

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring at Sunshine Canyon Landfill and Van Gogh Elementary School

Continuous monitoring of particulate matter, black carbon, wind speed, and wind direction began at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (Landfill Site) and at Van Gogh Elementary School (Community Site) in Granada Hills in fall 2007.

These data are used to characterize ambient air pollution concentrations on a neighborhood scale in the context of the Los Angeles basin and to evaluate the impact of landfill operations on air quality in the community.

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

PM₁₀ is particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter. A human hair is about 100 micrometers in diameter and is therefore at least 10 times larger. PM₁₀ is present in dust, smoke, soot, and dirt. It can be inhaled and drawn into the lungs, causing health problems for some people.

Black Carbon (BC)

BC is a sooty black material emitted from gas and diesel engines, coal-fired power plants, and other sources that burn fossil fuel. Many BC particles are too small to be visible. BC emissions can cause adverse health and climate effects.

Wind

Wind speed (WS) and wind direction (WD) are measured because they can significantly affect when and how far airborne pollutants travel from their sources.



Wind-Blown Dust



Landfill Operations



Dirt Roads



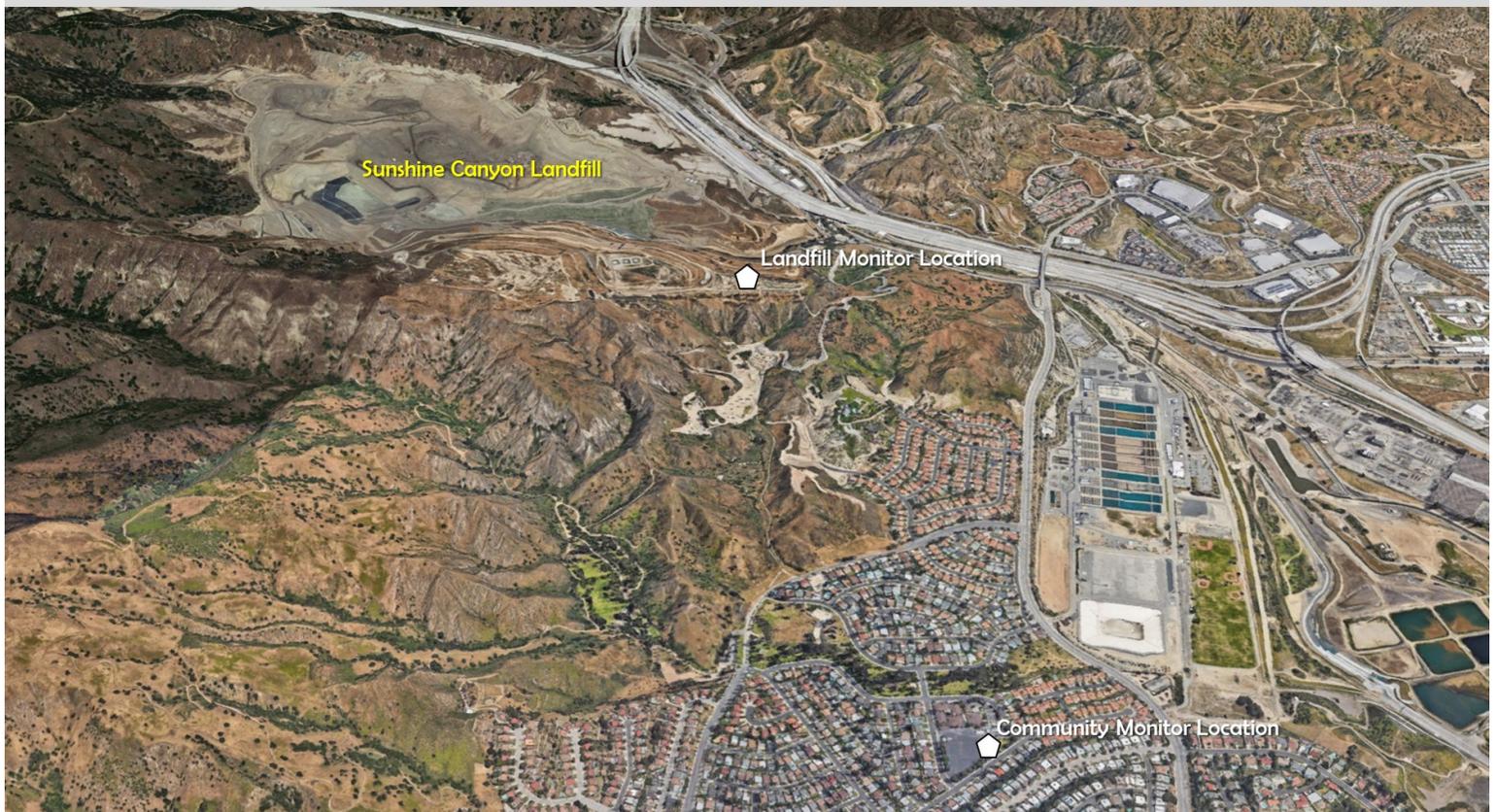
Vehicular Traffic



Diesel Engines



Industrial Activities



Statistical Summary for the Summer 2025 Quarter

PM₁₀ Exceedances

Total PM₁₀ Summer Quarter Exceedances over 19 Years

2

Landfill Site
Federal Exceedances

0

Community Site
Federal Exceedances

525

Landfill Site
State Exceedances

133

Community Site
State Exceedances

Total Exceedances in the 71st Quarter

0

Landfill Site
Federal Exceedances

0

Community Site
Federal Exceedances

5

Landfill Site
State Exceedances

0

Community Site
State Exceedances

PM₁₀

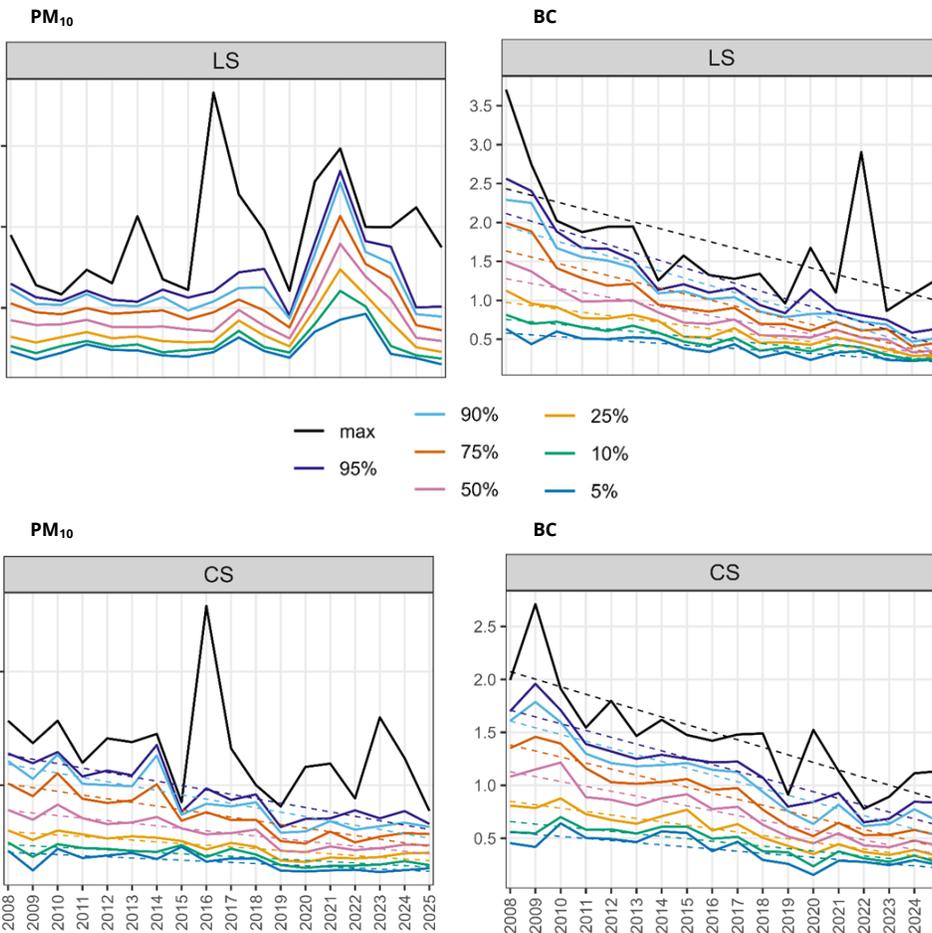
Landfill Site

There is not a statistically significant increasing or decreasing trend in any percentile or the maximum. However, nearly all percentile levels have been decreasing since the 2021 summer quarter.

Community Site

There is a statistically significant decreasing trend for all percentiles. Maximum concentrations continue to decline since 2023.

Average and Maximum BC and PM₁₀ Concentrations



BC

Landfill Site

There is a statistically significant decreasing trend in all percentiles and the maximum concentration at the Landfill Site during the summer quarters over the observational record.

Community Site

There is a statistically significant decreasing trend in all percentiles and the maximum concentration at the Community Site during the summer quarters over the observational record.

Data Completeness

Data Capture

Valid Data Used for Analysis

	PM ₁₀	BC	WS and WD	PM ₁₀	BC	WS and WD
Landfill Site	99.82%	99.91%	100%	94.37%	99.23%	100%
Community Site	90.13%	99.91%	99.95%	95.93%	97.14%	100%

Seventy-First Quarterly Report of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring at Sunshine Canyon Landfill and Van Gogh Elementary School

June 1, 2025 – August 31, 2025

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Quarterly Report

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Executive Summary

Background

Continuous monitoring of meteorological and air quality parameters began at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (Landfill site) and the Van Gogh Elementary School (Community site) in the nearby community of Granada Hills in fall 2007. The following parameters are measured at these sites: particulate matter less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM₁₀), wind speed (WS), wind direction (WD), and black carbon (BC) as a surrogate for diesel particulate matter (DPM). The collected data are validated and evaluated quarterly for completeness. Monitoring is conducted to fulfill stipulations in the City of Los Angeles' Conditions of Approval for the expansion of the landfill.¹ Similar conditions cover the County of Los Angeles' portion of the landfill.²

PM₁₀ concentrations are compared with federal and state PM₁₀ standards. When PM₁₀ concentrations are above the standard (i.e., an exceedance), additional comparisons are made with the historical, regional, and annual ambient PM₁₀ concentrations. PM₁₀ and BC data are analyzed in an in-depth annual report that characterizes the impacts of landfill operations on ambient air quality as observed at the Community site. This analysis involves quantifying PM₁₀ and BC concentrations and exceedances and comparing concentrations between the Landfill and Community sites.

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. This Seventy-First Quarterly Report summarizes the June 1, 2025 – August 31, 2025 (2025 summer quarter) monitoring results from the eighteenth year of continuous data collection.

Statistics

For this quarter, the percentage of hourly PM₁₀ data captured was 99.82% at the Landfill site and 90.13% at the Community site. Of the captured PM₁₀ data, 5.63% at the Landfill site and 4.07% at the Community site were deemed to be invalid, and 51.86% of the data at the Landfill site and 27.14% of the data at the Community site were deemed to be suspect. The PM₁₀ Beta attenuation monitor (BAM) analyzers at both sites experienced power supply issues throughout the quarter, which contributed to a larger amount of suspect data and lower data-capture rates at the Community site than usual.

¹ Section C.10.a of Ordinance No. 172,933

² County Condition 81

The hourly BC data-capture rate was 99.91% at the Landfill and Community sites. Of the hourly BC data captured, 0.77% at the Landfill site and 2.86% at the Community site were deemed to be invalid, and 0.09% of data at the Landfill site and 0.18% of data at the Community site were deemed to be suspect.

The 1-min WS and WD data-capture rate was 100% at the Landfill site and 99.95% at the Community site. Of the captured 1-min WS and WD data, none were deemed to be invalid at either the Landfill or Community sites. No data were deemed to be suspect at either the Landfill or Community sites.

During this quarter, the state 24-hr PM₁₀ standard (i.e., 50 µg/m³) was exceeded on 6% of days (5 out of 86 valid days) at the Landfill site and on no days at the Community site. The federal 24-hr PM₁₀ standard (i.e., 150 µg/m³) was not exceeded at the Landfill or Community sites. The 24-hr average BC concentration was 0.39 µg/m³ at the Landfill site and 0.45 µg/m³ at the Community site.

1. Introduction

This report summarizes data completeness, ambient PM₁₀ concentrations, average and maximum ambient BC as a surrogate for DPM concentrations, instrument flow rate verification (quality control) data, and field operations for the quarterly period June 1, 2025 – August 31, 2025. The collected data are validated and evaluated quarterly for completeness. Continuous monitors have collected data in the summer for 18 years at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill site (previously called the Berm site; “SBS” in subsequent figures) and the Van Gogh Elementary School Community site (“VGS” in subsequent figures). Monitoring site locations are shown in [Figure 1](#). PM₁₀ is measured using a BAM, and BC is measured using an Aethalometer (the Magee Scientific Aethalometer AE33 is the dominant instrument for monitoring BC). The Sunshine Canyon Landfill North monitoring site shown in Figure 1 was installed in December 2015 and decommissioned May 31, 2017. The Landfill site was relocated approximately 720 feet to the northwest during the last days of the 2023 summer quarter (August 29–31, 2023) to eliminate the negative impacts of nearby odor misters on the data.

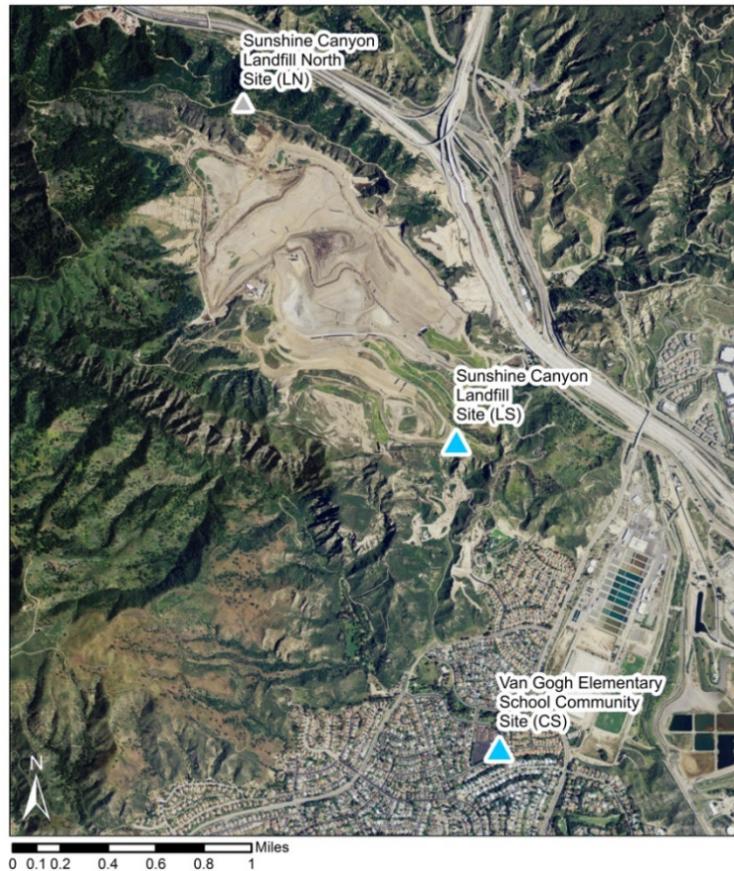


Figure 1. An aerial view of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill, including the Landfill and Community monitoring sites (blue triangles). The Sunshine Canyon Landfill North site (gray triangle) collected data from Dec. 1, 2015 – May 31, 2017, and has been decommissioned.

Monitoring is conducted to fulfill stipulations in the City of Los Angeles’ Conditions of Approval for the expansion of the landfill.³ Similar conditions cover the County of Los Angeles’ portion of the landfill.⁴

³ Section C.10.a of Ordinance No. 172,933

⁴ County Condition 81

2. Data Completeness

Completeness statistics for all measured variables during the summer quarter of 2025 are listed in [Table 1](#). Data deemed to be suspect are included in subsequent analyses (e.g., regional comparisons if applicable), and invalid data are not included. The percentage of data capture for PM₁₀ was 99.82% at the Landfill site and 90.13% at the Community site. Of the captured PM₁₀ data, 5.63% at the Landfill site and 4.07% at the Community site were deemed to be invalid. The percentage of hourly PM₁₀ values deemed to be suspect was 51.86% at the Landfill site and 27.14% at the Community site. The PM₁₀ BAM analyzers at both sites experienced power supply issues throughout the quarter, which contributed to a larger amount of suspect data and a lower data-capture rate at the Community site.

Table 1. Data completeness statistics for hourly PM₁₀, hourly BC, and 1-min WS and WD data for the 2025 summer quarter monitoring period.

Monitoring Location	Dates	Data Capture (%) ^a			Data Valid or Suspect (%) ^b			Data Suspect (%) ^c		
		PM ₁₀	BC	WS/WD	PM ₁₀	BC	WS/WD	PM ₁₀	BC	WS/WD
Landfill Site	6/1/25-8/31/25	99.82	99.91	100	94.37	99.23	100	51.86	0.09	0
Community Site	6/1/25-8/31/25	90.13	99.91	99.95	95.93	97.14	100	27.14	0.18	0

^a Data Capture is the number of collected data values divided by the total number of expected data intervals during the date range indicated in the "Dates" column (e.g., for the raw BC 1-hr data, 24 data values per day are expected), multiplied by 100.

^b Data Valid or Suspect is the number of data values that are either valid or suspect divided by the number of captured data values, multiplied by 100.

^c Data Suspect is the number of data values labeled as suspect divided by the number of captured data values, multiplied by 100.

The hourly BC data-capture rate was 99.91% at the Landfill and Community sites. Of the hourly BC data captured, 0.77% at the Landfill site and 2.86% at the Community site were deemed to be invalid, and 0.09% of data at the Landfill site and 0.18% of data at the Community site were deemed to be suspect.

The WS/WD capture percentage was 100% at the Landfill site and 99.95% at the Community site, and no data were deemed to be invalid or suspect.

3. PM₁₀ Exceedances

Federal and state PM₁₀ exceedances for the baseline summer quarter (2002), the previous 17 summer quarters (2008–2024), and the current summer quarter (2025) are summarized in [Table 2](#) for the Landfill site and [Table 3](#) for the Community site. The state standard was exceeded at the Landfill site 5 times and not exceeded at the Community site in the summer quarter.

The federal 24-hr PM₁₀ standard (i.e., 150 µg/m³) was also not exceeded at the Landfill or Community sites during the summer quarter.

Table 2. Number of federal and state 24-hr PM₁₀ standard exceedances during summer quarters for the baseline year (2002) and 2008–2025 at the Landfill site. Values in the “Federal 24-hr” column represent the number of exceedances and the date(s) when those exceedances occurred. Values in the “State 24-hr” column represent the number of exceedances/total days on which valid 24-hr averages were measured and the percentage of exceedances out of the total number of days with valid concentrations. The most recent summer quarter is bolded.

Quarter Period	Quarter Name	Exceedances of PM ₁₀ Standard	
		Federal 24-hr 150 µg/m ³	State 24-hr 50 µg/m ³
6/1/02–8/31/02	Baseline Year	0	44/67 (66%)
6/1/08–8/31/08	2008 Summer	0	28/92 (30%)
6/1/09–8/31/09	2009 Summer	0	16/87 (18%)
6/1/10–8/31/10	2010 Summer	0	11/91 (12%)
6/1/11–8/31/11	2011 Summer	0	23/92 (25%)
6/1/12–8/31/12	2012 Summer	0	10/76 (13%)
6/1/13–8/31/13	2013 Summer	0	14/91 (15%)
6/1/14–8/31/14	2014 Summer	0	19/91 (21%)
6/1/15–8/31/15	2015 Summer	0	8/92 (9%)
6/1/16–8/31/16	2016 Summer	2 (7/22/16 & 7/30/16)	16/92 (17%)
6/1/17–8/31/17	2017 Summer	0	41/91 (46%)
6/1/18–8/31/18	2018 Summer	0	19/91 (21%)
6/1/19–8/31/19	2019 Summer	0	2/91 (3%)
6/1/20–8/31/20	2020 Summer	0	63/91 (70%)
6/1/21–8/31/21	2021 Summer	0	73/78 (94%)
6/1/22–8/31/22	2022 Summer	0	75/82 (92%)
6/1/23–8/31/23	2023 Summer	0	53/89 (60%)
6/1/24–8/31/24	2024 Summer	0	5/91 (6%)
6/1/25–8/31/25	2025 Summer	0	5/86 (6%)

Table 3. Number of federal and state 24-hr PM₁₀ standard exceedances during summer quarters for the baseline year (2002) and 2008–2025 at the Community site. Values in the “Federal 24-hr” column represent the number of exceedances and the date(s) when those exceedances occurred. Values in the “State 24-hr” column represent the number of exceedances/total days on which valid 24-hr averages were measured and the percentage of exceedances out of the total number of days with valid concentrations. The most recent summer quarter is bolded.

Quarter Period	Quarter Name	Exceedances of PM ₁₀ Standard	
		Federal 24-hr 150 µg/m ³	State 24-hr 50 µg/m ³
6/1/02–8/31/02	Baseline Year	0	5/16 (31%)
6/1/08–8/31/08	2008 Summer	0	25/89 (29%)
6/1/09–8/31/09	2009 Summer	0	13/90 (14%)
6/1/10–8/31/10	2010 Summer	0	27/83 (33%)
6/1/11–8/31/11	2011 Summer	0	11/92 (12%)
6/1/12–8/31/12	2012 Summer	0	10/92 (11%)
6/1/13–8/31/13	2013 Summer	0	9/90 (10%)
6/1/14–8/31/14	2014 Summer	0	22/86 (26%)
6/1/15–8/31/15	2015 Summer	0	0/30 (0%)
6/1/16–8/31/16	2016 Summer	0	4/92 (4%)
6/1/17–8/31/17	2017 Summer	0	2/92 (3%)
6/1/18–8/31/18	2018 Summer	0	1/92 (2%)
6/1/19–8/31/19	2019 Summer	0	0/91 (0%)
6/1/20–8/31/20	2020 Summer	0	1/90 (2%)
6/1/21–8/31/21	2021 Summer	0	1/84 (2%)
6/1/22–8/31/22	2022 Summer	0	0/90 (0%)
6/1/23–8/31/23	2023 Summer	0	1/89 (2%)
6/1/24–8/31/24	2024 Summer	0	1/92 (2%)
6/1/25–8/31/25	2025 Summer	0	0/78 (0%)

4. Average and Maximum BC and PM₁₀ Concentrations

Although no federal or state standards exist for BC concentrations in ambient air, BC is a measurable component of ambient air that correlates well with DPM. Because of growing evidence that DPM is associated with several negative health effects, BC is often measured to quantify the relative amounts of DPM in ambient air. Findings from the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study V (MATES V) conducted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) found DPM to be the most important toxic air pollutant contributing to negative health impacts in the Los Angeles basin (Nastri et al., 2021).

BC is measured by an Aethalometer, which passes air through a filter tape to trap suspended particles. Light-absorbing particles attenuate a light beam projected through the deposit. The buildup of BC on the air sampling tape causes an artifact that affects the accuracy of the measured concentration (Drinovec et al., 2015; Allen, 2014), subjecting Aethalometers to a saturation effect. Instrument response is dampened with heavier loading (i.e., higher concentrations) of BC aerosols. This artifact can cause BC concentration readings to be lower than the true concentration. However, mathematical methods to correct the BC concentration values are available and widely used. All reported BC values to date from the 29th Quarterly Report (winter 2015) onwards have been adjusted for the Landfill, Landfill North, and Community sites. Because the compensation process changes the reported concentrations, and because uncompensated values were used in previous reports, prior-year BC concentrations listed in this report do not match concentrations reported prior to the 29th Quarterly Report. All available BC data listed in this Quarterly Report have been compensated (data were unavailable from the baseline year).

The 24-hr average and maximum compensated BC concentrations collected during the 2025 summer quarter, the compensated BC data from the 17 previous summer quarters, and the uncompensated data from the baseline year are listed in [Table 4](#) for the Landfill site and [Table 5](#) for the Community site.

Table 4. The 24-hr BC concentrations for summer quarters from the baseline year (2002) and each year from 2008–2025 at the Landfill site. Uncompensated BC values are reported for the 2002 summer quarter. The most recent summer quarter is bolded.

Quarterly Period	Quarter Name	BC Concentrations (µg/m ³)	
		Average 24-Hr	Maximum 24-Hr
6/1/02–8/31/02	Baseline Year	1.09 ^a	2.69 ^a
6/1/08–8/31/08	2008 Summer	1.41	3.01
6/1/09–8/31/09	2009 Summer	1.26	2.45
6/1/10–8/31/10	2010 Summer	1.06	1.88
6/1/11–8/31/11	2011 Summer	0.99	1.78
6/1/12–8/31/12	2012 Summer	0.93	1.79
6/1/13–8/31/13	2013 Summer	0.98	1.98
6/1/14–8/31/14	2014 Summer	0.79	1.34
6/1/15–8/31/15	2015 Summer	0.76	1.58
6/1/16–8/31/16	2016 Summer	0.70	1.33
6/1/17–8/31/17	2017 Summer	0.77	1.28
6/1/18–8/31/18	2018 Summer	0.59	1.34
6/1/19–8/31/19	2019 Summer	0.57	0.97
6/1/20–8/31/20	2020 Summer	0.58	1.68
6/1/21–8/31/21	2021 Summer	0.62	1.10
6/1/22–8/31/22	2022 Summer	0.58	2.90
6/1/23–8/31/23	2023 Summer	0.50	0.86
6/1/24–8/31/24	2024 Summer	0.35	1.07
6/1/25–8/31/25	2025 Summer	0.39	1.27

^a Uncompensated BC values.

Table 5. The 24-hr BC concentrations for summer quarters from the baseline year (2002) and each year from 2008–2025 at the Community site. Uncompensated BC values are reported for the 2002 summer quarter. The most recent summer quarter is bolded.

Quarterly Period	Quarter Name	BC Concentrations (µg/m ³)	
		Average 24-Hr	Maximum 24-Hr
6/1/02–8/31/02	Baseline Year	1.40 ^a	2.33 ^a
6/1/08–8/31/08	2008 Summer	0.98	1.71
6/1/09–8/31/09	2009 Summer	1.03	2.23
6/1/10–8/31/10	2010 Summer	1.08	1.75
6/1/11–8/31/11	2011 Summer	0.86	1.43
6/1/12–8/31/12	2012 Summer	0.81	1.63
6/1/13–8/31/13	2013 Summer	0.76	1.31
6/1/14–8/31/14	2014 Summer	0.86	1.50
6/1/15–8/31/15	2015 Summer	0.92	1.48
6/1/16–8/31/16	2016 Summer	0.79	1.42
6/1/17–8/31/17	2017 Summer	0.81	1.48
6/1/18–8/31/18	2018 Summer	0.66	1.49
6/1/19–8/31/19	2019 Summer	0.54	0.92
6/1/20–8/31/20	2020 Summer	0.47	1.53
6/1/21–8/31/21	2021 Summer	0.57	1.13
6/1/22–8/31/22	2022 Summer	0.45	0.78
6/1/23–8/31/23	2023 Summer	0.44	0.89
6/1/24–8/31/24	2024 Summer	0.51	1.11
6/1/25–8/31/25	2025 Summer	0.45	1.13

^a Uncompensated BC values.

Distributions of 24-hr average PM₁₀ and BC data from summer quarters 2008–2025 (shown as notched box-and-whisker plots)⁵ and percentile trends for these metrics are shown in [Figures 2 through 5](#).

⁵ A notched box-and-whisker plot shows the entire distribution of concentrations for each year. Each box illustrates the 25th (lower box extent), 50th (median, midline), and 75th (upper box extent) percentiles. The extent of the box indicates the interquartile range (IQR), where 50% of the data lie. The whiskers indicate values that are up to 1.5 times the IQR from the 25th or 75th percentile. Data outside of the IQR are referred to as “outliers” and are plotted individually. The boxes are notched (narrowed) at the median and return to full width at the 95% lower- and upper-confidence interval values (i.e., the extents of the notches indicate the range

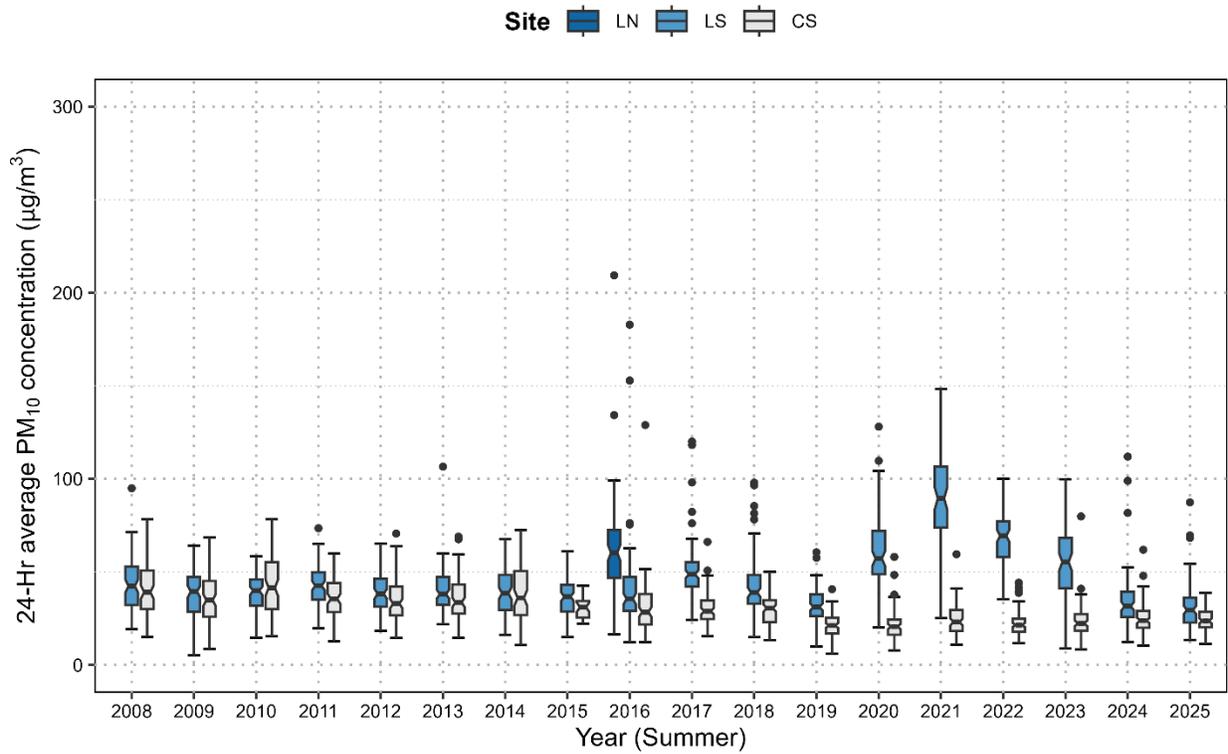


Figure 2. Distribution of 24-hr average PM₁₀ concentrations at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill North (LN), Landfill (LS), and Community (CS) sites during summer (June-August) quarters from 2008–2025.

in which the median falls with 95% confidence). If the notches of any two boxes do not overlap, there is strong evidence that the medians are statistically different at the 95% confidence level.

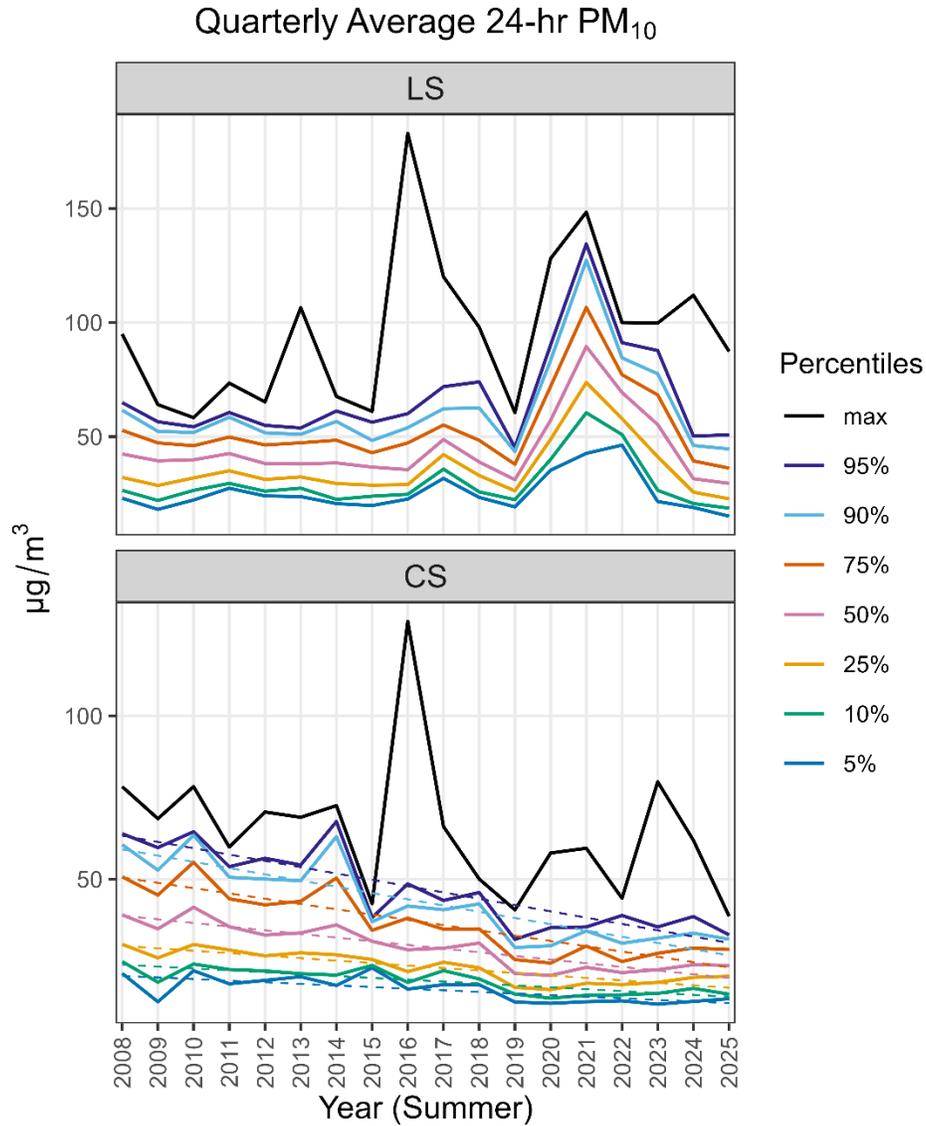


Figure 3. Trends of 24-hr average PM₁₀ maximum and percentiles at the Landfill site (top) and Community site (bottom) during summer (June–August) quarters from 2008–2025. The dashed lines denote statistically significant linear trends. Statistical significance was defined at the 95% confidence level ($p \leq 0.05$).

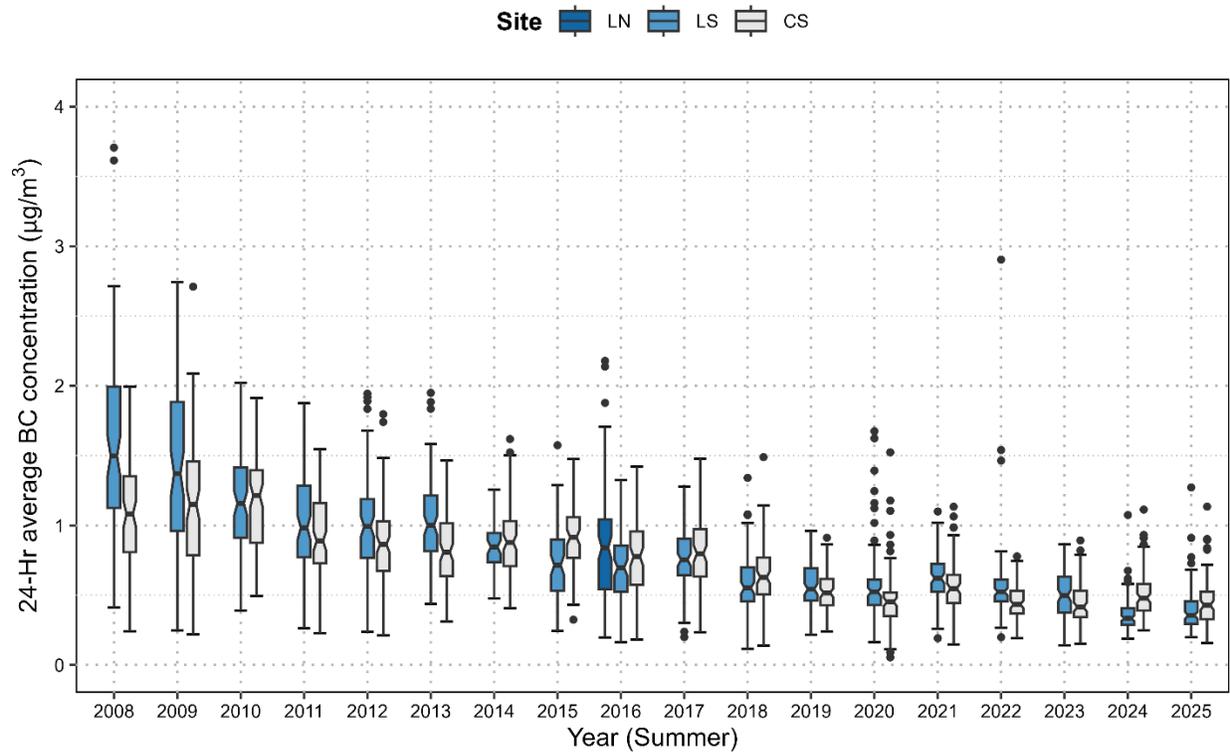


Figure 4. Distribution of 24-hr average BC concentrations at the Landfill North (LN), Landfill (LS), and Community sites (CS) during summer (June-August) quarters from 2008–2025.

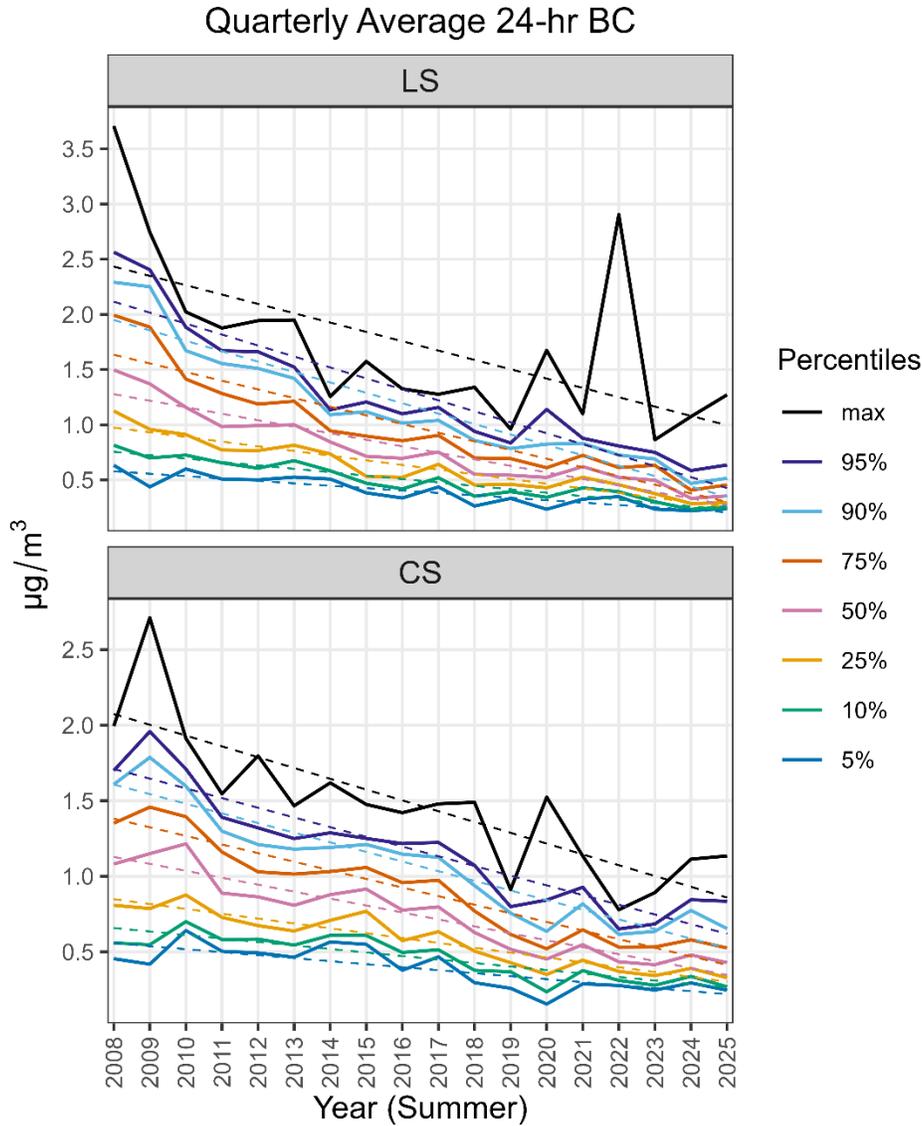


Figure 5. Trends of 24-hr average BC maximum and percentiles at the Landfill site (top) and Community site (bottom) during summer (June–August) quarters from 2008–2025. The dashed lines denote statistically significant decreasing linear trends. Statistical significance was defined at the 95% confidence level ($p \leq 0.05$). Note: the y-axis scale is larger in the Landfill site plot than the Community site plot.

At this time of year, the median 24-hr average PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the Community site are usually lower than those at the Landfill site (Figure 2). This situation remained true in the 2025 summer quarter. As indicated by the overlapping notches in the box-and-whisker plot, the difference between the median 24-hr PM₁₀ concentrations at the Community and Landfill sites is not statistically significant. At the Landfill site, there is not a statistically significant increasing or decreasing trend in any percentile or the maximum (Figure 3). However, nearly all percentile levels have been decreasing

since the 2021 summer quarter. At the Community site, there is a statistically significant decreasing trend in all percentiles.

During summer quarters, the median 24-hr average BC concentrations are not usually significantly different between the Landfill and Community sites, as indicated by the overlapping notches in the box-and-whisker plot (Figure 4). In the 2025 summer quarter, the median 24-hr average BC concentration at the Community site was higher than at the Landfill site. As BC concentrations at both sites continue to decrease, as indicated by the quarterly trends, it is expected that median 24-hr average BC concentrations will converge to similar values. There is some year-to-year variability in median 24-hr average BC concentrations over the 18 recorded consecutive years, but the range of 24-hr average BC values has generally decreased over time at both monitoring sites.

There is a statistically significant decreasing trend in all 24-hr average BC percentiles and the maximum concentration at both the Landfill and Community sites during summer quarters over the observational record (Figure 5).

5. Field Operations

Tables 6 and 7 list dates and major tasks associated with visits to the Landfill and Community sites during the 2025 summer quarter.

Table 6. Landfill site visits, field maintenance, and operations.

Date of Site Visit	Description of Work
6/5/2025	Replaced tape on BAM
8/20/2025	Replaced tape on BAM Maintenance on Aethalometer
8/26/2025	Maintenance on Aethalometer
9/16/2025 ^a	Checked flow on Aethalometer and BAM

^a The next site visit that occurred after the current quarter 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 quarter.

Table 7. Community site visits, field maintenance, and operations.

Date of Site Visit	Description of Work
6/5/2025	Restarted BAM
6/17/2025	Investigated BAM sampling issues Restarted BAM
6/18/2025	Investigated BAM sampling issues Replaced battery on BAM Restarted BAM
6/24/2025	Investigated Aethalometer flow sampling issues Investigated BAM sampling issues Replaced battery on BAM Restarted BAM
6/30/2025	Updated data logger software
7/2/2025	Replaced Aethalometer
8/1/2025	Site maintenance
8/30/2025	Replaced tape on BAM
9/10/2025 ^a	Aethalometer maintenance
9/16/2025 ^a	Checked flow on Aethalometer and BAM

^a The next site visit that occurred after the current quarter 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 quarter.

Aethalometer and BAM flow rates measured with a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)-traceable flow standard are listed in [Table 8](#). BAM flow rates are volumetric (i.e., they depend on local temperature and pressure), and Aethalometer flow rates are at standard temperature and pressure. The target flow rate of the BAM is 16.7 liters per minute (lpm) volumetric to meet the 10-micron particle cut point of the inlet, with an acceptable range of 16.0–17.3 lpm. The Aethalometer has no particle size cut point.

Table 8. Flow rates for the BAM PM₁₀ and Aethalometer BC monitors at the Landfill and Community sites. “Ref.” is the Reference and “Aeth.” is the Aethalometer.

Location	Date	Flow Rate (lpm)					
		As Found		As Left		As Found	
		BAM	Ref.	BAM	Ref.	Aeth.	Ref.
Landfill Site	9/16/2025	16.70	16.70	16.84	16.70	5.00	5.36
Community Site	9/16/2025	16.70	16.70	16.68	16.70	5.00	5.17

6. References

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