

Canton Local Air Agency Site Templates

CANTON LOCAL AIR AGENCY JURISDICTION MAP



2018 CANTON LOCAL AIR AGENCY MONITORING SITES



Map/AQS #	Site Name	PM _{2.5}	PM _{CONT.}	PM ₁₀	O ₃	CO	TOXICS	PM _{2.5} CSPEC	Pb/metals
1. 39-151-0016	Malone University				X				
2. 39-151-0017	Firestation #8	X*						X	
3. 39-151-0020	Canton	X	X			X			
4. 39-151-0022	Brewster				X				
5. 39-151-0024	Republic Steel								X
6. 39-151-4005	Alliance				X				

*designated and collocated monitors

Appendix A: Complete Network Plan Description

The following table presents Ohio's 2018-2019 Air Monitoring Network, as required under 40 CFR 58.10 (b). Each monitoring site within the Local Air Agencies and District Offices in Ohio are listed.¹ For each site, the following information is presented:

- Monitoring Agency, AQS Site ID
- Site Address
- Site coordinates, latitude and longitude in decimal degrees
- Monitored pollutants/parameters and collocation (Colo) indicated
- Sampling method/analysis
- Sampling schedule, i.e. how frequent data is monitored
- Monitoring objective
- Spatial measurement scale
- Site/monitor comments include AQS method code, special POC designations, etc.
- Any proposed or completed change(s) to site or monitor are noted as appropriate (in red)

Monitoring Objectives and Spatial Scale

Federal regulations indicate that a minimum of five monitoring objectives should be met in establishing an ambient air monitoring network. The network is to have stations that monitor: 1) areas of expected high concentrations, 2) areas of high population density, 3) areas with significant sources, 4) general background concentration sites and 5) areas of regional transport of a pollutant.

The physical siting of the air monitoring station must achieve a spatial scale of representativeness that is consistent with the monitoring objective. The spatial scale results from the physical location of the site with respect to the pollutant sources and categories. It estimates the size of the area surrounding the monitoring site that experiences uniform pollutant concentrations.

The categories of spatial scale are:

Micro: An area of uniform pollutant concentrations ranging from several meters up to 100 m.

Middle: Uniform pollutant concentrations in an area of about 100 meters to 0.5 kilometer.

Neighborhood: An area with dimensions in the 0.5 to 4.0 kilometer range with relatively uniform land use.

Urban: Citywide pollutant conditions with dimensions ranging from 4 to 50 kilometers. Within a city, the geographic placement of sources may result in there being no single site that can be said to represent air quality on an urban scale.

Regional: An entire rural area of the same general geography without large pollution sources and extends from tens to hundreds of kilometers.

Monitoring objectives and associated spatial scales from Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 58 are summarized in the following table.

Monitoring Objective	Appropriate Spatial Scale
Highest Concentration or source impact	Micro, Middle, Neighborhood, or (less frequently) Urban
Population oriented	Neighborhood or Urban
Source impact	Micro, Middle, Neighborhood
General/background, regional transport, welfare related impacts.	Urban, Regional (sometimes Neighborhood)

¹ The MSA, CBSA, CSA or other area represented by the monitor is contained in Appendix D of the Air Monitoring Network Plan.

Monitoring Types

Most monitors described in Ohio's monitoring network are designated as State and Local Air Monitoring Sites (SLAMS). In addition, some of these sites fulfill other requirements which must be identified by the monitoring type designation. In this description of the network, designations are also made for Special Purpose, Industrial and EPA. All of Ohio's monitors listed in the following table are SLAMS except where otherwise indicated.

The criteria used to designate the monitor types are as follows:

SLAMS:

State or Local air monitoring stations for parameters (pollutants and/or meteorological data) addressed by 40 CFR Part 58. The SLAMS make up the ambient air quality monitoring sites that are primarily needed for NAAQS comparisons but may serve other data purposes.

Special Purpose:

Not all monitors and monitoring sites in the air quality surveillance network are included in the SLAMS network. In order to allow the capability of providing monitoring for complaint studies, modeling verification, and compliance status, certain monitors are reserved for short-term studies and designated as Special Purpose Monitors (SPM). These monitors are not necessarily committed to any one location or for any specified time period. They may be located as separate monitoring sites or be included at SLAMS locations. Monitoring data may be reported to US EPA, provided that the monitors and sites conform to all requirements of the SLAMS network.

Industrial

A monitor that is operated by a private industry entity rather than under the control of a State, Local or Tribal government. Or a site that is categorized as an industrial site that is under the control of a State, Local or Tribal government. Monitoring data may be reported to US EPA, provided that the monitors and sites conform to all requirements of the SLAMS network.

EPA

A monitor that is operated by US EPA or a US EPA contractor for parameters addressed by 40 CFR Part 58.