



# 2005 Network Summary

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

## NETWORK DESIGN

In 2005, the Bureau of Air Monitoring maintained 43 Ambient Air Monitoring Sites in New Jersey. These monitoring sites are designed to fulfill the following monitoring objectives for federal and state regulated pollutants: to measure maximum pollutant concentrations, to assess population exposure, to determine the impact of major pollution sources, to measure background levels, to determine the extent of regional pollutant transport, and to measure secondary impacts in rural areas. In addition, monitoring data are provided to various public and media outlets and are used to provide hourly updates on air quality to the Bureau's web page at [www.state.nj.us/dep/airmon](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/airmon). The Air Monitoring Sites can be divided into two primary networks: the Continuous Monitoring Network and the Manual Sampling Network.

## SPATIAL SCALES

There are many factors and constraints, which affect the design of a monitoring network. Among these factors, a network design should consider pollutant characteristics, topographical features, and resource limitations when evaluating whether data collected at a particular site can meet monitoring objectives. To assist in designing an effective air monitoring network, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) developed the concept of spatial scales of representativeness. The spatial scales define prospective sites in terms of the area surrounding a monitor where the pollutant concentrations are relatively similar. For each monitoring objective, appropriate spatial scales can be used to identify the general physical location of a suitable monitoring site. The various spatial scales are defined below:

**Micro-scale (10 – 100m):** Monitors that show significant concentration differences from as little as 10 meters or up to 50 meters away from the monitor are classified being Micro-scale monitors. This often occurs when monitors are located right next to low-level emission sources, such as busy roadways, construction sites, and facilities with short stacks.



Figure 1: Ambient air monitoring sampler located on the roof of the Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority Building

These locations should be in areas where the general public is exposed to the concentrations measured.

**Middle Scale (100 – 1000m):** These monitors show pollutant measurement variations between locations that are approximately 1 kilometer apart. These differences may occur near large industrial areas with many different operations or near large construction sites. Middle scale monitoring sites are often source oriented. Monitoring measurements of this type might be appropriate for the evaluation of short-term exposure to an emission source.

**Neighborhood scale (1 – 10km):** Neighborhood scale monitors do not show significant differences in pollutant concentrations over areas of a few kilometers. A particular scale location can represent not only the immediate neighborhood but also neighborhoods of the same type in other parts of the city. Neighborhood scale monitors provide good data for trend analysis studies and compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) because their zone of representation are often found in areas where people commonly reside.

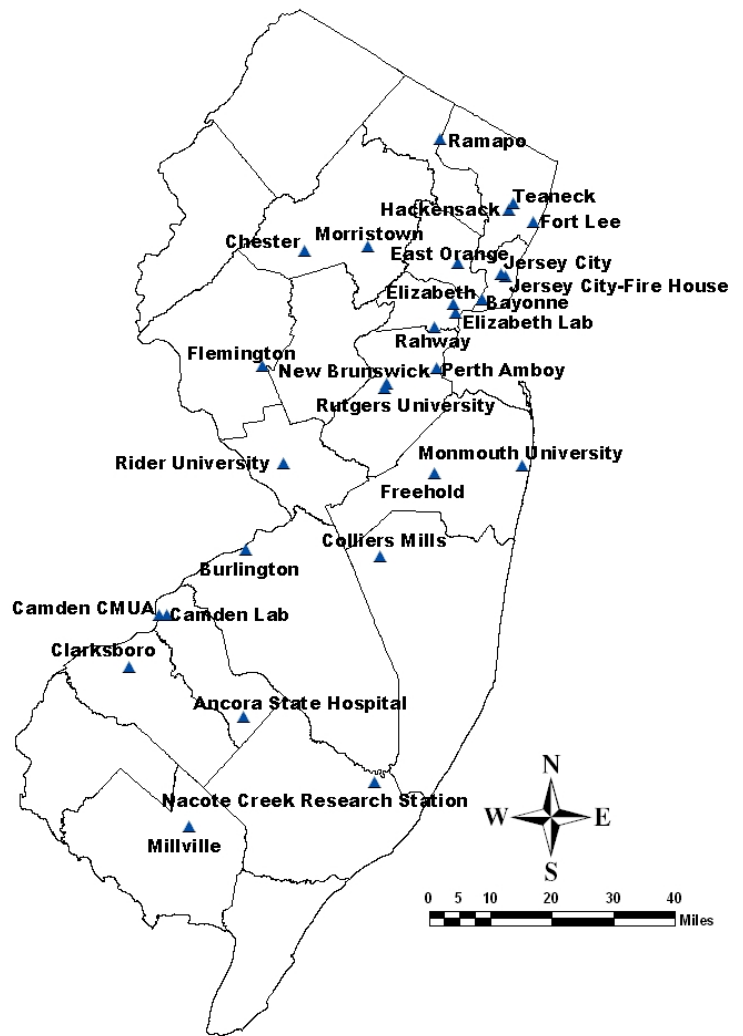
Urban Scale (10 – 100km): Urban scale monitors show consistency among pollutant measurements with monitor separations of at least 10 kilometers. Urban scale sites are usually located at higher elevations and away from highly traveled roads, and industries. These locations are ideal for evaluating concentrations over an entire metropolitan and/or rural area.

Regional scale (100 – 1000km): Regional scale (background monitors) show consistency among measurements for monitor separations of a few hundred kilometers. These monitors are best located in rural areas away from local sources, and at higher elevations. National parks, national wilderness areas, and many state and county parks and reserves are appropriate areas for regional scale sites. Data gathered at this scale location is most useful in assessing pollutant concentrations over a large area and evaluating transported emissions.

## THE CONTINUOUS MONITORING NETWORK

The Continuous Monitoring Network consists of sites which measure carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter, and meteorological data by automated instruments (not all pollutants are measured at all sites). The data is transmitted to a centralized computer system in Trenton, New Jersey, once every minute, thus providing near real-time data. A map showing the location of the continuous monitoring sites is shown in Figure 2 and the parameters recorded at each site are displayed in Table 2 (page 3). Changes to the Continuous Network are summarized in Table 1. Many of the continuous site locations are also part of the Manual Monitoring Network, which is described in the next section.

**Figure 2**  
**2005 – Continuous Monitoring Network**



**Table 1**

2004-2005 Continuous Network Changes			
Monitoring Site	Parameter(s)	Action	Date
Clarksboro	O <sub>3</sub> ,SO <sub>2</sub>	Site relocated on same property	12/15/04
Fort Lee	CO,TEOM	Re-Start	03/31/05
Millville	TEOM	Start-up	05/05/05

**Table 2**  
**2005 – Continuous Air Monitoring Network**

Continuous Parameter Codes

- |                       |                                     |             |   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| <b>CO</b>             | - Carbon Monoxide                   | <b>SS</b>   | - Smoke Shade                           |
| <b>NO<sub>x</sub></b> | - Nitrogen Dioxide and Nitric Oxide | <b>TEOM</b> | - Continuous PM <sub>2.5</sub> Analyzer |
| <b>O<sub>3</sub></b>  | - Ozone                             | <b>MET</b>  | - Meteorological Parameters             |
| <b>SO<sub>2</sub></b> | - Sulfur Dioxide                    |             |   |

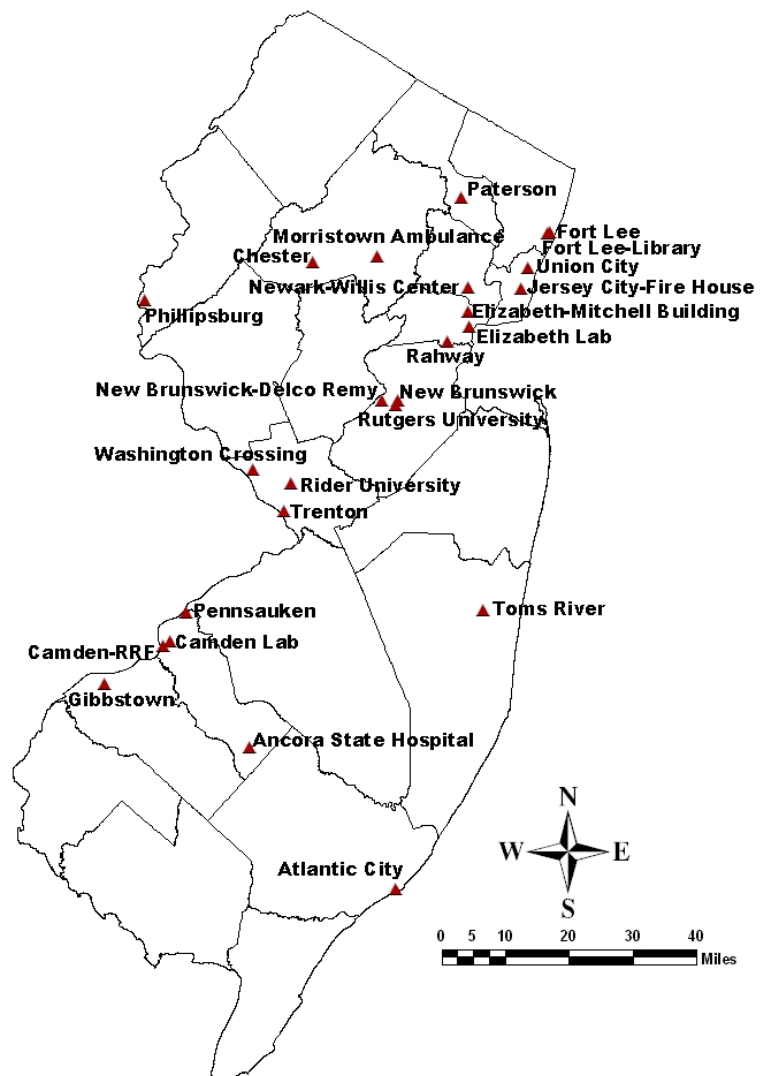
SITE	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SS	TEOM	MET
Ancora State Hospital	U		U	U			
Bayonne		U	N	N			
Burlington	Mi			N	N		
Camden CMUA						N	
Camden Lab	N	N	U	N	N	N	U
Chester		U	U	U			U
Clarksboro			U	U			
Colliers Mills			U				
East Orange	N	N					U
Elizabeth	Mi			M	N		
Elizabeth Lab	N	N		N	N	N	U
Flemington			U		N		U
Fort Lee	M					M	
Freehold	Mi				N		
Hackensack	N			N	N		
Jersey City-Firehouse						N	
Jersey City	Mi			N	N		
Millville		N	N	N		N	
Monmouth University			N				
Morristown	Mi				N		
Nacote Creek Research Station			U	U			
New Brunswick						N	
Perth Amboy	N			N	N		
Rahway						N	
Ramapo			U				
Rider University		N	N				U
Rutgers University		N	N				U
Teaneck		N	N				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

Spatial Scale codes: Mi - **Micro**, M - **Middle**, N - **Neighborhood**, U - **Urban**, R – **Regional**

## MANUAL MONITORING NETWORK

The Manual Monitoring Network does not transmit data in near real-time as does the Continuous Monitoring Network. The manual network consists primarily of various instruments that collect samples for subsequent analysis in a laboratory. The network provides data on fine particulates (particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers in diameter or PM<sub>2.5</sub>), inhalable particulates (particles smaller than 10 micrometers in diameter or PM<sub>10</sub>), lead (Pb), Total Suspended Particulates (TSP), several parameters associated with atmospheric deposition, pollutants important in the formation of ground level ozone (ozone precursors), and a group of organic and inorganic compounds that are considered toxic pollutants. Sites that measure ozone precursors are part of the national Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Station (PAMS) program. While these ozone precursors are automatically measured every hour, the data are retrieved once a day and require extensive review before they are validated. Changes to the Manual Network are summarized in Table 3. A map of the manual sampling sites is shown in Figure 3 and a list of the pollutants measured at each location is shown in Table 4 (page 5).

**Figure 3  
2005 – Manual Monitoring Network**



**Table 3**

2004-2005 Manual Network Changes			
Monitoring Site	Parameter(s)	Action	Date
Lebanon State Forest	Acid Deposition	Discontinued	10/27/04
Fort Lee	PM <sub>10</sub>	Re-Start	03/31/05
<sup>1</sup> Jersey City-Firehouse	PM <sub>10</sub>	Start-up	05/12/05
Union City	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Start-up	07/25/05

<sup>1</sup> Collocated a PM<sub>10</sub> sampler for precision measurements.

**Table 4  
2005 - Manual Air Monitoring Network**

Manual Parameter Codes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b> - FRM (Federal Reference Method) Manual PM <sub>2.5</sub> Sampler | <b>PAMS</b> - Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Station (Ozone Precursors)  |
| <b>PM<sub>10</sub></b> - FRM Manual PM <sub>10</sub> Sampler                              | <b>CARB</b> - Carbonyls   |
| <b>Pb</b> - Particulates Analyzed for Lead  | <b>VOCs</b> - Volatile Organic Compounds  |
| <b>TSP</b> - Total Suspended Particulates   | <b>SVOCs</b> - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds  |
| <b>PM<sub>2.5</sub> Spec</b> - PM <sub>2.5</sub> Speciation Trends Network Sampler        | <b>Acid Deposition</b> - <b>Dry</b> - Nitrates and Sulfates in PM <sub>10</sub><br><b>Wet</b> - Acidity (pH scale) in precipitation |

SITE	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	Pb	TSP	PM <sub>2.5</sub> Spec	PAMS	CARB	VOCs	Acid Deposition	
									Dry	Wet
Ancora State Hospital										U
Atlantic City	N	N								
Camden Lab	N	N			N	N	N	N	N	
Camden-RRF		M								
Chester	U				U		U	U		
Elizabeth Lab	N				N		N	N		
Elizabeth-Mitchell Building	N									
Fort Lee		M							M	
Fort Lee-Library	N									
Gibbstown	N									
Jersey City-Firehouse	N	N								
Morristown-Ambulance Squad	N									
New Brunswick	N				N		N	N		
New Brunswick-Delco Remy			Mi	Mi						
Newark-Willis Center	N									
Paterson	N									
Pennsauken	N									
Phillipsburg	N									
Rahway	N									
Rider University						N				
Rutgers University						N				
Toms River	N									
Trenton	N	N								
Union City	N									
Washington Crossing	N									U
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Spatial Scale codes: Mi - **Micro**, M - **Middle**, N - **Neighborhood**, U - **Urban**, R - **Regional**

## REFERENCES

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