

2010 Ambient Air Quality Report

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Preface

This report is issued by the Division of Air Quality of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to inform the public about air pollution levels throughout the state of North Carolina. It describes the sources and effects of the following pollutants for which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of North Carolina have established ambient air quality standards:

Particulate Matter	Sulfur Dioxide	Ozone
Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Lead

The report begins with a brief discussion of the ambient air monitoring program, including a description of the monitoring network. It presents detailed results of monitoring that was conducted in 2010 to measure the outdoor concentrations. The data are presented graphically and as statistical summaries, including comparisons to the ambient air quality standards. The report discusses the recorded data, and the seasonal variability of some pollutants. Data and areas exceeding the ambient air quality standards are identified. Factors that have contributed to those exceedances are also described.

Acid rain data summaries from the National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network for North Carolina also are included for 2010.

Current air pollution information is available to the public 24 hours a day on the Division of Air Quality's website <http://www.ncair.org/monitor/aqi/>.

In 2002, the air monitoring program deployed a network of fine particle speciation monitors. This report provides data summaries from these monitors for 2010.

Also in 2002, the Division of Air Quality established a small network of Urban Air Toxics monitors. It supplements a new national toxics database, and some key toxics pollutants are summarized for 2010 in this report.

The report also contains graphical summaries of long-term annual trends for the criteria pollutants and acid rain data, highlighting successful efforts at pollution control and suggesting where future priorities should be placed.

Additional copies of this report and previous annual reports are available on the Division of Air Quality's website <http://www.ncair.org/monitor/reports/> or by writing to:

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Comments regarding this report or suggestions for improving future reports are welcomed. Comments may be sent to Dr. Wayne L. Cornelius, at the above address.

Sheila C. Holman, Director
Division of Air Quality

Executive Summary

In 2010, the North Carolina Division of Air Quality (DAQ), the three local program agencies and one tribal agency (listed in Appendix A) collected 310,932 ambient air quality samples. These samples included measurements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) criteria air pollutants: particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and lead. This report discusses each pollutant and presents summary tables, maps, charts and explanations of the data.

The report also includes data from weekly acid rain samples collected by the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) at seven North Carolina sites and one Tennessee site very close to the North Carolina border. It discusses acid rain and presents summary tables, maps, charts and explanations of the data.

This report provides data summaries from a network of fine particle speciation monitors for 2010. The DAQ and two federal agencies deployed these monitors in 2002 to characterize more fully fine particulate matter by composition. This report presents a map and summary tables of the major speciation categories for 2010.

Also in 2002, the Division of Air Quality established a small network of Urban Air Toxics monitors. It supplements a new national toxics database, and some key toxics pollutants are summarized for 2010 in this report. This report presents a map and summary tables of five important volatile organic compounds for 2010.

The report also contains graphical summaries of long-term annual trends for the criteria pollutants and acid rain data, highlighting successful efforts at pollution control and suggesting where future priorities should be placed.

Two different types of **particulate matter** are routinely sampled in North Carolina. Particulate matter (PM₁₀), with a mean aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (0.00004 inches), is regulated by both EPA and N.C. standards. Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), with a mean aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers (0.00001 inches), has been regulated by EPA and NC since 1999.

PM₁₀ was sampled at 12 sites, yielding 1,455 daily samples. There were no exceedances of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM₁₀ (150 µg/m³ for 24-hour samples and 50 µg/m³ for the annual arithmetic mean).

PM_{2.5} was sampled at 35 sites yielding 5,309 daily samples. There were no exceedances of the ambient air quality standards for PM_{2.5} (35 µg/m³ for 24-hour samples). None of the 35 sites exceeded the annual arithmetic mean standard of 15 µg/m³.

Carbon monoxide (CO), largely results from fuel combustion. The most likely areas to have excessive CO concentrations are larger cities where there are more cars and congested streets.

CO was sampled at four sites, yielding 29,573 valid hourly averages. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards for CO are 35 ppm for the maximum one-hour average and 9 ppm for the maximum eight-hour average. There were no exceedances of the standards. The highest one-hour concentration of 2.7 ppm was observed at 1401 Corporation Pky in Winston-Salem. The highest eight-hour concentration of 2.0 ppm was observed at 1130 Eastway Drive in Charlotte. The mean one-hour average has been decreasing by about 7 percent per year and the mean eight-hour average has been decreasing by about 17 percent per year. The combined effects of newer cars in the vehicle fleet, traffic control strategies, and the Inspection and Maintenance program in 48 counties has helped reduce the measured ambient concentrations of CO from previous years.

Ozone (O₃) forms in the lower atmosphere when hydrocarbons (or volatile organic compounds) and nitrogen oxides chemically react in the presence of sunlight and high temperatures. The main emphasis in control of ozone has been to limit hydrocarbon and nitrogen oxide emissions.

O₃ was sampled at 41 sites, yielding 207,936 valid hourly averages. The National Ambient Air Quality Standard for O₃ in 2010 was 0.075 ppm for the maximum 8-hour average.

In 2010, the 8-hour standard was exceeded 108 times, on 26 different days, with one county having 21 exceedances at individual sites. The sites at 1300 Blk. Hattie Avenue, Winston-Salem in Forsyth County and Hwy 29 North at Hudspeth Rd, Charlotte in Mecklenburg County had the highest number, nine.

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is mainly produced by combustion of fossil fuels containing sulfur compounds and the manufacture of sulfuric acid.

SO₂ was sampled at seven sites, yielding 52,664 valid hourly averages. There were no exceedances of the 1971 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (365 µg/m³ or 140 ppb for a 24-hour average, 1300 µg/m³ or 500 ppb for a three-hour average, 80 µg/m³ or 30 ppb for the annual arithmetic mean) at network monitoring sites. However, there were 14 exceedances of the 2010 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (75 ppb for an 1-hour daily maximum concentration) at two network monitoring sites: 1300 Blk. Hattie Avenue, Winston-Salem in Forsyth County and Highway 421 North, Wilmington in New Hanover County .

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are produced primarily from the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gasoline, due to the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen and nitrogen compounds in the fuel. The primary combustion product is NO, which reacts with hydrocarbons, ozone and other atmospheric compounds to form NO₂. NO_x compounds play an important role in the formation of ozone.

The criteria pollutant NO₂ was sampled at two sites, yielding 16,839 valid hourly averages. There were no exceedances of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (0.053 ppm for the annual arithmetic mean).

There were no exceedances of the 2010 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (100 ppb for the 1 hour average). The mean 1-hour average concentration has been stable for the past two years.

Lead (Pb) emissions result from coal combustion and the sandblasting of highway bridges, overpasses, and water tanks. In the past, the combustion of gasoline containing tetraethyl lead as an additive was a major source.

Lead was not sampled in 2010 using a Federal Reference Method. There have been no recent exceedances of the ambient air quality standard for lead (0.15 µg/m³ for a rolling three month arithmetic mean). From 1979 through 1999, mean lead concentrations have decreased by 92 percent. The steady decline in the use of leaded gasoline is primarily responsible for this trend.

Acid Rain is produced when nitrate and sulfate ions from motor vehicles, combustion and industrial sources reach the upper atmosphere, react with moisture in the air, and are deposited as acid precipitation.

The annual mean pH in 2010 ranged from 4.80 (Scotland County) to 5.42 (Sampson County).

Speciated particulate samples were collected at four sites by the DAQ, three sites by the local programs, two sites by the National Park Service and one site by the U.S. Forest Service. Categorizing these as nitrates, sulfates, ammonium, organic carbon, elemental carbon and crustal material, there were 4,591 quantifiable concentrations in 2010.

By category, the highest concentrations of speciated particulate samples in 2010 were: organic carbon 12.20 µg/m³; sulfate 9.10 µg/m³; crustal component 7.45 µg/m³; nitrate 5.97 µg/m³; ammonium 3.23 µg/m³ and elemental carbon 1.53 µg/m³.

Although there was no sampling for lead using a criteria pollutant method, the speciated particulate monitoring network provided 846 samples of PM_{2.5} lead in 2010; 841 of these sample concentrations (99 percent) were less than 0.01 µg/m³. Four samples exceeded 0.014 µg/m³.

Urban Air Toxics sampling in 2010 occurred at six sites, five urban and one rural. This effort contributes to the U.S. EPA's Air Toxics Monitoring Strategy by providing data to help assess health risks.

The median benzene concentrations were 0.09 to 0.16 ppb at the urban sites and 0.09 ppb at the rural site. Median toluene concentrations were 0.10 to 0.38 ppb at the urban sites and 0.06 ppb at the rural site. Median ethylbenzene concentrations were 0.01 to .06 ppb at the urban sites and less than 0.01 ppb at the rural site. Median m/p-xylene concentrations were 0.07 to 0.15 ppb at

the urban sites and less than 0.01 ppb at the rural site. Median o-xylene concentrations were 0.01 to 0.05 ppb at the urban sites and less than 0.01 at the rural site. Median 1, 3-butadiene concentrations were less than 0.01 ppb at the urban sites and at the rural site. Ambient monitoring data for hazardous and/or toxic air pollutants are available on the web at http://daq.state.nc.us/toxics/uat/uat_data.shtml.

Ambient Trends: Annual average statewide concentrations of PM₁₀ decreased by 33 percent from 1989 to 2010. Annual average statewide concentrations of PM_{2.5} decreased by 34 percent from 1999 to 2010. Annual average statewide concentrations of CO (as 8-hour averages) have decreased by 60 percent from 1998 to 2010. Annual average highest 8-hour ozone concentrations decreased by 9 percent from 1991 to 2010. Annual average highest 3-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations decreased by 37 percent from 1991 to 2010. Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentrations remained constant from 1989 to 2010 in Forsyth and Mecklenburg counties, the only locations where this pollutant is monitored at present.

Acid Rain Trends: Annual average pH in rain increased about 9 percent from 1991 to 2010. Annual average ammonium concentrations increased about 10 percent from 1991 to 2010, but this was dominated by very significant increases in Sampson County associated with concentrated livestock animal production. Annual average nitrate concentrations in rain decreased about 38 percent from 1991 to 2010. Annual average sulfate concentrations in rain decreased about 54 percent from 1991 to 2010.

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1. Introduction

This annual report summarizes the ambient air monitoring performed in calendar year 2010 by the North Carolina Division of Air Quality (DAQ), three local air pollution agencies and one tribal agency, which are more fully described in Appendix A.

These agencies collected 310,932 air quality samples of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) criteria pollutants (particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and lead), which are discussed in this report.

Chapter 2 describes the criteria pollutants and discusses their sources and effects on human health, plants and animals.

Chapter 3 outlines the standards for criteria pollutant concentrations established by the EPA and the state of North Carolina to protect human health (primary standards) and plants, animals, and property (secondary standards).

Chapter 4 describes the ambient monitoring program conducted by DAQ and three local program agencies.

Chapter 5 gives detailed monitoring results for each pollutant, with a map of the monitor sites, a table of the monitor summary statistics relevant to the standards, one or more maps summarizing the important statistics for each county with monitors, and

additional summaries as appropriate to each pollutant.

Chapter 6 describes the EPA Air Quality Index for the criteria pollutants and charts index measurements for five Metropolitan Statistical Areas of North Carolina.

Chapter 7 presents sources, effects and monitoring of acid rain data conducted in North Carolina by the National Atmospheric Deposition Program. It also includes a map of the calendar year mean pH level and site statistics for the calendar year in two tables.

Chapter 8 describes a small network of fine particulate speciation compounds. The chapter contains annual summaries of seven main components of fine particles. We also report summary of lead here (instead of chapter 5).

Chapter 9 describes the Urban Air Toxics monitoring program in North Carolina. The DAQ and local air pollution agencies sampled volatile organic compounds at seven sites. This chapter contains annual summaries for five important toxic pollutants.

Chapter 10 provides a statewide summary of trends for the criteria pollutants from 1989 and 1991 (1997 for CO and 1990 for O₃) through 2010.

2 Descriptions of Criteria Pollutants

2.1 Particulate Matter

Atmospheric particulate matter is defined as any airborne material, except uncombined water (liquid, mist, steam, etc.), that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard temperature (25° C) and pressure (760 mm mercury) and has an aerodynamic diameter of less than 100 micrometers (μm). In the period covered by this report, two sizes of particulate matter were monitored, PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$. PM_{10} is particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 μm as measured according to EPA regulations 40 CFR 50 App. J. PM_{10} has been sampled locally in Charlotte since 1985 and statewide since 1986 (North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources 1991a). The $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ standard was adopted by North Carolina on April 1, 1999. On May 14, 1999, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled the setting of the standard by EPA was an unconstitutional use of authority and could be vacated. The Supreme Court later upheld the new standard. EPA continues to require monitoring for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$.

2.1.1 Sources

Particulates are emitted by many human activities, such as fuel combustion, motor vehicle operation, industrial processes, grass mowing, agricultural tilling and open burning. Natural sources include windblown dust, forest fires, volcanic eruptions and plant pollen.

Particles emitted directly from a source may be either fine (less than 2.5 μm) or larger (2.5 - 60 μm), but particles photochemically formed in the atmosphere will usually be fine. Generally, larger particles have very slow settling velocities and are characterized as suspended particulate matter. Typically, fine particles originate from condensation of materials produced during combustion or atmospheric reactions.

2.1.2 Effects

Particulate matter can cause health problems affecting the breathing system, including aggravation of existing lung and heart disease, limitation of lung clearance, changes in form and structure of organs, and development of cancer. Individuals most sensitive to the effects of particulate matter include those with chronic obstructive lung or heart disease, those suffering from the flu, asthmatics, the elderly, children, and mouth breathers.

Health effects from inhaled particles are influenced by the depth of penetration of the particles into the respiratory system, the amount of particles deposited in the respiratory system, and by the biological reaction to the deposited particles. The risks of adverse health effects are greater when particles enter the tracheobronchial and alveolar portions of the respiratory system. Small particles can penetrate into these deeper regions of the respiratory system. Healthy respiratory systems can trap

particles larger than 10 micrometers more efficiently before they move deeply into the system and can more effectively remove the particles that are not trapped before deep movement.

Particulate matter also can interfere with plant photosynthesis, by forming a film on leaves reducing exposure to sunlight. Particles also can cause soiling and degradation of property, which can be costly to clean and maintain.

Suspended particles can absorb and scatter light, causing reduction of visibility. This is a national concern, especially in areas such as national parks, historic sites and scenic attractions visited by sightseers.

2.2 Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) is the most commonly occurring air pollutant. CO is a colorless and poisonous gas produced by incomplete burning of carbon-containing fuel.

2.2.1 Sources

Most atmospheric CO is produced by incomplete combustion of fuels used for vehicles, space heating, industrial processes and solid waste incineration. Transportation accounts for the majority of CO emissions. Boilers and other fuel burning heating systems are also significant sources.

2.2.2 Effects

Breathing carbon monoxide affects the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. Hemoglobin in the blood binds with CO more readily than with oxygen, starving the body of vital oxygen.

Individuals with anemia, lung and heart diseases are particularly sensitive to CO effects. Low concentrations affect mental function, vision and alertness. High concentrations can cause fatigue, reduced work capacity and may adversely affect fetal development. Chronic exposure to CO at concentrations as low as 70 ppm (80 mg/m³) can cause cardiac damage. Other health effects associated with exposure to CO include central nervous system effects and pulmonary function difficulties.

Ambient CO apparently does not adversely affect vegetation or materials.

2.3 Ozone

Ozone is a clear gas that forms in the troposphere (lower atmosphere) by chemical reactions involving hydrocarbons (or volatile organic compounds) and nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight and high temperatures. Even low concentrations of tropospheric ozone are harmful to people, animals, vegetation and materials. Ozone is the most widespread and serious criteria air pollutant in North Carolina.

Ozone in the upper atmosphere (stratosphere) shields the earth from harmful effects of ultraviolet solar radiation. Stratospheric ozone can be damaged by the emission of chlorofluoro hydrocarbons (CFCs) such as Freon.

2.3.1 Sources

Ozone (O₃) is the major component of a complex mixture of compounds known as photochemical oxidants. Ozone is not usually emitted directly into the atmosphere, but is formed by a series of complex

reactions involving hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and sunlight. Ozone concentrations are higher during the daytime in late spring, summer and early autumn when the temperature is above 60° F and the sunlight is more intense.

Two natural sources of upper atmosphere ozone are solar radiation and lightning during thunderstorms. These are not significant sources of tropospheric (ground level) ozone.

2.3.2 Effects

Ozone is a pulmonary irritant, affecting the respiratory mucous membranes, as well as other lung tissues and respiratory functions. Ozone has been shown to impair normal function of the lung causing shallow, rapid breathing and a decrease in pulmonary function. Other symptoms of exposure include chest tightness, coughing and wheezing. People with asthma, bronchitis or emphysema probably will experience breathing difficulty when exposed to short-term concentrations between 0.15 and 0.25 ppm. Continued or repeated long-term exposure may result in permanent lung structure damage.

Ozone damages vegetation by injuring leaves. Ozone also accelerates material aging by cracking rubber, fading dyes and eroding paint.

2.4 Sulfur Dioxide

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is a colorless, corrosive, harmful gas with a pungent odor. Smaller concentrations of sulfur trioxide and other sulfate compounds are also found in SO₂ emissions. Sulfur oxides contribute to the formation of acid rain and the formation of particles that reduce visibility.

2.4.1 Sources

The main sources of SO₂ are combustion of fossil fuels containing sulfur compounds and the manufacture of sulfuric acid. Other sources include refining of petroleum and smelting of ores that contain sulfur.

2.4.2 Effects

The most obvious health effect of sulfur dioxide is irritation and inflammation of body tissues brought in contact with the gas. Sulfur dioxide can increase the severity of existing respiratory diseases such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema. Sulfuric acid and fine particulate sulfates, which are formed from sulfur dioxide, also may cause significant health problems. Sulfur dioxide causes injury to many plants. A bleached appearance between the veins and margins on leaves indicates damage from SO₂ exposure. Commercially important plants sensitive to SO₂ include cotton, sweet potatoes, cucumber, alfalfa, tulips, apple trees and several species of pine trees.

2.5 Nitrogen Oxides

Several gaseous oxides of nitrogen are normally found in the atmosphere, including nitrous oxide (N₂O), nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Nitrous oxide is a stable gas with anesthetic characteristics and typical ambient concentrations well below the threshold concentration for a biological effect. Nitric oxide is a colorless gas with ambient concentrations generally low enough to have no significant biological effect. Nitrogen dioxide is reddish-brown but is not usually visible at typical ambient concentrations.

2.5.1 Sources

The most significant nitrogen oxide emissions result from the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gasoline, due to the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen and nitrogen compounds in the fuel. The primary combustion product is NO, which reacts to form NO₂.

2.5.2 Effects

At typical concentrations, nitrogen dioxide has significant health effects as a pulmonary irritant, especially upon asthmatics and children. In North Carolina, a much greater health concern is the formation of ozone, which is promoted by the presence of NO₂ and other nitrogen oxides.

Some types of vegetation are very sensitive to NO₂, including oats, alfalfa, tobacco, peas and carrots. Chronic exposure causes chlorosis (yellowing) and acute exposure usually causes irregularly shaped lesions on the leaves.

Nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide do not directly damage materials. However, NO₂ can react with moisture in the air to produce nitric acid, which corrodes metal surfaces and contributes to acid rain.

High concentrations of NO₂ may reduce visibility. Much of the brownish coloration sometimes observed in polluted air in winter months may be due to NO₂.

2.6 Lead

Lead is a toxic heavy metal element occurring in the atmosphere as small particles.

2.6.1 Sources

The major source of atmospheric lead used to be the combustion of gasoline containing the additive tetraethyl lead as an anti-knock agent. However, the availability of leaded fuel has declined, and the concentration of lead in such fuel has decreased, minimizing gasoline as a source. Significant remaining sources include coal combustion (lead exists in very small quantities as an impurity in coal) and sandblasting of highway structures and water tanks. Lead also is used in some batteries, paints, insecticides, newspaper inks and piston engine aircraft gasoline.

2.6.2 Effects

Lead (Pb) persists and accumulates in the environment and the human body. It may be inhaled, ingested and eventually absorbed into the bloodstream and distributed to all body tissues. Exposure to low

concentrations interferes with blood production and specific enzyme systems. It is believed to cause kidney and nerve cell

damage, and severe lead poisoning is known to cause brain damage in children.

3 Standards

Ambient air quality status is determined by measuring pollutant concentrations in outdoor air and comparing the measured concentrations to corresponding standards. The US EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) defines the ambient air as “that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.”

Ambient air quality standards are classified as primary and secondary. Primary standards are those established to protect public health. Secondary standards are those established to protect the public welfare from adverse pollution effects on soils, water, crops, vegetation, man-made

materials, animals, wildlife, weather, visibility, climate, property, transportation, economy, and personal comfort and well-being. The scientific criteria upon which the standards are based are reviewed periodically by the EPA, which may reestablish or change the standards according to its findings.

A pollutant measurement that is greater than the ambient air quality standard for a specific averaging time is called an *exceedance*. The national primary, secondary and North Carolina ambient air quality standards that were in effect during 2010 are summarized in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 National and North Carolina Ambient Air Quality Standards

For new or anticipated new standards, References in the Code of Federal Regulations are given. For standards expressed in parts per million, an equivalent mass per unit volume is also shown.

Pollutant/ Ambient Measurement/ (Reference)	Averaging Period	Type of Summary	Primary National (Health Related) Standard	Secondary National (Welfare Related) Standard	North Carolina Standard
PM-2.5 24 hour average (40CFR50, App. N)	1 year	average ¹ quarterly- weighted arithmetic mean	15 µg/m ³ ⁽⁵⁾	15 µg/m ³ ⁽⁵⁾	15 µg/m ³ ⁽⁵⁾
	1 day	average ¹ 98 th percentile	35 µg/m ³ ⁽⁶⁾	35 µg/m ³	35 µg/m ³ ⁽⁵⁾
PM-10 24 hour average (40CFR50, App. N)	1 year	average ¹ arithmetic mean	50 µg/m ³	50 µg/m ³	50 µg/m ³
	1 day	average ¹ 2 nd maximum ²	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³
CO	8 hours	2nd maximum	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)		9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)
	1 hour average	2nd maximum	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)		35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)
O ₃ 1 hour average (40CFR50, App. I)	8 hours	average ⁴ arithmetic mean 4th maximum	0.075 ppm ⁽⁷⁾ (157 µg/m ³)	0.075 ppm ⁽⁷⁾ (157 µg/m ³)	0.075 ppm ⁽⁷⁾ (157 µg/m ³)
SO ₂ 1 hour average	3 hours (non- overlapping)	2nd maximum		500 ppb (1,300 µg/m ³)	0.50 ppm (1,300 µg/m ³)
	1 year	99 th percentile of Daily Maximum	75 ppb ⁽⁹⁾		75 ppb ⁽⁹⁾
NO ₂ 1 hour average	1 year	arithmetic mean	0.053 ppm	0.053 ppm	0.053 ppm
	1 year	98 th percentile of Daily Maximum	(100 µg/m ³)	(100 µg/m ³)	(100 µg/m ³)
Pb 24-hour average	3 months	arithmetic mean	0.15 µg/m ³ ⁽⁸⁾	0.15 µg/m ³ ⁽⁸⁾	0.15 µg/m ³ ⁽⁸⁾

1. Arithmetic mean over the 3 most current years.

2. In July 1997, a percentile-based statistic replaced the 2nd maximum, but in May 1999 the 2nd maximum standard was reinstated.

3. Determined by adjusting for incomplete days and averaging over the most recent 3 consecutive, complete calendar years.

4. Arithmetic mean value over the most recent 3 consecutive, complete calendar years.

5. On April 1, 2000, North Carolina adopted the EPA PM2.5 and Ozone standards. On May 14, 2000, the US Court of Appeals ruled the new EPA PM2.5 standard vacated and the new 8-hour ozone standard as unenforceable. On appeal to the US Supreme Court the new standard was upheld.

6. To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations at each population-oriented monitor within an area must not exceed 35 µg/m³ (effective December 17, 2006).

7. Effective May 27, 2008.

8. Effective October 15, 2008.

9. To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations must not exceed 75 ppb (effective June 2, 2010).

4 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program

The North Carolina Division of Air Quality, three local air pollution control programs, and one tribal program (Appendix A) performed ambient monitoring and analyses of samples in 2010. Ambient air monitoring data are used to determine whether air quality standards are being met; to assist in enforcement actions; to determine the improvement or decline of air quality; to determine the extent of allowable industrial expansion; and to provide air pollution information to the public. A list of all monitoring sites active in 2010 is presented in Table 4.1 and shown as a map in Figure 4.1. The locations of sites for individual pollutants are shown in Figures 5.1, 5.4, 5.8, 5.11, 5.14, and 5.17.

In general, ambient monitors are operated year-round, but in some cases seasonal variations in pollutant levels make it feasible to suspend sampling at certain times. Ambient carbon monoxide associated with transportation and heating tends to produce significant concentrations only in cold weather conditions, so (with the US EPA's permission) we generally operate these monitors only from October through March. Ozone concentrations, by contrast, are correlated positively with ambient temperature. US EPA regulations accordingly require monitoring in NC from April through October. Along with ozone at some locations, we also monitor ozone precursor pollutants. Indeed, one of the ozone precursors is carbon monoxide. See 5.4 for more information about seasonal carbon monoxide monitoring and 5.5 for calibration of monitors. Personnel check continuous monitors at least twice monthly for correct instrument operation.

more information about seasonal ozone monitoring.

Siting of monitors involves several considerations, including size of the area represented, distance from roadways and nearby sources, unrestricted air flow, safety, availability of electricity and security. Each site has a defined monitoring objective, and annual evaluations are conducted to ensure that the objectives are met. The four basic monitoring objectives are to determine:

- the highest concentration expected in an area;
- representative concentrations in areas of high population density;
- the impact of significant sources or source categories on ambient air quality;
- general background concentration levels.

All monitors have known precision, accuracy, interferences and operational parameters. The monitors – as well as all measurement devices – are carefully calibrated at predetermined frequencies, varying from daily to quarterly. Measurements are traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), when standards are available.

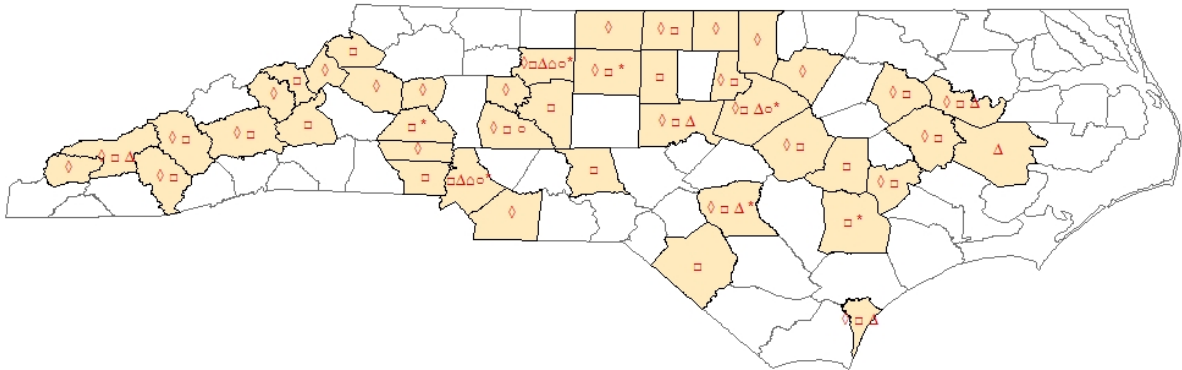
Monitoring and analyses are performed according to a set of standard operating procedures. Field personnel visit manual sampling sites once every six days to replace sample media and check the operation and Monitoring agencies carry out quality assurance activities to determine the quality of the collected ambient data, improve the

quality of the data and evaluate how well the monitoring system operates. The goal of quality assurance activities is to produce high quality air pollution data with defined completeness, precision, accuracy, representativeness and comparability.

Microprocessors are used at most sites to collect the data. A computerized telemetry

system aids in assembly of the data for submission to the US EPA. This enhances data validity, minimizes travel costs, and allows real-time data to be available by computer polling when needed. Numerous checks are performed to ensure that only valid data are reported.

Shaded counties have monitors.



Monitor Location: ◇ O3 □ PM2.5 ○ CO △ SO2 ▽ NO2 * PM10

Figure 4.1 Monitoring Sites Active in 2010

Table 4.1 Ambient Air Monitoring Sites Operated in North Carolina, 2010

SITE	ADDRESS	POLLUTANTS	
COUNTY			
37-001-0002 ALAMANCE	827 S GRAHAM & HOPEDALE RD BURLINGTON	PM2.5	
37-003-0004 ALEXANDER	106 WAGGIN TRAIL RD TAYLORSVILLE	O3	
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	O3	
37-013-0007 BEAUFORT	1945 SANDY FORKS RD AURORA	SO2	
37-021-0030 BUNCOMBE	ROUTE 191 SOUTH BREVARD RD ASHEVILLE	O3	
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	PM2.5	
37-027-0003 CALDWELL	HWY 321 NORTH LENOIR	O3	
37-033-0001 CASWELL	7074 CHERRY GROVE RD REIDSVILLE	O3	PM2.5
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	PM10	PM2.5
37-037-0004 CHATHAM	325 RUSSETT RUN ROAD PITTSBORO	O3	PM2.5 SO2
37-051-0008 CUMBERLAND	1/4 MILE SR1857/US301/1857 WADE	O3	
37-051-0009 CUMBERLAND	4533 RAEFORD RD FAYETTEVILLE	PM10	PM2.5
37-051-1003 CUMBERLAND	3625 GOLFVIEW RD HOPE MILLS	O3	SO2
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	SOUTH SALISBURY STREET LEXINGTON	PM2.5	
37-059-0002 DAVIE	246 MAIN STREET COOLEEMEE	O3	

SITE COUNTY	ADDRESS	POLLUTANTS
37-061-0002 DUPLIN	HIGHWAY 50 KENANSVILLE	PM2.5 PM10
37-063-0015 DURHAM	801 STADIUM DRIVE DURHAM	O3 PM2.5
37-065-0004 EDGEcombe	900 SPRINGFIELD RD ROCKY MOUNT	PM2.5
37-065-0099 EDGEcombe	7589 NC HIGHWAY 33 NW TARBORO	O3
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	PM10 O3 SO2 NO2 PM2.5
37-067-0023 FORSYTH	1401 CORPORATION PARKWAY WINSTON-SALEM	CO PM10
37-067-0028 FORSYTH	6496 BAUX MOUNTAIN ROAD WINSTON-SALEM	O3
37-067-0030 FORSYTH	FRATERNITY CHURCH WINSTON-SALEM	O3 PM2.5
37-067-1008 FORSYTH	3656 PIEDMONT MEMORIAL DRIVE WINSTON-SALEM	O3
37-069-0001 FRANKLIN	431 S. HILLSBOROUGH STREET FRANKLINTON	O3
37-071-0016 GASTON	1622 EAST GARRISON BLVD GASTONIA	PM2.5
37-075-0001 GRAHAM	FOREST ROAD 423 SPUR KILMER	O3
37-077-0001 GRANVILLE	WATER TREATMENT PLANT JOHN UMSTEAD HOSP BUTNER	O3
37-081-0013 GUILFORD	205 WILOUGHBY BLVD GREENSBORO	PM2.5 PM10 O3
37-081-0014 GUILFORD	2127 SANDY RIDGE ROAD COLFAX	PM2.5

SITE COUNTY	ADDRESS	POLLUTANTS					
37-087-0004 HAYWOOD	2177 ASHEVILLE ROAD WAYNESVILLE	O3					
37-087-0012 HAYWOOD	550 VANCE STREET WAYNESVILLE	PM2.5					
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	TOWER BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY MILE MARKER 410	O3					
37-087-0036 HAYWOOD	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK	O3					
37-099-0005 JACKSON	BARTNET KNOB FIRETOWER ROAD CHEROKEE	O3					
37-099-0006 JACKSON	US ROUTE 19 NORTH CHEROKEE RESERVATION	PM2.5					
37-101-0002 JOHNSTON	1338 JACK ROAD CLAYTON	O3	PM2.5				
37-107-0004 LENOIR	HIGHWAY 70 EAST AND HIGHWAY 58 SOUTH KINSTON	O3	PM2.5				
37-109-0004 LINCOLN	1487 RIVERVIEW ROAD LINCOLNTON	O3					
37-111-0004 MCDOWELL	BALWIN AVENUE (EAST MARION JR. HIGH SCHOOL) MARION	PM2.5					
37-117-0001 MARTIN	1210 HAYES STREET JAMESVILLE	O3	PM2.5				
37-119-0003 MECKLENBURG	FIRE STATION # 11, 620 WEST 28 TH STR CHARLOTTE	PM10					
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	CO	SO2	PM2.5	NO2	O3	PM10
37-119-0042 MECKLENBURG	1935 EMERYWOOD DRIVE CHARLOTTE	PM2.5	PM10				
37-119-0043 MECKLENBURG	513 RADIO ROAD CHARLOTTE	PM2.5					

SITE COUNTY	ADDRESS	POLLUTANTS		
37-119-1001 MECKLENBURG	FILTER PLANT DAVIDSON	PM10		
37-119-1005 MECKLENBURG	400 WESTINGHOUSE BLVD. CHARLOTTE	O3	PM10	
37-119-1009 MECKLENBURG	HWY 29 NORTH AT HUDSPETH RD CHARLOTTE	O3		
37-121-0001 MITCHELL	CITY HALL, SUMMIT STREET SPRUCE PINE	PM2.5		
37-123-0001 MONTGOMERY	112 PERRY DRIVE CANDOR	PM2.5		
37-129-0002 NEW HANOVER	6028 HOLLY SHELTER ROAD CASTLE HAYNE	O3	PM2.5	
37-129-0006 NEW HANOVER	HIGHWAY 421 NORTH WILMINGTON	SO2		
37-145-0003 PERSON	STATE HIGHWAY 49 SOUTH ROXBORO	O3		
37-147-0006 PITT	403 GOVERNMENT CIRCLE GREENVILLE	O3	PM2.5	
37-155-0005 ROBESON	1170 LINKHAW ROAD LUMBERTON	PM2.5		
37-157-0099 ROCKINGHAM	6371 NC 65 @ BETHANY SCHOOL BETHANY	O3		
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVENUE ROCKWELL	CO	O3	PM2.5
37-159-0022 ROWAN	925 NORTH ENOCHVILLE AVENUE CHINA GROVE	O3		
37-173-0002 SWAIN	CENTER ST/PARKS & RECREATION FACILITY BRYSON CITY	O3	PM2.5	SO2
37-179-0003 UNION	701 CHARLES STREET MONROE	O3		

SITE COUNTY	ADDRESS	POLLUTANTS			
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST ROAD RALEIGH	O3			
37-183-0016 WAKE	201 NORTH BROAD STREET FUQUAY-VARINA	O3	PM2.5	PM10	SO2 CO
37-183-0018 WAKE	US HIGHWAY 70 WEST AND NC HIGHWAY 50 NORD RALEIGH	CO			
37-183-0020 WAKE	3720 LAKE WHEELER RD RALEIGH	PM2.5			
37-189-0003 WATAUGA	361 JEFFERSON ROAD BOONE	PM2.5			
37-191-0005 WAYNE	DILLARD MIDDLE SHOOL, DEVEREAU STREET GOLDSBORO	PM2.5			
37-199-0004 YANCEY	STATE HIGHWAY 128 BURNSVILLE	O3			
Sites operated in 2010	67				

5 Pollutant Monitoring Results

Air quality in a given area is affected by many factors, including meteorological conditions, the location of pollutant sources, and the amount of pollutants emitted from them.

The speed and direction of air movement determine whether pollutant emissions cause exceedances of the ambient air quality standards and where those exceedances will occur. Atmospheric stability, precipitation, solar radiation and temperature also affect pollutant concentrations.

Geographic factors that affect concentrations include variables such as whether an area is urban or rural, and whether the area has mountains, valleys or plains.

Important economic factors affecting air quality include concentration of industries, conditions of the economy, and the day of the week.

Air quality also may be influenced by “exceptional events” in the short term. Exceptional events may be either natural (e.g., forest fire) or manmade (e.g., construction or demolition). Unusual data that can be attributed to an exceptional event are considered biased and may be omitted from data summaries when they are not representative of normal conditions. In the tabular listings in this report, data affected by exceptional events that have been reviewed and approved by EPA are excluded, and are omitted from summaries in charts. However they are addressed in the text of the report. A list of typical exceptional events is given in Appendix B.

Data for the 2010 ambient air quality report were collected at 102 air pollutant monitors operated by state and local agencies in North Carolina (listed in Appendix A). To minimize operating expenses, some sulfur dioxide monitors are operated only every third year. Two of the 102 monitors used for this report operated most recently in 2009 or 2008.

5.1 PM_{10}

State and local program agencies in North Carolina use high volume samplers and size selective inlets to collect PM_{10} samples. A gravimetric analysis procedure (EPA Reference Method) is used to analyze the samples.

In 2010, 1,455 ordinary 24-hour samples of PM_{10} were collected from monitors located at 12 sites. A map of the PM_{10} sampling sites is shown in Figure 5.1, and a detailed summary of the data from each site is given in Table 5.1.

There were no exceedances of the PM_{10} ambient air quality standards in 2010. The

highest 24-hour maximum concentration was $63 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, or about 42 percent of the standard ($150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The highest annual arithmetic mean was $22.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which is about 45 percent of the standard ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

The second highest 24-hour concentrations are shown by county in Figure 5.2 and the annual arithmetic means are shown in Figure 5.3. (In counties with more than one PM_{10} monitoring site, the concentration reported in Figure 5.2 is the county-wide second maximum 24-hour concentration, and the mean reported in Figure 5.3 is the maximum arithmetic mean for the county.)

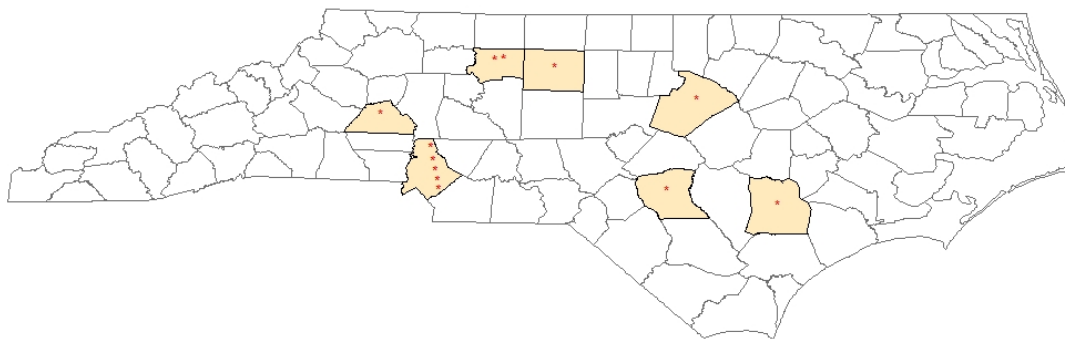


Figure 5.1 Location of PM_{10} Monitoring Sites

Table 5.1 PM₁₀ in Micrograms Per Cubic Meter for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST. ST. HICKORY	58	34	33	30	30	16.8
37-051-0009 CUMBERLAND	4533 RAEFORD ROAD FAYETTEVILLE	60	51	37	33	29	16.3
37-061-002 DUPLIN	HWY 50 KENANVILLE	60	30	28	24	23	12.9
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK. HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	350	47	35	34	32	15.5
37-067-0023 FORSYTH	1401 CORPORATION PARKWAY WINSTON-SALEM	351	49	47	39	39	18.6
37-081-0013 GUILFORD	205 WILOUGHBY BLVD GREENSBORO	57	63	29	29	28	15.3
37-119-0003 MECKLENBURG	FIRE STA #11 620 MORETZ STREET CHARLOTTE	59	48	48	41	34	21.7
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	116	40	36	34	32	17.6
37-119-0042 MECKLENBURG	1935 EMERYWOOD DRIVE CHARLOTTE	115	52	46	43	40	18.7
37-119-1001 MECKLENBURG	FILTER PLANT DAVIDSON	59	39	34	33	33	18.4
37-119-1005 MECKLENBURG	400 WESTINGHOUSE BLVD. CHARLOTTE	59	48	43	39	38	22.6
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD. RALEIGH	111	55	43	38	33	16.4
Total Samples		1,455					
Total Sites Sampled		12					

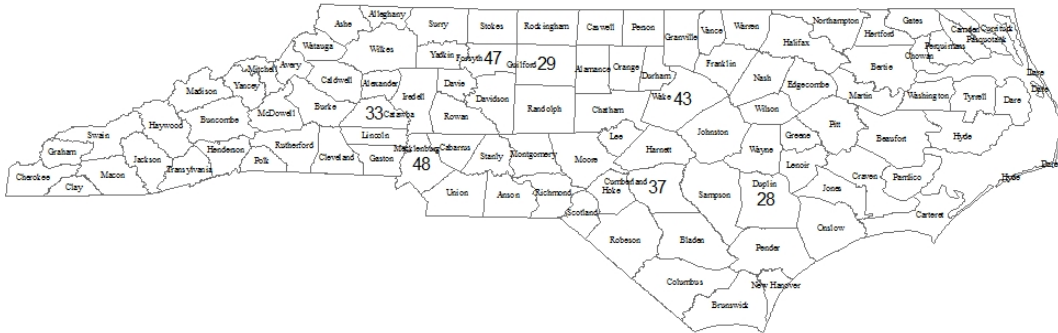


Figure 5.2 PM₁₀: Second Highest 24-Hour Averages, 2010

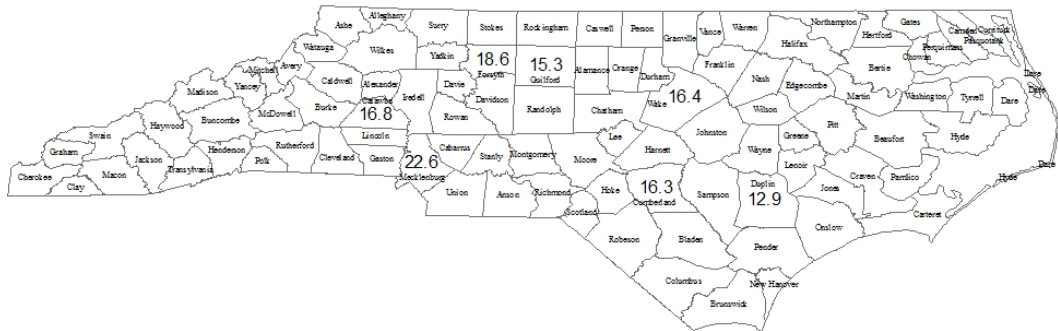


Figure 5.3 PM₁₀: Maximum Annual Arithmetic Means, 2010

5.2 Fine Particulate Matter, (PM_{2.5})

In 2010, 35 sites were used to monitor PM_{2.5} and 5,309 samples were collected. A map of the PM_{2.5} sampling sites is shown in Figure 5.4 and a detailed summary of the data from each site is given in Table 5.2.

There were no exceedances of the PM_{2.5} 24-hour ambient air quality standards in 2010. The highest annual arithmetic mean was 12.07 µg/m³, which is about 20 percent below the level of the standard (15 µg/m³), at Lexington in Davidson County. (See Table 5.2).

NAAQS attainment is based on both the level of the 98th percentile concentration of 24 hour averages and weighted annual means (Table 3.1). The 98th percentile concentrations are shown by county in

Figure 5.5, and the annual arithmetic means are shown in Figure 5.6. (In counties with more than one monitoring site, the concentration reported in Figure 5.5 is the maximum 98th percentile and the mean reported in Figure 5.6 is the maximum arithmetic mean for the county.)

Figure 5.7 is a map of “design values” for PM_{2.5}, computed from the highest 3-year average arithmetic mean in each county for 2008 through 2010, using the federal reference method monitors. Thirty-one counties have enough reported data to compute this metric correctly, all of them appear to be attaining the ambient standard. Attainment decisions for PM_{2.5} will be based on the design values observed during 2008 through 2010.

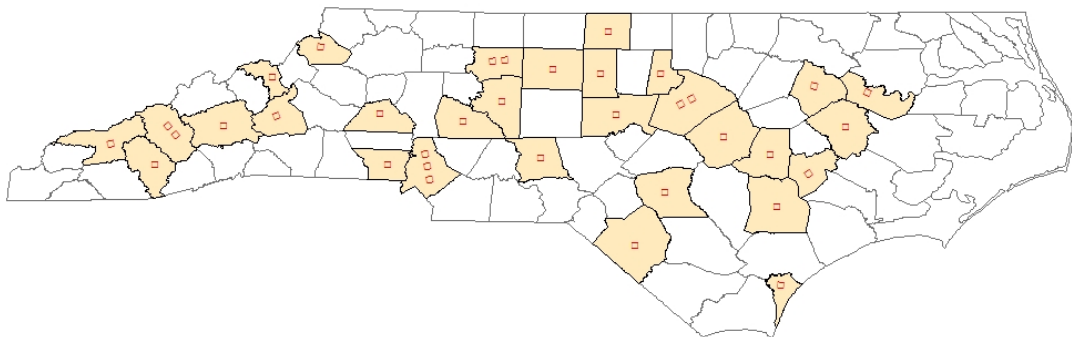


Figure 5.4 Location of PM_{2.5} Monitoring Sites

Table 5.2 PM_{2.5} in Micrograms Per Cubic Meter for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				PERCENTILE	ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	98TH	
37-001-0002 ALAMANCE	827 S. GRAHAM & HOPEDALE RD BURLINGTON	121	23.2	22.8	20.1	19.6	20.1	11.10
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	119	21.8	21.2	19.6	19.4	19.6	10.17
37-033-0001 CASWELL	7074 CHERRY GROVE RECREATION	57	18.5	17.8	17.7	17.2	17.8	10.05
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST. ST. HICKORY	332	29.5	27.2	26.2	26.0	23.2	11.18
37-037-0004 CHATHAM	325 RUSSETT PITTSBORO	117	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.0	18.6	8.91
37-051-0009 CUMBERLAND	4533 RAEFORD ROAD FAYETTEVILLE	121	31.5	29.6	24.7	23.8	24.7	11.38
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	SOUTH SALISBURY STREET LEXINGTON	119	30.0	23.6	23.5	22.9	23.5	12.07
37-061-0002 DUPLIN	HWY 50 KENANSVILLE	116	19.8	19.4	19.3	18.9	19.3	9.26
37-063-0015 DURHAM	801 STADIUM DRIVE DURHAM	115	31.2	20.6	20.5	19.7	20.5	10.21
37-065-0004 EDGECOMBE	900 SPRINGFIELD ROCKY MOUNT	117	23.5	23.4	21.0	20.5	21.0	9.69
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLOCK, HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	310	33.5	25.3	23.3	22.3	21.9	10.71
37-067-0030 FORSYTH	FRATERNITY CHURCH ROAD WINSTON-SALEM	114	23.6	23.6	23.5	22.3	23.5	10.81
37-071-0016 GASTON	1622 EAST GARRISON BLVD GASTONIA	118	22.2	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	10.81
37-081-0013 GUILFORD	205 WILOUGHBY BLVD GREENSBORO	353	33.0	23.8	22.7	22.7	21.2	10.38
37-081-0014 HAYWOOD	2127 SANDY RIDGE ROAD WAYNESVILLE	119	21.0	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.3	10.48
37-087-0012	550 VANCE STREET	121	27.3	24.2	23.6	23.2	23.6	10.65

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				PERCENTILE	ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	98TH	
HAYWOOD	WAYNESVILLE							
37-099-0006 JACKSON	US RT 19 NORTH CHEROKEE	111	27.0	23.5	19.0	18.4	19.0	10.16
37-101-0002 JOHNSTON	1338 JACK ROAD CLAYTON	117	23.8	20.3	20.2	19.7	20.2	9.80
37-107-0004 LENOIR	CORNER HWY 70 EAST KINSTON	114	20.4	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.9	9.52
37-111-0004 MCDOWELL	BALDWIN AVE MARION	119	20.1	20.0	19.3	18.7	19.3	10.32
37-117-0001 MARTIN	1210 HAYES ST JAMESVILLE	119	34.6	26.1	22.4	19.7	22.4	9.05
37-119-1041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	348	33.0	31.6	31.5	29.3	24.8	11.48
37-119-1042 MECKLENBURG	1935 EMERYWOOD DRIVE CHARLOTTE	113	32.2	32.0	21.9	21.7	21.9	12.05
37-119-0043 MECKLENBURG	513 RADIO ROAD CHARLOTTE	348	34.6	30.5	28.0	26.7	22.5	10.90
37-121-0001 MITCHELL	CITY HALL SUMMIT ST SPRUCE PINE	119	19.5	18.6	18.2	17.0	18.2	9.70
37-123-0001 MONTGOMERY	112 PERRY DRIVE CANDOR	112	24.6	22.4	22.0	21.5	22.0	9.93
37-129-002 NEW HANOVER	6028 HOLLY SHELTER RD CASTLE HAYNE	113	21.0	20.4	19.8	17.7	19.8	8.03
37-147-0006 PITT	403 GOVERNMENT CIRCLE	117	23.6	22.4	21.9	20.9	21.9	9.17
37-155-0005 ROBESON	1170 LINKHAM ROAD LUMBERTON	121	27.2	26.2	25.1	22.6	25.1	10.59
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	114	23.5	23.5	22.0	22.0	22.0	10.96
37-173-0002 SWAIN	CENTER ST/PARKS 7 REC FACILITY	117	21.8	21.7	20.5	20.0	20.5	9.92
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	352	28.3	25.5	24.6	23.8	21.0	10.19
37-183-0020 WAKE	3720 LAKE WHEELER RD	114	24.7	23.7	20.7	20.1	20.7	10.03

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				PERCENTILE	ARITH MEAN	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	98 TH		
COUNTY									
37-189-0003 WATAUGA	361JEFFERSON HWY BOONE	113	21.8	18.4	16.2	15.7	16.2	8.81	
37-191-0005 WAYNE	DILLARD MIDDLE SCHOOL GOLDSBORO	59	26.5	21.4	20.8	20.4	21.4	10.62	
Total Samples		5,309							
Total Sites Sampled		35							

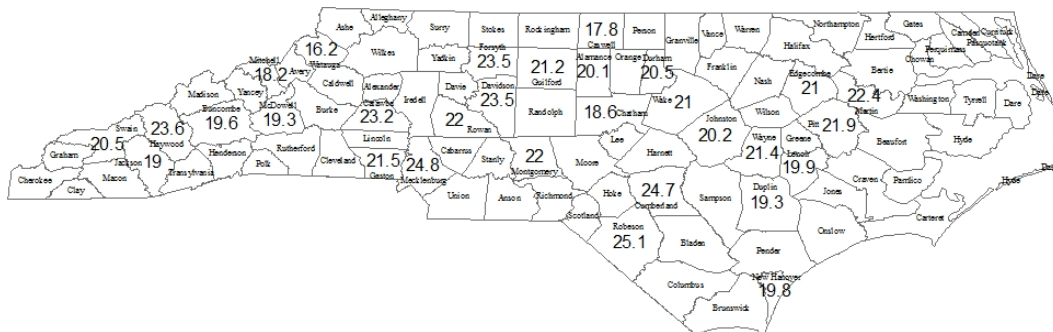


Figure 5.5 PM_{2.5}: 98th Percentile, 2010

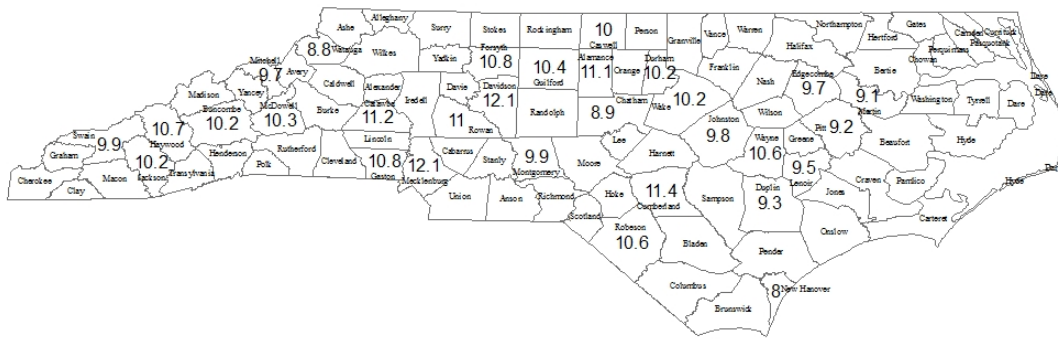
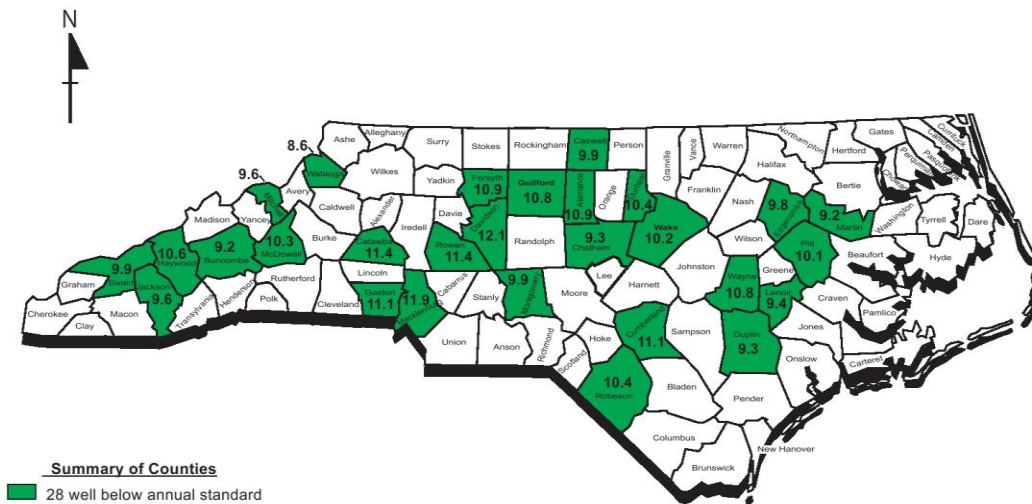


Figure 5.6 PM_{2.5}: Annual Arithmetic Means, 2010

North Carolina PM_{2.5} Design Values 2008-2010



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 Division of Air Quality/Statistical Services
 using TIBCO Spotfire S+(R)
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Figure 5.7 PM_{2.5} Design Values by County, 2008-2010

5.3 Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) data were collected for two purposes in 2010: to determine attainment status of the ambient air quality standard, and to gather data on CO as an ozone precursor. The carbon monoxide associated with ozone formation consists of very low concentrations (not greater than 2 ppm) collected at special sites considered optimal for input to a large photochemical grid model. This report will not further discuss the role of CO as an ozone precursor, but these data and more information are available on request from the Division of Air Quality (see the Preface for a mailing address).

To assess CO attainment status, the Division of Air Quality collected data from monitors in Raleigh, and local program agencies collected data from three monitors in Winston-Salem and Charlotte using EPA Reference or equivalent methods to measure the concentrations.

In 2010, four sites were used to monitor CO and 29,573 valid hourly averages were collected. Data were collected from monitors in Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Raleigh (at 2 locations, one of which is operated only in winter months).

A map of the CO sampling sites is shown in Figure 5.8, and a detailed summary of the data from each site is presented in Table 5.4.

There were no exceedances of the CO ambient air quality standards in 2010. The highest 1-hour average was 2.7 parts

per million (ppm), or about 8 percent of the standard (35 ppm). This value occurred at the 1401 Corporation Parkway site in Winston-Salem (Forsyth County). The highest 8-hour average was 2.0 ppm, at the 1130 Eastway Drive site, which is about 22 percent of the standard. The second highest 1-hour concentrations in each county are shown in Figure 5.9 and the second highest 8-hour concentrations are shown in Figure 5.10.

Historical data have demonstrated that high concentrations of CO occur more frequently in autumn and winter than during the warmer months of the year. There are three main reasons for this seasonal variation: (1) North Carolina experiences more atmospheric inversions in colder months, trapping air pollutants at low heights; (2) motor vehicles emit more CO due to inefficient combustion during cold starts and warm up; and (3) during colder temperatures, more fuel is burned for comfort heating.

All areas monitored are attaining the ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide. Several factors have reduced CO concentrations, with the most significant being that older vehicles are gradually being replaced with newer, more efficient vehicles. The motor vehicle Inspection and Maintenance program (in effect in 48 counties) is an intentional control strategy that helps assure cleaner-running cars. Other factors include increased news media interest and public awareness, and the reporting of the Air Quality Index (see Chapter 6 of this report). As a result of greater public awareness, more cars are kept in better running condition, thus

operating more cleanly. Traffic flow improvements such as new roads and

better coordinated traffic signals also help reduce CO.

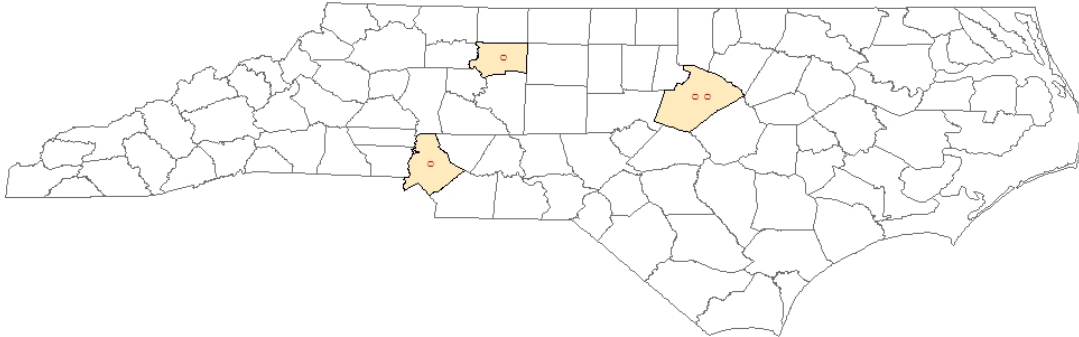


Figure 5.8 Location of Carbon Monoxide Monitoring Sites

Table 5.3 Carbon Monoxide in Parts Per Million for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	ONE-HOUR MAXIMA		EIGHT-HOUR MAXIMA	
			1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd
37-067-0023 FORSYTH	1401 CORPORATION PKY WINSTON-SALEM	8,602	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.9
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	8,629	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD. RALEIGH	8,245	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.3
37-183-0018 WAKE	US HWY 70 WEST AND NC HWY 50 NORTH RALEIGH	4,097	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6
Total Samples		29,573				
Total Sites Sampled		4				

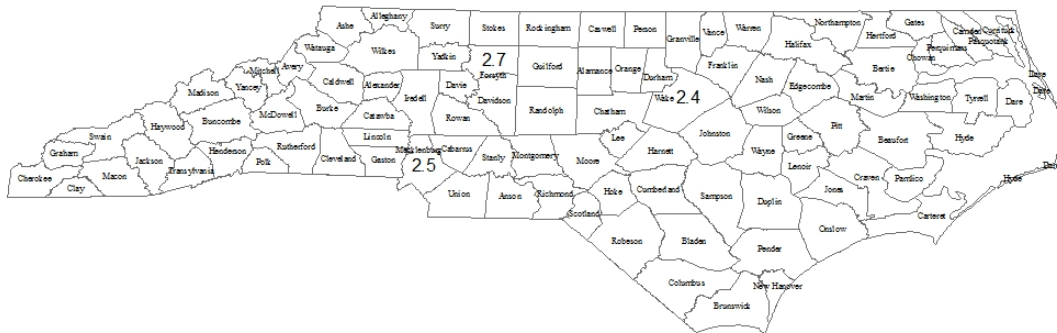


Figure 5.9 Carbon Monoxide: Second Highest 1-Hour Concentration, 2010

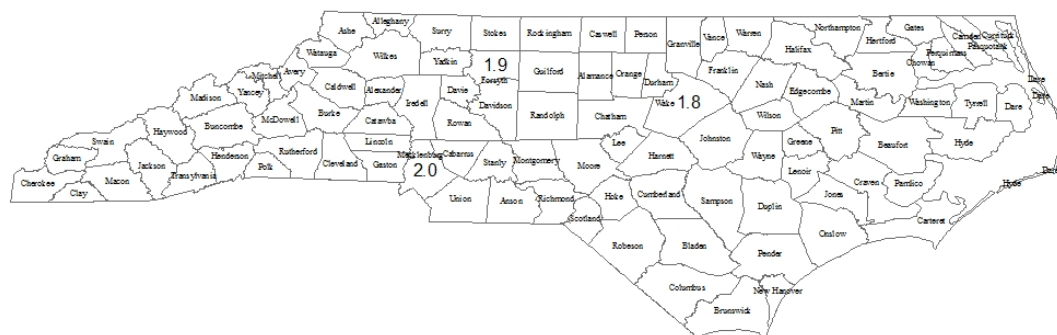


Figure 5.10 Carbon Monoxide: Second Highest Non-overlapping 8-Hour Concentration, 2010

5.4 Ozone

Ozone (O₃) concentrations are measured using EPA reference or equivalent continuous monitors. Ozone is a seasonal pollutant formed in the atmosphere as a result of many chemical reactions that occur in sunlight, mainly during the warmer months. Thus, most ozone monitors only operate from April through October.

The state, local and tribal program agencies operated 41 monitoring sites in 2010 during the ozone season, April through October. A map of the O₃ sampling sites is presented in Figure 5.11, and a detailed summary of the 8-hour data is given in Table 5.4. These 41 monitoring sites provided 7,315 site-days of valid data (a success rate of 83 percent for the days that sampling is required).

The 8-hour standard is exceeded at the monitoring site when any of the highest daily 8-hour averages in the same calendar

year are greater than 0.075 ppm. The 8-hour standard was exceeded total of 108 times at the 41 sites that monitored for O₃. Thirty-five monitors had at least one exceedance. The largest number at one monitor was 21 in Rockwell (Rowan County). These exceedances were distributed over 26 days during the ozone season when at least one site within the state recorded values greater than 0.075 ppm. More information about dates and places of these ozone exceedances can be found online in

http://www.ncair.org/monitor/data/files/o3data_2010.pdf or http://www.ncair.org/monitor/data/files/o3data_2010.xls.

Historical average fourth-highest 8-hour concentrations of O₃ in counties where monitors were operated in 2010 are shown in Figure 5.12. Monitors whose fourth-highest 8-hour ozone concentration (averaged over *three* years) exceeds 0.075 ppm are deemed in violation of the EPA 8-hour standard.

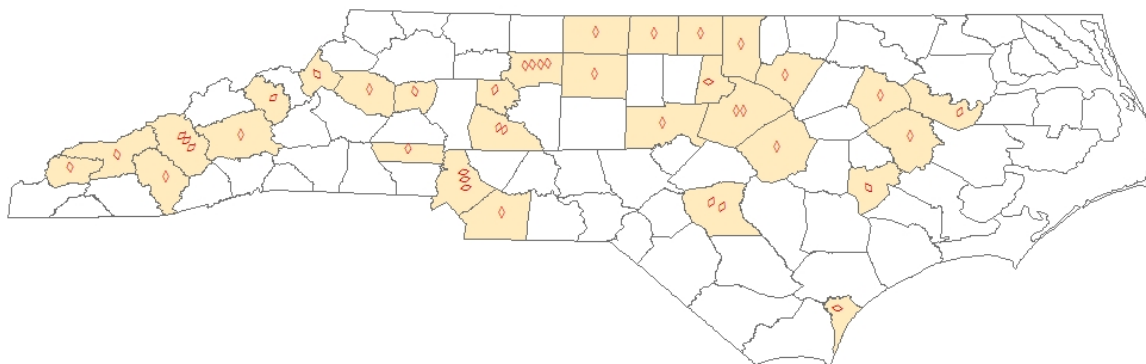


Figure 5.11 Location of Ozone Monitoring Sites

Table 5.4 Eight-Hour Ozone in Parts Per Million for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	VALID DAYS	VALID DAILY 8-HR MAXIMUM				NO. VALUES .>.075 MEAS
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-003-0004 ALEXANDER	106 WAGGIN' TRAIL TAYLORSVILLE	200	.082	.078	.076	.071	3
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDGE LINVILLE	211	.075	.072	.071	.071	0
37-021-0030 BUNCOMBE	ROUTE 191 SOUTH BREVARD RD ASHEVILLE	213	.076	.073	.072	.071	1
37-027-0003 CALDWELL	HWY 321 NORTH LENOIR	212	.077	.075	.073	.071	1
37-033-0001 CASWELL	7074 CHERRY GROVE RD REIDSVILLE	202	.078	.075	.075	.073	1
37-037-0004 CHATHAM	325 RUSSETT RUN PITTSBORO	206	.073	.072	.070	.070	0
37-051-0008 CUMBERLAND	1/4MI SR1857/US301/1857 WADE	202	.083	.082	.071	.071	2
37-051-1003 CUMBERLAND	3625 GOLFVIEW ROAD HOPE MILLS	208	.086	.079	.074	.072	2
37-059-0003 DAVIE	220 CHERRY STREET MOCKSVILLE	214	.082	.075	.075	.072	1
37-063-0015 DURHAM	801 STADIUM DRIVE DURHAM	212	.079	.077	.075	.074	2
37-065-0099 EDGEcombe	7589 NC HWY 33-NW LEGGETT	210	.081	.074	.072	.072	1
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK. HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	214	.093	.087	.086	.081	9
37-067-0028 FORSYTH	6496 BAUX MOUNTAIN RD WINSTON-SALEM	208	.084	.080	.078	.076	4
37-067-0030 FORSYTH	FRATERNITY CHURCH ROAD WINSTON-SALEM	214	.084	.082	.082	.081	7
37-067-1008 FORSYTH	3656 PIEDMONT MEMORIAL DRIVE WINSTON-SALEM	213	.085	.080	.078	.078	6
37-069-0001 FRANKLIN	431 S. HILLBOROUGH ST FRANKLINTON	203	.076	.072	.071	.071	1
37-075-0001 GRAHAM	FOREST ROAD 423 SPUR KLIMER	194	.076	.076	.076	.075	3
37-077-0001 GRANVILLE	WATER TREATMENT PLANT JOHN UMSTEAD HOSPITAL BUTNER	211	.081	.079	.076	.074	3
37-081-0013 GUILFORD	205 WILOUGHBY GREENSBORO	200	.087	.085	.077	.076	6

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	VALID DAYS	VALID DAILY 8-HR MAXIMUM				NO. VALUES .>.075 MEAS
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-087-0004 HAYWOOD	2177 ASHEVILLE ROAD WAYNESVILLE	212	.072	.071	.070	.070	0
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	TOWER BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY MILE MARKER 410	181	.077	.077	.076	.075	3
37-087-0036 HAYWOOD	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK	209	.074	.074	.072	.072	0
37-099-0005 JACKSON	BARNET KNOB FIRETOWER RD CHEROKEE	208	.081	.077	.075	.069	2
37-101-0002 JOHNSTON	1338 JACK ROAD CLAYTON	206	.076	.074	.074	.074	1
37-107-0004 LENOIR	CORNER HWY 70 EAST KINSTON	205	.082	.071	.070	.069	1
37-109-0004 LINCOLN	1487 RIVERVIEW ROAD LINCOLNTON	205	.083	.078	.073	.072	2
37-117-0001 MARTIN	1210 HAYES STREET JAMESVILLE	208	.080	.072	.072	.070	1
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	211	.091	.085	.082	.082	4
37-119-1005 MECKLENBURG	400 WESTINGHOUSE BLVD. CHARLOTTE	211	.087	.082	.078	.078	6
37-119-1009 MECKLENBURG	HWY 29 NORTH AT HUDSPETH RD CHARLOTTE	210	.096	.088	.086	.082	9
37-129-0002 NEW HANOVER	6028 HOLLY SHELTER RD CASTLE HAYNE	207	.079	.070	.069	.062	1
37-145-0003 PERSON	STATE HIGHWAY 49 SOUTH ROXBORO	207	.079	.078	.076	.074	3
37-147-0006 PITT	403 GOVERNMENT CIRCLE GREENVILLE	205	.081	.072	.072	.069	1
37-157-0099 ROCKINGHAM	6371 NC 65 @ BETHANY SCHOOL BETHANY	214	.088	.080	.077	.074	3
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	204	.093	.079	.078	.077	7
37-159-0022 ROWAN	925 N ENOCHVILLE AVE ENOCHVILLE	199	.082	.080	.078	.078	6
37-173-0002 SWAIN	CENTER STREET PARKS 7 REC FACILITY	187	.069	.068	.067	.066	0
37-179-0003 UNION	701 CHARLES STREET MONROE	209	.075	.072	.071	.071	0
37-183-0014 WAKE	E. MILLBROOK JR HI 3801 SPRING FOREST ROAD	212	.083	.077	.073	.071	2
37-183-0016 WAKE	201 NORTH BROAD STREET FUQUAY-VARINA	209	.083	.082	.073	.073	2

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	VALID DAYS	VALID DAILY 8-HR MAXIMUM				NO. VALUES >.075 MEAS
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-199-0004 YANCEY	NEW LOC MT MITCHELL BURNSVILLE	210	.079	.074	.074	.074	1
Total Samples		7,315					108
Total Sites Sampled		41					

North Carolina Counties with 8-Hour Ozone Violations, 2008-2010

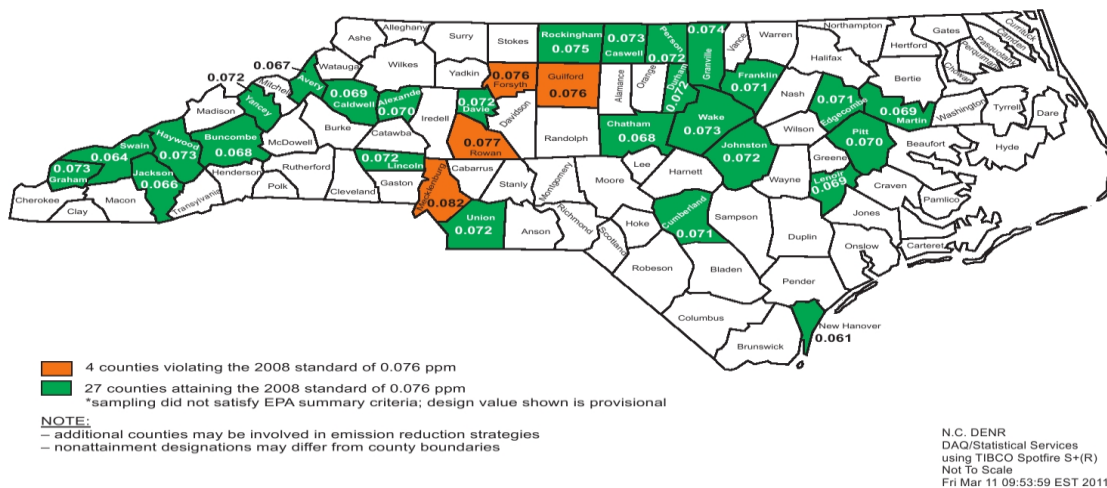


Figure 5.12 Ozone: Mean Annual Fourth Highest 8-Hour Average, 2008-2010

5.5 Sulfur Dioxide

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) concentrations were measured by the state and two local program agencies using EPA reference or equivalent methods. Six SO₂ monitors were active in North Carolina in 2010. Some SO₂ sites are operated only every third year. We supplemented this report with one monitor that operated last in 2009 and one monitor that operated last in 2008.

From the 8 sites with SO₂ data obtained between 2008 and 2010, 66,466 valid hourly averages were collected. A map of the active SO₂ sampling sites is presented in Figure 5.14, and a detailed summary of the data from each site is given in Table 5.7.

There were no exceedances of the 1971 SO₂ ambient air quality standards. The highest annual arithmetic mean was 4.26 ppb, or about 14 percent of the 1971 annual standard (30 ppb). The highest maximum 24-hour average was 37.0 ppb, about 26 percent of the 1971 24-hour standard (140 ppb).

However, there were 14 days on which the maximum daily concentration exceeded the level of the 99th percentile standard. Thirteen of these occurred at one site in New Hanover County and one at a single site in Forsyth County. These concentrations and the dates on which they occurred are listed in Table 5.7.

Apparently, the size of an urban area has little effect on the ambient concentrations of SO₂ in North Carolina. Seasonal variations, such as those with CO and O₃, do not appear to exist for SO₂. Major source characteristics such as type, size, distribution, control devices, operating conditions and dispersion situations significantly affect the amount of SO₂ in ambient air.

The second highest one-hour concentrations in each county are shown in Figure 5.15. The second highest 24-hour concentrations in each county are shown in Figure 5.16.

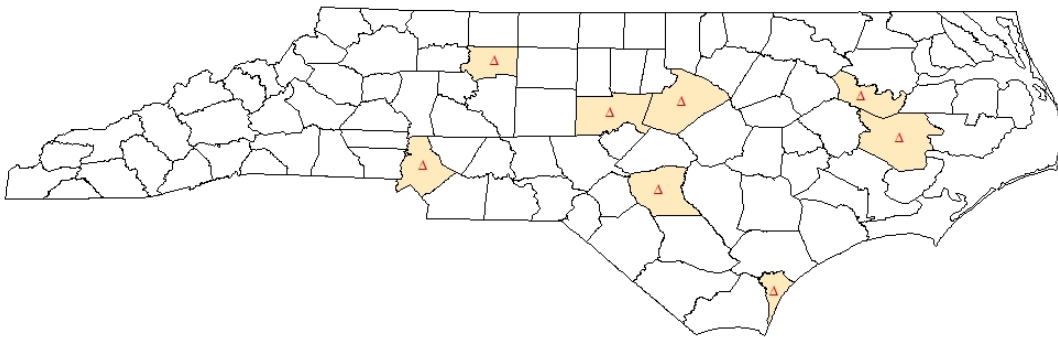
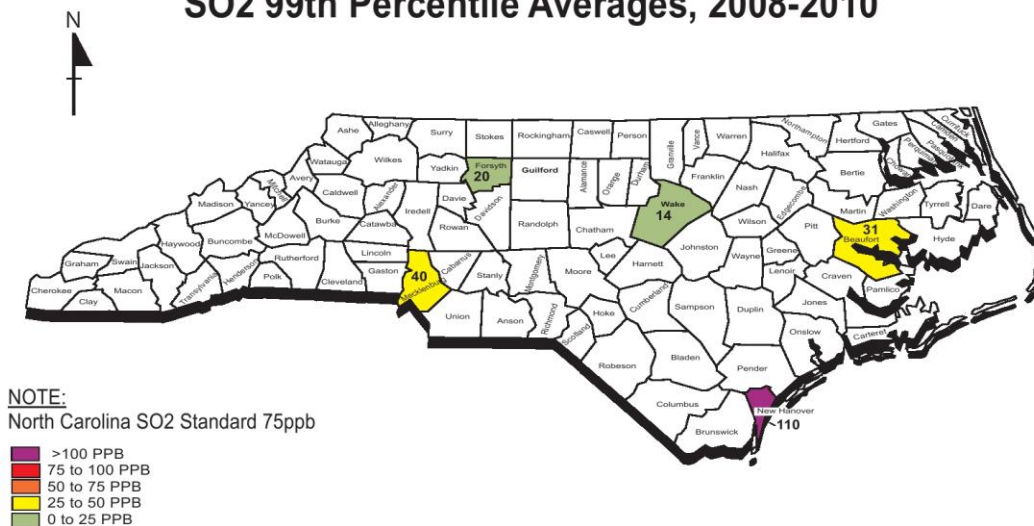


Figure 5.13 Locations of Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Sites in 2008, 2009 and 2010

North Carolina Counties With SO2 99th Percentile Averages, 2008-2010



N.C. DENR
Division of Air Quality/Statistical Services
using TIBCO Spotfire S+ (R)
Not to Scale
Mon May 09 12:56:38 EDT 2011

Figure 5.14 Sulfur Dioxide Design Values by County, 2008-2010

Table 5.5 Sulfur Dioxide in Parts Per Billion from All Sites for 2008-2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	ONE-HOUR MAXIMA		24-HOUR MAXIMA		99 th PER-CENTILE	ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd		
2010								
37-013-0007 BEAUFORT	1645 SANDY LANDING AURORA	8,117	58.0	37.0	6.3	6.2	28.0	.71
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK. HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	8,697	93.0	19.0	7.3	4.1	15.0	.33
37-117-0001 MARTIN	1210 HAYES STREET JAMESVILLE	8,176	10.0	8.0	3.3	3.1	6.0	.45
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	8,290	32.2	31.4	6.7	5.7	19.8	.93
37-129-0006 NEW HANOVER	HIGHWAY 421 NORTH WILMINGTON	8,283	172.0	159.0	37.0	27.7	114.0	4.26
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD. RALEIGH	8,257	29.5	17.5	6.3	5.7	12.4	1.02
Total Samples		49,820						
Total Sites Sampled		6						

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	ONE-HOUR MAXIMA		24-HOUR MAXIMA		99 th PER- CENTILE	ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd		
2009								
37-051-1003 CUMBERLAND	3625 GOLFVIEW RD HOPE MILLS	8,314	11.0	10.0	4.3	4.2	10.0	1.11
Total Samples		8,314						
Total Sites Sampled		1						
2008								
37-037-0004 CHATHAM	325 RUSSETT RUN ROAD WINSTON-SALEM	8,332	40.0	25.0	8.7	6.2		1.62
Total Samples		8,332						
Total Sites Sampled		1						

Table 5.6 Exceedances of the Sulfur Dioxide Standard in 2010

SITE NUMBER	CONCENTRATION	DATE
COUNTY		
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	93	03/13
37-129-0006 NEW HANOVER	83	04/14
	87	05/27
	159	07/01
	114	07/02
	98	07/06
	81	08/26
	84	09/02
	117	09/14
	172	10/02
	78	10/30
	82	11/02
	81	11/29
	78	12/27
Total Exceedances	14	
Number of Sites with Exceedances	2	
Number of Days with Exceedances	14	

5.7 Nitrogen Dioxide

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentrations were measured using EPA reference or equivalent continuous monitors in 2010 at local program sites in Forsyth and Mecklenburg counties.

From these two sites, 16,839 hourly NO₂ measurements were reported. The 98th percentile concentrations and the annual arithmetic means of the 2010 NO₂ data are

given in Table 5.8. A map of the NO₂ sampling sites is presented in Figure 5.17.

Each urban area site has only a few outlying high hourly sample values that are above the standard defined for the annual arithmetic mean. The arithmetic means (Table 5.8) are about 24 percent of the annual standard, and the 98th percentile values are about 50 percent of the daily standard.

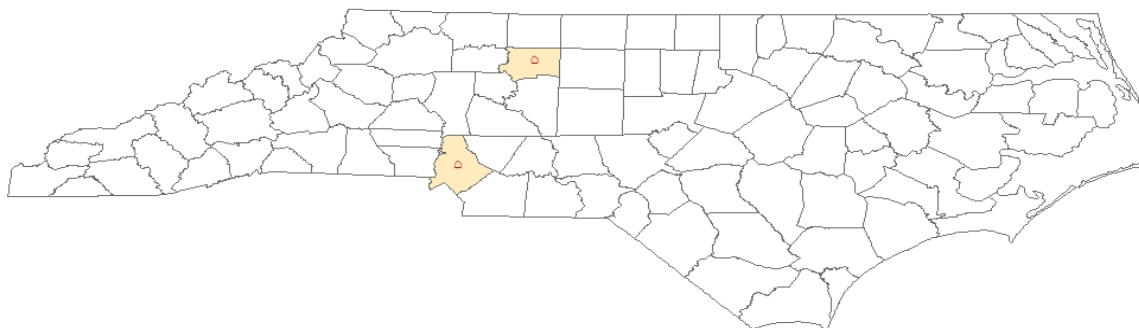


Figure 5.17 Location of Nitrogen Dioxide Monitoring Sites

Table 5.7 Nitrogen Dioxide in Parts Per Billion for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	ONE-HOUR MAXIMA		98 th PERCENTILE	ARITH MEAN
			1ST	2ND		
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK. HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	8,248	93.0	90.0	49.0	9.39
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	8,591	56.0	55.0	50.0	11.74
Total Samples Total Sites Sampled		16,839 2				

5.8 Lead

The state and local program agencies have not performed routine analysis of ambient lead (Pb) in North Carolina since 1982. Lead monitoring was discontinued as a result of the low measurements and a continuing decrease in the lead concentrations being reported. The decrease in ambient Pb concentrations is due to the reduction and elimination of leaded gasoline, resulting in greatly reduced lead emissions from automobiles.

5.8.1 Special Studies

The most recent year of data available prior to 1996-97 was in 1990. Because the previous data were so old, the state began metals analysis at three locations in 1996. The purpose of these sites was to gather background information about lead and other metals. No lead sites operated in 2010.

The change in analytical laboratories from the EPA's National Particulate Analysis Program to the state program also changed the minimum detectable levels of the method from 0.01 to 0.04 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively. Concentrations of most metals

are below detectable limits regardless of the method used.

During 1999 and 2000, a special study focusing on arsenic levels was undertaken. Lead, and other toxic metals were sampled on filters using the TSP Reference Method at selected ambient air monitoring sites, by a contract laboratory using inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometry (ICP/MS). This method can detect sample concentrations of lead as small as 0.01 nanograms (0.00001 μg) per cubic meter. Of the 526 valid samples analyzed in 1999 only 18 exceeded the Reference Method's detection limits. Only one sample exceeded 0.04 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and 17 others exceeded 0.01 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

5.8.2 Future Lead Monitoring

As a result of revised federal standards and monitoring requirements, lead sampling will resume in 2012. Lead will be monitored at E. Millbrook Junior High School, Raleigh in Wake County and 1130 Eastway Drive, Charlotte in Mecklenburg County.

6 Air Quality Index

The Air Quality Index (AQI) was developed by the EPA to provide the public with a simple, accessible, and uniform assessment of air quality at a specific location, based on the criteria pollutants PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, CO, O₃ (both 1 and 8 hour values), SO₂ and NO₂. AQI measurements are made and reported in all U.S. metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) with a population over 350,000. Ambient concentrations for each of these seven pollutants are converted to a numerical scale ranging from 0 to 500, in which 100 corresponds to the EPA primary standard for a 24-hour average (8-hour CO average, 8-hour O₃ average) and 500 corresponds to a concentration associated with *significant harm*. The AQI is determined by the pollutant with the highest scaled concentration, and a subjective description of *good, moderate, unhealthy for sensitive groups, unhealthy, very unhealthy or hazardous* is included with the report, with the descriptions corresponding to AQI values of 0-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-200, 201-300, and 301-500, respectively. For AQI values between 101 and 500, an appropriate cautionary statement is included advising people susceptible to deleterious health effects to restrict activities and exposure to the ambient air.

An AQI of 101-200 (unhealthy for sensitive groups and unhealthy) can produce mild aggravation of symptoms in susceptible persons and possible irritation in healthy persons. People with existing heart or lung ailments should

reduce physical exertion and outdoor activity. The general population should reduce vigorous outdoor activity.

An AQI of 201 to 300 (very unhealthy) can produce significant aggravation of symptoms and decreased exercise tolerance in persons with heart or lung disease, and a variety of symptoms in healthy persons. Elderly people and those with existing heart or lung disease should stay indoors and reduce physical activity. The general population should avoid vigorous outdoor activity.

The health effects of an AQI of over 300 (hazardous) include early onset of certain diseases in addition to significant aggravation of symptoms and decreased exercise tolerance in healthy persons. The elderly and persons with existing diseases should stay indoors and avoid physical exertion.

At AQI values over 400, premature death of ill and elderly persons may result, and healthy people will experience adverse symptoms that affect normal activity. Outdoor activity should be avoided. All people should remain indoors, keeping windows and doors closed, and should minimize physical exertion.

During summer months in North Carolina the highest air quality index value tends to be attributed to ozone, but during winter months PM_{2.5} predominates.

In 2010, Charlotte area provided an AQI report to the public by telephone using computer-generated recorded voice announcements 24 hours daily. The AQI report also may be published by local newspapers or broadcast on radio and television stations.

The Air Quality Index report is available by telephone for Charlotte area at 704-333-SMOG. We also provide an AQI Report on the North Carolina DAQ web site, (<http://www.daq.state.nc.us/monitor>).

In this printed report, we have summarized AQI statistics for ten metropolitan areas in North Carolina. (Note: finalized AQI statistics may differ from the forecasts that were reported daily during the year.) Table 6.1 shows the number of days in each health category at each area. AQI statistics for areas other than those reported below are available from the Ambient Monitoring Section on request. (In Table 6.1, the Greenville and Rocky Mount areas have two entries, “actual” and “adjusted”, because AQI monitoring intentionally occurred only every third day during the months January through March, November and December. The adjusted entry gives our estimate of the number of days that *would have occurred* in each category, had all 151 days of these months been monitored. We do not similarly adjust for missing days in April through October, because these days are not numerous and not intentionally planned.) AQI statistics for areas other than those reported below are available from the Ambient Monitoring Section on request.

In the Asheville metropolitan area consisting of Buncombe and Madison Counties, the AQI was “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*” or “*unhealthy*” on one out of 364 days monitored. This day occurred in April.

Figure 6.1 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.2 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category, for Asheville in 2010.

In the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill metropolitan area consisting of Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan and Union Counties, the AQI was “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*” or “*unhealthy*” on 17 out of 365 days monitored. All 17 of these days occurred between April and September.

Figure 6.3 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.4 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category for Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill in 2010.

In the Fayetteville metropolitan area consisting of Cumberland County, the AQI was “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*” or “*unhealthy*” on two out of 362 days monitored. Both of these days occurred in July.

Figure 6.5 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.6 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category for Fayetteville in 2010.

In the Goldsboro metropolitan area consisting of Wayne County, the AQI was not “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*” or “*unhealthy*” for any of the 356 days monitored.

Figure 6.7 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was

responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.8 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category for Goldsboro.

In the Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point metropolitan area consisting of Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes and Yadkin Counties, the AQI was “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*” or “*unhealthy*” on 14 out of 365 days monitored. All 14 of these days occurred between March and September.

Figure 6.9 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.10 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category for Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point in 2010.

In the Greenville metropolitan area consisting of Pitt County, during January through March PM_{2.5} monitors operated on 30 of the 90 days; during April through October, PM_{2.5} and ozone monitors operated on 211 of the 214 days; and in November and December, PM_{2.5} monitors operated on 17 of the 61 days. There was only one day out of 258 days, on which an AQI value was “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*”. This day occurred in July.

Figure 6.11 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.12 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category for Greenville in 2010 (based on adjusting the January-March, November and December counts to total 151 days instead of 47 days).

In the Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir metropolitan area consisting of Alexander, Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties, the

AQI was “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*” or “*unhealthy*” on three out of 364 days monitored. All three of these days occurred between April and July.

Figure 6.13 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.14 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category for Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir in 2010.

In the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropolitan area consisting of Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange and Wake Counties, the AQI was “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*” or “*unhealthy*” for five out of the 365 days monitored. All five of these days occurred between May and September.

Figure 6.15 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.16 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category for Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill in 2010.

In the Rocky Mount metropolitan area consisting of Edgecombe and Nash Counties, during January through March PM_{2.5} monitors operated on 31 of the 90 days; during April through October, PM_{2.5} and ozone monitors operated on 213 of the 214 days; and in November and December, PM_{2.5} monitors operated on 19 of the 61 days. There was only one day out of 263 days, on which an AQI value was “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*”. This day occurred in July.

Figure 6.17 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.18 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category for Rocky Mount in 2010 (based on adjusting the January-March, November and December

counts to total 151 days instead of 50 days).

In the Wilmington metropolitan area consisting of Brunswick and New Hanover Counties, the AQI was “*unhealthy for sensitive groups*” or “*unhealthy*” on 14 out of the 365 days monitored. These 14 days were not concentrated in any one limited

period of time, but spread out between April and December.

Figure 6.19 shows summaries of the numbers of days each respective pollutant was responsible for the AQI, and Figure 6.20 shows the number of days the AQI was in each respective health category for Wilmington in 2010.

Table 6.1 Air Quality Index Category Days in the Major Metropolitan Areas, 2010

AREA	STATISTICAL TREATMENT	GOOD	MODERATE	UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	UNHEALTHY
Asheville	actual	303	60	1	0
Charlotte	actual	206	142	16	1
Fayetteville	actual	277	83	2	0
Goldsboro	actual	315	41	0	0
Greensboro	actual	220	131	14	0
Greenville	actual	219	38	1	0
Greenville	<i>adjusted</i>	319	43	1	0
Hickory	actual	267	94	3	0
Raleigh	actual	242	118	5	0
Rocky Mount	actual	207	56	1	0
Rocky Mount	<i>adjusted</i>	298	66	1	0
Wilmington	actual	265	86	14	0

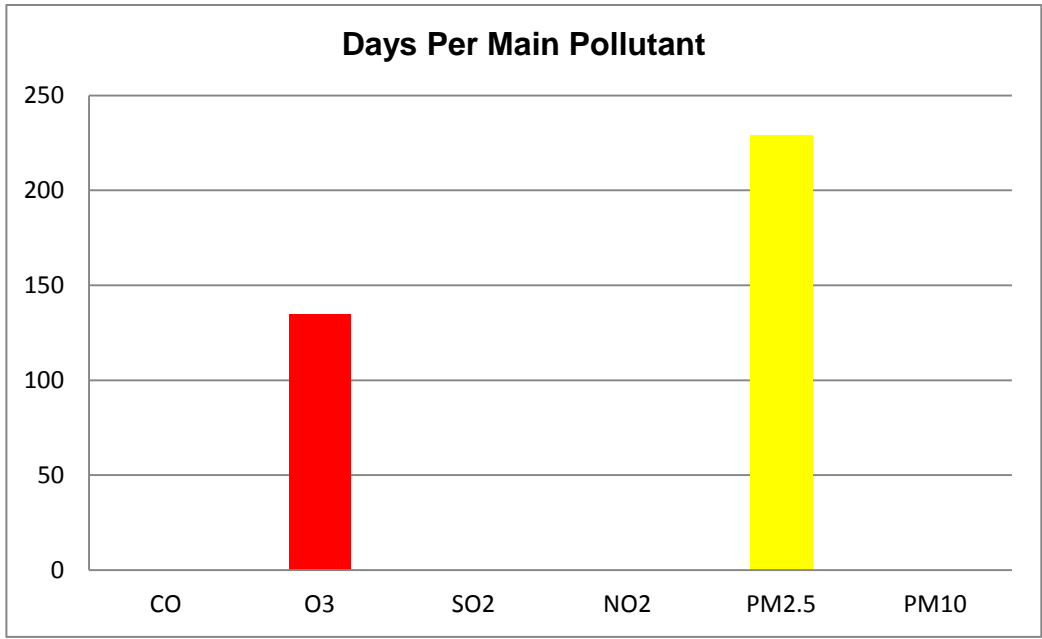


Figure 6.1 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Asheville, 2010

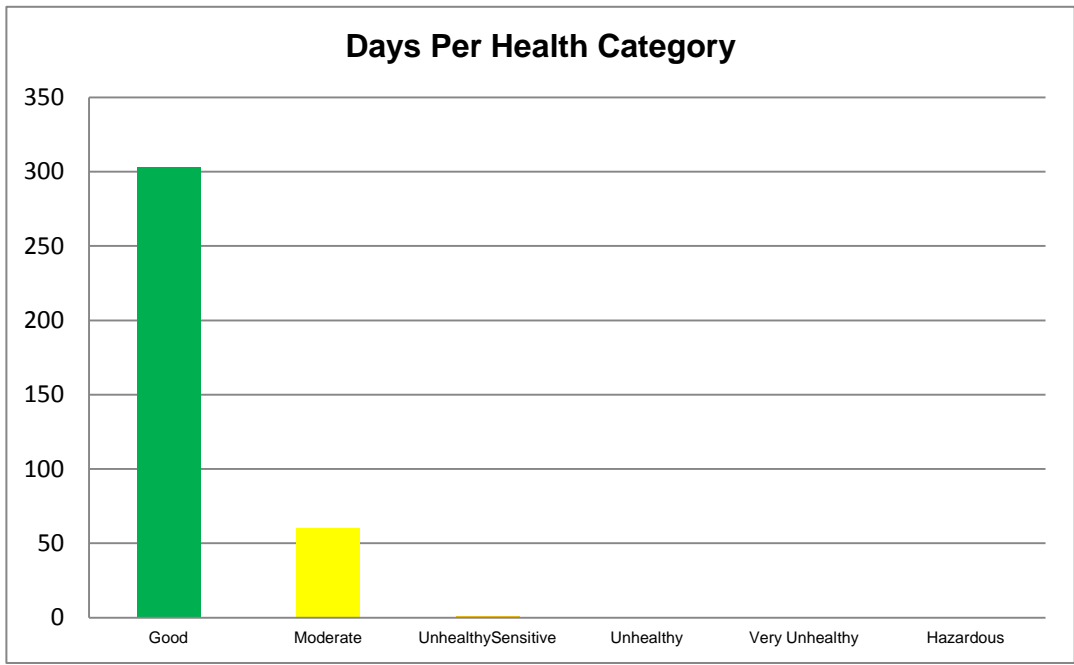


Figure 6.2 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Asheville, 2010

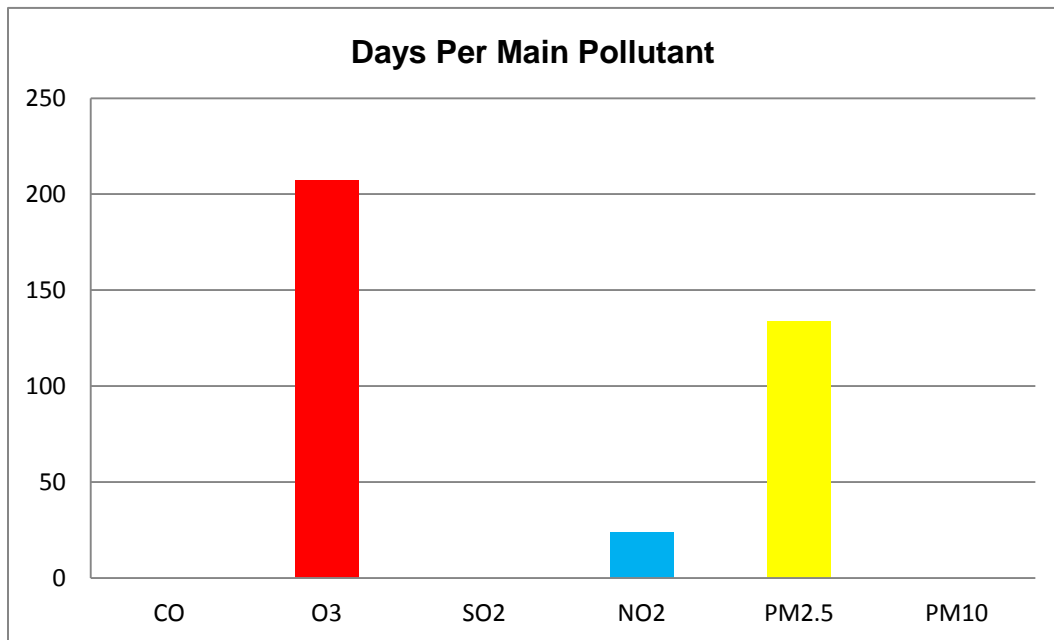


Figure 6.3 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Charlotte-Gastonia, 2010

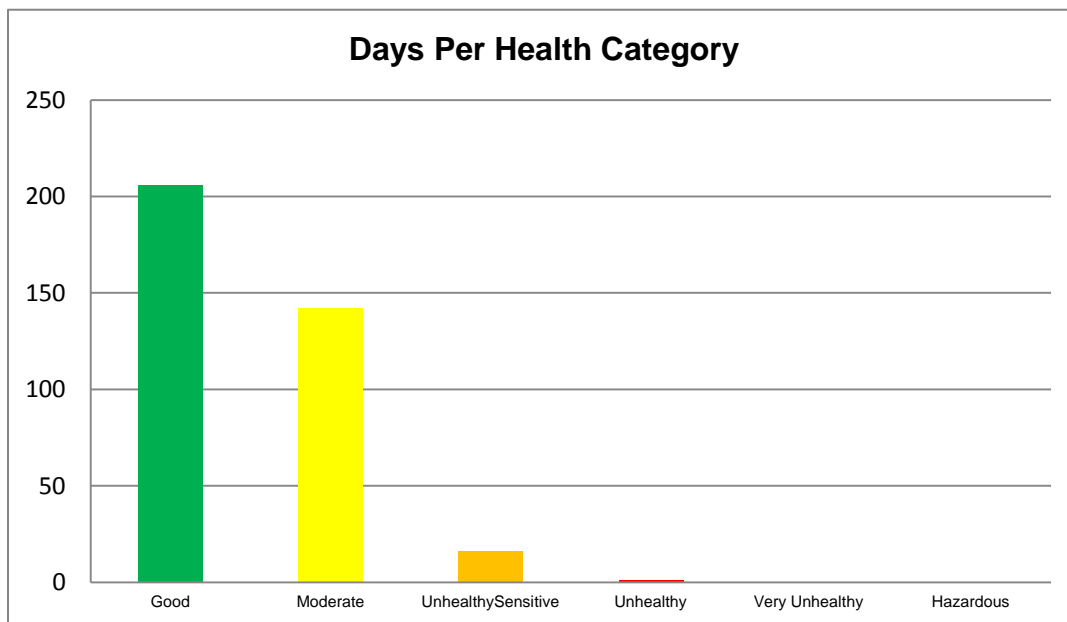


Figure 6.4 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Charlotte-Gastonia, 2010

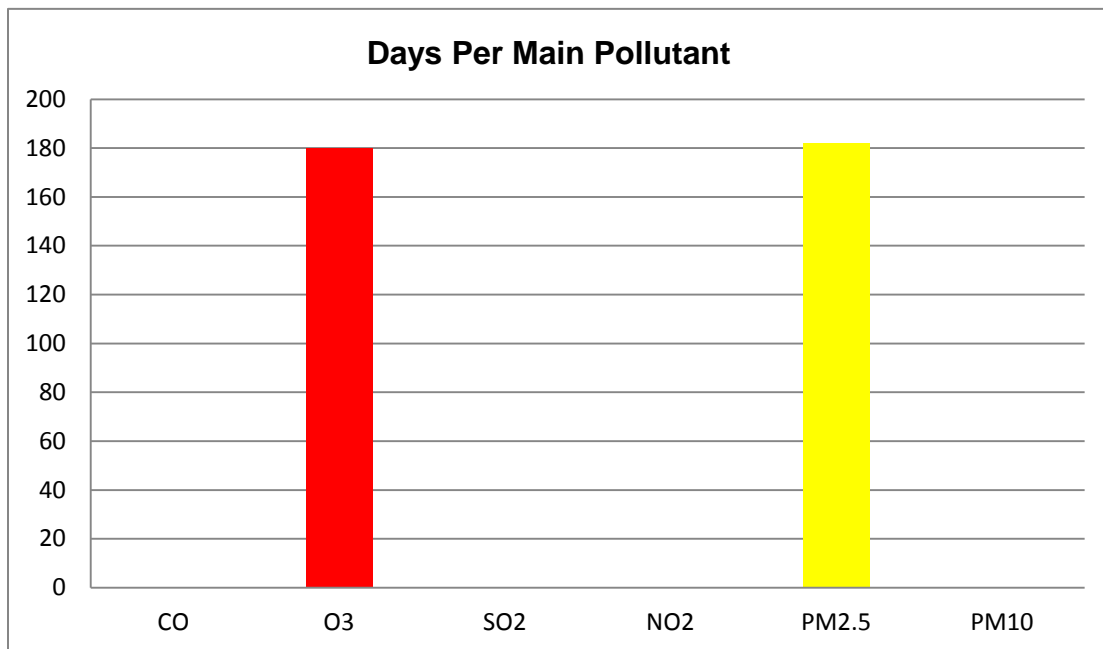


Figure 6.5 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Fayetteville, 2010

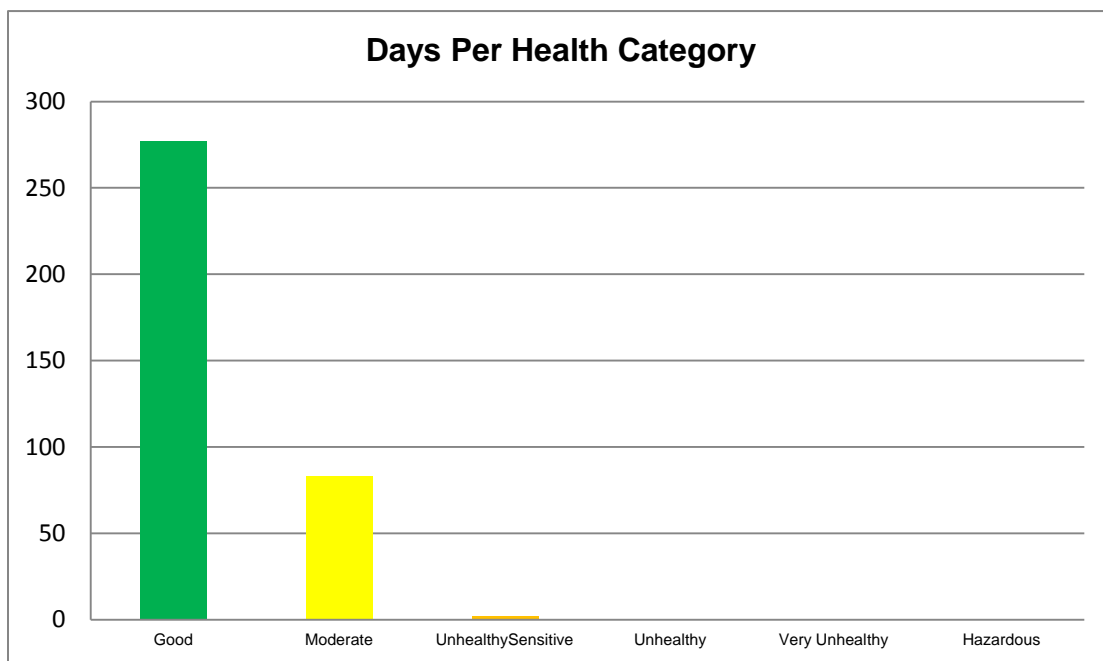


Figure 6.6 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Fayetteville, 2010

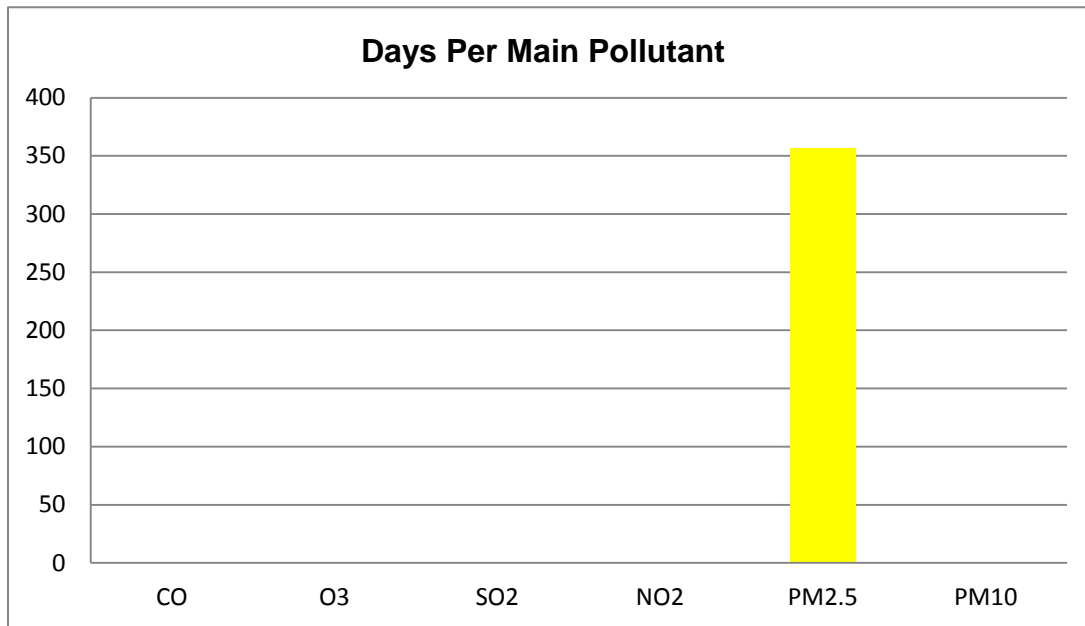


Figure 6.7 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Goldsboro, 2010

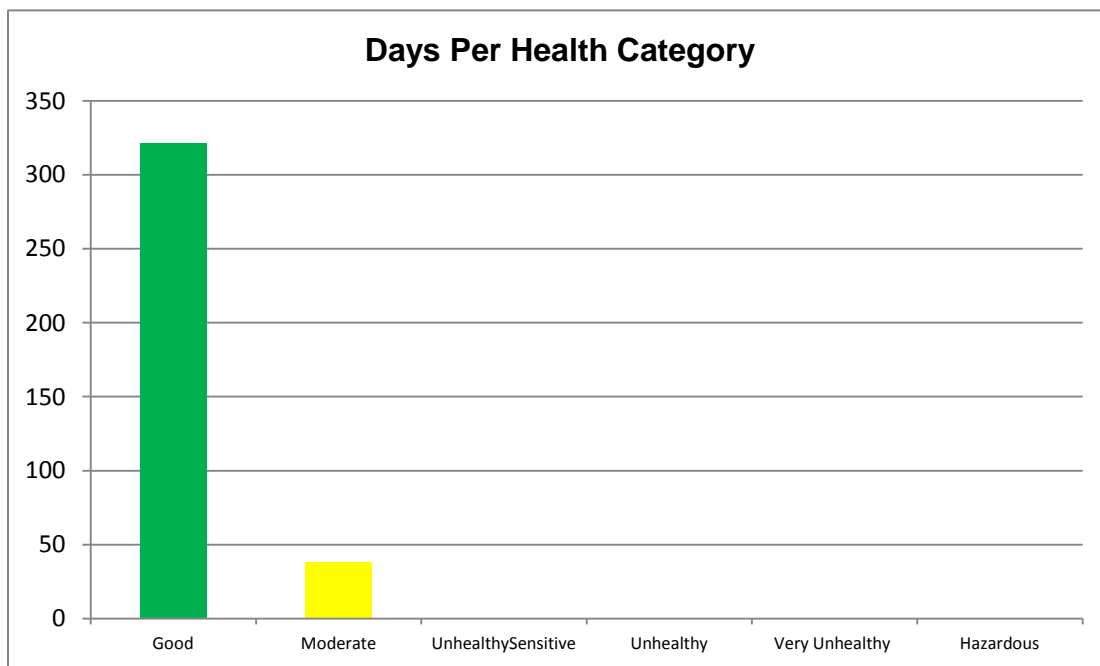


Figure 6.8 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Goldsboro, 2010

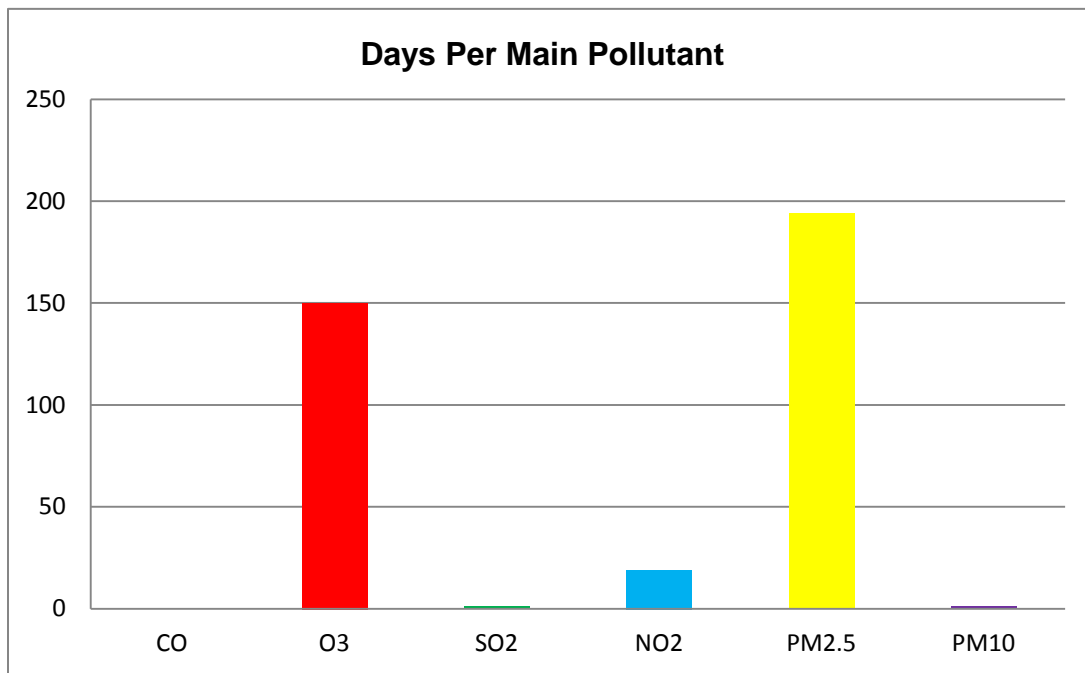


Figure 6.9 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, 2010

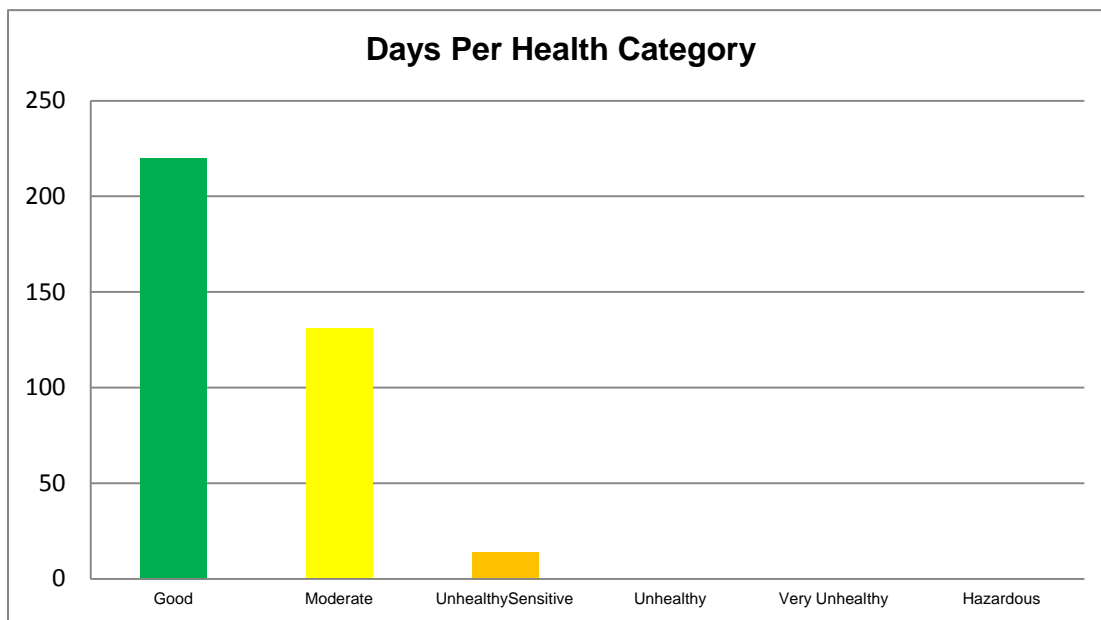


Figure 6.10 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, 2010

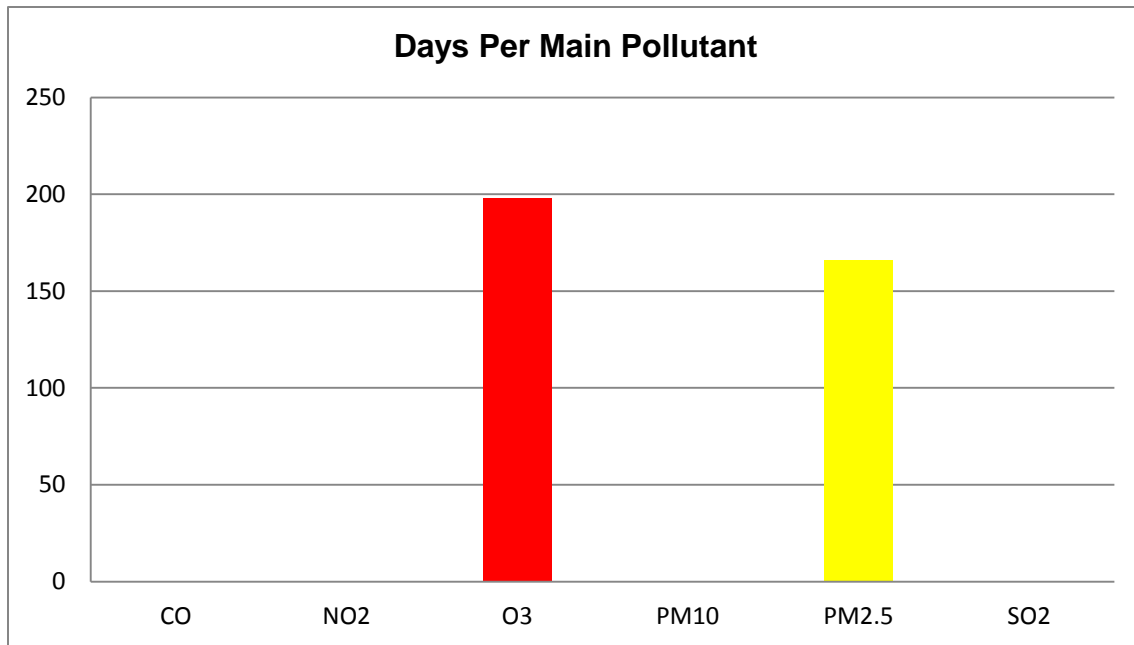


Figure 6.11 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Greenville, 2010

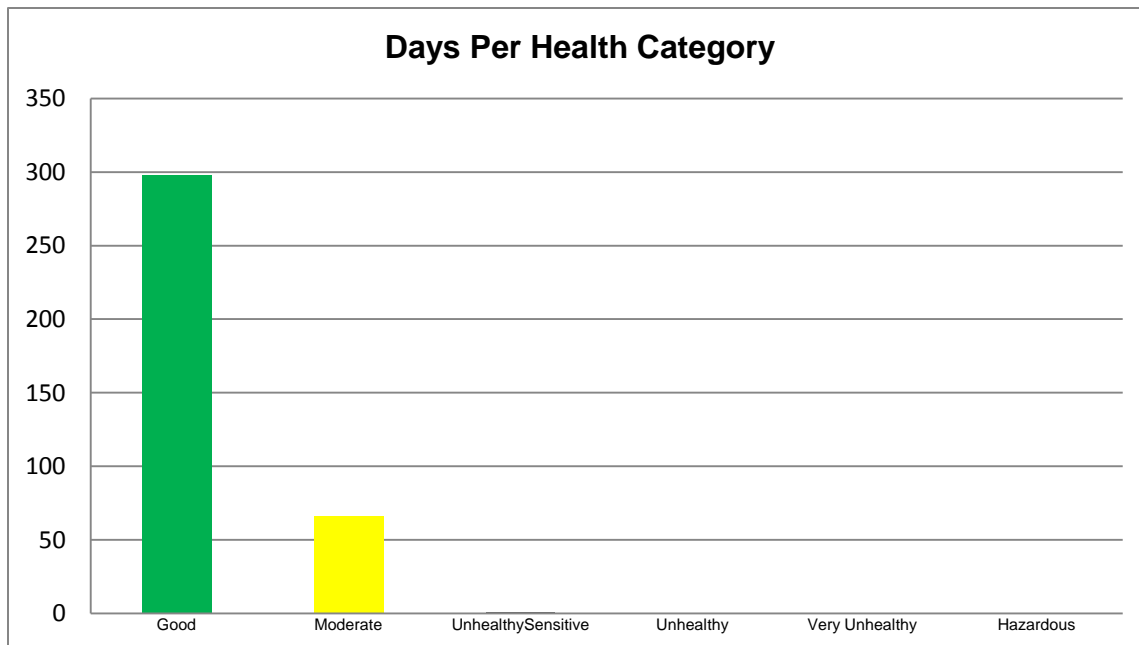


Figure 6.12 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Greenville, 2010

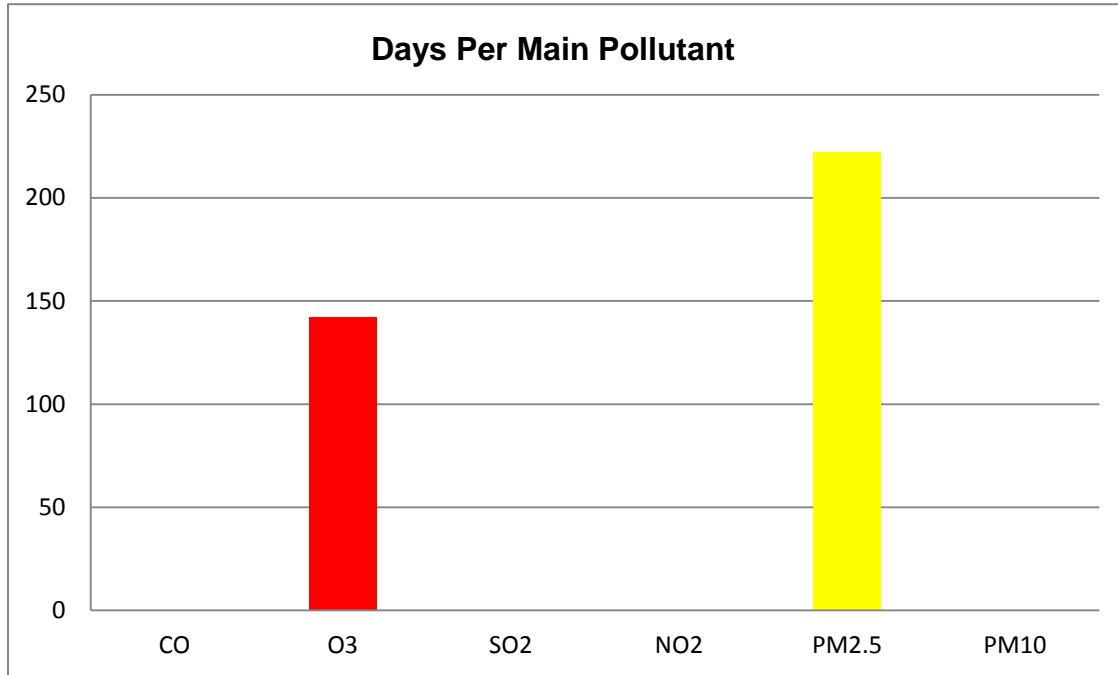


Figure 6.13 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, 2010

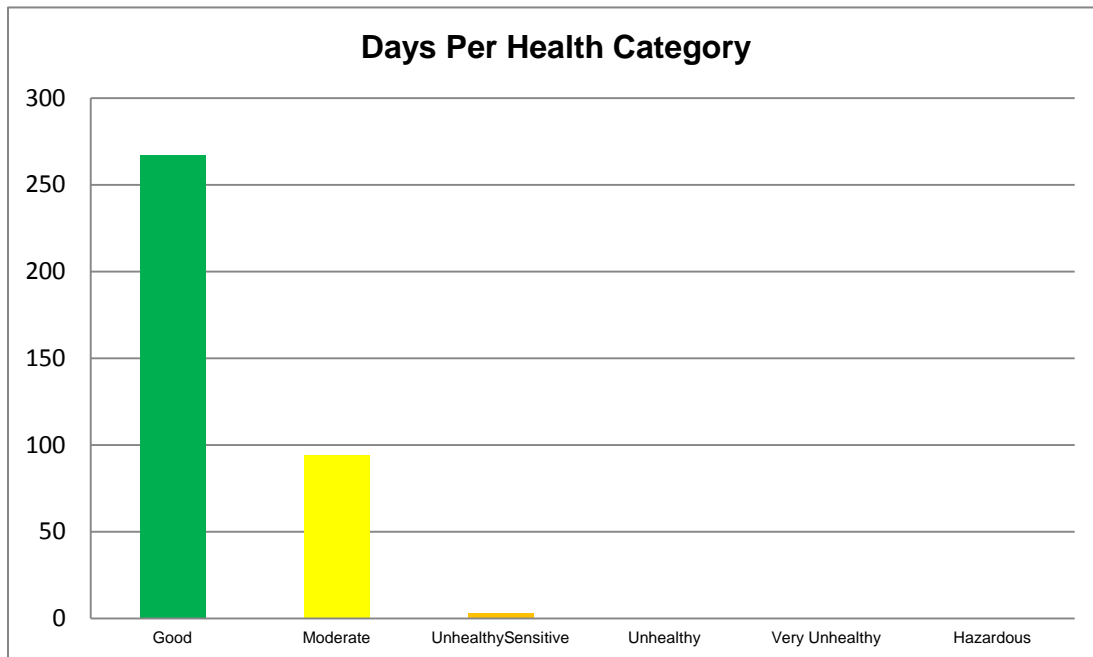


Figure 6.14 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, 2010

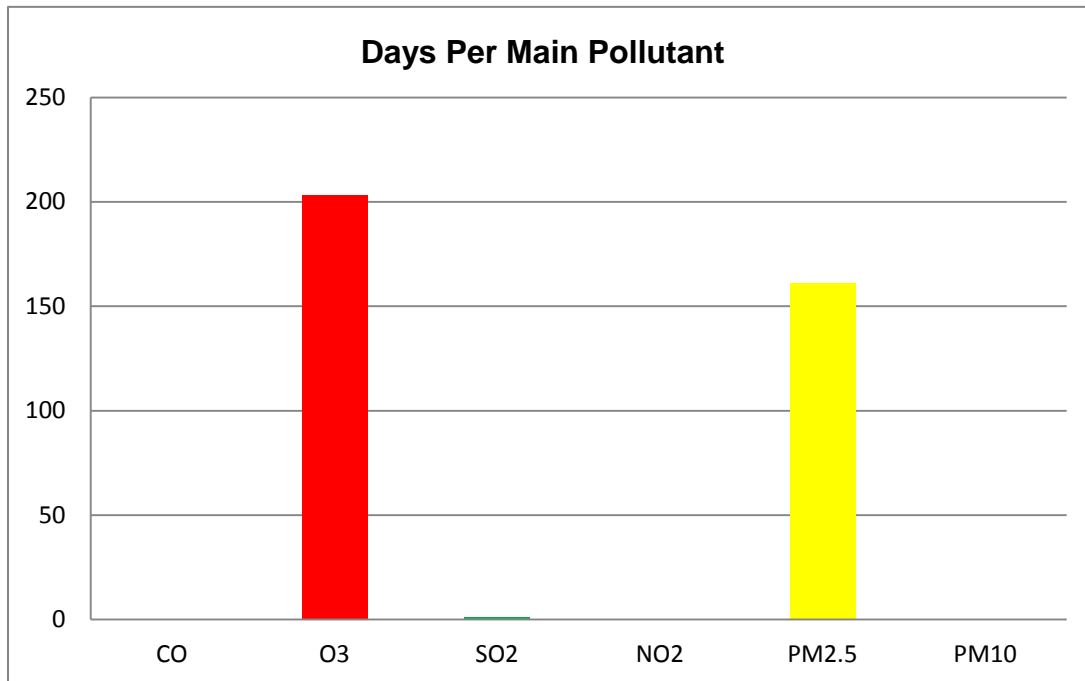


Figure 6.15 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, 2010

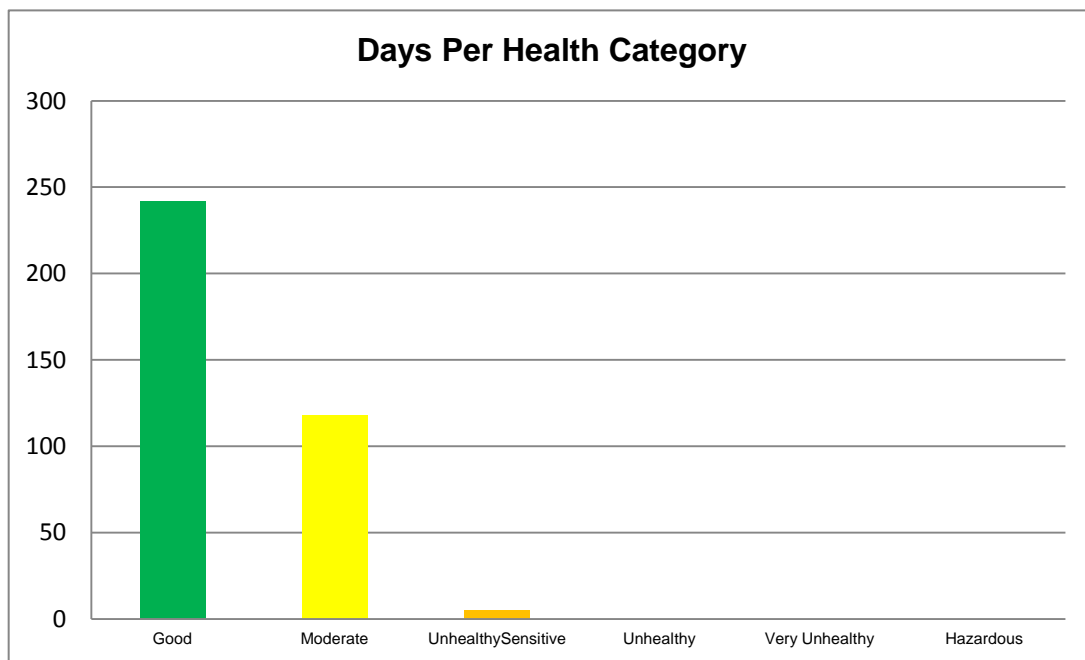


Figure 6.16 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, 2010

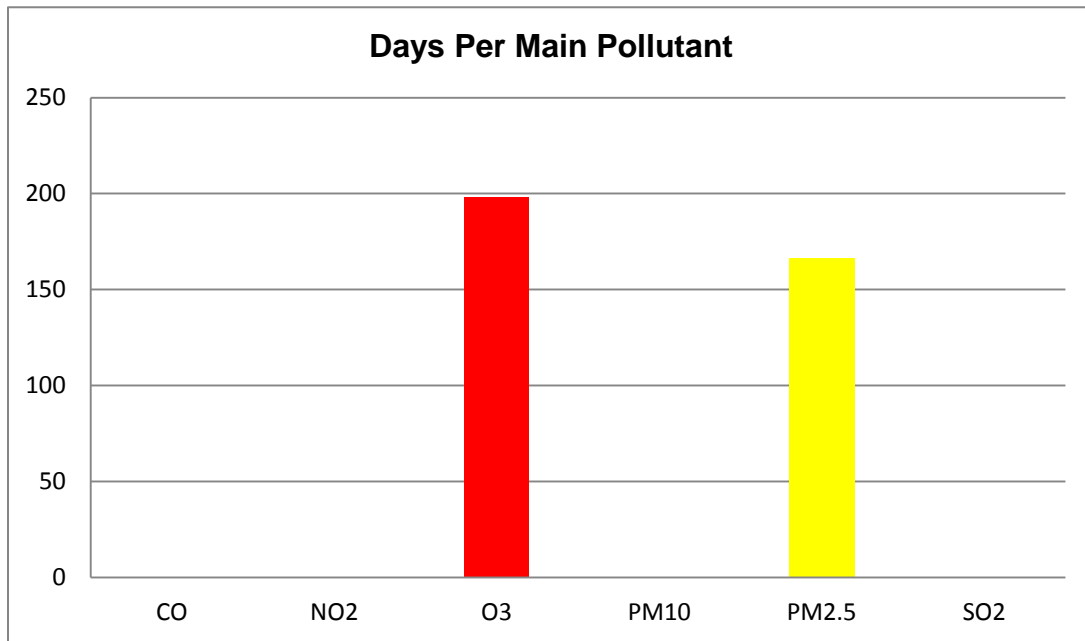


Figure 6.17 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Rocky Mount, 2010

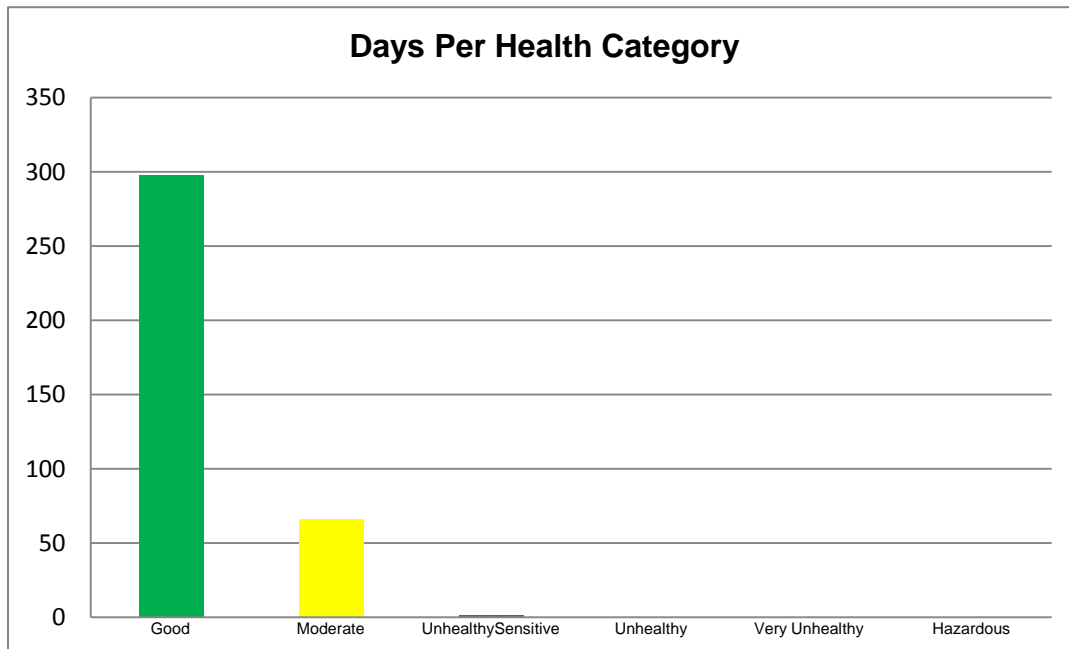


Figure 6.18 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Rocky Mount, 2010

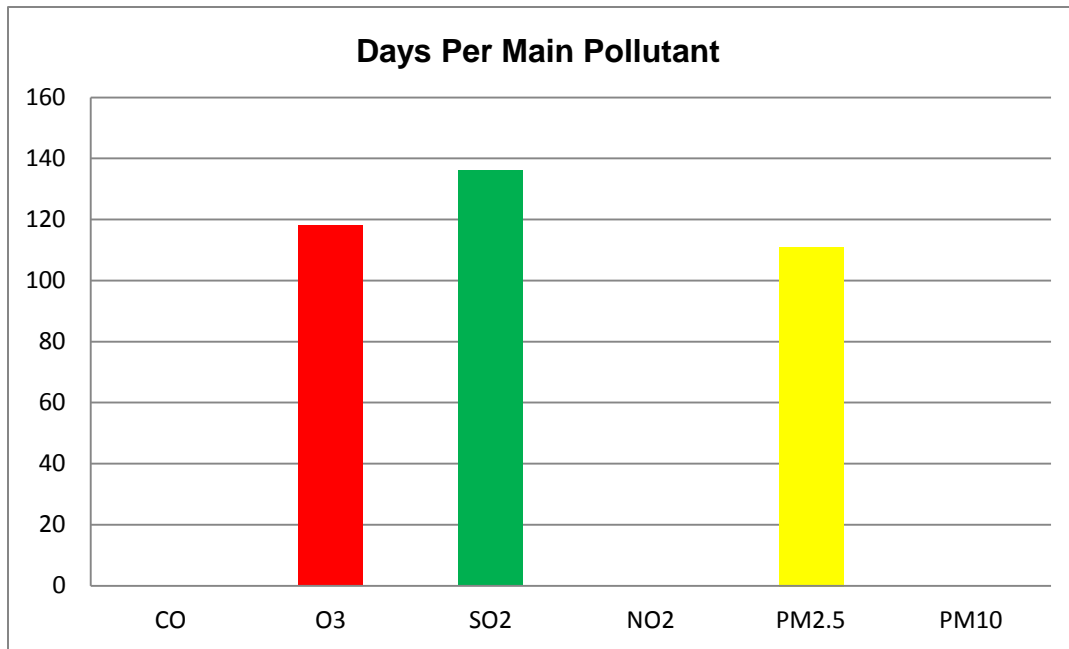


Figure 6.19 Daily Air Quality Index Values for Wilmington, 2010

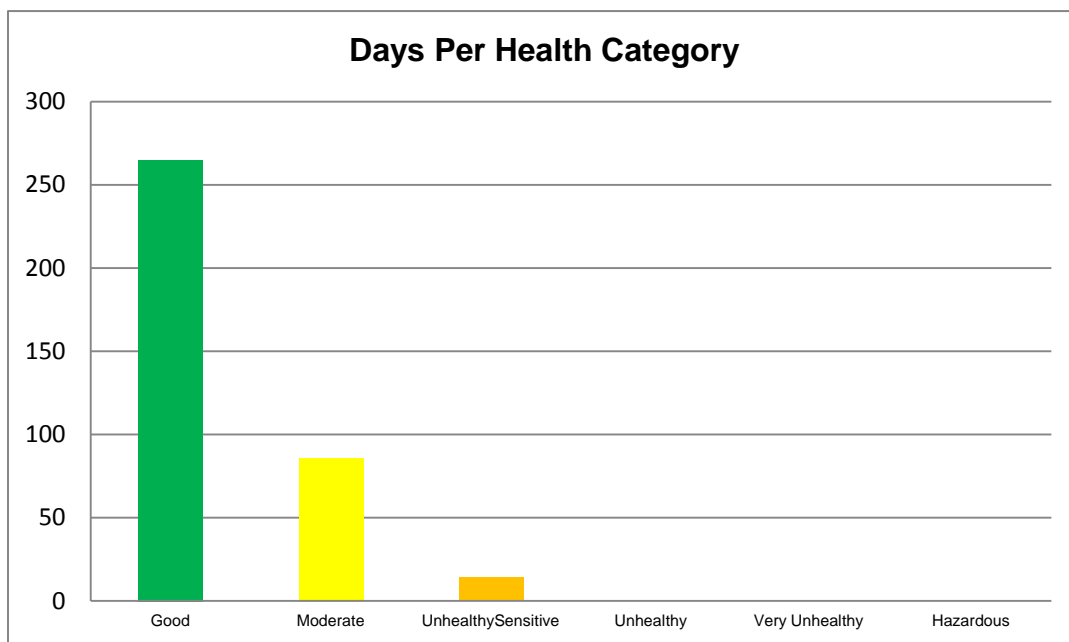


Figure 6.20 Daily Air Quality Index Summary for Wilmington, 2010

7 Acid Rain

7.1 Sources

Acid rain is produced when nitrate and sulfate ions from automobile and industrial sources are released into the atmosphere, undergo a reaction with moisture in the air, and are deposited as acid precipitation. Acid ions are produced when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides react with water to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid.

7.2 Effects

Many agricultural crops in North Carolina are sensitive to acid rain. Forests are subject to mineral loss from acid rain exposure and may also suffer root damage. Acid fogs and mists, typical in the mountains of North Carolina, can expose trees and plants to even higher acid concentrations and cause direct damage to foliage. Lakes, rivers and streams that are too acidic can impede fish and plant growth.

7.3 Monitoring

Acid rain monitoring has been conducted nationally, included in North Carolina, since 1978 by the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) and the National Trends Network (NTN) which merged with NADP in 1982. In 2010, acid rain samples were collected at eight sites in North Carolina and one Tennessee site in the Great Smoky Mountains less than 10

miles from the western border of North Carolina.

NADP conducts acid deposition monitoring using a wet/dry bucket type sampler. When rainfall is detected, a sensor is activated and a metal lid automatically covers and protects the *dry* sample, exposing the *wet* bucket to collect precipitation.

Acidity is measured using a *pH* scale. The pH scale is numbered from 0 to 14, with 0 being extremely acidic and 14 being extremely basic. A substance with a pH of five is 10 times as acidic as one with a pH of six, 100 times as acidic as a substance with a pH of seven, etc. Neutral water with an equal concentration of acid and base ions has a pH of seven. The pH of vinegar is approximately 2.8, and lemon juice has a pH of about 2.3. The pH of ammonia is approximately 12.

Pure water in equilibrium with the air is slightly acidic and has a pH of approximately 5.6. The measurements of pH at the North Carolina monitoring sites in 2010 ranged from 4.80 to 5.42 with a mean of 5.00. The 2010 pH annual means for North Carolina from the NADP database are presented in Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1. Table 7.1 also exhibits conductivity averages and precipitation totals for rainfall. Measured concentrations of several other chemical constituents of precipitation are given in Table 7.2.

The highest pH (and the least acidic) precipitation occurred at the Sampson County site. This general area in southeastern North Carolina has the

greatest numbers of animal producing farms. This area has the highest emissions of ammonia, a basic gas emitted from animal wastes.

Table 7.2 shows that the ammonium concentration in precipitation is the highest at the Sampson County site.

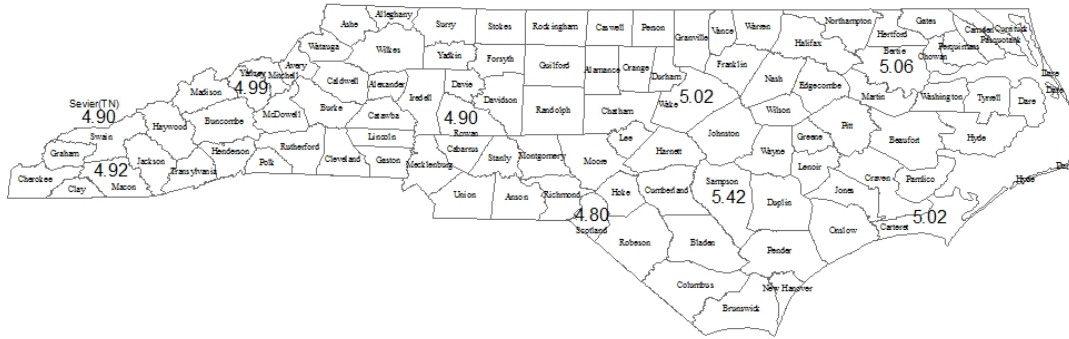


Figure 7.1 Annual Mean pH Values at North Carolina NADP Sites, 2010

Table 7.1 pH, Conductivity in Microsiemens per Centimeter and Precipitation in Inches from the National Atmospheric Deposition Program for 2010

County Site ID Address	pH	Conductivity	Precipitation
Bertie NC03 Lewiston	5.06	7.24	49.72
Carteret NC06 Beaufort	5.02	11.70	54.90
Macon NC25 Coweeta	4.92	7.57	55.84
Rowan NC34 Piedmont Research Station	4.90	10.88	44.44
Sampson NC35 Clinton Crops Research Station	5.42	7.41	48.33
Scotland NC36 Jordan Creek	4.80	10.84	47.19
Wake NC41 Finley Farm	5.02	7.87	43.17
Yancey NC45 Mt. Mitchell	4.99	6.46	54.10
Sevier (TN) TN11 Great Smoky Mountains National Park- Elkmont	4.90	8.36	56.91

Table 7.2 Ion Concentrations in Milligrams per Liter (Precipitation-weighted Annual Means) from the National Atmospheric Deposition Program Data for 2010

County Site ID	% Completeness	Ca	Mg	K	Na	NH4	NO3	Cl	SO4
Bertie NC03	88	0.067	0.025	0.021	0.188	0.160	0.488	0.308	0.551
Beaufort NC06	84	0.075	0.097	0.037	0.822	0.090	0.387	1.507	0.645
Macon NC25	92	0.058	0.012	0.017	0.078	0.126	0.517	0.141	0.587
Rowan NC34	87	0.077	0.024	0.084	0.141	0.365	0.828	0.254	1.011
Sampson NC35	94	0.052	0.024	0.041	0.180	0.490	0.570	0.328	0.727
Scotland NC36	92	0.059	0.021	0.016	0.156	0.218	0.676	0.276	0.873
Wake NC41	98	0.047	0.014	0.015	0.112	0.270	0.586	0.203	0.664
Yancey NC45	74	0.043	0.007	0.012	0.035	0.140	0.406	0.060	0.536
Sevier (TN) TN11	79	0.091	0.014	0.035	0.039	0.166	0.626	0.074	0.705

8. Fine Particle Speciation

8.1 Description of pollutants

The main species or constituents of fine particles are classified as nitrates, sulfates, ammonium, organic carbon, elemental carbon, and crustal components (dust). These account for 75 to 85 percent of the composition of fine particles.

8.1.1 Nitrate

Ammonium nitrate (NH_4NO_3) is the most abundant nitrate compound, resulting from a reversible gas/particle equilibrium between ammonia gas (NH_3), nitric acid gas (HNO_3), and particulate ammonium nitrate. Sodium nitrate (NaNO_3) is found in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} near sea coasts and salt playas (e.g., Watson et al., 1995a) where nitric acid vapor irreversibly reacts with sea salt (NaCl).

8.1.2 Sulfate

Ammonium sulfate ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$), ammonium bisulfate (NH_4HSO_4), and sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) are the most common forms of sulfate found in atmospheric particles, resulting from conversion of gases to particles as described below. These compounds are water-soluble and reside almost exclusively in the $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ size fraction. Sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) may be found in coastal areas where sulfuric acid has been neutralized by sodium chloride

(NaCl) in sea salt. Though gypsum (Ca_2SO_4) and some other geological compounds contain sulfate, these are not easily dissolved in water for chemical analysis, are more abundant in PM_{10} than in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, and they are usually classified in the geological fraction.

8.1.3 Ammonium

Ammonium sulfate ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$), ammonium bisulfate (NH_4HSO_4), and ammonium nitrate (NH_4NO_3) are the most common compounds containing ammonium.

8.1.4 Organic Carbon

Particulate organic carbon consists of hundreds, possibly thousands, of separate compounds with more than 20 carbon atoms. Because of this lack of molecular specificity and the semi-volatile nature of many carbon compounds with 20 to 40 carbon atoms, particulate “organic carbon” is operationally defined by the sampling and analysis method.

8.1.5 Elemental Carbon

Elemental carbon is black, often called “soot.” Elemental carbon contains pure, graphitic carbon, but it also contains high molecular weight, dark-colored, non-volatile organic materials such as tar, biogenic and coke.

8.1.6 Crustal Component (Fine Dust)

Suspended dust consists mainly of oxides of aluminum, silicon, calcium, titanium, iron, lead and other metal oxides (Chow and Watson, 1998). The precise combination of these minerals depends on the geology of the area and industrial processes such as steel-making, smelting, mining and cement production. Geological material is mostly in the coarse particle fraction, and typically constitutes about 50 percent of PM_{10} while only contributing 5 to 15 percent of $PM_{2.5}$ (Chow and Watson, 1998).

Lead is a toxic metal that was used for many years in products found in and around homes. Lead also is emitted into the air from motor vehicles and industrial sources. Lead may cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities, to seizures and death. The DAQ monitored lead as a federal criteria pollutant in the past (see chapter 5) until it became undetectable by the prescribed sampling method.* For these reasons we include concentration of the lead in $PM_{2.5}$ in this report.

8.1.7 “Other” Speciated components.

We categorize the 15 to 25 percent of $PM_{2.5}$ not accounted for by nitrate, sulfate, ammonium, carbon and crustal components as “other” speciated data. For the purpose of this report “other” is not defined in terms of any certain kind of particulate matter, but is simply the

* EPA promulgated a new lead standard in 2008, and DAQ anticipates establishing a reporting network for it in 2012.

result of subtracting all the other components from the total $PM_{2.5}$ reported by the sampler. Among the constituents of “other” are liquid water and many trace chemical elements.

8.2 Sources

Sources of fine particles include all types of combustion activities (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and certain industrial processes. Other particles may be formed in the air from the chemical reactions of gases. They are indirectly formed when gases from burning fuels react with sunlight and water vapor. These can result from fuel combustion in motor vehicles, at power plants, and in other industrial processes.

Particles emitted directly from a source may be either fine (less than $2.5 \mu m$) or larger ($2.5 - 60 \mu m$), but particles photochemically formed in the atmosphere will usually be fine. Generally, larger particles have very slow settling velocities and are characterized as suspended particulate matter. Typically, fine particles originate by condensation of materials produced during combustion or atmospheric reactions.

Fine particles also form from the reaction of gases or droplets in the atmosphere from sources such as power plants. These chemical reactions can occur miles from the original source of the emissions. Because fine particles can be carried long distances from their source, events such as wildfires or volcanic eruptions can raise fine particle concentrations hundreds of miles from the event.

PM_{2.5} is also produced by common indoor activities. Some indoor sources of fine particles are tobacco smoke, cooking (e.g., frying, sautéing, and broiling), burning candles or oil lamps, and operating fireplaces and fuel-burning space heaters (e.g., kerosene heaters).

Particles and ozone are similar in many respects. Both can cause respiratory symptoms and other serious health problems. Fossil fuel combustion is a leading source of both pollutants. One significant difference is that particles can be a problem at any time of year, unlike ozone, which forms in warm, sunny weather and therefore tends to be seasonal in nature.

8.3 Effects

The size of the particles is what is most important from a public health viewpoint. Particles larger than 10 µm generally get caught in the nose and throat, never entering the lungs. Particles smaller than 10 µm can get into the large upper branches just below your throat where they are caught and removed (by coughing and spitting or by swallowing). Particles smaller than 5 µm can get into your bronchial tubes, at the top of the lungs. Particles smaller than 2.5 µm in diameter can get down into the deepest (alveolar) portions of your lungs where gas exchange occurs between the air and your blood stream, oxygen moving in and carbon dioxide moving out. These are the really dangerous particles because the deepest (alveolar) portions of the lung have no efficient mechanisms for removing them. If these particles are soluble in water, they pass directly into the blood stream within minutes. If they are not soluble in water, they are

retained in the deep lung for long periods (months or years). About 60 percent of PM₁₀ particles (by weight) have a diameter of 2.5 µm or less. These are the particles that can enter the human lung directly.

8.4 Monitoring

The state and local programs in NC used two kinds of samplers to acquire PM_{2.5} mass and its chemical composition: MetOne SASS monitors and URG 3000N monitors. A program operated by federal government agencies, the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments, used their own sampling system, called the IMPROVE monitor.

The MetOne SASS monitor measures PM_{2.5} mass and the chemical composition of PM_{2.5} (sulfates, nitrates, and metals). This is known as PM_{2.5} chemical speciation. The MetOne SASS utilizes four independent channels (the Met One Super SASS utilizes eight independent channels) with spiral impactors attached directly to the filter cartridges that are arrayed in a raised carousel. Each canister has its own PM_{2.5} inlet and Federal Reference Method/Monitor filter holders. The PM_{2.5} separation is produced by a sharp cut cyclone that removes both solid and liquid coarse particles with equal efficiency without the use of impaction grease or oil.

Starting in 2009, the organic carbon and soot-like carbon have been collected using the URG sampler, which is the same method as used for IMPROVE.

The Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) is a

cooperation between federal land managers, state and local agencies and EPA to collect aerosol particulate data. IMPROVE sites use a different monitoring method. The standard IMPROVE sampler has four modules: (1) PM_{2.5} mass, (2) sulfate, nitrate and chloride, (3) PM_{2.5} quartz and (4) PM₁₀ mass. During 2009, the state and local programs discontinued using the SASS for organic and elemental carbon in favor of the new URG 3000N monitors that use quartz filters and thermal optical reflective (TOR) analysis, the same method as IMPROVE samplers. Mecklenburg County switched to the URG sampler in March; all other locations switched in October.

State and local program data are validated on a monthly basis when reports are received from the contract laboratory RTI International. NCDAQ and the local programs collected data at seven sites using MetOne SASS and the URG 3000N methods, the National Park Service collected at three sites during 2010 using the IMPROVE method. Figure 8.1 shows a map of all these sites. Table 8.1 identifies the sites and the specific sampling methods employed at each one.

Nitrate samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 8.2 and 8.3. The highest concentration observed was 5.97 µg/m³

at Raleigh.

Sulfate samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 8.4 and 8.5. The highest concentration observed was 9.10 µg/m³ at Canton.

Ammonium samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 8.6 and 8.7. The highest concentration observed was 3.23 µg/m³ at Raleigh.

Organic Carbon samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 8.8 and 8.9. The highest concentration observed was 12.20 µg/m³ at Charlotte.

Elemental Carbon samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 8.10 and 8.11. The highest concentration observed was 1.53 µg/m³ at Asheville.

Crustal Component samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 8.12 and 8.13. The highest concentration observed was 7.45 µg/m³ at Linville.

Elemental lead samples for 2010 are summarized in Table 8.14 and 8.15. Out of 846 samples statewide, five samples exceeded 0.01 µg/m³; 841 of these sample concentrations (99 percent) were less than 0.01 µg/m³. Four samples were greater than 0.014 µg/m³. The highest concentration observed was 0.036 µg/m³ at Winston-Salem.

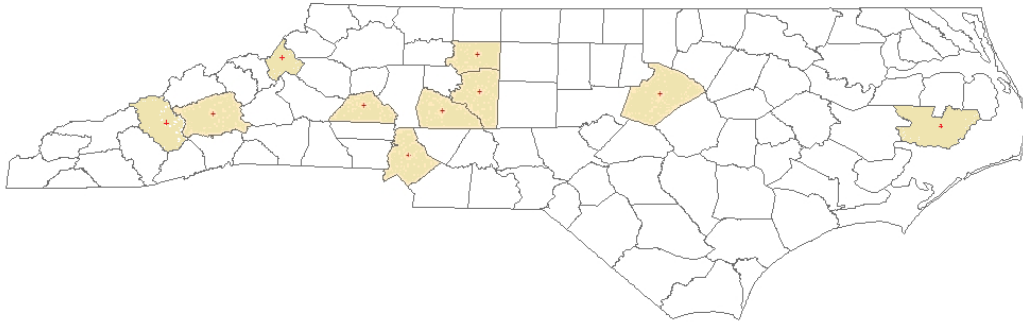


Figure 8.1 Location of Nitrate, Sulfate, Ammonium, Organic Carbon, Elemental Carbon, Crustal component, Monitoring Sites 2010.

Table 8.1 Fine Particle Speciation Sites Operated in North Carolina in 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	METHOD
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	IMPROVE
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	SASS/URG
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	SASS/URG
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	SASS/URG
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	SASS/URG
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	IMPROVE
37-095-9000 HYDE	SWANQUARTER	IMPROVE
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	SASS/URG
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	SASS/URG
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	SASS/URG
SITES OPERATED IN 2010	10	

Table 8.2 Mean and Maximum Nitrate PM2.5 Concentration for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	79	1.24	.76	.59	.57	0.20
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	2.17	2.06	1.75	1.66	.59
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	54	3.97	3.93	3.73	3.41	1.01
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	4.85	4.42	2.85	2.58	.83
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	58	5.15	4.46	3.10	3.01	.90
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	61	.80	.57	.52	.46	.23
37-095-9000 HYDE	SWANQUARTER	78	2.13	1.23	1.04	.87	.39
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	121	4.65	4.44	4.22	3.88	.88
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	4.07	3.32	2.60	2.49	.75
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	5.97	3.28	3.16	2.82	.69
Total Samples		742					
Total Sites Sampled		10					

Table 8.3 Nitrate PM2.5 - Quartile statistics - Micrograms/Cubic Meter (LC) for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	QUARTILES Mg/m ²			MAXIMUM
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	79	.07	.12	.27	1.24
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	.23	.39	.82	2.17
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	54	.29	.53	1.16	3.97
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	.25	.51	.98	4.85
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	58	.26	.38	.97	5.15
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	61	.12	.20	.30	.80
37-095-9000 HYDE	SWANQUARTER	78	.18	.29	.52	2.13
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	121	.28	.45	1.00	4.65
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	.23	.40	.86	4.07
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	.28	.41	.71	5.97
Effective Sample Count*		742				
Total Sites Sampled		10				

* Not including collocated samples.

Table 8.4 Mean and Maximum Sulfate PM2.5 Concentration for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	79	5.53	5.27	5.06	5.00	2.53
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	6.29	5.20	4.95	4.91	2.62
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	54	5.76	5.50	5.19	4.82	2.78
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	5.80	5.47	5.24	4.81	2.77
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	58	6.39	6.02	5.45	5.17	2.85
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	61	9.10	5.84	5.63	5.58	2.32
37-095-9000 HYDE	SWANQUARTER	78	7.83	6.94	6.33	5.35	2.49
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	121	7.87	6.53	6.29	5.90	2.86
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	6.36	5.51	5.02	4.86	2.75
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	6.32	6.00	5.68	5.58	2.67
Total Samples		742					
Total Sites Sampled		10					

Table 8.5 Sulfate PM2.5 - Quartile statistics - Micrograms/Cubic Meter (LC) for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	79	1.58	2.27	3.33	5.53
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	1.62	2.31	3.60	6.29
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	54	1.83	2.63	2.83	5.76
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	1.85	2.66	3.63	5.80
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	58	1.92	2.55	3.67	6.39
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	61	1.01	1.92	3.17	9.10
37-095-9000 HYDE	SWANQUARTER	78	1.38	2.09	3.23	7.83
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	121	1.88	2.65	3.79	7.87
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	1.85	2.62	3.59	6.36
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	1.59	2.46	3.54	6.32
Effective Sample Count*		742				
Total Sites Sampled		10				

* Not including collocated samples.

Table 8.6 Mean and Maximum Ammonium Ion PM2.5 Concentration for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-011-0002^ AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	0					
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	2.28	1.57	1.49	1.46	.83
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	54	2.56	2.04	2.02	1.95	1.05
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	2.77	2.11	1.83	1.77	1.04
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	58	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.02	1.04
37-087-0035^ HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	0					
37-095-9000^ HYDE	SWANQUARTER	0					
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	121	2.96	2.77	2.39	2.21	1.01
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	2.44	1.82	1.67	1.61	.97
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	3.23	2.49	2.29	2.21	.93
Total Samples		524					
Total Sites Sampled		7					

^ These IMPROVE monitors do not report this speciation component

Table 8.7 Ammonium Ion PM2.5 - Quartile statistics - Micrograms/Cubic Meter (LC) for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
37-011-0002^ AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	0				
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	.56	.79	1.03	2.28
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	54	.66	1.02	1.40	2.56
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	.71	.97	1.34	2.77
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM KINSTON	58	.65	.99	1.42	2.38
37-087-0035^ HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	0				
37-095-9000^ HYDE	SWANQUARTER	0				
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	121	.60	.93	1.26	2.96
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	.63	.95	1.17	2.44
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	.52	.82	1.24	3.23
Effective Sample Count*		524				
Total Sites Sampled		7				

^ These IMPROVE monitors do not report this speciation component

* Not including collocated samples.

Table 8.8 Mean and Maximum Organic Carbon CSN PM2.5 Concentration for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-011-0002^ AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	0					
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	60	6.69	6.27	6.04	4.40	2.61
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	57	9.81	9.58	8.19	6.67	3.34
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	8.24	8.02	7.47	6.63	3.40
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	56	7.18	5.47	5.45	5.35	2.82
37-087-0035^ HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	0					
37-095-9000^ HYDE	SWANQUARTER	0					
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	100	12.20	7.66	6.46	6.26	2.96
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	8.13	7.49	6.57	6.47	3.12
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	106	7.30	6.82	6.71	6.33	2.92
Total Samples		499					
Total Sites Sampled		7					

^ These IMPROVE monitors do not report this speciation component

Table 8.9 Organic Carbon CSN PM2.5 - Quartile statistics - Micrograms/Cubic Meter (LC) for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
37-011-0002^ AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	0				
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	60	1.58	2.39	3.44	6.69
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	57	1.95	2.94	4.12	9.81
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	1.94	2.86	4.57	8.24
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	56	1.80	2.52	3.63	7.18
37-087-0035^ HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	0				
37-095-9000^ HYDE	SWANQUARTER	0				
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	100	1.86	2.74	3.75	12.20
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	1.92	2.97	3.90	8.13
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	106	1.88	2.76	3.54	7.30
Effective Sample Count*		499				
Total Sites Sampled		7				

* Not including collocated samples.

^ These IMPROVE monitors do not report this speciation component

Table 8.10 Mean and Maximum Elemental Carbon CSN PM2.5 Concentration for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-011-0002^ AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	0					
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	60	1.53	1.13	.88	.72	.29
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	57	1.33	1.26	1.20	1.13	.42
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	1.32	1.03	1.01	.96	.39
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	56	.95	.91	.89	.88	.32
37-087-0035^ HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	0					
37-095-90001^ HYDE	SWANQUARTER	0					
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	100	1.06	1.06	.80	.79	.31
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	.78	.73	.66	.62	.25
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	106	.96	.96	.95	.79	.28
Total Samples		499					
Total Sites Sampled		7					

^ These IMPROVE monitors do not report this speciation component

Table 8.11 Elemental Carbon CSN PM2.5 - Quartile statistics - Micrograms/Cubic Meter (LC) for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
37-011-0002^ AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	0				
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	60	.13	.21	.30	1.53
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	57	.19	.30	.50	1.33
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	.19	.24	.52	1.32
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	56	.15	.21	.41	.95
37-087-0035^ HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	0				
37-095-9000^ HYDE	SWANQUARTER	0				
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	100	.18	.25	.35	1.06
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	.13	.19	.30	.78
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	106	.15	.20	.32	.96
Effective Sample Count*		499				
Total Sites Sampled		7				

* Not including collocated samples.

^ These IMPROVE monitors do not report this speciation component

Table 8.12 Mean and Maximum Crustal Component PM2.5 Concentration for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	119	7.45	6.92	2.71	1.69	0.61
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	6.22	1.43	1.06	.91	.46
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	53	5.69	4.45	1.34	.86	.55
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	2.41	2.37	2.37	1.32	.48
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	58	3.77	3.33	1.71	1.28	.49
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	87	4.74	4.17	2.78	2.20	0.69
37-095-9000 HYDE	SWANQUARTER	118	4.19	3.20	2.36	2.21	0.51
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	120	3.19	2.98	2.27	1.95	.49
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	3.20	2.20	1.96	1.28	.49
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	3.33	2.94	2.86	1.77	.50
Total Samples		846					
Total Sites Sampled		10					

Table 8.13 Crustal Component CSN PM2.5 - Quartile statistics - Micrograms/Cubic Meter (LC) for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	119	.26	.40	.61	7.45
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	.16	.29	.45	6.22
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	53	.22	.32	.49	5.69
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	.19	.35	.55	2.41
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	58	.19	.35	.49	3.77
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	87	.19	.44	.84	4.74
37-095-9000 HYDE	SWANQUARTER	118	.19	.32	.56	4.19
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	120	.24	.36	.51	3.19
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	.20	.32	.58	3.20
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	.19	.32	.60	3.33
Effective Sample Count*		846				
Total Sites Sampled		10				

* Not including collocated samples.

Table 8.14 Mean and Maximum Lead PM_{2.5} Concentration for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	24-HOUR MAXIMA				ARITH MEAN
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	79	.004	.003	.003	.003	.001
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	.005	.005	.004	.003	.002
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST. ST HICKORY	53	.012	.008	.008	.005	.002
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK. HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	58	.036	.026	.008	.007	.003
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	60	.003	.003	.002	.002	.001
37-095-9000 HYDE	SWANQUARTER	78	.005	.004	.003	.002	.001
37-119-0041 MEKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	120	.008	.008	.007	.006	.002
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	.008	.007	.007	.005	.002
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	.016	.005	.005	.005	.002
Total Samples		739					
Total Sites Sampled		10					

Table 8.15 Lead PM_{2.5} - Quartile statistics - Micrograms/Cubic Meter (LC) for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
37-011-0002 AVERY	7510 BLUE RIDDGE PARKWAY SPUR LINVILLE	79	.001	.001	.002	.004
37-021-0034 BUNCOMBE	175 BINGHAM ROAD ASHEVILLE	57	.001	.001	.002	.005
37-035-0004 CATAWBA	1650 1ST STREET HICKORY	53	.001	.001	.002	.012
37-057-0002 DAVIDSON	S.SALISBURY ST LEXINGTON	59	.001	.001	.002	.008
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	1300 BLK HATTIE AVE WINSTON-SALEM	58	.001	.002	.003	.036
37-087-0035 HAYWOOD	STATE RD 540 BLUE RIDGE PKWY MILE 490 CANTON	60	.001	.001	.001	.003
37-095-9000 HYDE	SWANQUARTER	78	.001	.001	.001	.005
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	120	.001	.002	.002	.008
37-159-0021 ROWAN	301 WEST ST & GOLD HILL AVE ROCKWELL	61	.001	.002	.002	.008
37-183-0014 WAKE	3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	114	.001	.001	.002	.016
Effective Sample Count*		739				
Total Sites Sampled		10				

* Not including collocated samples.

9. Urban Air Toxics

The DAQ operates an urban air toxics monitoring network in conjunction with a national program originally proposed and designed by the EPA in 1999.

In 2001, the EPA initiated a national network for monitoring air toxics compounds present in ambient air. Although no national network sites are located in NC, DAQ recognizes the importance of toxics monitoring and supports the continuation of the program. The objective of this monitoring is to generate ambient air data and to compile these data in an extensive air toxics database. The use of actual field measurements to compare and reconcile with estimates from source dispersion models will refine the model and ultimately allow a better overall estimate of population exposure. The ultimate goal of the EPA's Air Toxics Monitoring Strategy is to assess health risks.

In the time period covered by this report, DAQ continued the North Carolina air toxics monitoring program for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) at five urban sites and one rural site.

VOCs are a large group of carbon-based chemicals that easily evaporate at room temperature. While most people can smell high levels of some VOCs, other VOCs have no odor. Odor is not an indicator of the level of danger posed from inhalation of this group of chemicals. There are thousands of

different VOCs produced and used in our daily lives. Some common examples include: benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene.

9.1 Sources

Thousands of products emit VOCs. Examples include: paints and lacquers, paint strippers, cleaning supplies, pesticides, building materials and furnishings, office equipment such as copiers and printers, correction fluids and carbonless copy paper, graphics and craft materials, such as glues and adhesives, permanent markers, and photographic solutions.

9.2 Effects

The ability of organic chemicals to cause health effects varies greatly, from those that are highly toxic to those with no known health effect. As with other pollutants, the extent and nature of the health effect depends on many factors, including level of exposure and length of time exposed.

9.3 Benzene

Benzene, or benzol, is a colorless or light yellow liquid at room temperature. It evaporates into the air very quickly and dissolves slightly in water. It is highly flammable with a sweet smell and a relatively high melting point.

9.3.1 Sources

Benzene is a natural component of crude oil, and gasoline contains 1 to 5 percent by volume. Benzene is produced in large quantities from petroleum sources and is used for the chemical synthesis of ethyl benzene, phenol, cyclohexane and other substituted aromatic hydrocarbons.

Besides these industrial sources, emissions also occur from different combustion sources, such as motor engines, wood combustion and stationary fossil fuel combustion. Motor vehicles account for approximately 50-80 percent of the total benzene emissions, with the remainder attributed to nonroad mobile sources (25 percent) and stationary sources (15 percent). The major source is exhaust emissions and evaporation losses from motor vehicles, and evaporation losses during the handling, distribution and storage of motor vehicle fuels.

9.3.2 Effects

The short-term breathing of high levels of benzene can result in death, while low levels can cause drowsiness, dizziness, rapid heart rate, headaches, tremors, confusion and unconsciousness. Eating or drinking foods containing high levels of benzene can cause vomiting, irritation of the stomach, dizziness, sleepiness, convulsions and death.

The major effects of benzene are chronic (long-term) exposure through the blood. Benzene damages the bone marrow and can cause a decrease in red blood cells, leading to anemia. It can also cause excessive bleeding and depress the immune system, increasing the chance of infection. Benzene targets liver, kidney,

lung, heart and the brain and can cause chromosomal damage.

The US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) classifies benzene as a human carcinogen. Long-term exposure to excessive levels of benzene in the air causes leukemia, a potentially fatal cancer of the blood-forming organs, in susceptible individuals.

9.4 Toluene

Toluene, also known as methylbenzene or phenylmethane, is a clear, colorless, water-insoluble liquid with the typical smell of paint thinners, similar to the sweet smell of the related compound benzene. It is an aromatic hydrocarbon widely used as an industrial feedstock and as a solvent.

9.4.1 Sources

Toluene occurs naturally as a component of crude oil and is produced in petroleum refining and coke oven operations. Toluene is commonly used as an industrial solvent for the manufacturing of paints, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and rubber. Toluene is a major aromatic constituent of gasoline (CEPA, OEHHA, 1999). It is used in household aerosols, nail polish, paints and paint thinners, lacquers, glues, rust inhibitor, adhesives and solvent-based cleaning agents. Toluene is also utilized in printing operations, leather tanning and chemical processes. Benzene and other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are common contaminants of toluene. Toluene is considered a sentinel chemical for benzene in air monitoring.

9.4.2 Effects

The primary routes of potential human exposure to toluene are inhalation and dermal contact. In humans and animals, the primary effect associated with inhalation exposure to toluene is central nervous system depression with effects such as fatigue, confusion, lack of coordination, and impairments in reaction time, perception, and motor control and function.

9.5 Ethylbenzene

Ethylbenzene is a colorless, flammable liquid that smells like gasoline. Ethylbenzene is used primarily to make another chemical, styrene. Ethylbenzene is also used as a solvent, in fuels, and to make other chemicals.

9.5.1 Sources

Sources of ethylbenzene to the atmosphere include petroleum and coal refining, vehicle emissions, and evaporation from solvents and thinners.

Ethylbenzene may be released to the air through the use of consumer products such as solvents, enamel brush paints and spray paints, stains and varnishes. It may be released to soil and water from leaking underground gasoline storage tanks, landfill sites, spills during transportation, pesticide use and discharges of industrial and municipal waste. Ethylbenzene is also found in tobacco and wood smoke.

9.5.2 Effects

Respiratory effects, such as throat irritation and chest constriction, eye irritation, and neurological effects such

as dizziness have been noted from acute (short-term) inhalation exposure to ethylbenzene in humans (ATSDR).

9.6 Xylene

There are three forms of xylene in which the methyl groups vary on the benzene ring: meta-xylene, ortho-xylene, and para-xylene (m-, o-, and p-xylene). These different forms are referred to as isomers. The term total xylenes refers to all three isomers of xylene. Mixed xylene is a mixture of the three isomers and usually also contains 6 percent to 15 percent ethylbenzene. Xylene is also known as xylol or dimethylbenzene. Xylene is a colorless, flammable liquid with a sweet odor.

9.6.1 Sources

Emissions of mixed xylenes have been detected from petroleum refining, motor vehicles, residential wood-burning stoves and fireplaces. Mixed xylenes are used as chemical intermediates, as solvents, in aviation fuel, and in household products such as aerosol paints and lacquers.

The primary stationary sources that have reported emissions of m-, o-, and p-xylene are manufacturers of motor vehicles and equipment, manufacturers of metal cans and shipping containers, and petroleum refining.

9.6.2 Effects

Short-term exposure of people to high levels of xylene can cause irritation of the skin, eyes, nose, and throat; difficulty in breathing; impaired function of the lungs; delayed response to a visual stimulus; impaired memory; stomach discomfort; and possible changes in the liver and kidneys. Both short- and long-

term exposure to high concentrations of xylene can also cause a number of effects on the nervous system, such as headaches, lack of muscle coordination, dizziness or confusion (ATSDR).

9.7 1,3-Butadiene

1,3-Butadiene is a colorless, flammable gas at room temperature with a mild gasoline-like odor. It is insoluble in water, and its two conjugated double bonds make it highly reactive.

9.7.1 Sources

1,3-Butadiene is a chemical made from the processing of petroleum. Large amounts of 1,3-butadiene are produced each year from petroleum gases. 1,3-Butadiene is formed in vehicle exhaust by the incomplete combustion of the fuel and is assumed not to be present in emissions. Small amounts of 1,3-butadiene are found in gasoline, cigarette smoke, and wood-fire smoke.

1,3-Butadiene is transformed rapidly in the atmosphere. Three chemical reactions of 1,3-butadiene are important in the ambient atmosphere: reaction with hydroxyl radical ($\text{OH}\cdot$), reaction with ozone (O_3), and reaction with nitrogen trioxide radical ($\text{NO}_3\cdot$). All three of these reactions are relatively rapid, and all produce formaldehyde and acrolein, species which are themselves toxic and/or irritants. The oxidation of 1,3-butadiene by $\text{NO}_3\cdot$ produces organic nitrates as well.

9.7.2 Effects

Most of the information on the health effects of 1,3-butadiene comes from studies where the exposure was from breathing contaminated air. Breathing very high levels of 1,3-butadiene for a

short time can cause central nervous system damage, blurred vision, nausea, fatigue, headache, decreased blood pressure and pulse rate, and unconsciousness. Breathing lower levels may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat (ATSDR).

9.8 Monitoring in 2010

Toxic air pollutant monitoring data were developed using EPA Compendium Method TO-15, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Air Collected in Specially Prepared Canisters and Analyzed by Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry." Using this method, samples were obtained over a 24-hour period, generally from midnight to midnight and represent a 24-hour aggregated average. Samples of volatile organic compounds were obtained once every six days.

During 2010, toxics monitoring data were collected at five urban monitoring sites in Asheville, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington and Winston-Salem and at one rural site, near Candor, in Montgomery County (Figure 9.1). The map in Figure 9.1 shows the locations of the six sites.

This report shows summary statistics for 2010 in Table 9.1 through Table 9.6 and discusses averages of concentrations for each pollutant and site below. Some pollutants were not detectable in many of the samples. This introduces uncertainty and bias in the arithmetic mean, so this report describes average concentrations in terms of the median, or second quartile, concentrations and to show all three of the data quartiles and the maximum in the tables. The "first (second, third) quartile" is a number

selected so that $\frac{1}{4}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$) of the data values are less than or equal to the numeric value of these statistics.

For VOC samples at concentrations below an established detection limit, it is a standard (although controversial) practice to substitute one-half of the minimum reporting limit or detection limit for the observed or reported concentration. In the summary statistics discussions following, report comparisons between North Carolina and other states are based on medians, rather than problematic arithmetic means. When there are concentrations “less than or equal to” the lowest quantitation limit, concentrations are represented by the actual value or zero if no concentration could be measured.

Benzene samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 9.1. Median (2nd quartile) concentrations ranged from 0.09 to 0.16 ppb at urban sites, while at the rural site the median concentration was 0.09 ppb. Nationwide median benzene concentrations ranged from ≤ 0.02 ppb to 0.39 ppb with the overall median of 0.19 ppb. North Carolina was the 34th highest state among 38 reporting states with a median of 0.15 ppb.

Toluene samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 9.2. Median (2nd quartile) concentrations ranged from 0.10 to 0.38 ppb at the urban sites, while at the rural site the median concentration was 0.06 ppb. Nationwide median toluene concentrations ranged from ≤ 0.10 ppb to .77 ppb with the overall median of 0.29 ppb. North Carolina was the 28th highest state among 34 reporting states with a median of 0.27 ppb.

Ethylbenzene samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 9.3. Median (2nd

quartile) concentrations ranged from 0.01 to 0.06 ppb at the urban sites, while at the rural site the median concentration was 0.00. Data indicate that 80 percent of the sample concentrations at Candor, the rural site, were below the smallest value that could be reliably detected using TO-15. Nationwide median ethylbenzene concentrations ranged from ≤ 0.01 ppb to 0.11 ppb with the overall median of 0.05 ppb. North Carolina was the 17th highest state among 35 reporting states with a median of 0.03 ppb.

The results for m/p-Xylene in 2010 are summarized in Table 9.4. Sample medians ranged from 0.07 to 0.15 ppb at the urban sites, while at the rural site the median concentration was 0.00. Data indicate that in 2010, 87 percent of the sample concentrations at Candor, the rural site, were below the smallest value that could be reliably detected using TO-15. Nationwide median m/p-Xylene concentrations ranged from ≤ 0.04 ppb to 0.31 ppb with the overall median of 0.11 ppb. North Carolina was the 31th highest state among 34 reporting states with a median of 0.08 ppb.

o-Xylene samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 9.5. Median (2nd quartile) concentrations ranged from 0.01 to 0.05 ppb at the urban sites while at the rural site the median was 0.00 ppb. Data indicate that 100 percent of the sample concentrations at Candor, the rural site, were below the smallest value that could be reliably detected using TO-15. Nationwide median o-Xylene concentrations ranged from ≤ 0.01 ppb to 0.11 ppb with the overall median of 0.05 ppb. North Carolina was the 19th highest state among 34 reporting states with a median of 0.03 ppb.

1,3-Butadiene samples in 2010 are summarized in Table 9.6. Median (2nd quartile) concentrations were 0.00 ppb at the urban sites and at the rural site. Nationwide median 1,3-Butadiene concentrations ranged from 0.01 ppb to 0.10 ppb with the overall median of ≤ 0.03 ppb. Ranking the states using the median 1,3-Butadiene concentration is ambiguous, because the median is less than or equal to 0.05 ppb for North

Carolina and almost every other reporting state. However, based on the fourth maximum sample concentrations, North Carolina was the 4th highest state among 36 reporting states and based on the 90th percentile North Carolina was the 23rd highest state.

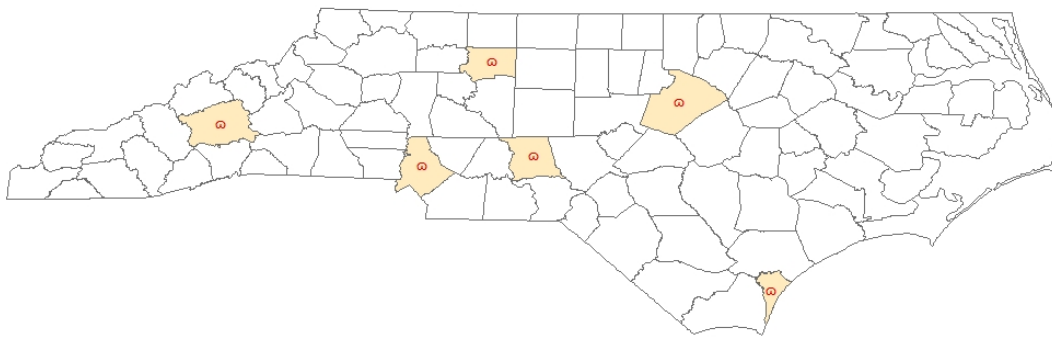


Figure 9.1 Locations of NC Urban Air Toxics Monitoring Sites

Table 9.1 Benzene - Parts per billion for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	PCT OF DATA $\leq .05$	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM	ARITH MEAN
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
COUNTY								
37-021-0035 BUNCOMBE	AB TECHNICAL COLLEGE ASHEVILLE	55	1.8%	.12	.15	.20	.63	.18
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	51	0%	.12	.15	.21	.61	.19
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	GARINGER HIGH SCHOOL 1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	54	0%	.13	.16	.27	.62	.22

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	PCT OF DATA ≤ .05	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM	ARITH MEAN
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
COUNTY								
37-123-0001 MONTGOMERY	112 PERRY DRIVE CANDOR	45	18%	.07	.09	.12	.32	.10
37-129-0010 NEW HANOVER	BATTLESHIP MUSEUM WILMINGTON	37	19%	.05	.09	.13	.45	.11
37-183-0014 WAKE	MILLBROOK MS 3801 SPRING FOREST RD, RALEIGH	53	0%	.11	.15	.22	.64	.20
Effective Sample Count*		295						
Total Sites Sampled		6						

Table 9.2 Toluene - Parts per billion for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	PCT OF DATA ≤ .05	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM	ARITH MEAN
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
COUNTY								
37-021-0035 BUNCOMBE	AB TECHNICAL COLLEGE ASHEVILLE	55	0%	.22	.38	.48	1.40	.40
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	51	2%	.16	.25	.40	1.12	.33
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	GARINGER HIGH SCHOOL 1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	54	0%	.19	.31	.48	1.35	.43
37-123-0001 MONTGOMERY	112 PERRY DRIVE CANDOR	45	38%	.04	.06	.09	.21	.07
37-129-0010 NEW HANOVER	BATTLESHIP MUSEUM	37	24%	.05	.10	.19	.64	.13
37-183-0014 WAKE	MILLBROOK MS 3801 SPRING FOREST RD, RALEIGH	53	2%	.15	.22	.40	1.23	.33
Effective Sample Count*		295						
Total Sites Sampled		6						

* Not including collocated samples.

Table 9.3 Ethylbenzene - Parts per billion for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	PCT OF DATA ≤ .05	QUANTILES			MAXIMUM	ARITH MEAN
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
COUNTY								
37-021-0035 BUNCOMBE	AB TECHNICAL COLLEGE ASHEVILLE	55	45%	.03	.06	.09	.21	.07
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	51	65%	.02	.04	.08	.22	.05
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	GARINGER HIGH SCHOOL 1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	54	52%	.03	.05	.13	.36	.08
37-123-0001 MONTGOMERY	112 PERRY DRIVE CANDOR	45	80%	.00	.00	.05	.11	.02
37-129-0010 NEW HANOVER	BATTLESHIP MUSEUM	37	78%	.00	.01	.04	1.20	.07
37-183-0014 WAKE	MILLBROOK MS 3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	53	66%	.01	.03	.09	.22	.06
Effective Sample Count*		295						
Total Sites Sampled		6						

Table 9.4 m/p-Xylene - Parts per billion for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	PCT OF DATA ≤ .05	QUANTILES			MAXIMUM	ARITH MEAN
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
COUNTY								
37-021-0035 BUNCOMBE	AB TECHNICAL COLLEGE ASHEVILLE	55	29%	.04	.15	.21	.63	.15
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	51	31%	.00	.09	.16	.70	.13
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	GARINGER HIGH SCHOOL 1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	54	24%	.06	.13	.29	.78	.20
37-123-0001 MONTGOMERY	112 PERRY DRIVE CANDOR	45	87%	.00	.00	.01	.11	.01

* Not including collocated samples.

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	PCT OF DATA ≤ .05	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM	ARITH MEAN
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
COUNTY								
37-129-0010 NEW HANOVER	BATTLESHIP MUSEUM	37	49%	.00	.07	.21	1.31	.16
37-183-0014 WAKE	MILLBROOK MS 3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	53	36%	.04	.09	.16	.74	.15
Effective Sample Count*		295						
Total Sites Sampled		6						

Table 9.5 o-Xylene - Parts per billion for 2010

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	PCT OF DATA ≤ .05	QUARTILES			MAXIMUM	ARITH MEAN
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
COUNTY								
37-021-0035 BUNCOMBE	AB TECHNICAL COLLEGE ASHEVILLE	55	49%	.00	.05	.08	.25	.06
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	51	69%	.00	.04	.06	.28	.05
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	GARINGER HIGH SCHOOL 1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	54	48%	.01	.05	.10	.32	.08
37-123-0001 MONTGOMERY	112 PERRY DRIVE CANDOR	45	100%	.00	.00	.01	.05	.01
37-129-0010 NEW HANOVER	BATTLESHIP MUSEUM	37	86%	.00	.01	.04	.09	.02
37-183-0014 WAKE	MILLBROOK MS 3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	53	66%	.01	.03	.06	.28	.06
Effective Sample Count*		295						
Total Sites Sampled		6						

* Not including collocated samples.

Table 9.6 1,3-Butadiene - Parts per billion for 2010

SITE NUMBER COUNTY	ADDRESS	NUM OBS	PCT OF DATA ≤ .05	QUARTILES			MAXI MUM	ARITH MEAN
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
37-021-0035 BUNCOMBE	AB TECHNICAL COLLEGE ASHEVILLE	55	96%	.00	.00	.00	.22	.01
37-067-0022 FORSYTH	HATTIE AVENUE WINSTON-SALEM	51	90%	.00	.00	.00	.70	.03
37-119-0041 MECKLENBURG	GARINGER HIGH SCHOOL 1130 EASTWAY DRIVE CHARLOTTE	54	89%	.00	.00	.00	2.35	.06
37-123-0001 MONTGOMERY	112 PERRY DRIVE CANDOR	45	98%	.00	.00	.00	.10	.003
37-129-0010 NEW HANOVER	BATTLESHIP MUSEUM	37	92%	.00	.00	.00	.47	.03
37-183-0014 WAKE	MILLBROOK MS 3801 SPRING FOREST RD RALEIGH	53	85%	.00	.00	.00	.19	.02
Effective Sample Count*		295						
Total Sites Sampled		6						

* Not including collocated samples.

10 Statewide Trends

Summarizing statewide annual changes in the criteria pollutants and acid deposition ions helps evaluate the success of programs intended to reduce pollution and prioritize future efforts. The emphasis in this annual report is on general, moderately long-term trends. In 1991, DENR published a more detailed analysis of trends within the regions of the state and at individual monitoring stations covering air pollutant concentrations from 1972 through 1989 (North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources 1991b).

10.1 Particulate Matter

The statewide distribution of second-highest 24-hour PM₁₀ concentrations for each monitor from 1989 to 2010 is shown in Figure 10.1. Concentrations have decreased from 58 to about 39 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (a 33 percent decline). The statewide distribution of weighted annual mean 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentrations for each monitor from 1999 to 2010 is shown in Figure 10.2. Average values across NC have decreased from 15 to about 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (a 34 percent decline). The statewide distribution of 98th percentile 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentrations for each monitor from 1999 to 2010 is shown in Figure 10.2. Average values across NC have decreased from 34 to 21 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (a 38 percent decline).

10.2 Carbon Monoxide

The statewide distribution of second-highest eight-hour CO concentrations from 1998 to 2010 is shown in Figure 10.3. The average value of this concentration decreased from 4.08 ppm in 1998 to 1.62 ppm in 2010 (a decline of 60 percent). There have been no CO exceedances since 1991.

10.3 Ozone

The statewide distribution of fourth-highest eight-hour ozone concentrations is shown in Figure 10.4. Ozone concentrations oscillate in a long cycle and showed no specific trend from the early 1990s to mid 2000s, but there has been a decreasing trend since the early 2000s, and in 2010 the monitoring network average was 0.073, which is 98 percent of the standard. Figure 10.5 shows the number of days with exceedances every year from 1991 to 2010. Exceedance days decreased steadily from 112 in 1999 to 27 in 2004 followed by an increase to 65 in 2007 and a decrease to 26 in 2010. However, 1998 was the worst year for ozone on record on a national basis.

10.4 Sulfur Dioxide

The statewide distribution of 99th percentile highest daily one-hour sulfur dioxide (SO₂) concentrations from 1991 to 2010 is shown in Figure 10.6. The average of 99th percentiles remained generally steady between 40 and 60 ppb from 1991 through 2005, and then it

decreased rapidly to about 25 ppb (33 percent of the standard).

The statewide distribution of second-largest three-hour sulfur dioxide (SO₂) concentrations from 1991 to 2010 is shown in Figure 10.7. The average decreased from 38 ppb in 1991 to 24 ppb in 2010 (5 percent of the standard), a decrease of 37 percent.

10.5 Nitrogen Dioxide

The Forsyth and Mecklenburg county distributions of annual average nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentrations from 1989 to 2010 are shown in Figure 10.8. The average concentration decreased from 61 ppb in 1989 to 50 ppb in 2010 (a decline of 19 percent).

10.6 pH

The statewide distribution of annual average pH values of rainfall from 1991 to 2010 for the NADP sites (including two collocated sites and the Great Smoky Mountain, Tennessee site) is shown in Figure 10.9. The mean pH has increased 9 percent over the 20 year time period. This is good news because it means that the rain is becoming less acidic.

The NADP network instituted a change in sampling protocol during the first complete sample collected in 1994. As a consequence, acid rain data analyzed in the Central Analytical Laboratory before 1994 are not directly comparable to data analyzed in and after 1994 (NADP 1995). However, no attempt has been made here to adjust earlier or later data to be more properly comparable. The NADP study suggested that pH values

less than 4.6 will decrease by a median amount of 0.03 (s.e. = 0.005) due to the protocol change (NADP 1995).

10.7 Ammonium Ion

The statewide distribution of annual average ammonium ion (NH₄⁺) concentrations from 1991 to 2010 for the NADP sites (including two collocated sites and the Great Smoky Mountain, Tennessee site) is shown in Figure 10.10. From 1991 to 2010 there appears to be an increase of 10 percent. Ammonium ion concentration in rain increased significantly in Sampson County in 2000 where there is concentrated livestock animal production. (Cornelius, 1997) but it decreased slightly in 2002 and increased again in 2007. The NADP study suggested that the 1994 protocol change had no net effect on measured NH₄⁺ concentrations (NADP 1995).

10.8 Nitrate Ion

The statewide distribution of annual average nitrate ion (NO₃⁻) concentrations from 1991 to 2010 for the NADP/NTN sites (including two collocated sites and the Great Smoky Mountain, Tennessee site) is shown in Figure 10.11. The mean has decreased by 38 percent over the study period. The NADP study suggested that NO₃⁻ concentrations will decrease by a median amount of 0.01 (s.e. = 0.002) due to the protocol change in 1994 (NADP 1995).

10.9 Sulfate Ion

The statewide distribution of annual average sulfate ion (SO₄²⁻) concentrations from 1991 to 2010 for the NADP sites (including two collocated

sites and the Great Smoky Mountain, Tennessee site) is shown in Figure 10.12. The average has decreased from 1.530 mg/L in 1991 to 0.697 mg/L in 2010, for a 54 percent decrease. The

NADP study suggested that SO_4^{2-} concentrations will decrease by a median amount of 0.02 (s.e. = 0.002) due to the protocol change in 1994 (NADP 1995).

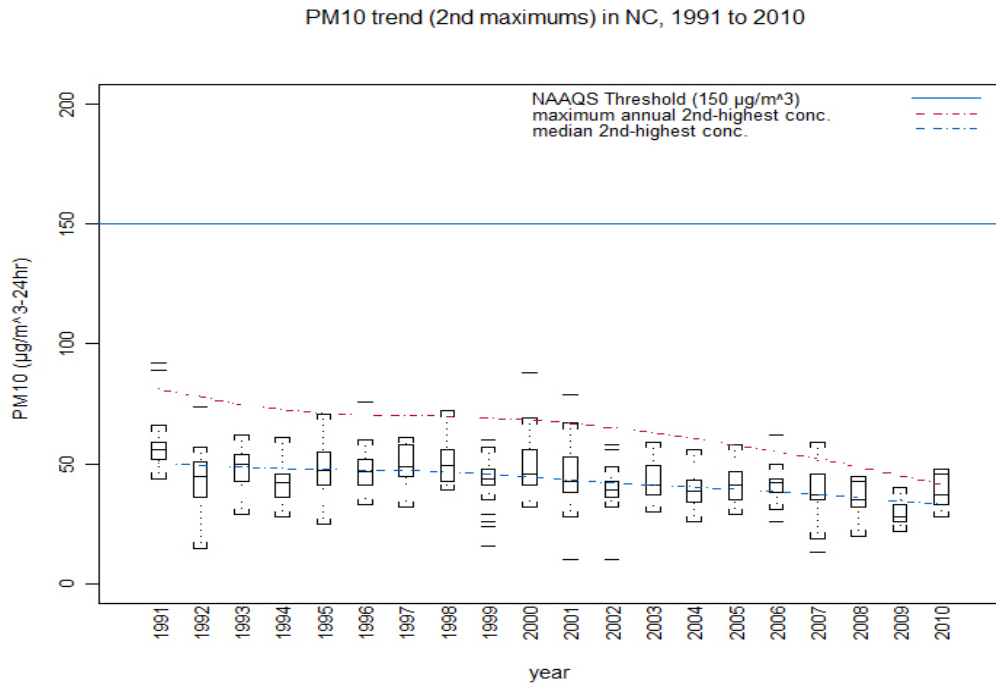


Figure 10.1 Distribution of Statewide Second-Maximum 24-Hour PM_{10} Concentrations, 1991- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

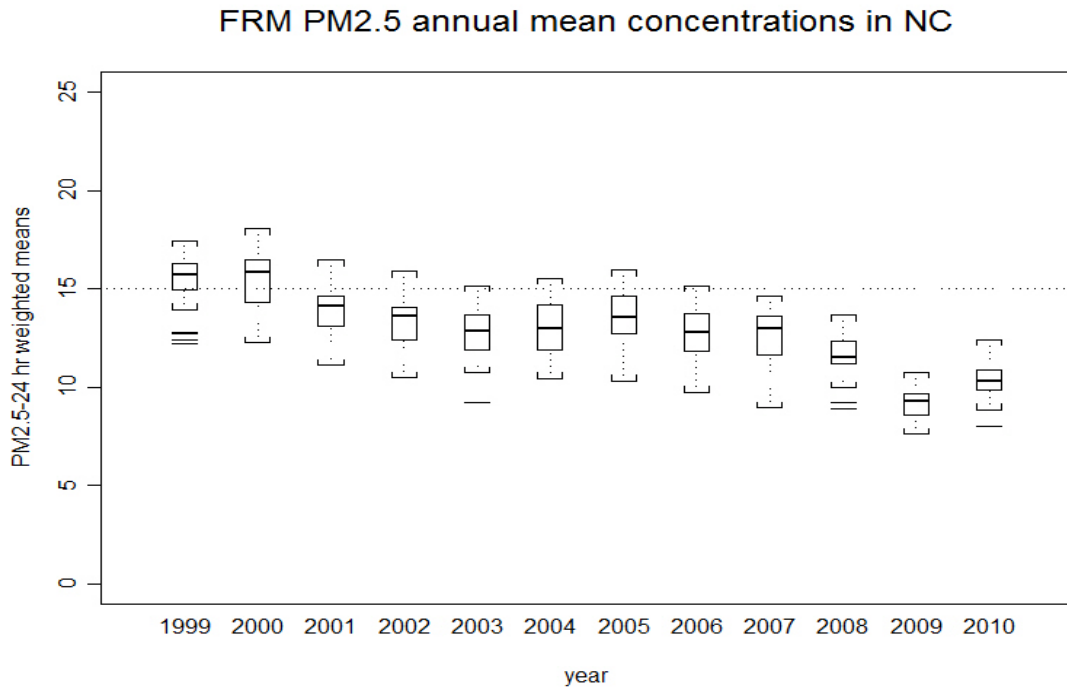


Figure 10.2 Distribution of Statewide Weighted Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations, 1999- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

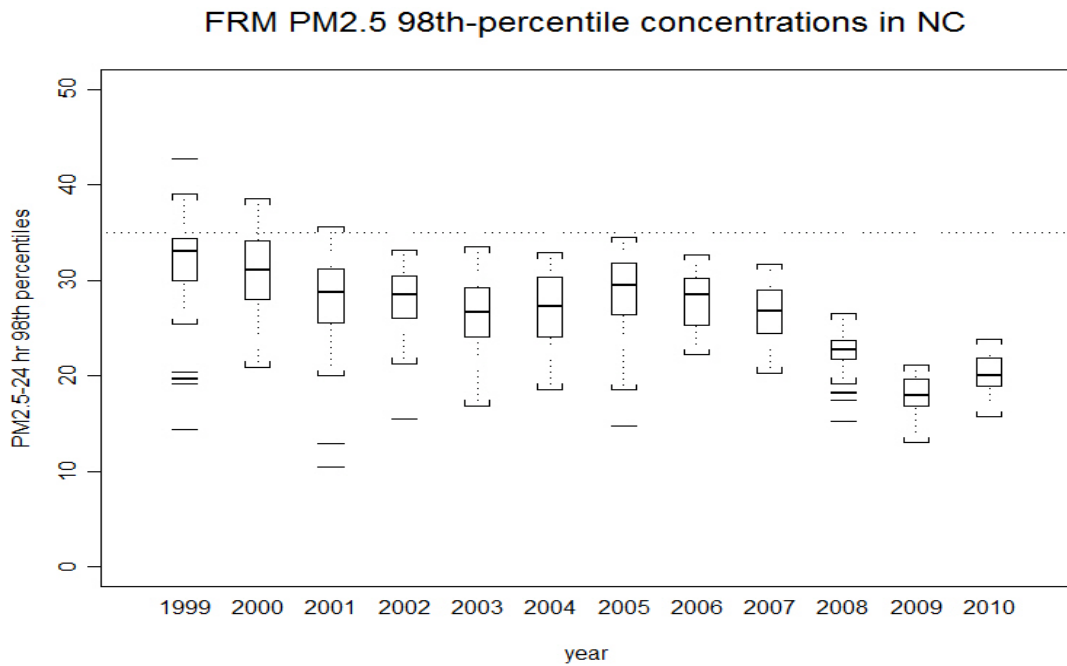


Figure 10.3 Distribution of Statewide 98th Percentile PM_{2.5} Concentrations, 1999- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

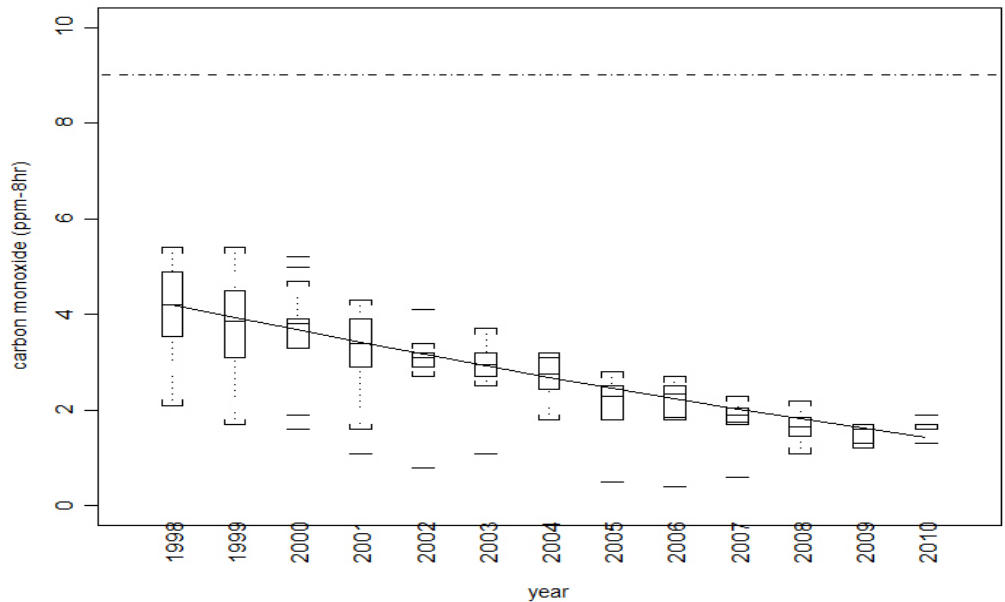


Figure 10.4 Distribution of Statewide Second-Maximum 8-Hour Carbon Monoxide Concentrations, 1998- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

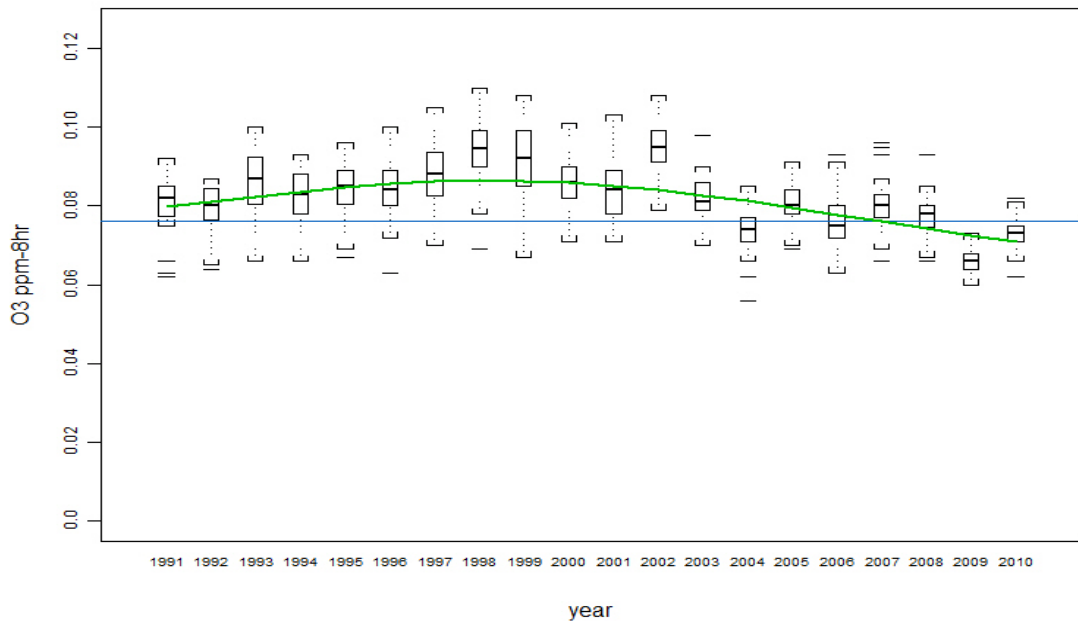


Figure 10.5 Distribution of Statewide Fourth-Maximum 8-Hour Ozone Concentrations, 1991- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

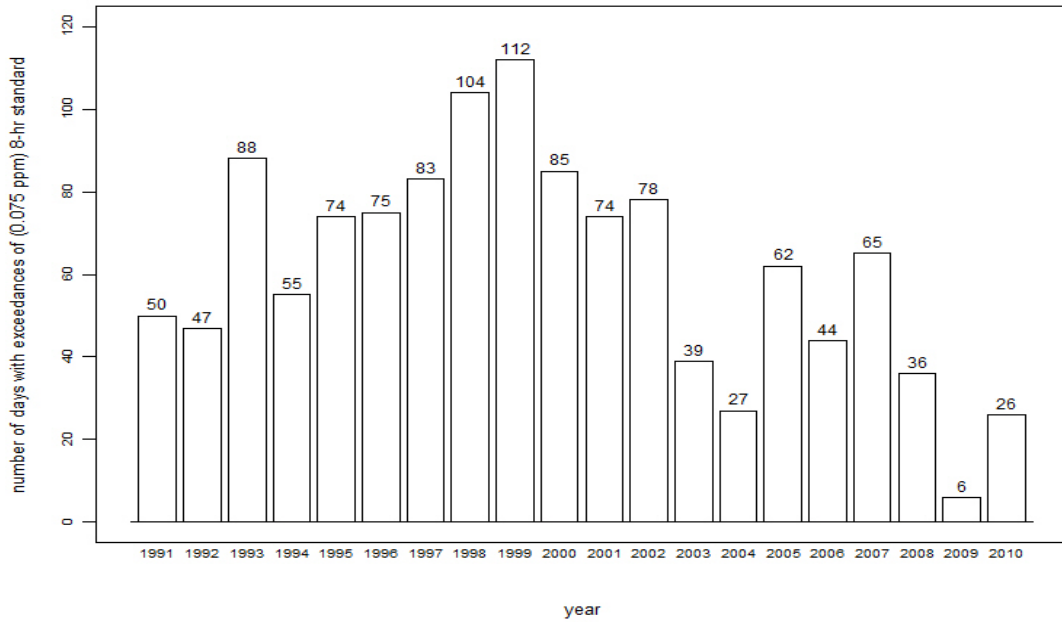


Figure 10.6 Number of days with Exceedances of 8-Hour Ozone Averages of 0.085 ppm or Greater, 1991 – 2010.

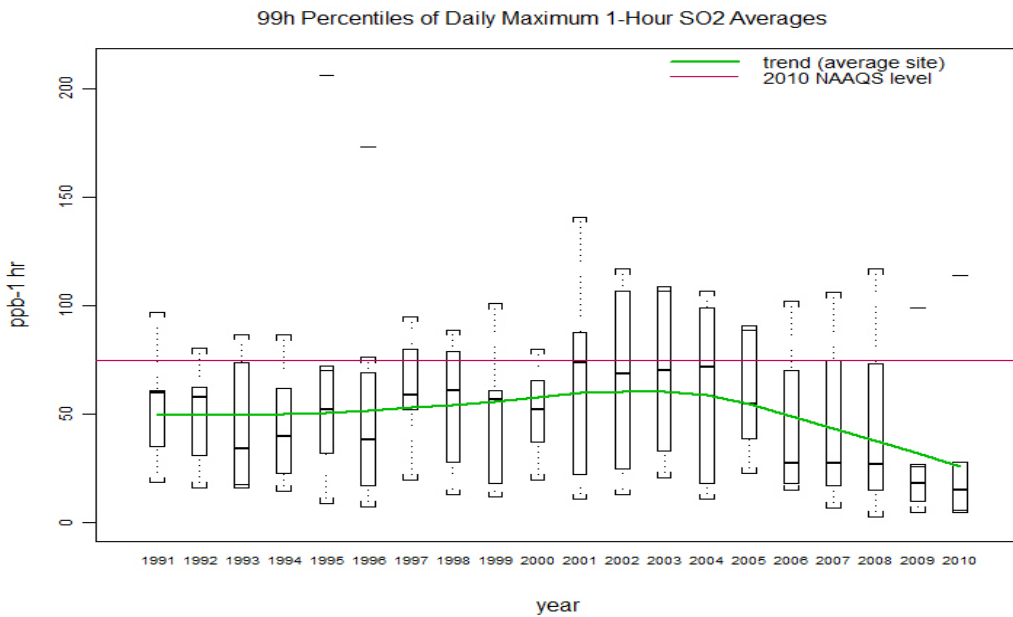


Figure 10.7 Distribution of Statewide 99th Percentile of Daily Maximum 1-HR Sulfur Dioxide Concentrations, 1991- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

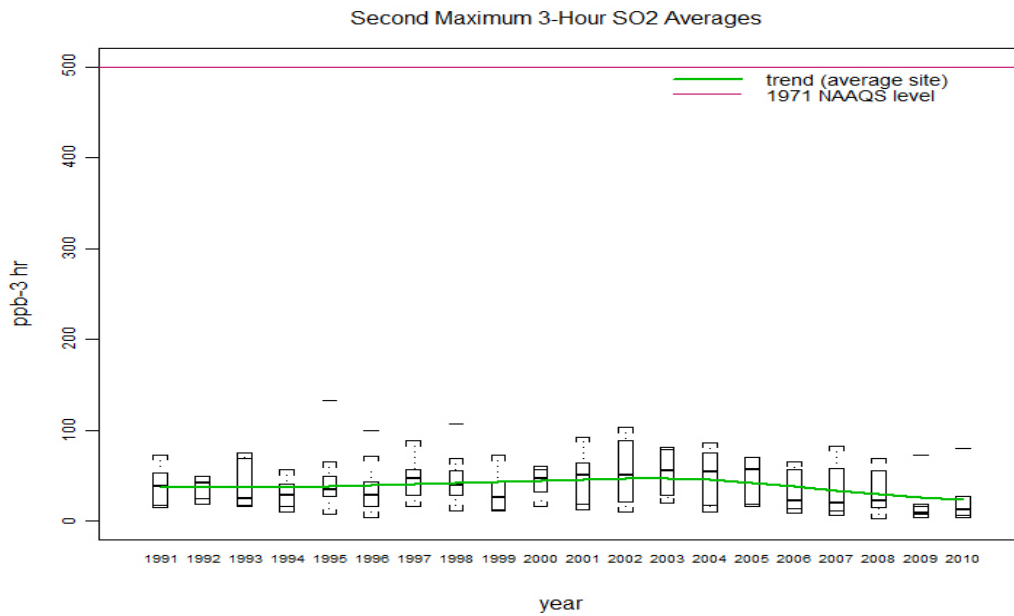


Figure 10.8 Distribution of Statewide Second-Maximum 3-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Concentrations, 1991- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

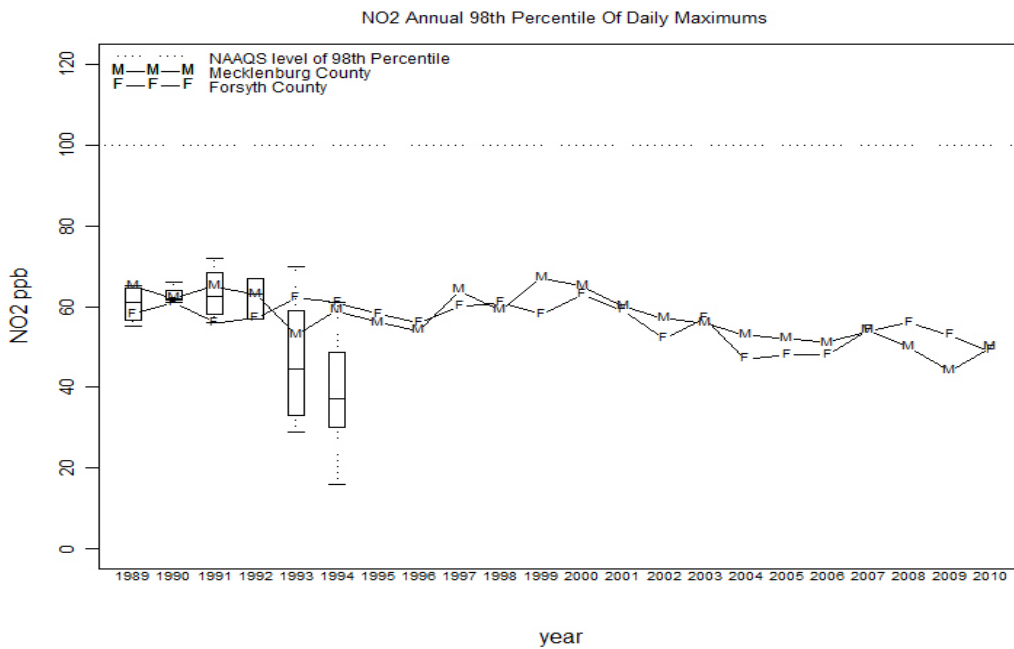


Figure 10.9 Distributions of Forsyth and Mecklenburg County Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations, 1989- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

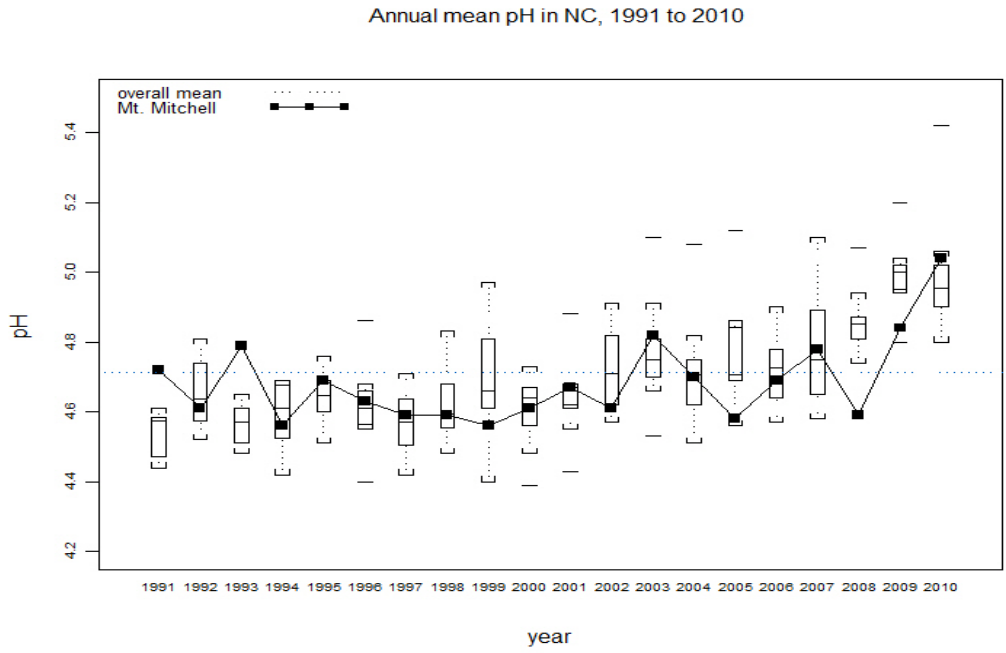


Figure 10.10 Distribution of Statewide Annual Mean pH, 1991- 2010.

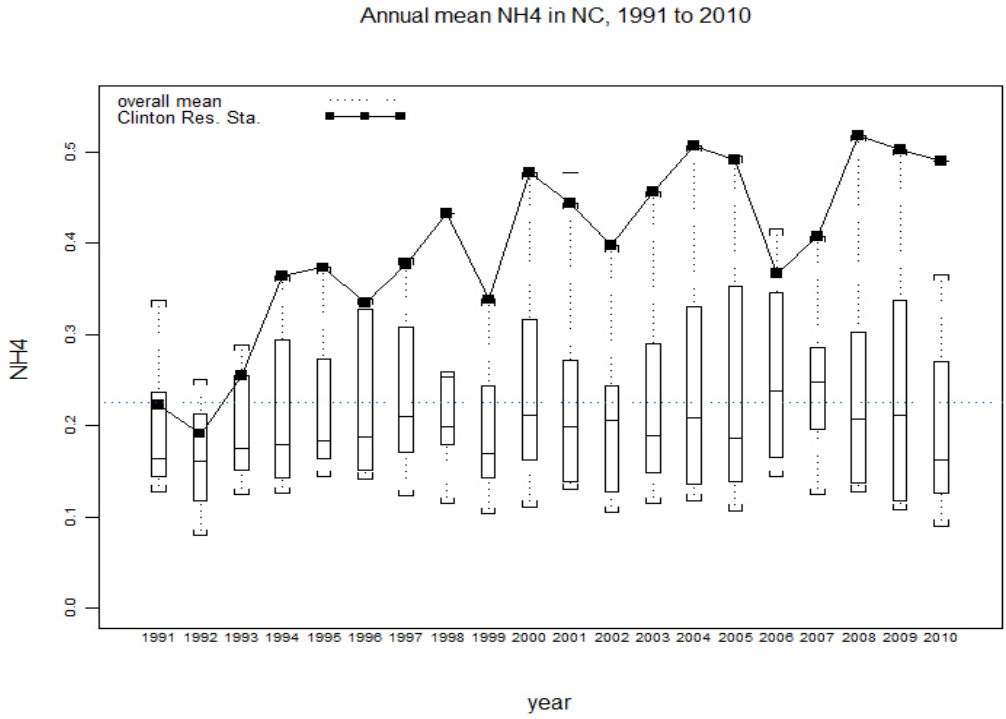


Figure 10.11 Distribution of Statewide Annual Mean Ammonium Ion Concentrations, 1991- 2010.

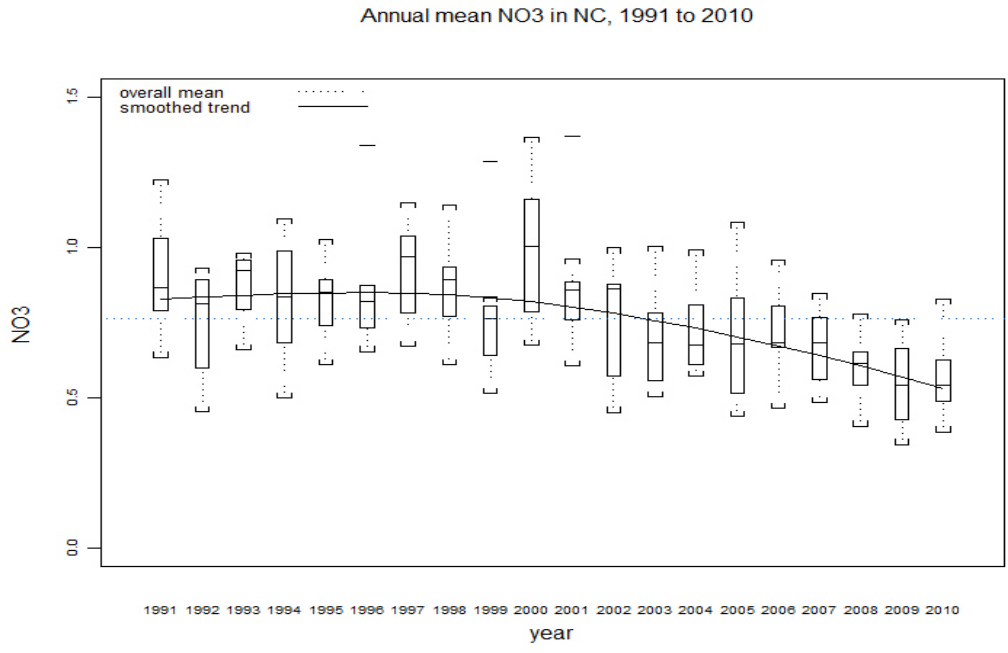


Figure 10.12 Distribution of Statewide Annual Mean Nitrate Ion Concentrations, 1991- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

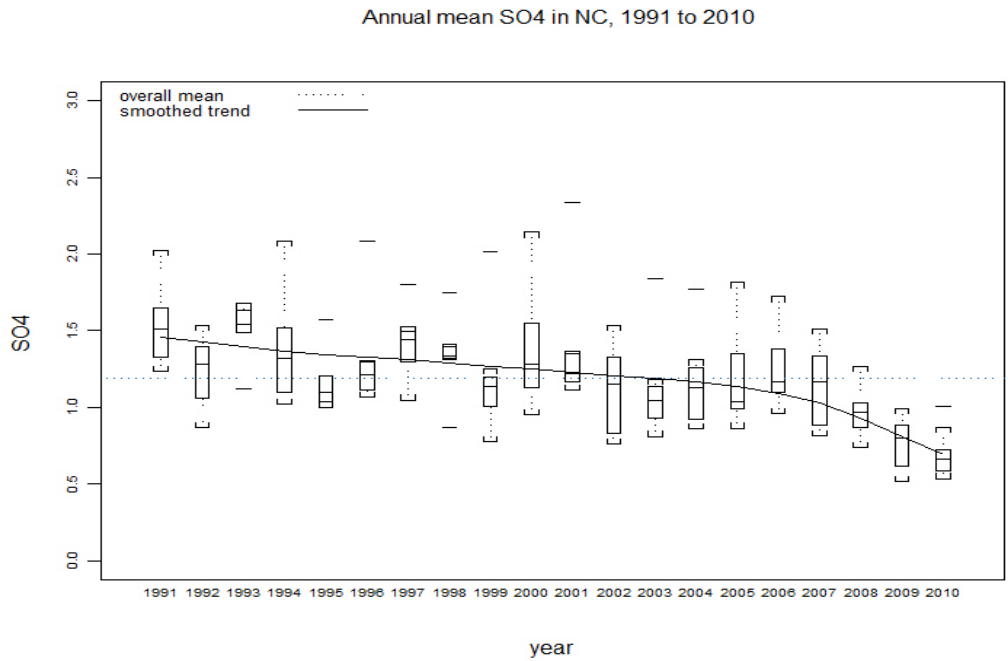


Figure 10.13 Distribution of Statewide Annual Mean Sulfate Ion Concentrations, 1991- 2010, and Smoothed Regression Trend Line.

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Appendix A. Air Pollution Monitoring Agencies

North Carolina Central Office

Division of Air Quality

Raleigh Central Office
217 West Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603
1641 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1641
(919) 707-8400

North Carolina Regional Offices

Asheville Regional Office

2090 U.S. Highway 70
Swannanoa, North Carolina 28778
Phone: (828) 296-4500

Counties of Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey.

Fayetteville Regional Office

225 Green Street, Suite 714
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
(910) 433-3300

Counties of Anson, Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Robeson, Richmond, Sampson, and Scotland.

Mooresville Regional Office

610 East Center Avenue, Suite 301
Mooresville, North Carolina 28115
Phone: (704) 663-1699

Counties of Alexander, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Rowan, Stanly and Union.

Raleigh Regional Office

3800 Barrett Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609
(919) 791-4200

Counties of Chatham, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Johnston, Lee, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Person, Vance, Wake, Warren, and Wilson.

Washington Regional Office

943 Washington Square Mall
Washington, North Carolina 27889
(252) 946-6481

Counties of Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, Washington, and Wayne.

Wilmington Regional Office

127 Cardinal Drive Extension
Wilmington, North Carolina 28405-3845
(910) 796-7215

Counties of Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover, Onslow and Pender.

Winston-Salem Regional Office

585 Waughtown Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27107
(336) 771-5000

Counties of Alamance, Alleghany, Ashe, Caswell, Davidson, Davie, Guilford, Rockingham, Randolph, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Watauga, and Wilkes.

Local Agencies in North Carolina

Forsyth County Office of Environmental Assistance and Protection

201 North Chestnut Street, 5th Floor
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
(336) 703-2440

Mecklenburg County Air Quality

700 N. Tryon Street, Suite 205
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202-2236
(704) 336-5500

Western North Carolina Regional Air Quality Agency (Buncombe County and Asheville city)

49 Mount Carmel Road
Asheville, NC 28806
(828) 250-6777

Tribal Agency in North Carolina

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Tribal Environmental Office
P. O. Box 455
Cherokee, North Carolina 28719
(828) 497-3814

Territory overlaps with portions of Swain and Jackson Counties

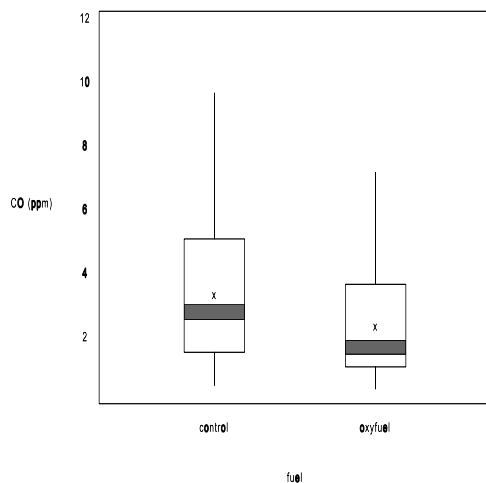
Appendix B. Exceptional Events

Type of Event	Pollutants Affected
Natural Events	
Sustained high wind speeds	particulate matter (PM)
Stagnations, inversions	all pollutants
Unusual lack of precipitation	PM
Stratospheric ozone intrusion	O ₃
Volcanic eruption	CO, SO ₂ , PM
Forest fires	CO, PM, O ₃
High pollen count	PM
Unintentional Man-made Events	
Large structural fires	CO, PM
Major traffic congestion due to accident or nonrecurring obstruction	CO
Chemical spills	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , PM, CO
Industrial accidents	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , PM, CO
Intentional Man-made Events	
Short-term construction/demolition	PM
Sandblasting	PM
High-sulfur oil refining	SO ₂
Roofing operations	PM, SO ₂
Salting or sanding of streets	PM
Infrequent large gatherings	PM, CO
Soot blowing from ships	PM
Agricultural tilling	PM
Prescribed burning	CO, PM
Noncompliance of local sources	CO, SO ₂

Appendix C. Box-And-Whisker Plots

A *box-and-whisker plot* (also called *boxplot* or *schematic plot*) is a schematic diagram useful for depicting the location, spread and skewness of a continuous data variable. Box plots are constructed from *order statistics* (data values sorted from smallest to largest). The "box" of the box plot is oriented parallel to a continuous scale and is defined by 3 points, (1) a line or point in the interior of the box at the median of the data (a point that divides the order statistics into two equal parts), and (2) upper and (3) lower *fourths* or *quartiles*. (Fourths divide the upper and lower halves of the data values into two equal parts; quartiles divide the entire range of the data into 4 equal parts. Fourths and quartiles are not necessarily the *same*, because there may be more than one number that appropriately divides a given set of data in the prescribed way, and different computational techniques [or computer programs] may make different choices.)

The distance between the upper and lower fourth in the box plot is called the *interquartile range*. In most box plots, the length of each of the *whiskers* is 1.5 times the interquartile range or to the extreme (maximum or minimum) of the data, whichever is *shorter*. The endpoint of each whisker is called an *inner fence*. (In the box plots pictured below, the end of each whisker is marked by a "staple" for clarity.) There may be data points, called *outliers*, beyond the inner fences; if so, they are usually indicated individually on the box plot by a dot, small circle, or (as below) a short line segment perpendicular to the axis of the box. Box plots of variables with very



long-tailed distributions may display two kinds of outliers—small dots for those just beyond the inner fences and larger dots or circles for *extreme outliers* at a distance of more than 3.0 times the interquartile range beyond the fourths. This boundary between outliers and extreme outliers is termed the *outer fence* and usually not explicitly shown in the plot.

The maximum and minimum values are always visible in a box-and-whisker plot as either the outermost outliers or, if there is no outlier, the position of the inner fence.

Box plots may have additional, optional features, such as a point marker at the *arithmetic mean* or a distinctive display of a *confidence interval for the median*, which is calculated from the fourths. In the figure, the arithmetic mean is marked with an "X", and the confidence interval for the median is displayed as a shaded or colored range; it is also common to display the confidence interval by cutting notches in the sides of the box at its endpoints.

Box plots are very useful for comparing two or more variables by placing two comparable variables side-by-side on the same scale (as in the figure). The statistics displayed can be directly compared, and statistical significance of difference between the medians can be assessed by examining overlap or lack of overlap of confidence intervals.

Appendix D. Nonattainment and North Carolina

What is nonattainment and what are the sources of the pollutants?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards. North Carolina monitors concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient air. Some of these monitors have measured concentrations of ozone and, fine particles (PM_{2.5}) exceeding the standards. Areas that have not met the National Ambient Air Quality Standards can be classified by EPA as “nonattainment.”

Mobile sources such as cars and trucks are the primary cause of PM_{2.5} and ozone precursors. Other sources of PM_{2.5} include industrial processes, grass mowing agricultural tilling and open burning. In the urban areas, 60 percent of the nitrogen oxides and 25 percent of the man-made hydrocarbons or volatile organic compound emissions come from motor vehicles; the rest comes from off-road vehicles, utility and industrial boilers, petroleum marketing, factories, businesses, and households. Nitrogen oxides react with volatile organic compounds and sunlight in warm weather to produce ozone.

Why is my county nonattainment?

EPA guidance recommends that an entire Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) be designated nonattainment when a monitor is found to be violating the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). This policy is due to the regional nature of certain pollutants, like ozone. Ozone is formed in the atmosphere under complex chemical reactions. Sometimes the ozone levels are higher just downwind of urban areas because of the time it takes the pollutants to react to form ozone. Therefore, larger areas are designated nonattainment to represent the likely area contributing to the air quality problems.

Once we are nonattainment, what is the process for becoming attainment?

North Carolina is required by the federal Clean Air Act and EPA to produce and implement emission reduction plans and show that these plans are strong enough to produce compliance with the standards. The plans could involve resource-intensive monitoring, emissions inventory, modeling, public participation, and strategy formulation efforts. There are deadlines for producing the plans and for achieving compliance with the standards. EPA must approve the plans.

How does the public get involved in the formulation of the emission reduction plans, known as State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions?

Local agencies and officials, as well as state agencies, will be involved in drawing up the SIP

revisions. There will be public meetings or special citizen panels. When draft SIP revisions are done, there will be public hearings on them. The SIP revisions must be approved by the N.C. Environmental Management Commission and possibly by local bodies as well. The N. C. General Assembly also reviews the SIP. EPA's approval process also includes an opportunity for public comment.

How will it affect citizens?

Emission reduction strategies fall into several categories. Motor vehicle inspection/maintenance may be required for hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides. Traffic patterns may be altered by changing roads or traffic signals. Both new and existing factories and business may have to reduce emissions by installing control equipment or changing processes. Cleaner burning gasoline may be required. More controls will be required on utility and industrial boilers. All of these measures may mean higher costs to the public.

What happens if North Carolina refuses to address these air pollution problems?

Under the Clean Air Act, EPA has the authority to apply sanctions. EPA can require more stringent offsets for new facilities of major pollutant sources, and may withhold federal highway construction funds in the nonattainment areas.

What is the likelihood of receiving sanctions if we are showing progress in reducing pollution?

North Carolina can avoid sanctions if it produces and carries out SIP revisions that EPA approves by the deadlines. If pollution concentrations do not recede and attain the standards as projected, the EPA could impose construction bans. However, EPA has some discretion about imposing sanctions. Sanctions are a last step to persuade states to take required positive action.

What does inspection/maintenance cost?

As of December, 2001, the inspection/maintenance (I/M), or motor vehicle emissions testing process, costs the motorist \$30.00 maximum per vehicle. If a vehicle fails the test, it must be repaired. A waiver is available if a vehicle still fails after \$200.00 worth of repairs have been done. The \$200.00 limit does not apply to tampered or misfueled vehicles. The inspection/maintenance program includes tests for hydrocarbon (HC) and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions for the following counties, Mecklenburg, Wake, Guilford, Forsyth, Durham, Gaston, Cabarrus, Orange, and Union. The number of counties increased to 48 in 2006 under the Clean Air bill passed in 2000. The cost for this new test was set by the General Assembly during the 2001 legislative session. Currently, only gasoline powered motor vehicles built after 1974, excluding the current model year and motorcycles, are inspected in these counties. Inspection/maintenance pass/fail levels vary with vehicle age and pollutant.