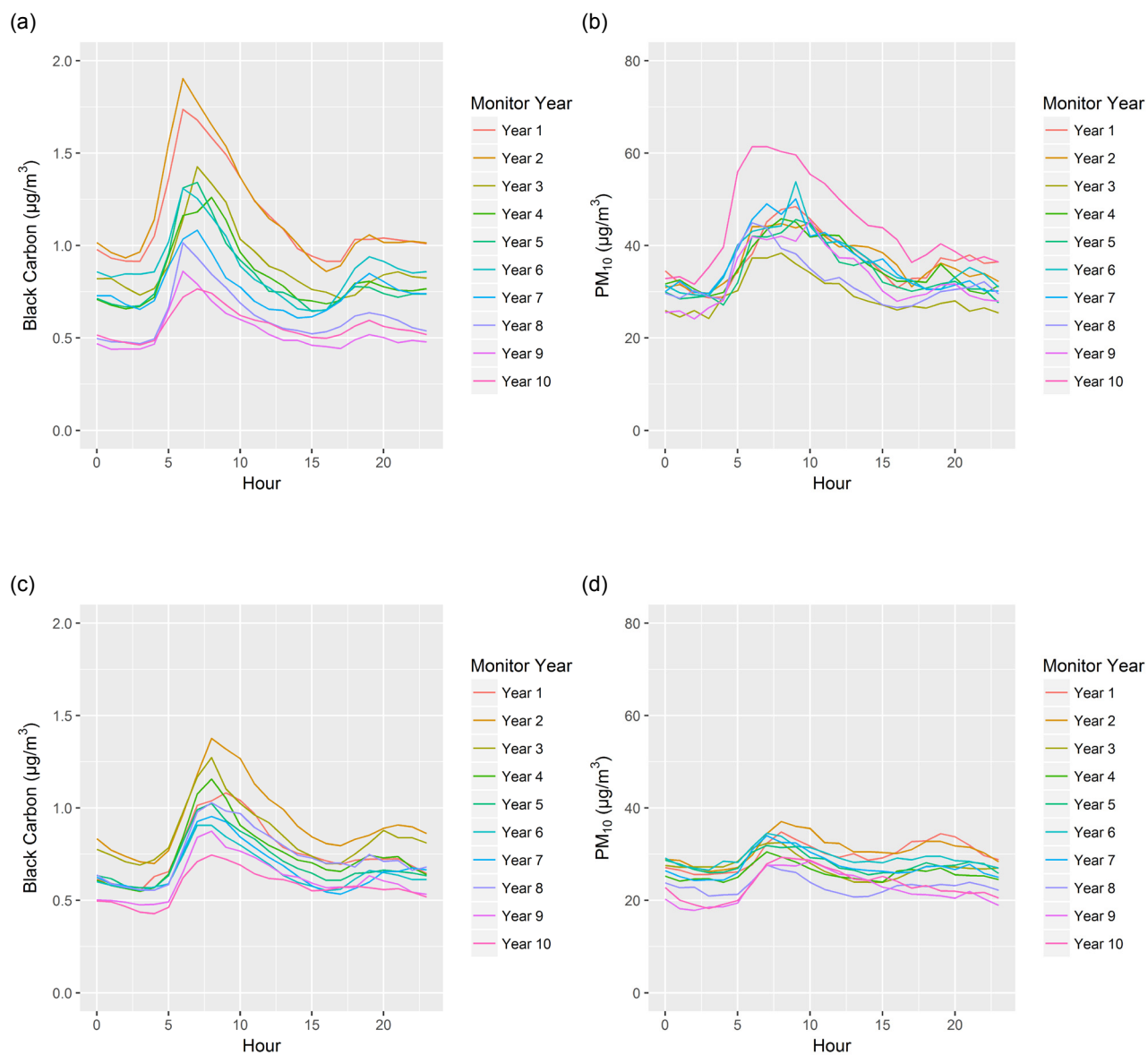


Figure B-1. Mean BC and PM₁₀ concentrations by hour for the ten monitoring years at the Landfill (a, b) and Community (c, d) sites.

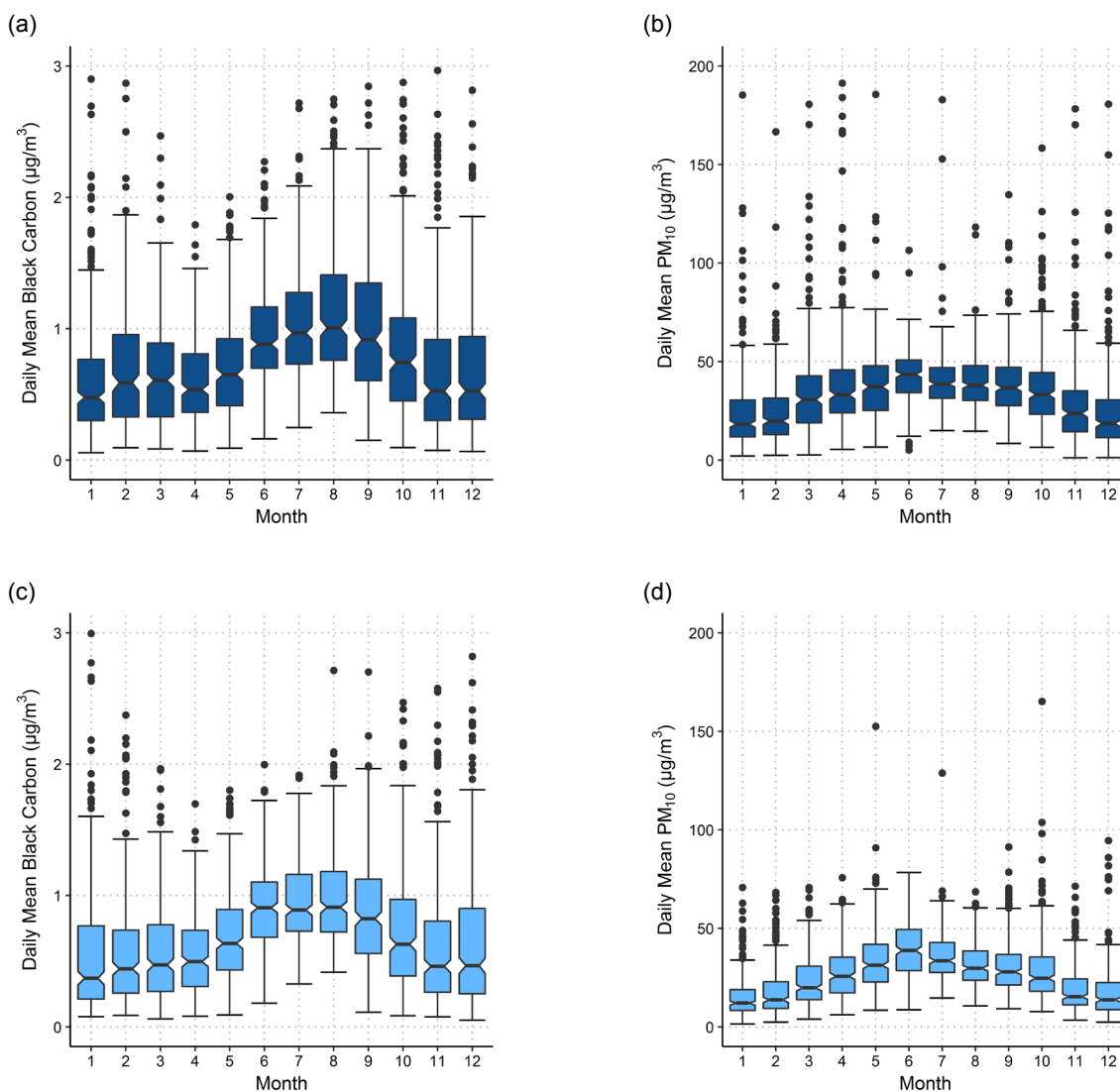


Figure B-2. Distribution of daily mean BC and PM₁₀ concentrations by month during all ten monitor years (2007–2017) at the Landfill (a, b) and Community (c, d) sites. BC outlier data greater than $3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and PM₁₀ outlier data greater than $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are excluded.

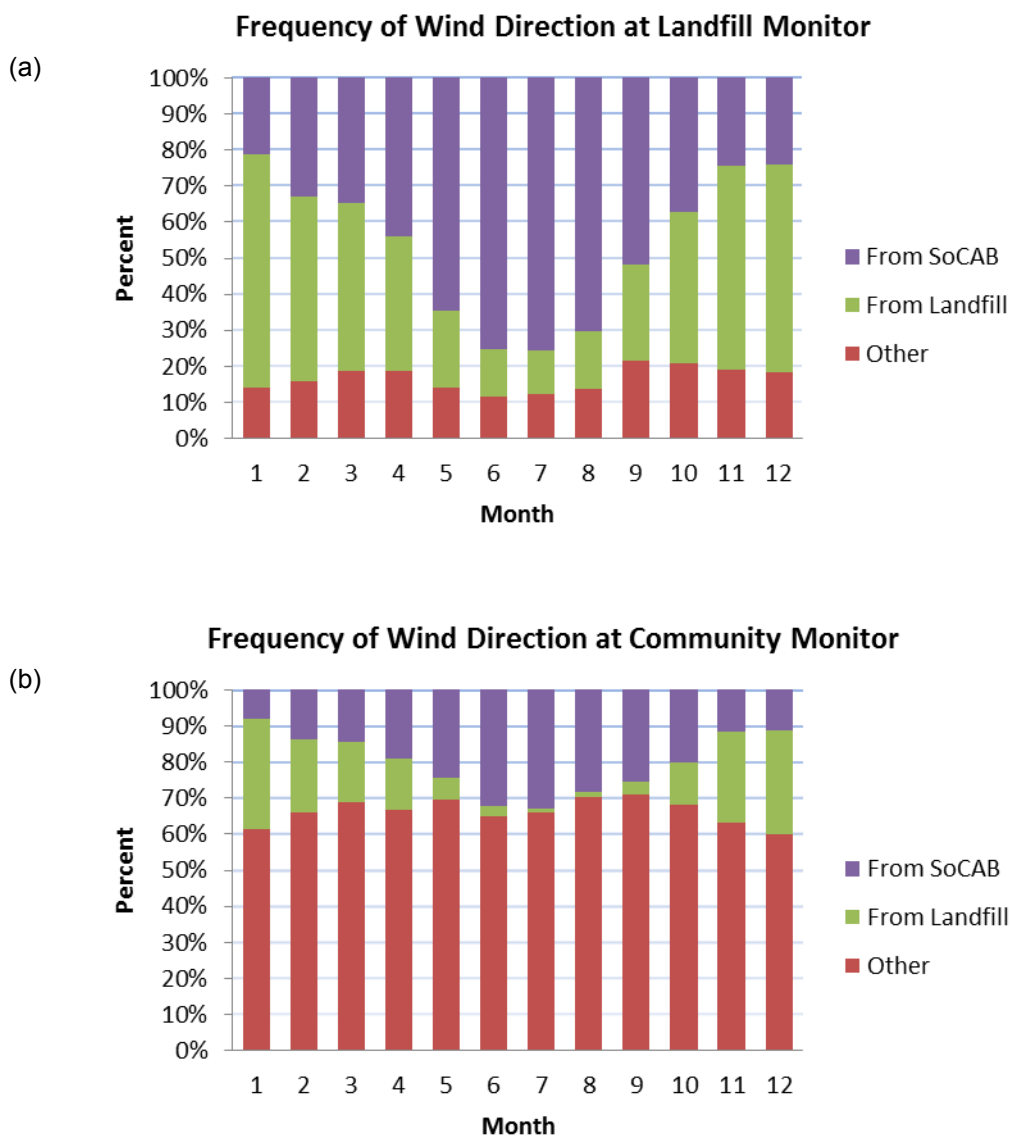


Figure B-3. Percent of time during which winds at the Landfill (a) and Community (b) monitoring sites originated from each wind direction sector (South Coast Air Basin, Landfill, Other) during each month in all ten years (2007–2017).

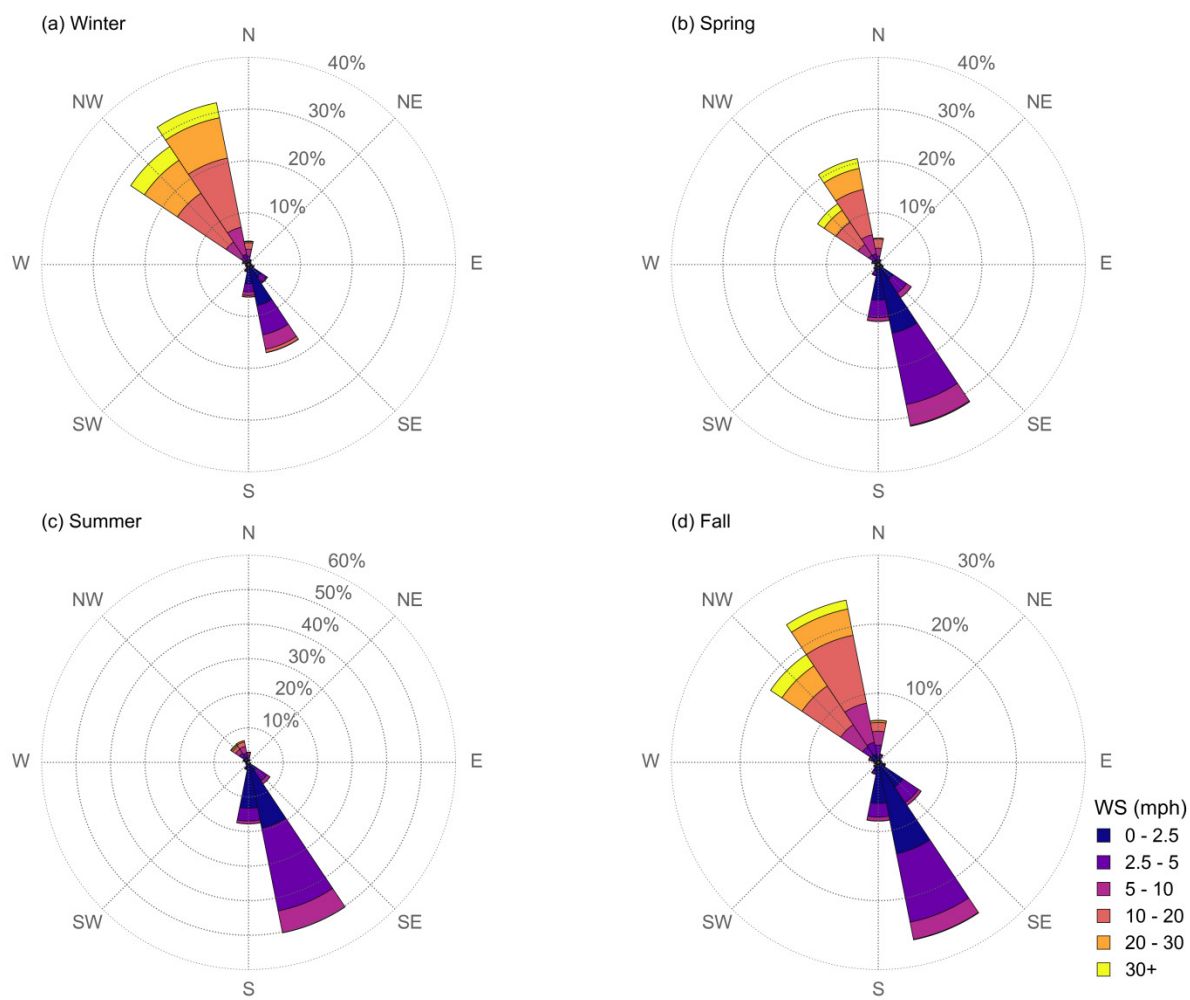


Figure B-4. Seasonal wind roses of hourly data collected at the Landfill monitor during 2007-2017.

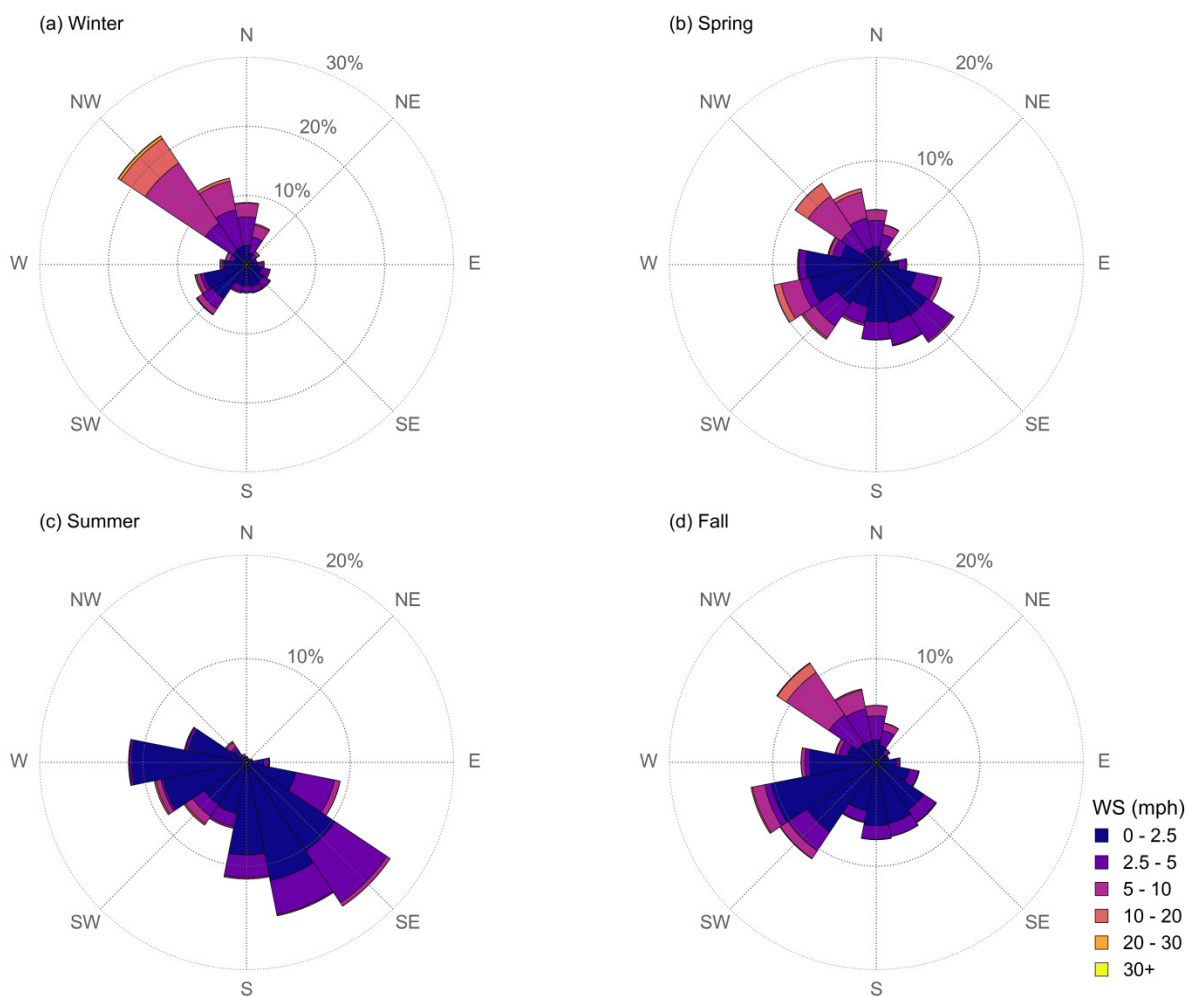


Figure B-5. Seasonal wind roses of hourly data collected at the Community monitor during 2007-2017.

B.2 BC and PM₁₀: Effects of Wind Direction and Work Activity Levels

As shown in **Figure B-6**, concentrations of BC and PM₁₀ are higher on weekdays than weekends. Higher concentrations are consistent with greater activity at the landfill during the week, as well as with more vehicles on the roads throughout the SoCAB. Concentrations of BC and PM₁₀ are higher on Saturdays than Sundays at the Landfill site. Activity occurs at the landfill on some Saturdays, but not on Sundays.

As shown in **Figure B-7**, concentrations of BC and PM₁₀ are several times greater when winds come from the south than from the north. In addition, concentrations are typically similar between the Landfill and Community sites when winds are from the SoCAB direction. Concentrations are greater at the Landfill site than the Community site when winds are from the north.

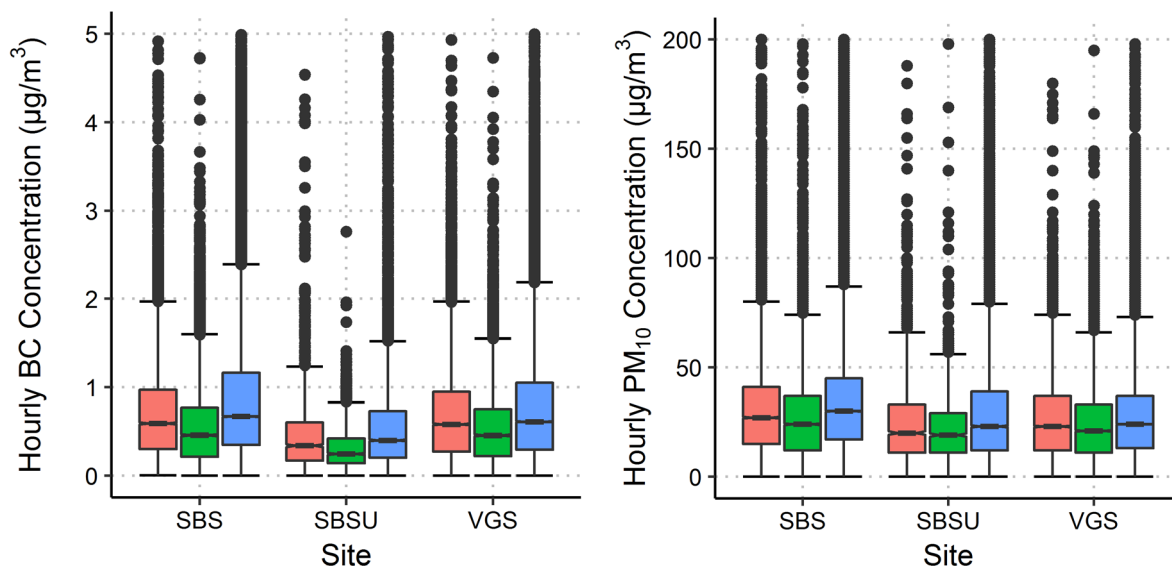


Figure B-6. Hourly BC (left) and PM_{10} (right) concentrations at the Landfill (SBS), Landfill North (SBSU), and Community (VGS) monitoring sites on weekdays (blue), Saturdays (pink), and Sundays (green) from November 22, 2007, through November 21, 2017. Note that this plot includes the Landfill North site, which closed in May 2017. BC data greater than $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and PM_{10} data greater than $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are excluded.

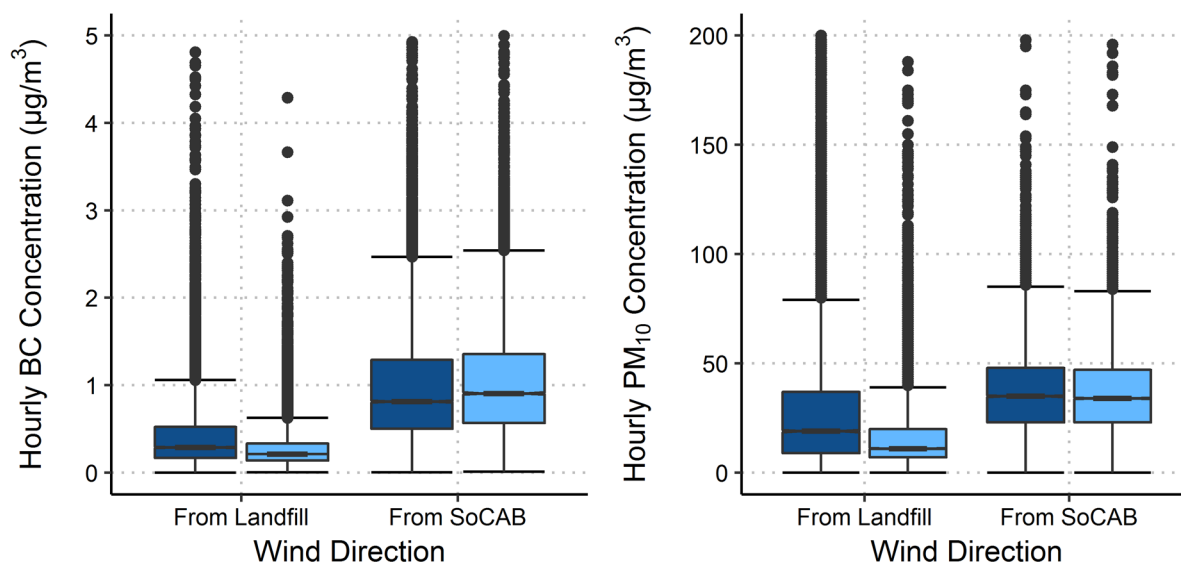


Figure B-7. BC (left) and PM_{10} (right) concentrations at the Landfill (dark blue) and Community (light blue) monitors during November 22, 2007, through November 21, 2017, when winds originate from the Landfill versus when they originate from the SoCAB. Results are based on hourly data points where both sites experienced winds from the same sector. BC data greater than $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and PM_{10} data greater than $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are excluded.

B.3 PM₁₀ and BC: Landfill vs. Landfill North and Community Sites

The data collected at the new Landfill North site in the ninth monitoring year provided an opportunity to further investigate and characterize the impacts of wind direction and landfill work activity levels on the measured PM₁₀ and BC concentrations at the Landfill site. The hourly PM₁₀ and BC concentration data from the Landfill and Landfill North sites when the measured winds at the Landfill site were from the landfill and from the SoCAB were compared by subtracting the Landfill North site values from the Landfill site values to obtain the differences. The results for PM₁₀ and BC are shown in Figures B-8 and B-9, respectively.

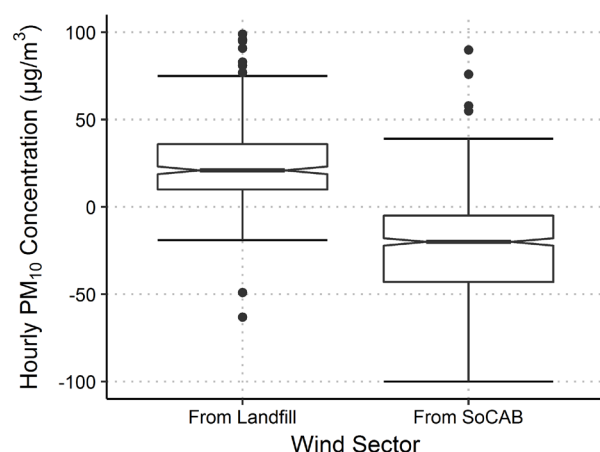
The following general conclusions are based on the median PM₁₀ difference values presented in **Figure B-8**:

- The greatest difference between the Landfill and Landfill North sites was observed during the periods of highest activity (i.e., working hours on working days, panel (a)). The PM₁₀ differences were 22 and -26 µg/m³ when the winds were from the landfill and from the SoCAB respectively, suggesting a consistent localized PM₁₀ contribution of low- to 20 to 25 µg/m³ from the landfill to the landfill monitors downwind.
- When the wind was from the landfill, the PM₁₀ values were higher at the Landfill site (downwind) than the values at the Landfill North site (upwind) in all working categories, indicating a localized contribution of PM₁₀ from the landfill to the Landfill site.
- When the wind was from the SoCAB, the PM₁₀ values were higher at the Landfill North site (downwind) than the values at the landfill site (upwind) in all but the non-working hours on non-working days category, indicating a localized contribution of PM₁₀ from the landfill to the Landfill North site. The median difference for the non-working hours on non-working days category was zero with a negative mean of -0.2 µg/m³.

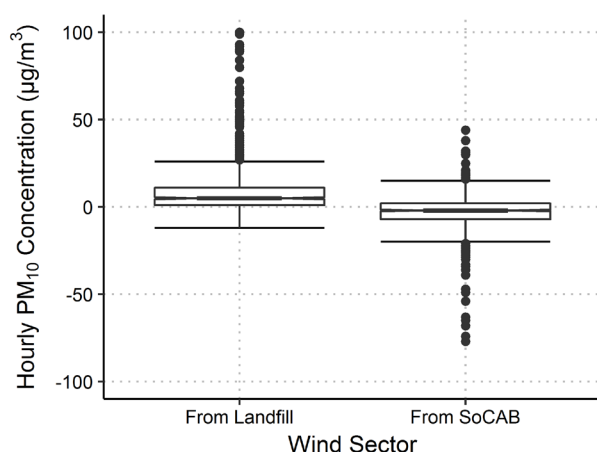
The following general conclusions are based on the median BC difference values presented in **Figure B-9**:

- During the highest activity levels (working hours on working days, panel (a)), the greatest BC differences were observed. The BC differences were 0.1 and -0.3 µg/m³ when the winds were from the landfill and from the SoCAB, respectively, suggesting a localized BC contribution from activities at the landfill to the landfill monitors downwind. This is the only category where the downwind monitor showed higher BC concentrations than the upwind monitor.
- During the time periods of the other working categories, although the median concentrations were slightly higher at the upwind monitor, the BC levels between the two sites were mostly very similar regardless of wind direction. The only exception is that the Landfill site measured notably higher BC when the wind came from SoCAB during non-working hours on non-working days (panel (d)).

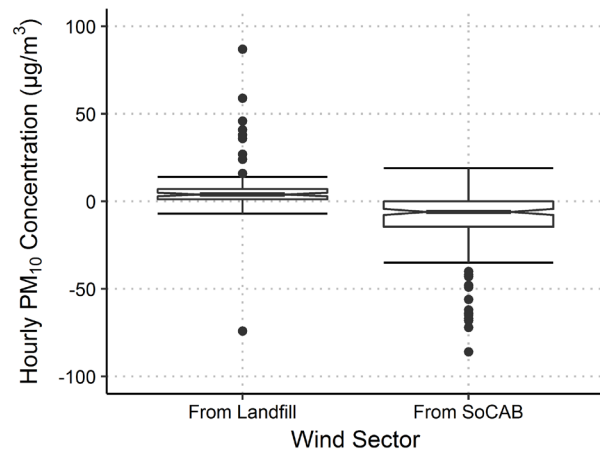
Figure B-10 provides an illustration of landfill impact on PM₁₀ and BC concentrations at the downwind site when wind is from either the landfill or the SoCAB as measured at the Landfill site during working hours on working days.



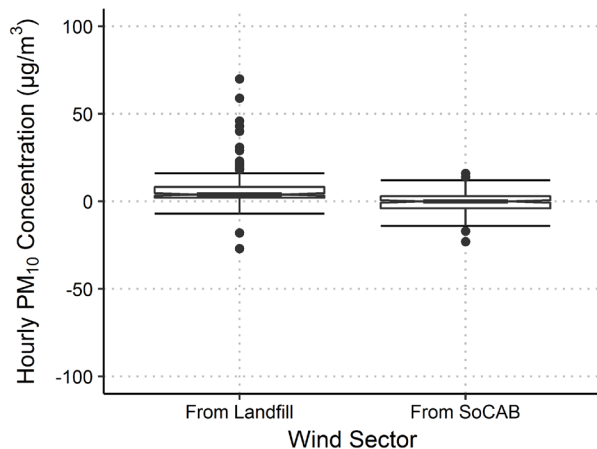
(a) Working hours on working days



(b) Non-working hours on working days



(c) Working hours on non-working days



(d) Non-working hours on non-working days

Figure B-8. Notched box plots of the differences in PM₁₀ concentrations between the Landfill North and the Landfill sites (Landfill site values – Landfill North site values) for northerly and southerly wind sectors for working and non-working days and for working and non-working hours within those days. Outliers over $\pm 100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are not displayed.

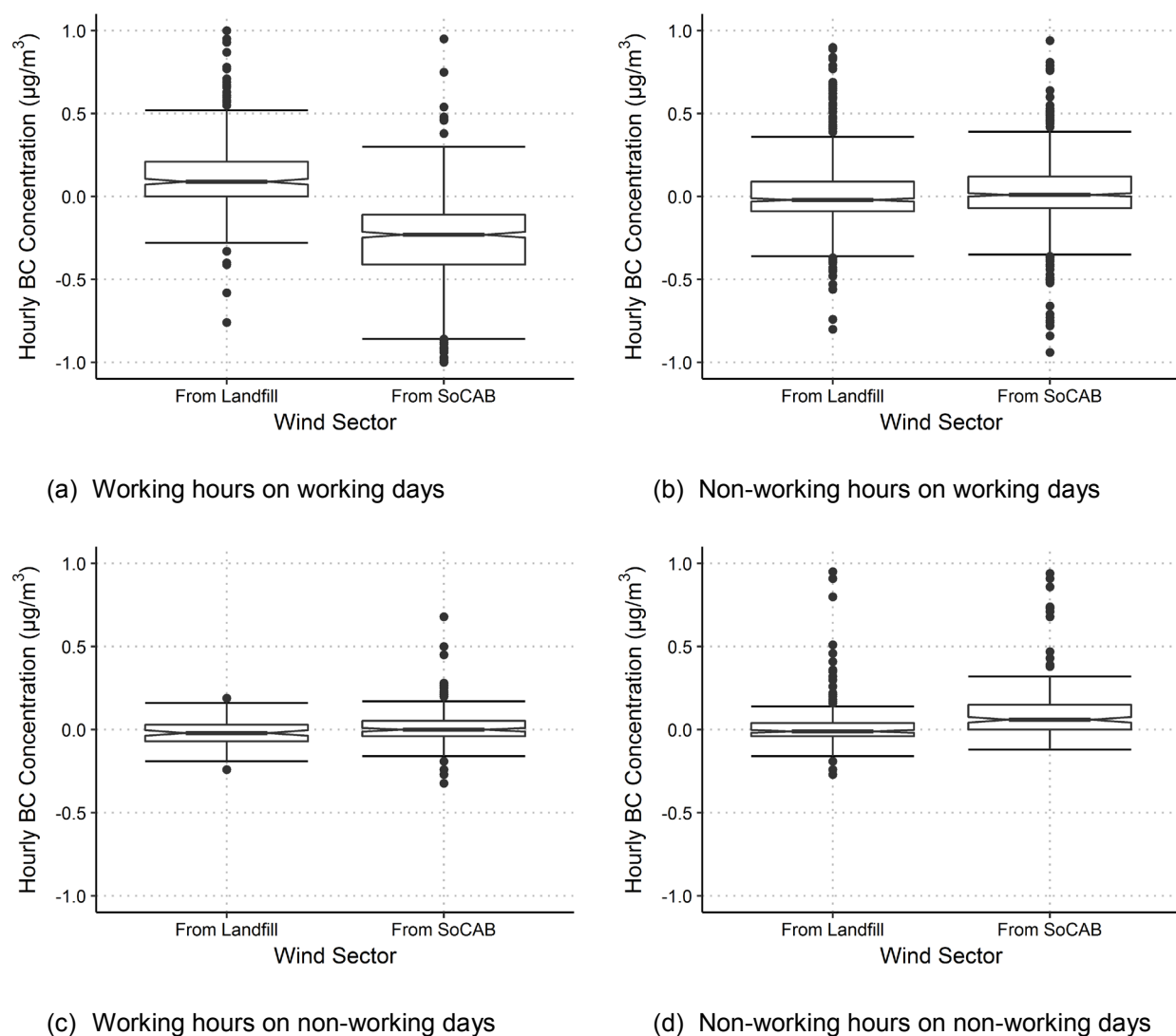


Figure B-9. Notched box plots of the differences in BC concentrations between the Landfill North and the Landfill sites (Landfill site values – Landfill North site values) for northerly and southerly wind sectors for working and non-working days and for working and non-working hours within those days. Outliers over $\pm 1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are not displayed.

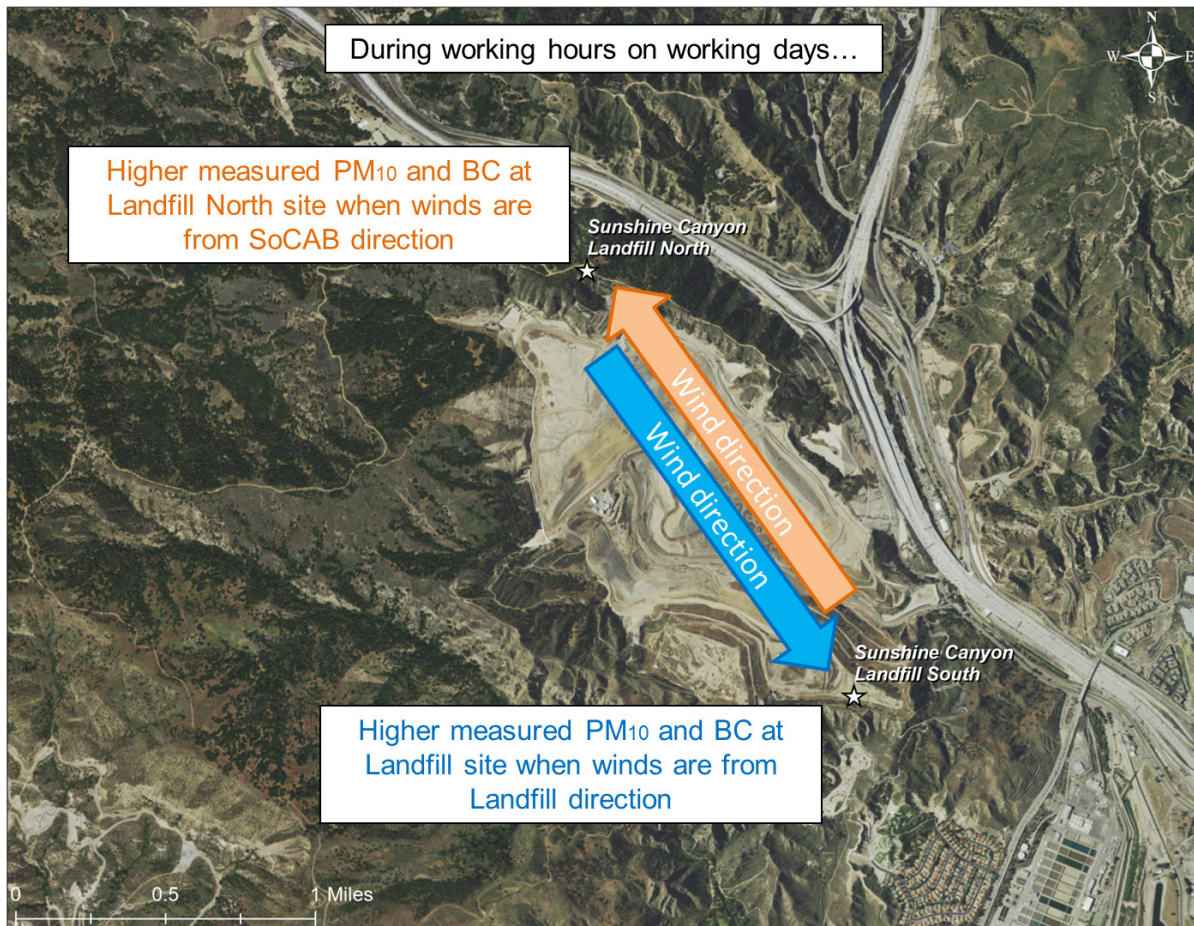


Figure B-10. Map depicting the localized impact of the landfill on PM₁₀ and BC concentrations when the wind is from the landfill or the SoCAB as measured at the Landfill site during working hours on working days.