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Air Monitoring and Sampling

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Air Monitoring vs. Sampling





Air Monitoring

- Real Time Data
- Viewable Remotely
- Alerts
- Mobile or Stationary
- Specific or Generic
- Capable of low-level detection ranges

Sampling

- Laboratory-Grade Data
- Very Specific
- Typically stationary
- Capable of low-level detections
- Takes time to analyze and receive results



On-Site Equipment

- Ionization Detectors (PID & FID)
- Electrochemical Sensors
- Specific Gas Monitors
- Sorbent Tubes
- Passive Badge Samplers
- SUMMA Canisters
- Particulate Monitors
- Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS)
- Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA)
- Proton-Transfer Reaction Mass Spectrometer (PTR-MS)



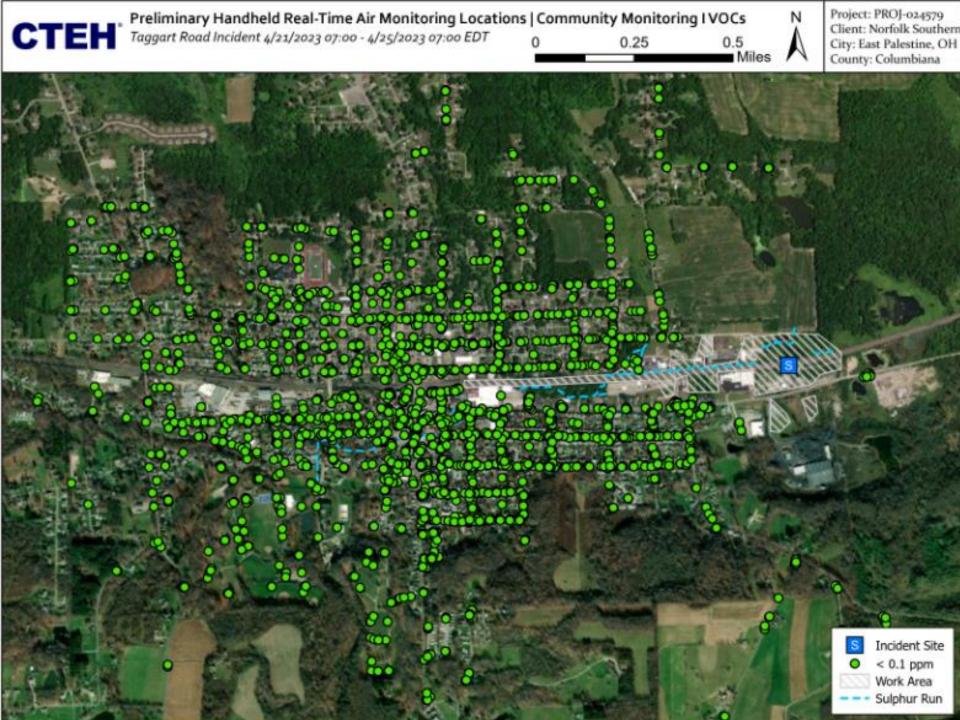
What is being monitored for?

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) monitoring and sampling
- Butyl Acrylate monitoring and sampling
- Ethylhexyl Acrylate sampling
- Vinyl Chloride monitoring and sampling
- Lower Explosive Limit monitoring
- Oxygen monitoring
- Particulates monitoring



TAGA Route







Who Is Conducting The Work?



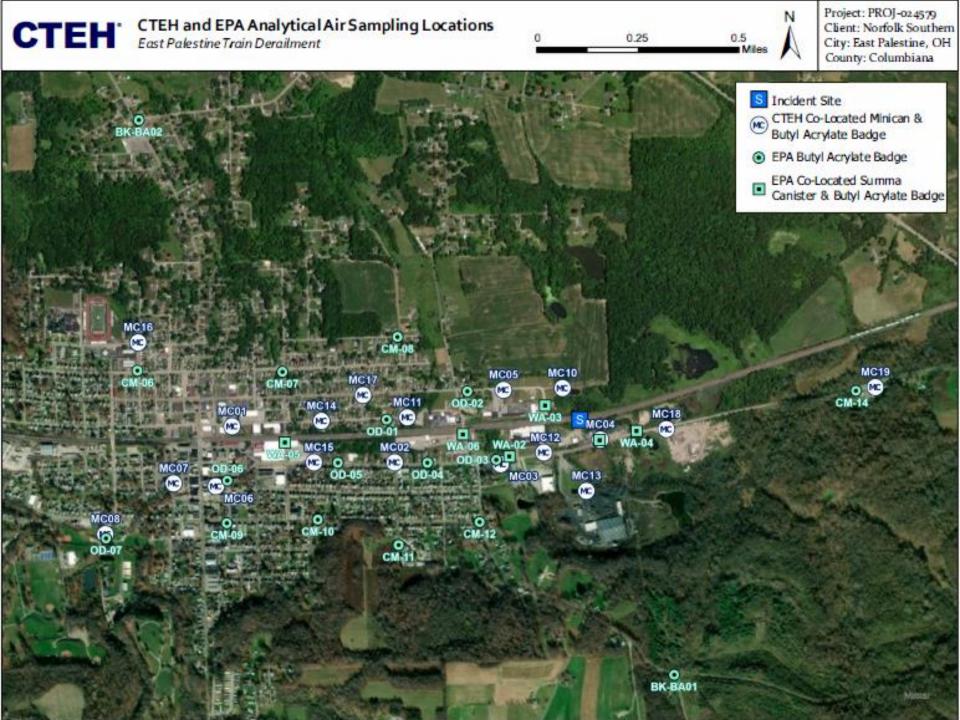






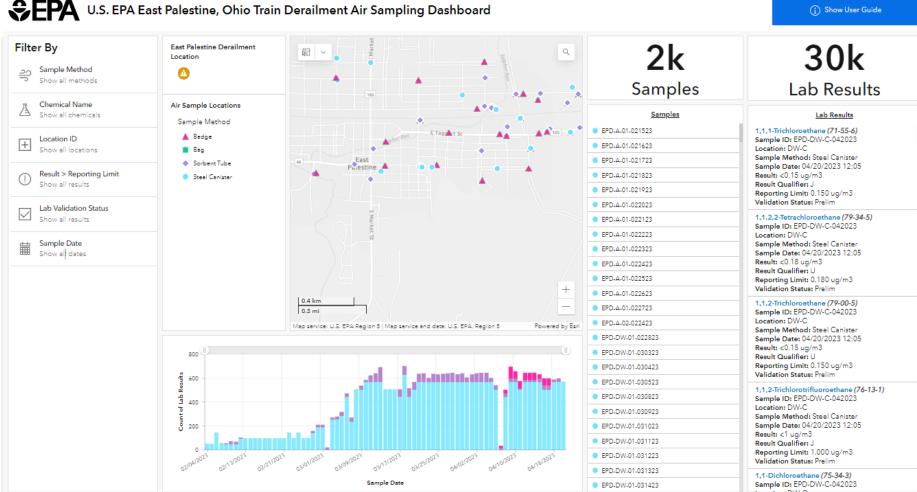
How Can We Tell the Difference?

- Very precise equipment looking for specific, target chemicals (i.e. TAGA, HAPSITE, PTR-MS)
- Detections and exceedances are verified to ensure public safety.
- Sampling





Using the Dashboard



(i) Show User Guide



Questions?

¹¹ 5/1/2023 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency