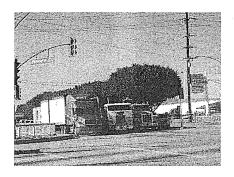
Mobile Monitoring Platform Update and Recent Results



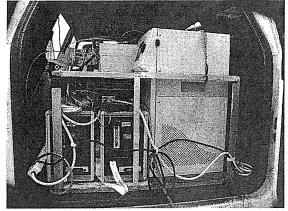
Kathleen Kozawa kkozawa@arb.ca.gov California Air Resources Board HCMS Community Meeting Wilmington Senior Center April 17, 2008

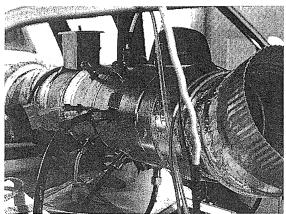
Objectives

- Use real-time instruments on a mobile platform to measure pollution concentrations and their gradients with high spatial and temporal resolution to determine:
 - the relative importance of sources to exposure
 - the locations and extent of areas of high pollution impact from local sources and under what conditions they occur.

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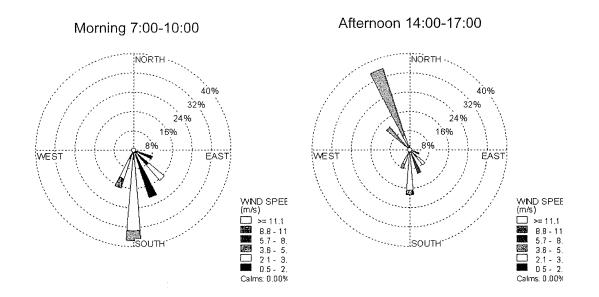




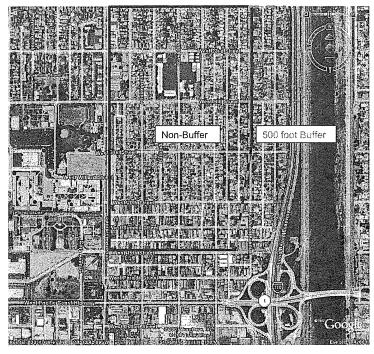
Results Buffer Zones

Winter and Summer 2007

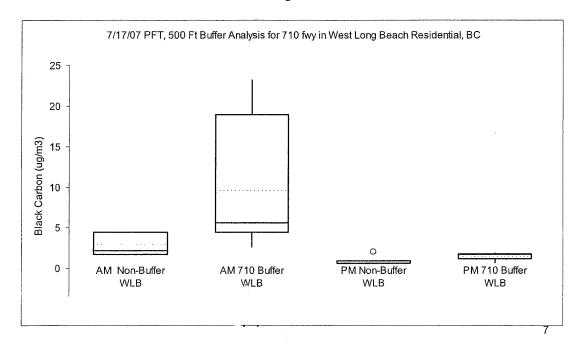
Wind Roses NOAA Site B161 July 17, 2007



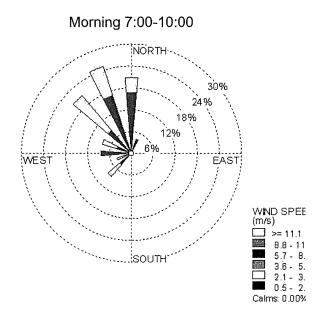
I-710 Buffer Analysis



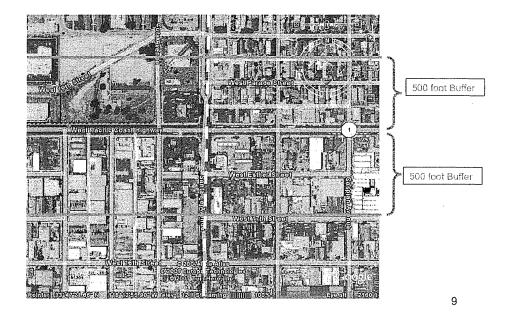
I-710 Buffer Analysis, Black Carbon



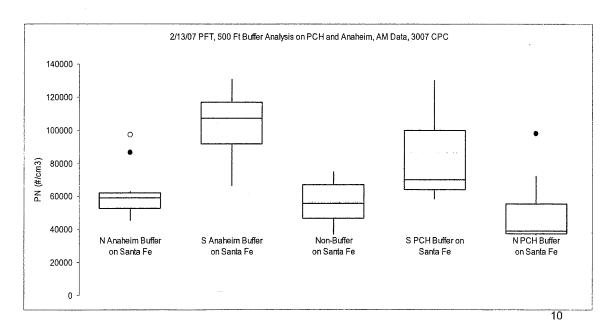
Morning Wind Rose NOAA Site B161 February 13, 2007



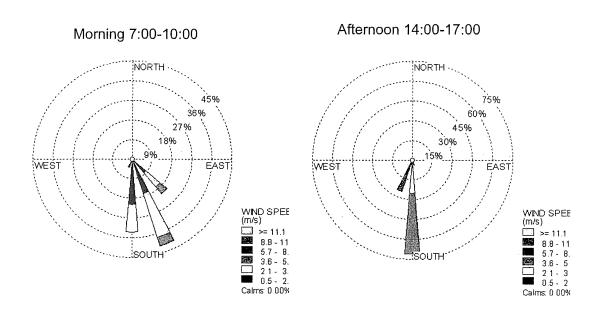
North and South Buffers on Pacific Coast Highway (PCH)



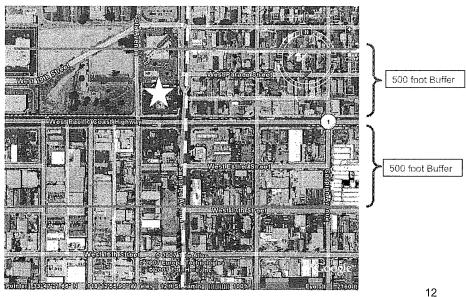
Morning PCH and Anaheim Buffers, Particle Number



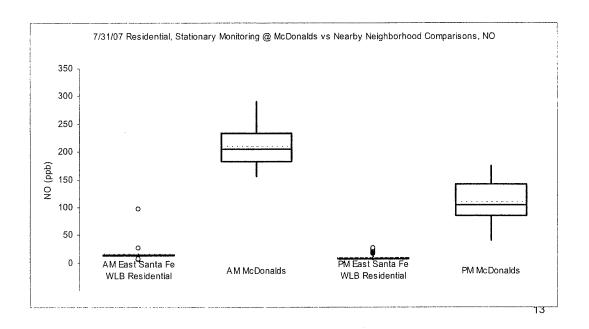
Wind Roses NOAA Site B161 July 31, 2007



McDonalds Site



"Stationary" Monitoring, NO



Summary and Implications

- Concentrations of black carbon, and NO, as well as particle number, are elevated in buffer areas near heavily traveled roadways
- The presence of heavy-duty diesel trucks and meteorology are important factors determining where and when the highest pollutant impacts occur
- Depending on meteorology, near-roadway exposures can be significant for persons living, working, shopping, or recreating in buffer areas close to heavily trafficked roadways

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- Toyota, EV Lease

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