

Vermont Annual Air Monitoring Network Plan 2024



Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation

Air Quality & Climate Division

June 30, 2024



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AQCD – (Vermont) Air Quality & Climate Division
AQI – Air Quality Index
BTEX – Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene
CAA – Clean Air Act
CBSA – Core Based Statistical Area
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CO – Carbon Monoxide
CSN – Chemical Speciation Network
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
FEM – Federal Equivalent Method
FRM – Federal Reference Method
IMPROVE – Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
LC – Local Conditions of Temperature and Pressure
MDL – Method Detection Limit
NAAQS – National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NATTS – National Air Toxic Trends Stations Network
NCore – National Core Monitoring Sites
NO₂ – Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_x – Oxides of Nitrogen
NO_y – Reactive Nitrogen Compounds
O₃ – Ozone
OAQPS – Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
PAH – Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PM₁₀ – Particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micron aerodynamic particle size
PM_{2.5} – Particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micron aerodynamic particle size
QA – Quality Assurance
QAPP – Quality Assurance Project Plan
RTI – Research Triangle Institute
SLAMS – State and Local Monitoring Stations
SO₂ – Sulfur Dioxide
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
TAPI – Teledyne Advanced Pollution Instruments
TEI – Thermo Environmental Instruments
TSP – Total Suspended Particulate
VAEL – Vermont Agriculture and Environmental Lab
VOC – Volatile Organic Compound

Introduction

In accordance with adopted federal EPA regulation, 40 CFR Part 58, Subpart B §58.10, the Vermont Air Quality & Climate Division is required to submit an air monitoring network plan for the State of Vermont to EPA by July 1, 2024. The regulation requires that the network plan be posted on the AQCD website or other form of notification for public comment 30 days prior to submission to the EPA Region 1 Office.

The current Vermont Annual Air Monitoring Network Plan was made available to the public on the “Public Notice” section of the AQCD website for a 30-day comment period. During this time the VT AQCD received comments from EPA Region 1 in a letter dated June 13, 2024 (attached). Minor revisions were made to address EPA’s comments.

Please send all comments regarding Vermont Air Monitoring Network Plan:

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Vermont Air Monitoring Network Plan Overview

The Vermont Air Quality & Climate Division (AQCD) is a division within the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), which is one of three departments in the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources. The mission of the AQCD is to implement the Clean Air Act and Vermont State Statutes related to air quality. The AQCD regulates air quality to protect public health and the environment. As part of that effort, air monitoring data is required to be collected by federal regulations as put forth in the federal Clean Air Act, 40 CFR Parts [50](#), [53](#), [58](#), and the [Vermont Statutes 10 V.S.A. § 575](#). The collected data is utilized to determine compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Ambient Air Quality Standards ([NAAQS](#)), and Vermont's Hazardous Air Contaminants Standards ([Vermont Regulations Appendix C](#)). Other important uses of the of air monitoring data includes production of a daily Air Quality Index (AQI) report, daily air quality forecast report, support of short and long-term health risk assessments, and tracking long-term environmental trends in air quality.

This document provides general information and overview of the AQCD's air monitoring operational network. It also provides a brief annual summary of the Vermont "NAAQS Design Values" where applicable, and some of the major activities and changes scheduled for the upcoming year.

VT AQCD Air Monitoring Program Overview

Air pollution is created by many anthropogenic sources such as cars, trucks, buses, factories, and power plants, as well as natural sources such as forest fires, volcanoes, and windstorms. The air pollution emanating from these sources can be local or transported from great distances. The amount of particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emitted into the ambient air has been greatly reduced by control strategies and equipment applied to industrial sources. The phase-out of leaded gasoline produced reductions in ambient air lead concentrations. New automobiles are now equipped with emission controls and catalytic converters which has greatly reduced ambient air concentrations of NO₂, CO and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Through other regional, national, and global control strategies, concentration of pollutants such as ozone and particulate matter in Vermont are continuing to be reduced. New air pollution control technologies and strategies on various emission sources are expected to provide further reductions of air pollutants in the future.

During the 1970s, monitoring methods improved to allow for higher quality particulate sampling and continuous monitoring of gaseous criteria pollutants such as CO, SO₂, NO₂, and ozone (O₃). During the late 70s and early 80s, rapid development of computerized data acquisition systems allowed for collection of air quality data on a near real-time basis. During the 1980s, monitoring methods and analytical techniques were developed to assay classes of toxic compounds such as VOCs, PCBs, PAHs, Carbonyls, and Metals. As technology improves, so does the ability to identify and quantify pollutants in both a spatial and temporal manner. Some newer technologies allow for real-time monitoring of toxic compounds.

Ambient air monitoring is essential for state and federal environmental planning, enforcement efforts, air pollutant trends analysis, and providing timely air quality health advisories. Vermont began air monitoring in the 1960s with a focus on total suspended particulate (TSP). Vermont established an air monitoring network for criteria pollutants in the 1970s and a network for monitoring toxic air pollutants in 1985. The Vermont AQCD currently operates and maintains four permanent air monitoring stations to measure EPA criteria air pollutants, air toxic pollutants, PM₁₀ metals speciation and PM_{2.5} mass and chemical speciation parameters. The Burlington, Rutland, and Bennington sites are designated as SLAMS, the Underhill site is NCORE. IMPROVE is operated at the Underhill site, and CSN is operated at the Burlington site. The operation of the SLAMS, NCore and CSN air monitors in the network all meet the requirements in *40 CFR Part 58, Appendices A, C, D and E*. The EPA Criteria pollutant monitoring methods utilized by the VT AQCD are EPA federal reference method (FRM) or equivalent method (FEM) designated instruments.

All EPA CAA §105 & §103 grant agreements with VT AQCD require a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), an annual Work Plan, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The AQCD QAPPs and associated SOPs for the Criteria Gases, Particulate Matter, Air Toxics and National Air Toxics Trend Sites (NATTS) and Meteorology have received EPA approval. These documents are reviewed, and a summary update report submitted to EPA annually by November 1st. The current versions are available on the AQCD website (<https://dec.vermont.gov/air-quality/monitoring/quality-assurance-project-plans>).

The Federal EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standards

The Clean Air Act of 1990 requires EPA to set NAAQS (40 CFR part 50) for pollutants that are deemed harmful to public health and the environment. The Clean Air Act presents two types of NAAQS. Primary standards provide public health protection, including protecting the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards provide public welfare protection, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. EPA identified NAAQS for six principal pollutants, which are called "criteria" pollutants. The current table of NAAQS is in Appendix B of this document and on the EPA website (epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table). Units of measure for the standards are parts per million (ppm) by volume, parts per billion (ppb) by volume, or micrograms per cubic meter of air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

The ozone primary and secondary NAAQS for 8-hour average of 0.070 ppm was adopted on December 28, 2015. At this time, Vermont is in compliance with the current NAAQS ozone standard.

On December 16, 2006, the EPA reduced the daily $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ NAAQS from $65 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The annual $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ NAAQS remained $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. On January 15, 2013, EPA adopted an updated primary $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ annual standard of $12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and a secondary standard of $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In February 2024, EPA retained the 24-hour $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ standard at $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and strengthened the annual $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ standard to $9 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. This annual $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ average is computed as the average of the last three years. In addition, EPA established that all continuous $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ FEM monitors operating for more than 24 months be used for comparison to the NAAQS unless the state specifically requests that the data be excluded as is provided under 40 CFR Part 58.11(e). Vermont operates a small network of FRM filter-based samplers as well as FEM for continuous $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ to assess air quality for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$.

On November 12, 2008, the NAAQS for lead (Pb) was strengthened to $0.15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for both the primary and secondary standard. In April 2012, the EPA issued the final NAAQS lead monitoring requirements for the required monitoring sites. Vermont was not required to set up any NAAQS lead monitors at that time because the State of Vermont does not meet the regulation requirements regarding population thresholds for the Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA). Vermont airports do not meet "take off" & "landing" thresholds, and stationary emission source "tons per year" do not meet required thresholds. The 2009 Vermont lead NAAQS Monitoring Plan provided the current plan and approach that was pursued by the State of Vermont regarding the ambient air lead monitoring network prior to the 2010-2012 monitoring requirement updates. VT AQCD collects low-volume PM_{10} FRM with subsequent multi-metals analysis (Pb included) as part of the National Air Toxics Trends Site (NATTS) in Underhill (since 2010), Rutland and Burlington (since 2017 and 2018 respectively). A review of the lead NAAQS began in December 2014, and on October 18, 2016, the EPA retained the existing lead NAAQS.

The final rule for NO_2 NAAQS was adopted on January 22, 2010. The new 1-hour average NO_2 NAAQS is 100 ppb, based on the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum. EPA, in cooperation with State/Local/Tribal agencies, will set up 40 NO_2 monitors nationwide to help protect communities that are susceptible to NO_2 health effects. Vermont is not

currently required by EPA under this rule to set up any additional NO₂ monitors or require a “near roadway” site other than what is currently being operated in Burlington and Rutland or elsewhere in the state of Vermont.

A new 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS was adopted on June 2, 2010. EPA strengthened the primary NAAQS for SO₂ by establishing a 1-hour standard level of 0.075 ppm. The new design value is a three-year average of the 99th percentile of the annual distribution of the daily maximum 1-hour average concentration for that year. The rule revokes the previous 24-hour standard (140 ppb) and annual standard (30 ppb). Vermont is not currently required under the new rule to set up additional SO₂ monitors in the network, beyond what is currently in Rutland. EPA finalized its Data Requirements Rule for the 1-hour SO₂ primary NAAQS on August 21, 2015 (80 FR 51052) and provided detailed monitoring and modeling guidance for implementing the SO₂ standard.

On December 16, 2006, a regulation update addressed the creation of a multi-pollutant National Core (NCore) site network throughout the country. EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) approved Vermont’s NCore station at Underhill, VT on October 30, 2009. The Underhill site is one of 20 rural sites within the NCore network. The upgrades to the existing site required the addition of “trace level” monitoring for carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide.

Changes July 2023 to June 2024 Air Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD network changes, additions, and deletions that were performed during the previous 12-month period were:

1. Burlington site was permanently shut down on February 5th, 2024, due to eviction related to major sewer work and redevelopment along Main Street. AQCD is currently searching for a new permanent location, and monitoring will resume at a new site as soon as possible.
2. Replaced three Teledyne API T400 Ozone Analyzers with three Teledyne API N400 Ozone Analyzers at the Bennington, Underhill and Rutland sites.

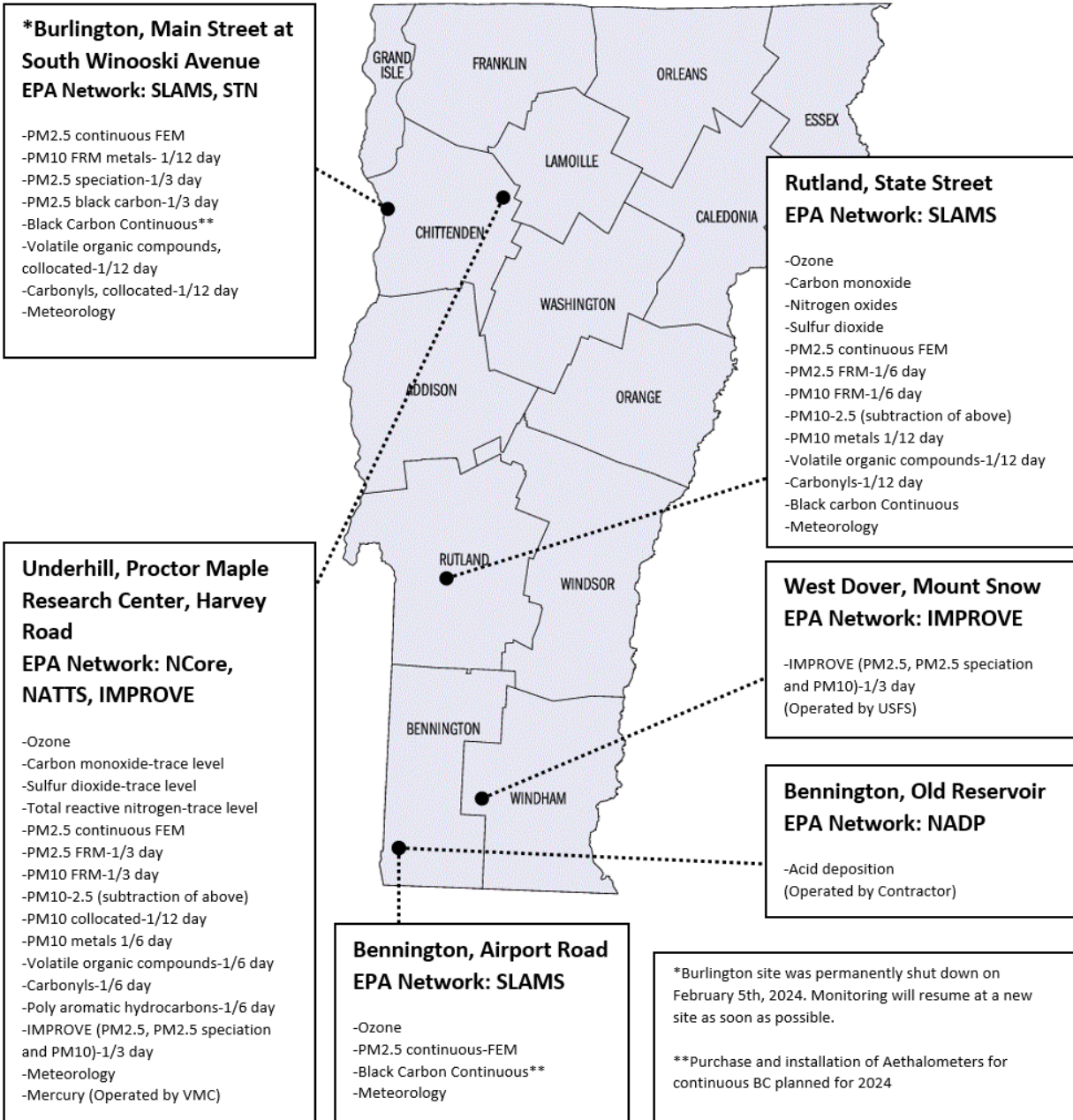
Proposed Changes July 2024 to June 2025 Air Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD network changes, additions and deletions that are planned for the next 12-month period are:

1. Resume SLAMS and CSN monitoring in Burlington at a new permanent location, as soon as possible. Purchase and obtain new Burlington air monitoring shelter.
2. Continue to evaluate procedures for processing, evaluating and validating AE33 data, and upload to the EPA AQS database.
3. The AQCD and VAEL will continue to evaluate the logistics and method development requirements necessary for VAEL to add EPA Method TO-13A to its air toxics analytical capabilities for possible future semi-volatile sample support of the VT AQCD's NATTS and state air toxics program.
4. Purchase and install Aethalometers for continuous black carbon at the Burlington and Bennington sites.
5. Replace carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxide (NO/NO₂/NO_x) analyzers at Rutland monitoring site.
6. Replace meteorological sensors at Underhill, Rutland, Burlington, and Bennington sites.
7. Replace Zero Air Systems at Underhill, Rutland, and Bennington, sites.

Figure 1 – Vermont Air Monitoring Network Plan Map

Ambient Air Monitoring Network Vermont – 2024



Network Pollutant Monitoring Descriptions

Below is the list of network pollutant monitoring descriptions with number of sites, the sampling frequency, and specific network information.

Ozone Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD operates three ozone sites in the air monitoring network, located at the Bennington, Underhill, and Rutland sites. Currently, all ozone analyzers are operated year-round. Data is collected continuously and recorded as 1-hour averages. Ozone measurements are utilized to determine compliance with the 1-hour and 8-hour NAAQS, atmospheric transport modeling, and ozone precursor studies. Data is transferred hourly to the EPA AIRNOW website for AQI mapping and air quality forecasting. The AQCD operates TAPI Model N400 ozone analyzers at all sites (Table 1).

Table 1 – Ozone Monitoring Method

Sampler	Collection	Analytical Method	Reported Data Interval
TAPI N400 Automated Equivalent Method: EQOA-0992-087	Continuous	Ultraviolet Photometry	1 Hour

Ozone Design Value

“Design values” for ozone must be calculated every year for sites operating FEM instruments. The site must meet the design value statistical definition for a design value to be calculated.

Ozone design values are calculated by taking the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone averages. The applicable NAAQS 8-hour ozone standard is 0.070 ppm (effective 12/28/15). Currently, all Vermont monitors are in attainment for ozone NAAQS.

Table 2 – Ozone 8-Hour Design Values (2023)

Site	Design Value (PPM)
Bennington	0.061
Underhill	0.060
Rutland	0.057

Enhanced Monitoring Plan

Vermont is located in the Ozone Transport Region (OTR) as defined in 40 CFR 51.900 making it subject to developing an Enhanced Monitoring Plan (EMP) detailing enhanced ozone and ozone precursor monitoring per 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, 5. (h). For OTR states, the EMP was required to be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator no later than 10/1/19. Vermont AQCD’s EMP was originally submitted as part of the 2018 Annual Air Monitoring Network Plan as required by 40 CFR 58.10 and approved by EPA New England in a letter dated October 25, 2018. The original EMP noted here has not been modified from 2018.

Vermont AQCD understands that EPA has encouraged OTR states to work towards a comprehensive effort to understanding and eventually solving the ozone problem in this Region. Vermont is designated by EPA as Attainment/Unclassifiable, and the Underhill NCore site is not in a Core-Based Statistical Area (CSBA) with a population of 1,000,000 or more. Consequently, the AQCD is not, nor has ever been, required to operate a PAMS site and does not receive any EPA PAMS funding. Consequently, Vermont AQCD's ability to contribute to the OTR ozone issue is limited and based on available resources. Nevertheless, Vermont AQCD has determined its EMP includes additional monitoring activities it performs that exceed EPA requirements in Sections 4.1 and 4.3 of 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, which are listed in Table 3 – Vermont AQCD EMP. These activities along with existing continuous NO₂ and NO_y monitoring at AQCD network sites, can be considered important in helping to understand the ozone problem in Vermont, the northeast and the OTR.

The EMP activities include the operation of an additional network ozone monitor at the Rutland site, which is operated year-round, operating the existing Bennington SLAMS site ozone monitor year-round and the 24-hour sample collection and analysis of a subset of the PAMS target list compounds, including carbonyls and speciated VOCs, at three (3) AQCD network sites (including 2 of 3 network ozone monitoring sites) on a 1-in-6 day or 1-in-12 day schedule.

Table 3 – Vermont AQCD EMP

Parameter	Site	Measurement Frequency/Avg./Units	EMP Qualification	Comments
Ozone	Rutland	Continuous/1-hr avg./ppm	Additional Site exceeds Part 58 App. D 4.1/operated year-round	SLAMS
Ozone	Bennington	Continuous/1-hr avg./ppm	Operated year-round	SLAMS
Carbonyl	Underhill (NATTS) Burlington Rutland	1-in-6/24 hr avg./µg/m ³ 1-in-12/24 hr avg./µg/m ³ 1-in-12/24 hr avg./µg/m ³	Non-PAMS TO-11A monitoring	formaldehyde acetaldehyde acetone
VOCs	Underhill (NATTS) Burlington Rutland	1-in-6/24 hr avg./ppb 1-in-12/24 hr avg./ppb 1-in-12/24 hr avg./ppb	Non-PAMS TO-15 monitoring	styrene, 1,3-butadiene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, m/p/o-xylene, octane, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene

Carbon Monoxide Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD operates two carbon monoxide (CO) analyzers in the air monitoring network, located at the Rutland and Underhill sites. The CO analyzers are operated year-round. CO concentrations are determined by a continuous infra-red method (Table 4).

The current primary NAAQS for CO are 9 ppm for an 8-hour average concentration and 35 ppm for a 1-hour average concentration, both not to be exceeded more than once per year. Design values are based on the 2nd maximum 1-hour and 8-hour averages and are listed in Table 5.

Table 4 – Carbon Monoxide Monitoring Method

Pollutant	Sampler	Collection	Analytical Method	Location/Reported Data Interval
Carbon Monoxide	TAPI T300 Automated Reference Method: RFCA-1093-093	Continuous	Infra-red (Gas filter correlation)	Rutland/1 Hour
Carbon Monoxide (trace level)	TAPI T300U Automated Reference Method: RFCA-1093-093	Continuous	Infra-red (Gas filter correlation)	Underhill/1 Hour

Table 5 – Carbon Monoxide Design Values (2023)

Site	1-Hour Design Value	8-Hour Design Value
Underhill	0.8	0.5
Rutland	1.9	0.9

Oxides of Nitrogen (NO/NO₂/NO_x) and Total Reactive Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_y) Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD operates one nitrogen oxide (NO/NO₂/NO_x) analyzer located at the Rutland monitoring site. Ambient concentrations of both nitrogen dioxide and nitric oxide are determined by the continuous chemiluminescence method (Table 6). The AQCD operates a total reactive nitrogen (NO_y) trace level analyzer at the Underhill NCore monitoring site. The NO_x and NO_y samplers are operated year-round.

Table 6 – Nitrogen Dioxide and Total Reactive Nitrogen Monitoring Method

Pollutant	Sampler	Collection	Analytical Method	Location/Reported Data Interval
Nitrogen Dioxide/Nitric Oxide	Teledyne-API T200 Automated Reference Method: RFNA-1194-099	Continuous	Chemiluminescence	Rutland/1 Hour
Total Reactive Nitrogen Compounds- NO/NO _y (trace)	Teledyne-API T200U RFNA-1194-099	Continuous	Chemiluminescence	Underhill/1 Hour

Nitrogen Dioxide Design Value

Below are the current calculated 1-hour and annual design values for nitrogen dioxide. (Table 7). Nitrogen dioxide design values are calculated by taking the 3-year average of the 98th percentile daily maximum 1-hour nitrogen dioxide averages. The current 1-hour NO₂ NAAQS standard is 100 ppb. The current annual NAAQS NO₂ standard is 53 ppb. The annual average is simply the average of all valid 1-hour averages for the calendar year. Currently, all Vermont monitors are in attainment for NO₂.

Table 7 – Nitrogen Dioxide Design Values (2023)

Site	1-Hour Design Value (PPB)	Annual Average (PPB)
Rutland	31	5

Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD operates two sulfur dioxide (SO₂) analyzers in the air monitoring network, located at the Rutland and Underhill sites. The SO₂ analyzers are operated year-round. SO₂ concentrations are determined by a continuous pulsed fluorescence method (Table 8).

The level of the national primary 1-hour annual ambient air quality standard for oxides of sulfur is 0.075 ppm, measured in the ambient air as sulfur dioxide (SO₂). The secondary standard is 0.500 ppm.

The 1-hour primary standard is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the three-year average of the annual (99th percentile) of the daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations is less than or equal to 75 ppb, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix T. The SO₂ design values are presented in Table 9.

Table 8 – Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Method

Pollutant	Sampler	Collection	Analytical Method	Location/Reported Data Interval
Sulfur Dioxide (trace level)	Teledyne-API T100U Automated Equivalent Method: EQSA-0495-100	Continuous sampling	Pulsed Fluorescence	Underhill/1 Hour
Sulfur Dioxide	Teledyne-API T100 Automated Equivalent Method: EQSA-0495-100	Continuous sampling	Pulsed Fluorescence	Rutland/1 Hour

Table 9 – Sulfur Dioxide Design Values (2023)

Site	Design Values (SO ₂ PPB)
Underhill – 1 Hour	1
Rutland – 1 Hour	1

PM_{2.5} Monitoring Network

Continuous: The Vermont AQCD operates four continuous PM_{2.5} monitoring sites in the air monitoring network, located in Burlington (Main Street), Underhill, Rutland, and Bennington (see Table 10). The TAPI T640 continuous PM monitor (non-X version) has Federal Equivalency Method (FEM) designation for PM_{2.5} from EPA (EQPM-0516-236). It uses a direct ambient air measurement method (no in-line filter) using optical broadband spectrometry which converts 90° scattered polychromatic LED light from suspended aerosol particles into a mass concentration in µg/m³. Continuous PM_{2.5} µg/m³ data is reported as 1-hour averages.

On January 15, 2013, EPA revised the PM_{2.5} standard. In that rule, EPA also established that all continuous PM_{2.5} FEM monitors operating for more than 24 months should be used for

comparison to the NAAQS unless a State specifically requests that the data be excluded under 40 CFR Part 58.11(e) and EPA approves that request. All continuous PM_{2.5} FEM monitoring data from VT sites has been reported as PM_{2.5} LC (88101) since 2014. Vermont is not requesting that any sites be excluded from comparison to the NAAQS in this annual network plan.

All T640 PM_{2.5} monitors are operated year-round. The collocated monitor for QA purposes is located at Rutland. It is a PM_{2.5} TEI 2025i FRM sampler on a 1-in-6 day schedule for official determination of network precision, QA assessment and comparative analysis for this method. The Underhill T640 PM_{2.5} monitor is also collocated with a TEI 2025i FRM on a 1-in-3 day schedule for NCore requirements and provides unofficial method precision for informational purposes.

FRM: The Vermont AQCD operates two PM_{2.5} TEI 2025i FRM samplers (Table 10), located at the Rutland and Underhill sites. The Underhill NCore sampler operates on a 1-in-3 day sampling schedule, and the Rutland sampler operates on a 1-in-6 day sampling schedule as the designated network collocated sampling site for assessing precision for TAPI T640 FEM used throughout the network.

The EPA approved FRM sampling method collects an integrated 24-hour particulate sample on a 47mm Teflon[®] filter disc (Table 11). The particulate collected on the filter has an aerodynamic particle size of ≤ 2.5 microns. The filter and associated sampling data are post processed using gravimetric assessment, performed by RTI, to determine the mass concentration for the 24-hour sampling period.

Table 10 – PM_{2.5} Network Sampling

Site	Continuous FEM (Primary)	FRM (frequency)	Comment
Underhill	Teledyne API T640	TEI 2025i (1-in-3 day)	NCore/Informational
Rutland	Teledyne API T640	TEI 2025i (1-in-6 day)	Collocated Precision Site
Burlington	Teledyne API T640	N/A	STN collocation
Bennington	Teledyne API T640	N/A	N/A

Table 11 – PM_{2.5} Methods

Sampler	Collection	Analytical Method/Lab	Reported Data Interval
TEI 2025i Manual Equivalent Method: EQPM-0202-145	Low Volume 47 mm Teflon® Filter - 24-hour	Gravimetric/ RTI	24-hour
TAPI T640 EQPM-0516-236	Continuous Direct Measurement	Continuous.Broadband Spectroscopy	1-Hour

PM_{2.5} Design Values

“Design values” for PM_{2.5} must be calculated every year for sites operating FRM or FEM PM_{2.5} monitors/samplers. The site must meet the design value statistical definition for a design value to be calculated.

PM_{2.5} annual design values are calculated using the 3-year average of PM_{2.5} annual mean mass concentrations. The current annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS is 9 µg/m³. Currently, all Vermont monitors are in attainment of the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

PM_{2.5} 24-hour design values are calculated using the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile 24-hour averages. The 24-hour average PM_{2.5} NAAQS is 35 µg/m³. Currently, all Vermont monitors are in attainment for the daily PM_{2.5} NAAQS. PM_{2.5} design values are presented in Table 12.

Table 12 – PM_{2.5} Design Values (2023 Preliminary Values – Subject to Change)

Site	24-Hour Design Value (µg/m ³)	Annual Design Value (µg/m ³)
Bennington	19	5.4
Underhill	13	4.4
Burlington Main Street	19	6.4
Rutland	19	6.7

PM_{2.5} Speciation Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD operates two PM_{2.5} speciation sites in the air monitoring network - Burlington and Underhill (Table 13). The samplers operate on a 1-in-3 day schedule and produce a 24-hour integrated filter-based sample. A third site in Dover, VT, not officially part of the AQCD network, is operated and maintained by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Both the Underhill and Dover, VT (Mt. Snow-Lye Brook) are part of the IMPROVE (Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments) network. The Burlington site is part of the EPA Speciation Trends Network (STN).

The analysis of the filters generates µg/m³ concentration results for 53 parameters on chemical makeup of PM_{2.5}. The parameters include levels of sulfate, nitrate, ammonium, and trace elements including metals, elemental carbon, and organic carbon. The STN is designed to complement the PM FEM/FRM network. The IMPROVE network monitors are mostly located

in rural areas and provide measurements of regional and background levels of PM_{2.5} concentrations on a 1-in-3 day sampling schedule. The same chemical components measured by IMPROVE are measured by the STN, although differences exist between the methods employed to collect and analyze the collected sample. IMPROVE sites provide the data to evaluate progress towards visibility requirements of the federal Regional Haze Rule.

The SASS sampler began operating at the Burlington Zampieri site in December 2000. In 2009, the STN network deployed the URG carbon sampler to enhance the carbon speciation measurement. Both the SASS and URG were moved to the Burlington Main Street site on June 21, 2023. The Burlington Main Street site was permanently shut down on February 5th, 2024. STN sampling will resume as soon as a new site is established in Burlington.

Table 13 – Speciation Sample/Analysis Method

Pollutant	Site	Sampler	Collection	Analytical Method	Lab
PM Speciation (STN)	Burlington	Met One - SUPERSASS	Low Volume Multi Filter sequential - 24-hour	STN	UCDavis
PM Carbon (STN)	Burlington	URG 3000-N	Low Volume Multi Filter - 24-hour	Carbon Analysis	UCDavis
PM Speciation (IMPROVE)	Underhill and West Dover	UCDavis – IMPROVE Sampler	Low Volume Multi Filter - 24-hour	IMPROVE	UCDavis

PM₁₀ Monitoring Network

FRM: The Vermont AQCD currently operates two FRM PM₁₀ monitoring sites in the air monitoring network, located at the Underhill and Rutland sites. The Underhill site is an NCore site and operates on a 1-in-3 day sampling schedule, with collocated PM₁₀ sample collection performed on 1-in-12 day schedule. The Rutland site operates on a 1-in-6 day sampling schedule. A FRM PM₁₀ sampler is also operated at the Burlington site for PM₁₀ metals analysis only on a 1-in-12 day sampling schedule to support the AQCD’s air toxics monitoring program. The Burlington PM₁₀ mass concentration is no longer reported to EPA. The Underhill samplers are TEI 2025i sequential samplers. The Burlington and Rutland samplers are TEI 2000i non-sequential samplers.

The sampling method utilized for FRM sample collection is 24-hour low volume sample collection, on a 47mm Teflon[®] filter. The particulate collected on the filter has an aerodynamic particle size ≤ 10 microns. The filter and associated sampling data are post processed using gravimetric analysis to determine the mass concentration for the 24-hour sampling period. Beginning with the 6/2/2023 sample date, the gravimetric determination for concentration of PM₁₀ is completed by RTI through the EPA National Contract.

Filter samples from all four samplers are subsequently submitted to the VAEL laboratory for metals analysis. The metals analysis performed includes the element lead (Pb). The ICP/MS

analytical method performed by VAEL is not designated by EPA as a FEM for lead (Pb) NAAQS determination, so Pb analytical results will be submitted to AQS using PM₁₀ lead code for Non-FRM/FEM methods (85128).

Continuous: The Vermont AQCD operates four continuous PM₁₀ monitoring sites in the air monitoring network, located in Burlington (Main Street), Underhill, Rutland, and Bennington. The TAPI T640 continuous PM monitor used for reporting PM_{2.5} also reports non-FEM PM₁₀. The Underhill and Rutland T640 PM₁₀ monitors are collocated with a TEI FRM samplers and provide strictly unofficial method comparisons for informational purposes.

The TAPI T640 continuous PM monitor design is described above in the PM_{2.5} section. Continuous PM₁₀ µg/m³ data is reported as 1-hour averages. All continuous PM₁₀ monitoring data from VT sites have been reported as non-FEM PM₁₀ LC (85101) since August 2017.

Table 14 – PM₁₀ Sample/Analysis Method

Sampler	Duration; Collection	Analytical Method/Lab	Location
TEI 2025i Manual Reference Method: RFPS-1298-127	24-hr; Low Volume 47 mm Teflon® Filter	Gravimetric/ RTI	Underhill
TEI 2000i Manual Reference Method: RFPS-1298-126	24-hr; Low Volume 47 mm Teflon® Filter	Gravimetric/ RTI	Rutland and Burlington Main Street*
TAPI T640 (non-FEM)	1-hr; Direct Measurement	Continuous Broadband Spectroscopy	Bennington, Burlington, Rutland, Underhill

* Burlington PM₁₀ is collected for metals only and not weighed for total mass.

Black Carbon

The AQCD currently operates a Magee AE33 Aethalometer at the Rutland site which was installed in 2018. The AQCD will purchase and install similar Aethalometers at the Burlington and Bennington sites in 2024. This instrument measures the optical absorption of carbon particles at seven wavelengths: 370, 470, 520, 590, 660, 880, and 950 nm. The data obtained from channel 6 (measurement at 880 nm) is the defining standard used for reporting ‘black’ or elemental carbon concentration. These results provide PM_{2.5} concentration levels of aromatic organic compounds found in wood smoke, biomass-burning smoke, and tobacco smoke. Utilizing 7 wavelength measurement allows for the determination of the multiple potential sources of airborne black carbon particles (i.e. diesel exhaust vs. wood smoke combustion). Data is stored at 1-minute, 5-minute, and 1-hour intervals.

Table 15 – Black Carbon Monitoring Method

Pollutant	Sampler	Collection	Analytical Method	Reported Data Interval
Black Carbon	Magee AE33	Quartz Filter Tape	Continuous Optical Measurement	1 Hour

Ambient Air Toxics Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD operates three ambient air toxics monitoring sites in the air monitoring network, located at the Burlington, Rutland and Underhill sites. The Underhill site is part of the EPA NATTS network and the Burlington and Rutland air toxics monitoring sites are part of the Vermont AQCD Air Toxics Monitoring Network.

The air toxic sample collection and analysis program includes volatile organic compounds (VOC), carbonyl compounds and PM₁₀ metals at all sites (PM₁₀ metals were added at Burlington site in 2018). VOC and carbonyl compound samples are collected with a combined VOC/carbonyl air toxics sampler and the PM₁₀ metals samples are collected on 47 mm Teflon® filters using FRM samplers operated for the PM₁₀ network (see Table 16 below). VOC, carbonyl and metals samples are collected on a 1-in-12 day schedule at the Burlington Main Street and Rutland sites and a 1-in-6 day schedule at the Underhill site. Beginning with the 4/22/2021 sample date, the VAEL added Ethylene Oxide to the TO-15A target list. The Underhill site also includes sampling and analysis of polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) compounds on a 1-in-6 day schedule to meet NATTS requirements.

In addition to the VOC samples collected at all 3 sites, a Synspec GC955 semi-continuous analyzer using gas chromatography with photo ionization detector (GC/PID) was operated at the Burlington site to determine 15-minute average concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX) from 2007 - 2020.

See Table 16 below for the list of current sampling and analytical methods.

Table 16 – Ambient Air Toxic Sampling/Analysis Methods

Pollutant	Sampler	Collection	Analytical Method	Analytes/Lab
VOC	ATEC 2200 (combined sampler)	6 L Silco-coated SS Canister; 24-hour (sub-atmospheric)	TO-15 (GC/MS)	56 VOC Compounds; VAEL ¹
Carbonyl	ATEC 2200 (combined sampler)	DNPH Cartridge; 24-hour	TO-11A (HPLC)	13 Carbonyl Compounds; VAEL ²
Metals (Lead Included)	TEI 2025i/2000i PM10 Low-Volume	Teflon® Filter; 24-hour	IO-3.5 (ICP/MS)	15 Elements; VAEL
PAH	Tisch PUF +	PUF/XAD; 24-hour	TO-13A (GC/MS)	19 PAH Compounds; ERG ³ (EPA National Contract Lab)

1: Beginning with 4/22/2021 samples, VAEL added ethylene oxide to the TO-15 target compound list

2: Beginning with 1/3/19 samples, VAEL added 7 new TO-11A compounds (butyraldehyde, benzaldehyde isovaleraldehyde, valeraldehyde, tolualdehydes, hexanaldehyde, 2,5-dimethylbenzaldehyde) and beginning in 7/1/19 replaced tolualdehydes with o-tolualdehyde, m-tolualdehyde and p-tolualdehyde.

3: Beginning with 4/1/19 samples, ERG no longer reports 9-fluorenone, cyclopenta(c,d)pyrene and retene

Monitoring Site and Parameter Information

Vermont monitoring sites and parameters operated by the State of Vermont or National Forest Service are listed in Table 17:

Table 17 – Network Ambient Air Pollutant Monitoring By Location

Site	Address	Ozone	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide / NOy	Sulfur Dioxide	PM _{2.5} FRM	PM _{2.5} Continuous (FEM)	PM ₁₀ FRM	PM ₁₀ metals	PM _{10-2.5} Difference	PM ₁₀ Continuous (non-FEM)	Speciation (STN / IMPROVE)	Black Carbon	BTEX	VOC	Carbonyl	PAH	Wind Speed/Wind Direction	Temperature	Relative Humidity	Solar Radiation	Precipitation	Barometric Pressure
Bennington	Airport Road	✓					✓				✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burlington**	150 So Winooski Ave						✓	✓ ¹	✓		✓	✓ ⁴		✓ ²	✓ ^C	✓ ^C		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rutland	Merchants Row	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^C	✓ ^C	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Underhill	Harvey Road	✓	✓ ^T	✓ ^T	✓ ^T	✓	✓	✓ ^C	✓ ^C	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burlington	108 Cherry Street ³					✓ ³						✓ ³											
Dover	Mount Snow											✓ [*]											

T=Trace Level; C=Collocation; *=Operated by U. S. Forest Service; **=Site permanently shut down 2/5/24, will resume as soon as possible at new location

1=Metals only, no µg/m³ total mass after 4/1/19

2=Suspended in 2020

3=Site discontinued 6/21/2023

4=Moved from Burlington Cherry Street 6/21/2023

Site Description: Bennington – Airport Road

Town – Site: Bennington – Airport Rd.
 County: Bennington
 Address: Airport Rd.
 AQS Site ID: 50-003-0004
 Spatial Scale: Rural
 Statistical Area: Bennington, VT Micropolitan NECTA

Latitude: +42.887590
 Longitude: -73.249840
 Elevation: 241 m
 Year Established: 1986

Ozone	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide / NOy	Sulfur Dioxide	PM _{2.5} FRM	PM _{2.5} Continuous (FEM)	PM ₁₀ FRM	PM ₁₀ metals	PM _{10-2.5} Difference	PM ₁₀ Continuous (non-FEM)	Speciation	Black Carbon	BTEX	VOC	Carbonyl	PAH	Wind Speed/Direction	Temperature	Relative Humidity	Solar Radiation	Precipitation	Barometric Pressure
✓					✓				✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<p>Site Description: This site is located in a field at the rural western end of Bennington, 0.25 km southwest of the Morse Airport, 4.5 km west of the center of Bennington, 1 km north of Route 9, 4 km west of Route 7, 50 km east of Albany, NY. This monitoring location meets all siting requirements and criteria and has been approved by VTAQCD and EPA Region 1.</p>																					
<p>General Monitoring Description & Objectives: This monitoring objective for O₃ and PM_{2.5} continuous FEM is compliance and trends analysis. The site represents a background/transport site with regional scale of exposure. The O₃ and continuous PM_{2.5} data are utilized for AQI and air quality forecasting. WS/WD & Temp/RH data is collected from a 10.0-meter tower.</p>																					
<p>Plans/History: Site Established 1986 TEI 2025 FRM discontinued April 11, 2016. Continuous PM_{2.5} collected since January 2015. TAPI T640 FEM continuous PM_{2.5} installed 7/27/17.</p>																					

Figure 2 – Aerial View Bennington

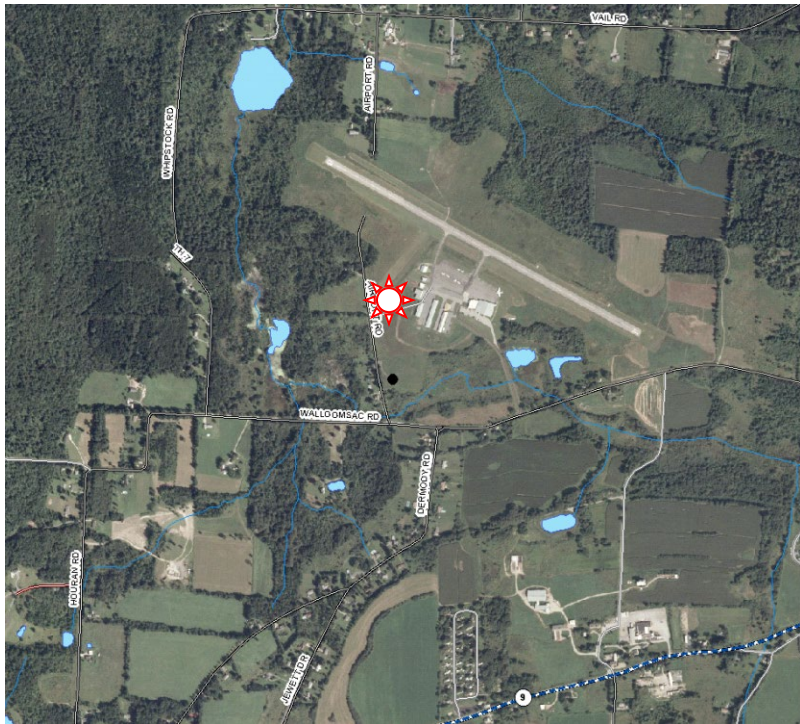


Figure 3 – Bennington Trailer



Site Description: Burlington – 150 South Winooski Ave. (Discontinued)

Town – Site:	Burlington – South Winooski Ave	Latitude:	+44.476200
County:	Chittenden	Longitude:	-73.210600
Address:	150 S. Winooski Ave.	Elevation:	63.1 m
AQS Site ID:	50-007-0014	Year Established:	2003
Spatial Scale:	Urban and City Center	Year Terminated:	2024
Statistical Area:	Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan NECTA		

Ozone	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Sulfur Dioxide	PM _{2.5} FRM	PM _{2.5} Continuous (FEM)	PM ₁₀ FRM	PM ₁₀ metals	PM _{10-2.5} Difference	PM ₁₀ Continuous (non-FEM)	Speciation	Black Carbon	BTEX	VOC (collocated)	Carbonyl (collocated)	PAH	Wind Speed/Direction	Temperature	Relative Humidity	Solar Radiation	Precipitation	Barometric Pressure
	†	†			✓	*	✓		✓	✓		**	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site Description:
 This site is located in a municipal parking lot of downtown Burlington, VT, located 1 km east of Lake Champlain, 1.5 km southwest of McNeil Generating Station, 2 km west of I-89, and 8 km west of the Essex Global Foundries plant. This site is designated to represent middle and neighborhood-scale. The monitoring location meets all siting requirements and criteria and has been approved by VTAQCD and EPA Region 1.

General Monitoring Description & Objectives:
 The monitoring objective for PM₁₀ metals, VOC and Carbonyl sampling and analysis is to assess long-term population exposure on a neighborhood scale, comparison to applicable state standards and trend assessment. Continuous PM_{2.5} is used for NAAQS compliance, AQI and forecasting. WS/WD/Temp/RH s collected from a 3.0-meter tripod on the roof.

Plans/History:
 Site established in 2003
 *Discontinued TEI 2025iD dichotomous sampler on December 31, 2016 and installed TAPI 2025i FRM configured for PM₁₀. Installed TEI 2000i on May 10, 2017, configured for PM_{2.5}. Configured for PM₁₀ and submitted for metals analysis added in 2018. PM₁₀ µg/m³ total mass discontinued beginning on 4/1/19, collected for metals analysis only.
 Continuous PM_{2.5} collected since January 2014. TAPI T640 FEM continuous PM_{2.5} installed on 8/22/17.
 **BTEX suspended in 2020. † CO and NO₂ discontinued on 12/31/2021.
 STN samplers installed June 21, 2023.
 Site permanently shut down 2/5/24, will resume as soon as possible at new location.

Figure 4 – Burlington Aerial Photo

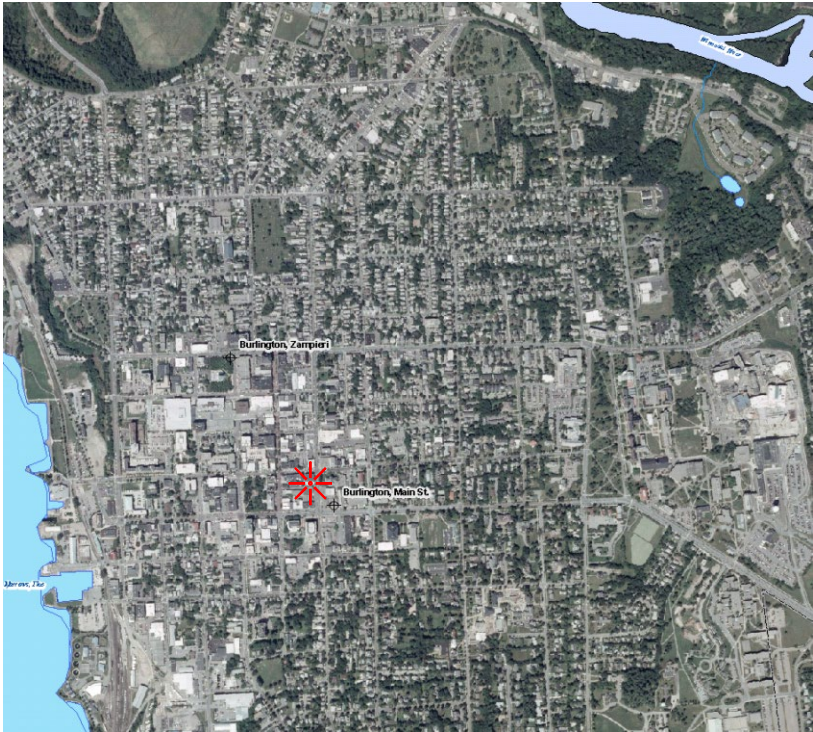


Figure 5 – Burlington Monitoring Shelter



Site Description: Burlington – 108 Cherry Street (Discontinued)

Town – Site: Burlington – Zampieri State Office Building
 County: Chittenden
 Address: 108 Cherry St.
 AQS Site ID: 50-007-0012
 Spatial Scale: Urban & Center City
 Statistical Area: Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan
 NECTA

Latitude: +44.480278
 Longitude: -73.214444
 Elevation: 81.4 m
 Year Established: 1999
Year Terminated: 2023

Ozone	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Sulfur Dioxide	PM _{2.5} FRM	PM _{2.5} Continuous (FEM)	PM ₁₀ FRM	PM ₁₀ metals	PM _{10-2.5} Difference	PM ₁₀ Continuous (non-FEM)	Speciation (STN)	Black Carbon	BTEX	VOC (collocated)	Carbonyl (collocated)	PAH	Wind Speed/Direction	Temperature	Relative Humidity	Solar Radiation	Precipitation	Barometric Pressure
				✓						✓											
<p>Site Description: This site is located on the roof of the Zampieri State Office Building in Burlington. The monitoring site is located 15 meters above street level, 0.25 km from Lake Champlain, 1.2 km southwest of McNeil Generating Station, 2.5 km west of I-89, and 8.5 km west of the Essex Global Foundries plant. The site represents a neighborhood scale. This monitoring location meets all siting requirements and criteria and has been approved by VTAQCD and EPA Region 1</p>																					
<p>General Monitoring Description & Objectives: The speciation monitoring objective is PM_{2.5} trends analysis and complimentary data for PM_{2.5} FEM data at the Burlington Main Street Site. The speciation sampling is conducted as part of the EPA Speciation Trends Network (STN).</p>																					
<p>Plans/History: Site established 1999 Discontinued collocated PM_{2.5} FRM samplers on 12/31/16; Resumed from 7/1/2022 – 6/20/2023. Discontinued Meteorological parameters 12/31/17. Site discontinued June 21, 2023.</p>																					

Figure 6 – Burlington Aerial Photo

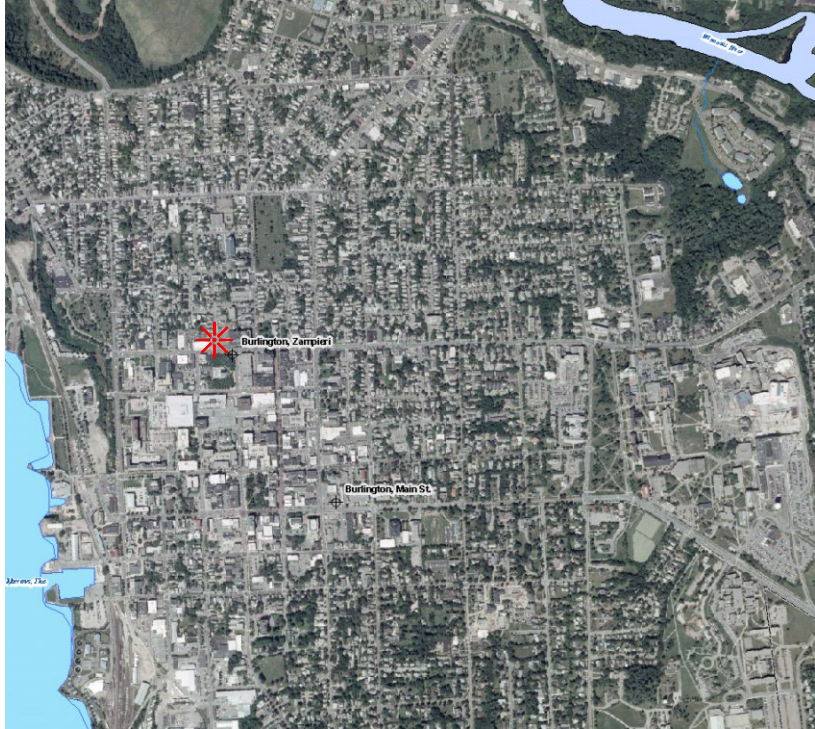


Figure 7 – Zampieri Building Sampling Platform



Site Description: Rutland – 96 State Street

Town – Site:	Rutland – State St.		
County:	Rutland	Latitude:	+43.608056
Address:	96 State St.	Longitude:	-72.982778
AQS Site ID:	50-021-0002	Elevation:	165 m
Spatial Scale:	Urban and Center City	Year Established:	1971
Statistical Area:	Rutland, VT Micropolitan NECTA		

Ozone	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Sulfur Dioxide	PM _{2.5} FRM	PM _{2.5} Continuous (FEM)	PM ₁₀ FRM	PM ₁₀ metals	PM _{10-2.5} Difference	PM ₁₀ Continuous (non-FEM)	Speciation	Black Carbon	BTEX	VOC	Carbonyl	PAH	Wind Speed/Direction	Temperature	Relative Humidity	Solar Radiation	Precipitation	Barometric Pressure
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site Description:
 This site is located in a courthouse parking lot in the downtown area of Rutland, 1 km from north junction of Route 7 & Route 4, 3.5 km from south junction of Route 7 & Route 4, 4 km NW of GE plant. The site is adjacent to a postal center distribution center which serves as the parking area for USPS vehicles. This monitoring location meets all siting requirements and criteria and has been approved by VTAQCD and EPA Region 1.

General Monitoring Description & Objectives:
 The monitoring objective for CO, NO_x, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and SO₂ is for compliance purposes and trends analysis. The monitoring objective for the VOC and Carbonyl sample collection and analysis is to assess long-term population exposure on a neighborhood scale, comparison to applicable state standards and trend assessment. WS/WD & Temp/RH data is collected from a 10.0 meter tower.

Plans/History:
 Site Established 1971
 Fall 2012 replaced Wedding PM₁₀ with TEI 2025i Dichotomous (PM_{2.5} & PM_{10-2.5}) unit. April 2016 TEI 2025iD Dichotomous discontinued.
 April 2016 TAPI T400 Ozone and TEI 2025i PM₁₀ FRM added
 Continuous PM_{2.5} collected since January 2014. TAPI T640 FEM continuous PM_{2.5} installed on 7/27/17.
 PM₁₀ metals analysis added in 2017
 Magee AE33 Aethalometer installed in June 2018

Figure 8 – Aerial View Rutland

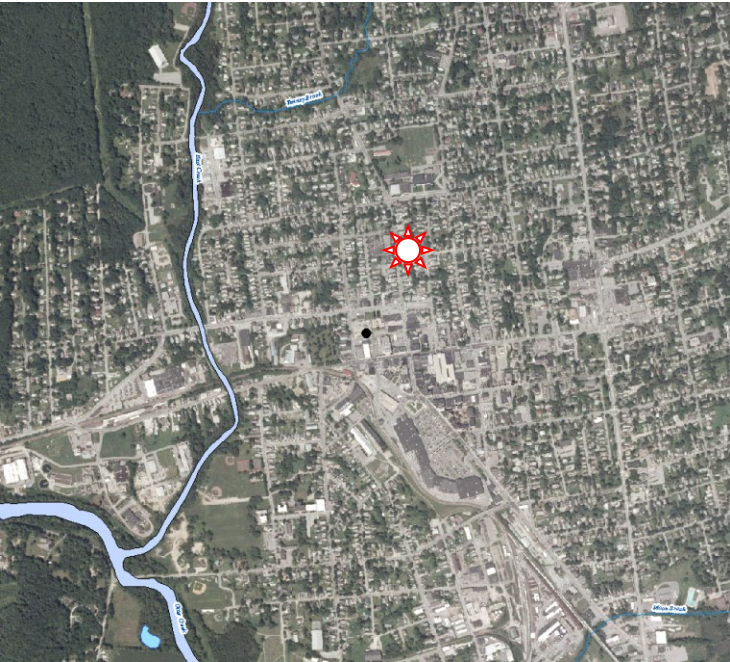


Figure 9 – Rutland Trailer



Site Description: Underhill – 58 Harvey Road

Town – Site: Underhill – Proctor Maple Research Center
 County: Chittenden
 Address: 58 Harvey Rd.
 AQS Site ID: 50-007-0007
 Spatial Scale: Rural
 Statistical Area: Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan NECTA

Latitude: +44.528390
 Longitude: -72.868840
 Elevation: 392 m
 Year Established: 1988

Ozone	Carbon Monoxide (Trace)	Total Reactive Oxides of Nitrogen (trace)	Sulfur Dioxide (Trace)	PM _{2.5} FRM	PM _{2.5} Continuous (FEM)	PM ₁₀ FRM (Collocated)	PM ₁₀ metals (Collocated)	PM _{10-2.5} Difference	PM ₁₀ Continuous (non-FEM)	Speciation (IMPROVE)	Black Carbon	BTEX	VOC	Carbonyl	PAH	Wind Speed/Direction	Temperature	Relative Humidity	Solar Radiation	Precipitation	Barometric Pressure
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site Description:
 This site is located at the western slope of Mount Mansfield at the north end Underhill, VT. The site is rural in nature and located 5 km south west of the summit of Mount Mansfield, 6 km south of Route 15, and 26 km east of Burlington. This monitoring location meets all siting requirements and criteria and has been approved by VTAQCD and EPA Region 1.

General Monitoring Description & Objectives:
 The monitoring objective for ozone, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, PM speciation and trace-level CO, SO₂ and NO_y monitoring is regional scale background levels. The monitoring objectives for the VOC, Carbonyl, PAH, and metals sample collection and analysis are to assess background levels on a regional scale for short and long-term trends, comparison to applicable state standards and federal guidelines and assessment of contribution of transported pollutants. WS/WD & Temp/RH data is collected from a 10.0 meter tower.

Plans/History:
 Site Established 1988. Began participation in EPA NATTS in 2004
 EPA NCore trace level CO, NO_y, and SO₂ continuous monitoring started 4th Quarter 2010. Trace level TAPI CO (T300U) and SO₂ (T100U) analyzers installed March 2017.
 Continuous PM_{2.5} collected since January 2014. TAPI T640 FEM continuous PM_{2.5} installed 8/22/17
 Collocated PM₁₀ sample frequency reduced to 1-in-12 day schedule beginning on 4/1/19
 TAPI T200U NO/NO_y analyzer and T700U station dilution calibrator installed in Fall 2019

Figure 10 – Aerial View Underhill

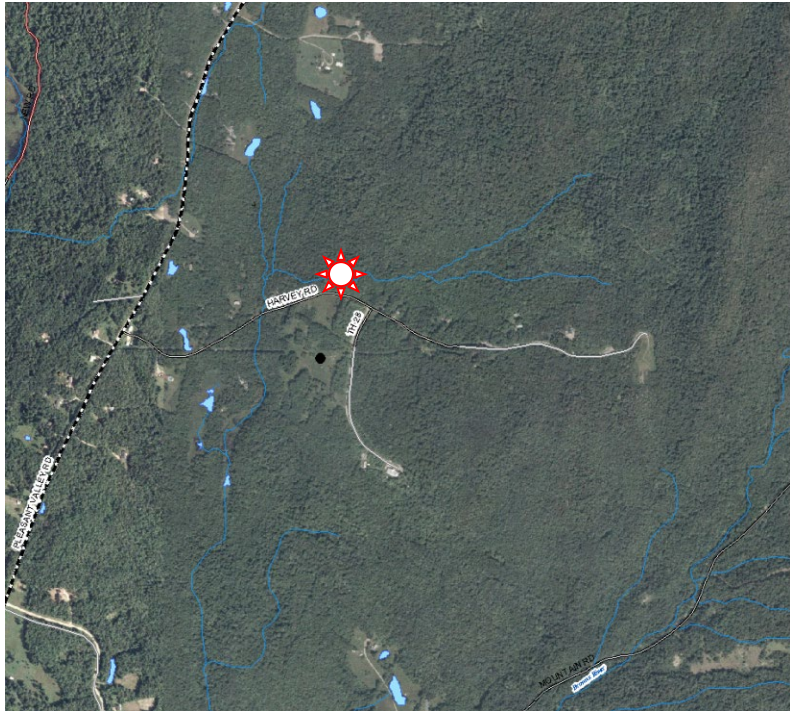


Figure 11 – Underhill IMROVE Shelter & Trailer



Site Description: Lye Brook – West Dover – Mount Snow

Town – Site:	West Dover – Mount Snow – Near Lye Brook	Latitude:	+ 42°57'11.41 N
	Class 1 Area	Longitude:	- 72° 54' 36.72 W
County:	Bennington	Elevation:	1093 m
Address:	Mount Snow	Year Established:	2012
Site ID:	LYEB1		
Spatial Scale:	Rural		
Statistical Area:	Bennington, VT Micropolitan Area		

Ozone	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide / NOy	Sulfur Dioxide	PM _{2.5} FRM	PM _{2.5} Continuous (FEM)	PM ₁₀ FRM	PM ₁₀ metals	PM _{10-2.5} Difference	PM ₁₀ Continuous (non-FEM)	Speciation (IMPROVE)	Black Carbon	BTEX	VOC	Carbonyl	PAH	Wind Speed/Direction	Temperature	Relative Humidity	Solar Radiation	Precipitation	Barometric Pressure
										✓											
<p>Site Description: This monitoring location is not part of the Vermont AQCD monitoring network. The USFS site participates in the IMPROVE network and is included here because it represents a permanent monitoring station within Vermont. This site is located on the northern slope of Mount Snow. It is operated and maintained by the U.S. Forest Service. For further information go to the IMPROVE program website.(http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/Improve/improve-program/) Current data from this site is not accessible from the EPA AQS system.</p>																					
<p>General Monitoring Description & Objectives: This site was established to monitor pollutants that contribute to regional haze impact on the visual environment within the Class 1 Area - Lye Brook Wilderness.</p>																					
<p>Plans/History: Site established 2012</p>																					

Figure 12 – Aerial View Mount Snow

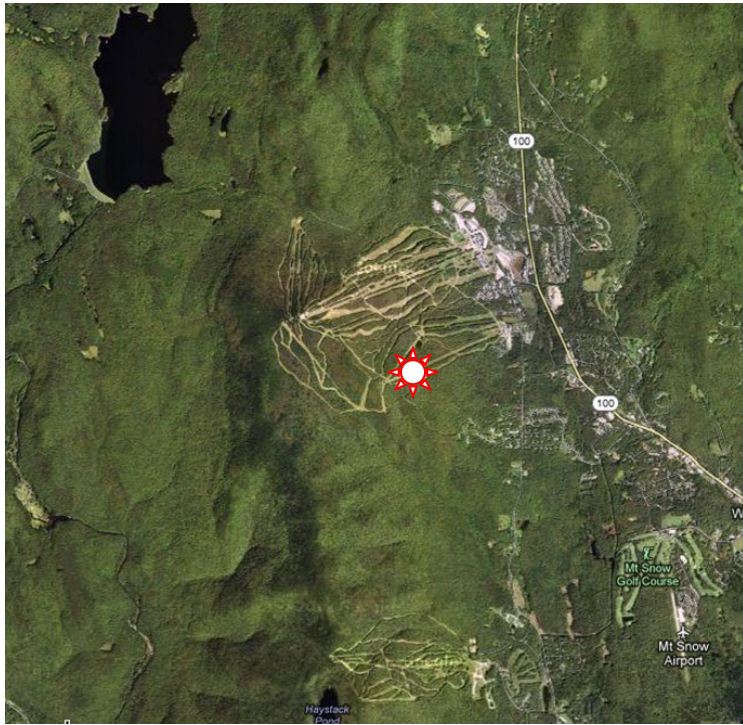


Figure 13 – Mount Snow Monitor Shelter



References

1. Code of Federal Regulation, (e-CFR) 40 CFR Part 50, Protection of Environment.
2. Code of Federal Regulation, (e-CFR) 40 CFR Part 53, Protection of Environment.
3. Code of Federal Regulation, (e-CFR) 40 CFR Part 58, Protection of Environment.
4. State of Vermont, Agency of Natural Resources, Air Pollution Control Regulation; Appendix C. July 1, 2018.
5. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Ambient Monitoring Technology Information Center – List of Designated EPA Reference and Equivalent Methods. epa.gov/amtic/air-monitoring-methods.
6. United States Environmental Protection Agency, National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table.
7. US EPA Design Value Reports, epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-design-values#report.
8. EPA Chemical Speciation Network. <https://www.epa.gov/amtic/chemical-speciation-network-csn>.



REGION 1

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL LABORATORY
NORTH CHELMSFORD, MA 01863

June 13, 2024

David Ruby
State of Vermont
Air Quality and Climate Division (AQCD)
Davis Building 4th Floor
One National Life Drive
Montpelier, VT 05620-3802

Dear Mr. Ruby:

Thank you for providing EPA Region 1 with a draft of the Vermont 2024 Air Monitoring Annual Network Plan, which was posted for public review on May 22, 2024. We have reviewed your draft plan with respect to meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58. Upon final submission of this document, we will proceed with approving the Annual Network Plan. In addition, upon final submission of this document, we will work with our Headquarters offices to address the portions of the plan which require their attention, most notably monitoring associated with NCore, STN, and NATTS.

The following are our comments:

1. On page 9, in the paragraph describing the PM_{2.5} NAAQS regulation changes, there is a standalone "3.5." after the second sentence. EPA believes that this is a transcription error and should be removed.
2. In the first bullet item on page 11, the Burlington site is noted as "temporarily" shut down. However, since the site will be moving to a new location and have a new site ID, it should be noted that the site at this location was permanently shut down. Please change the word "temporarily" to "permanently" to reflect this.
3. On page 11, we note these changes below which occurred between July 2023 and June 2024:

Changes July 2023 to June 2024 Air Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD network changes, additions, and deletions that were performed during the previous 12-month period were:

- Burlington site was temporarily shut down on February 5th, 2024, due to eviction related to major sewer work and redevelopment along Main Street. AQCD is currently searching for a new permanent location, and monitoring will resume at a new site as soon as possible.

- Replaced three Teledyne API T400 Ozone Analyzers with three Teledyne API N400 Ozone Analyzers at the Bennington, Underhill, and Rutland sites.

4. Page 12: We note the listed proposed network changes between July 2024 and June 2025:

Proposed Changes July 2024 to June 2025 Air Monitoring Network

The Vermont AQCD network changes, additions, and deletions that are planned for the next 12-month period are:

- Resume SLAMS and CSN monitoring in Burlington at a new permanent location, as soon as possible. Purchase and obtain new Burlington air monitoring shelter.
- Continue to evaluate procedures for processing, evaluating and validating AE33 data, and upload to the EPA AQS database.
- The AQCD and VAEL will continue to evaluate the logistics and method development requirements necessary for VAEL to add EPA Method TO-13A to its air toxics analytical capabilities for possible future semi-volatile sample support of the VT AQCD's NATTS and state air toxics program.
- Purchase and install Aethalometers for continuous black carbon at the Burlington and Bennington sites.
- Replace carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxide (NO/NO₂/NO_x) analyzers at Rutland monitoring site.
- Replace meteorological sensors at Underhill, Rutland, Burlington, and Bennington sites.
- Replace Zero Air Systems at Underhill, Rutland, and Bennington, sites.

5. On page 13, the footnotes section includes a statement that the Burlington Main Street site was temporarily shut down. Please correct the statement to reflect the actual permanent shut down of the site.

6. On page 14, we acknowledge the Enhanced Monitoring Plan (EMP) that it is included as part of this Annual Network Plan. That plan was approved on October 25, 2018 by EPA. Vermont EMP activities include the operation of an additional network ozone monitor at the Rutland site which is operated year-round, operating the existing Bennington SLAMS site ozone monitor year-round and the 24-hour sample collection and analysis of a subset of the PAMS target list compounds, including carbonyls and speciated VOCs, at three (3) AQCD network sites (including 2 of 3 network ozone monitoring sites) on a 1-in 6 day or 1-in-12 day schedule.

7. On page 16, in Table 5, the Carbon Monoxide 1-hr Design Value listed for the Underhill site does not match the 2023 reported design value. Additionally, the 8-hr design values listed for both sites do not match the 2023 reported design values. Please update the table to reflect the current design value data.

8. On page 17, in Table 7, the Nitrogen Dioxide Annual Average Design Value listed for the Rutland site does not match the 2023 reported design value. Please update the table to reflect the current design value data.
9. Per the discussion on page 17 and 18, relative to continuous PM_{2.5} FEMs, PM_{2.5} Network – on January 15, 2013, EPA revised the PM_{2.5} standard. In that rule, EPA also established that all continuous PM_{2.5} FEM monitors operating for more than 24 months should be used for comparison to the NAAQS, unless a State specifically requests that the data be excluded under 40 CFR Part 58.11(e) and EPA approves that request. Vermont is not requesting that any sites be excluded from comparison to the NAAQS in this annual network plan. We note that the collocated monitor for QA purposes is located at Rutland.
10. Page 19. As of the date that this letter was submitted, EPA has not released the 2023 design values for PM_{2.5}. Upon release, we will review the design values and work with you to ensure the design values represented in your ANP are consistent with those values.
11. On page 20, the second paragraph includes a statement that the Burlington Main Street site was temporarily shut down. Please correct the statement to reflect the actual permanent shut down of the site.
12. On page 23, in Table 17, the double asterisk footnote for the Burlington Main Street row states that the site is temporarily shut down. Please update the footnote to indicate that the site was permanently shut down and a new site will be established as soon as possible.
13. On page 26, please indicate at the top of the page that the site at this location is discontinued. Please add a “Year Terminated” row and indicate the date it was shut down. Additionally, in the Plans/History section, please revise the statement to reflect the permanent shut down of the site.
14. On page 28, please indicate at the top of the page that the site is discontinued.

In addition, on page 21, you note your measurements for black carbon as it relates to wood smoke. As you are aware, EPA Region 1 has developed a GIS tool which identifies valley locations across the Region which may be impacted by wood smoke. See the link:

<https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=646ebe715800410d9e5c02aa3653546d>. We are looking forward to working with Vermont to identify areas, such as Rutland, which may be impacted by wood smoke emissions. There may also be other areas in the State that might have higher wood smoke concentrations, but fewer permanent residents. Our “air sensor loan program” was utilized by the planning group of AQCD in early 2020 where the sensors were deployed to Montpelier to help determine potential wood smoke issues.

EPA Region 1 - New England appreciates your partnership in conducting ambient air monitoring, and we look forward to working with you to continuously improve the quality of ambient air in Vermont. We also look forward to the submission of the final Annual Network Plan as soon as possible. If you have any questions or comments regarding these comments, please contact me at (617) 918-8665, or Alysha Murphy at (617) 918-8381.

Sincerely,

Michelle Coombs
Vermont State Coordinator
Laboratory Services and Applied Science Division
US EPA Region 1 - New England