SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

DRAFT

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANGEMENT DISTRICT
ANNUAL AIR QUALITY MONITORING
NETWORK PLAN

JUNE 2007

Prepared by

David Sawyer
Principal Air Quality Instrument Specialist

Philip Fine
Atmospheric Measurements Manager

Table of Contents

Introduction

An annual review of the Air Quality Monitoring Network is required by Federal Regulations as a means to identify needs for additions, relocations, or terminations of monitoring sites or instrumentation. This report describes the network of ambient air quality monitors in the jurisdiction of and operated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). It includes a review of actions taken during the 2006-2007 fiscal year, and plans for action in the year ahead. This draft plan addresses the requirements for an annual network plan as listed in Title 40, Part 58, Section 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 58.10). The regulations require that the report be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by July 1 of each year.

The SCAQMD staff, along with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), conducted an extensive review of the air monitoring sites in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) in late 1980. National (NAMS) or State and Local (SLAMS) designations, monitoring objectives, and spatial scales of representativeness were assigned to the criteria pollutants monitored by site. Since that time, EPA Region IX staff and CARB staff visited all sites to confirm compliance with applicable siting criteria and related requirements. The most recent site visits occurred in 2000 to evaluate the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network. Each year, SCAQMD staff conducts an annual review of its air monitoring network, and submits it to U.S. EPA. The review process focuses on current and future network air monitoring strategies, and all network changes are made in consultation with U.S. EPA and CARB. When re-locations are required, site reports are updated in U.S. EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) to document compliance with established siting criteria for the new locations.

Public Comments

Pursuant to Federal regulations, this draft plan is to be made available for public inspection and comments for at least 30 days prior to submission to U.S. EPA. Hard copies of this document were made available on June 1, 2007 at the SCAQMD Public Information Desk in Diamond Bar, CA. The document was also posted to the public SCAQMD website at www.aqmd.gov on June 1, 2007, with links under the SCAQMD home page titled "Item of Interest!" Links to the document were also provided in the "Air Quality" area of the website The draft document will also be made available to U.S. EPA during this period for review. This 30-day pre-submittal period is the mechanism by which the public can provide comments and the U.S. EPA will approve any changes to the $PM_{2.5}$ Network or any other Network changes.

Network Design

The SCAQMD operates 35 air monitoring sites in the South Coast Air Basin and a portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin in Coachella Valley. This area includes Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The newest permanent site was added in 2005 at Mira Loma. Table 1 provides a list of monitoring locations with the pollutants measured at each site and the U.S. EPA AQS site codes. Table 2 provides the spatial scale and monitoring objective for each monitor at each site.

Table 3 describes the monitoring purpose for each monitor at each site. A new requirement of the annual network plans in 2007, the monitoring purpose is the reason why a certain pollutant is

being measured at a certain site. A list and description of monitoring purposes is provided below, and portions are adapted from the CARB annual network plan for 2007.

Background Level monitoring is use to determine general background levels of air pollutants as they enter the South Coast Air Basin.

High Concentration monitoring is conducted at sites to determine the highest concentration of an air pollutant in an area within the monitoring network. A monitoring network may have multiple high concentration sites (i.e., due to varying meteorology year to year).

Pollutant Transport is the movement of pollutant between air basins or areas within an air basin. Transport monitoring is use to assess and mitigate upwind areas when transported pollutant affects neighboring downwind areas. Also, transport monitoring is use to determine the extent of regional pollutant transport among populated areas and to rural areas.

Population Exposure monitoring is conducted to represent the air pollutant concentrations a populated area is exposed to.

Representative Concentration monitoring is condcuted to represent the air quality concentrations for a pollutant expected to be similar throughout a geographical area. These sites do not necessarily indicate the highest concentrations in the area for a particular pollutant.

Source Impact monitoring is used to determine the impact of significant sources or source categories of air quality emissions on ambient air quality. The air pollutant sources may be stationary or mobile.

Trend Analysis monitoring is useful for comparing and analyzing air pollution concentrations over time. Usually, trend analyses show the progress or lack of progress in improving air quality for an area over a period of many years.

Site Comparison monitoring is used to assess the effect on measured pollutant levels of moving a monitoring location a short distance (usually less than two miles). Some monitoring stations become no longer usable due to development, change of lease terms, or eviction. In these cases, attempts are made to conduct concurrent monitoring at the old and new site for a period of at least one year in order to compare pollutant concentrations.

Multiple purposes for measuring a pollutant at a particular site are possible. There is some overlap between monitoring objectives as defined by EPA and given in Table 2, and the monitoring purposes provided in Table 3.

A brief description of the network for each criteria pollutant monitored is provided below:

OZONE

The SCAQMD operates 30 sites where ozone measurements are made as part of the Air Monitoring Network. Figure 1 in Appendix A shows the spatial distribution of these sites.

PM10

Size-selective inlet high volume samplers are operated at 22 sites to meet the requirements for PM10 sampling. At 11 of the sampling sites, PM10 continuous analyzers are also operated. These real-time devices are capable of making hourly particulate concentration measurements. Figure 2 in Appendix A shows the spatial distribution of the sampling sites. Real-time monitors, for the most part, are clustered in the high concentration areas, with two located in the desert area where wind-blown crustal material has caused exceedances of the 24-hour Standard. In downwind areas of the South Coast Air Basin, a large fraction of particulate is formed in the atmosphere. PM10 reaches maximum levels during late summer through early winter months. All PM10 monitors operate on a one day in six schedule.

NITROGEN DIOXIDE

The nitrogen dioxide (NO2) network consists of 27 sites. These sites are mostly located within areas of highest NO2 concentration. The spatial distribution of NO2 monitors is shown in Figure 3 in Appendix A. Review of 1992 through 2006 data indicates that the Federal annual average standard was not exceeded.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Ambient carbon monoxide (CO) monitors measure concentrations at 26 locations. Figure 4, Appendix A, shows the spatial distribution of these sites. Carbon monoxide emissions, primarily from motor vehicles, show a pattern congruent with major freeway arteries.

SULFUR DIOXIDE

Sulfur dioxide (SO2) monitors are located at seven sites. Figure 5 in appendix A shows the spatial distribution of the sites. Most SO2 emissions come from federal transportation sources such as marine vessels. The monitors are clustered mostly in the areas where these sources are located. The federal standard has not been exceeded for nearly 30 years.

PARTICULATE LEAD

Particulate lead measurements are collected at eleven sites as part of the network. The spatial distribution of these sites is shown in Figure 6 in Appendix A. The last violation of the federal standard for particulate lead was recorded in 1982. With the phasing out of lead in gasoline, ambient lead levels decreased to the point that a reduction in the network was made—reducing the number of sites from 27 to nine.

In 1990, U.S. EPA requested the SCAQMD to collect ambient air particulate lead samples near several large lead handling (battery recycling) facilities. Long-term source impacted monitoring began in 1991. A facility in the City of Industry exceeded the federal ambient particulate lead standard during the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1991-92. Lead monitoring at a facility in the City of Torrance ended in 1993 when measurements were consistently below the ambient standard. The other four facilities were found to be in compliance after ongoing sampling. These source-related lead sites are also depicted in Figure 6.

PAMS

The PAMS (Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations) network was initiated in June 1994 at Pico Rivera and Upland, and in 1995 at Banning and Azusa, to determine speciated hydrocarbon compounds in ambient air. PAMS monitoring at Hawthorne commenced in June 1997, and the Burbank station became a PAMS site in July 1997. In May 2001, the Santa Clarita location was established as a PAMS site. In August 2005, the Pico Rivera station was moved to a new location one half mile south of the previous site due to the end of the property lease. Figure 7 in Appendix A shows the distribution of the PAMS network. In April 2004, the Hawthorne site was replaced by LAX Hastings, also due to the end of a property lease.

An automated gas chromatography VOC system is in operation at Pico Rivera, and a similar system was installed at Burbank in July 1997. VOC canister and carbonyl sampling, with subsequent laboratory analysis, is conducted at the other PAMS sites.

The first SCAQMD upper air monitoring station was established at Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) in 1994. Subsequent upper air stations include Ontario International Airport (ONT), installed in 1996, and Moreno Valley (MOV), installed in 2001 at the Moreno Valley Municipal Water Treatment Plant in Riverside County. A fourth upper air station became operational in Orange County at the end of 2006, at the University of California Research and Extension Center in Irvine. The installation of a fifth station is planned for 2007 to address ozone transport into the Santa Clarita Valley area in northern Los Angeles County. The upper air stations use a combination of remote sensing and surface meteorological instrumentation, including the Vaisala (formerly Radian/URS) LAP-3000 radar wind profiler with a Radio Acoustic Sounding System (RASS), the Atmospheric Systems Corporation (formerly AeroVironment Inc.) miniSodar acoustic wind profiler, and tower-mounted meteorological measurements of wind, pressure, temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation and ultraviolet radiation.

PM2.5

A network of 17 Federal Reference Mehod (FRM) samplers was first implemented in January 1999. On December 26, 1999, a second Coachella Valley PM2.5 sampling site was established in Palm Springs. On June 20, 2003, PM2.5 sampling began at the South Long Beach site. The final addition to the PM2.5 FRM network occurred in October 2005, at the new Mira Loma site. This brings the total number of PM2.5 FRM sampling sites to 20. The sites are depicted in Figure 8, Appendix A and the actual starting date of each sampler is listed in Table 4. Collocated sampler sites are at Rubidoux, Central Los

Angeles, and Indio. All sites in the Network using FRM samplers are suitable for comparison against the annual PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

Continuous PM2.5 Met One Beta Attenuation Monitors (BAMs) were first deployed in Fiscal Year 2001–02. Eight monitors are now operating in the Basin, two at Rubidoux (collocated), and one each at Anaheim, Los Angeles, South Long Beach, Burbank, Palm Springs, and Banning. In January 2006, two additional samplers were added at Lake Elsinore and Glendora to assist in the Children's Health Study, bringing the total to ten.

PM2.5 speciation sampling is also a part of the SCAQMD PM2.5 program. Collocated Met One SASS PM2.5 speciation samplers were deployed in March 2001 at Rubidoux. Another SASS sampler was deployed at Central Los Angeles in 2002 as part of the EPA national Speciation Trends Network. In 2003, SASS PM2.5 speciation samplers were installed at Fontana and Anaheim. In 2004, additional samplers were installed in Long Beach, Pico Rivera, and Burbank as part of the MATES III project, which concluded in April of 2006 (see below). Samples continue to be taken at the Long Beach location. Analysis of the filters from these new SASS samplers is being conducted at SCAQMD's laboratory. This approach has the concurrence of CARB and U.S. EPA, Region IX.

Special Programs

Special monitoring programs are conducted fro rule compliance purposes or to characterize the levels of toxic air contaminants and other criteria pollutants in sub-regional areas of the Basin. The following is a list of special monitoring programs that were active during the past year. Note that this is being provided for informational purposes only. At this time, none of the Special Monitoring Programs are designated as a "Special Purpose Monitor" under 40 CFR 58.20.

Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES-III)

MATES is the most comprehensive urban air quality study to date. In April 2004, the SCAQMD initiated the third round of MATES (MATES-III) to assess the ambient levels of airborne compounds linked to adverse health effects in humans. The previous study, MATES-II, was a year-long intensive sampling program. During the study, air toxics were monitored at ten fixed sites and additional short-term "microscale" monitoring was conducted at 14 sites using five mobile sampling platforms. Fixed sites were established to assess regional air toxics, while microscale sites assess source impacts on a more local level, such as an area of heavy industrial activity in close proximity to a residential area. MATES-III incorporated elements of the two prior studies to establish trend assessments with similar sampling methodologies. Enhancements to the sampling network with the latest air monitoring technologies and more frequent sampling schedules were alos incorporated. Instrumentation at each site measured PM10, speciated PM2.5, VOCs, and air toxics such as heavy metals, hexavalent chromium, and carbonyls.

The 2004-05 winter season in Southern California produced record levels of rainfall in most areas of the South Coast Air Basin. As expected, this lead to lower than expected levels of airborne constituents including PM concentrations. As a result, MATES-III was extended an additional year to collect more representative air toxics data. Sampling at

the fixed sites was completed in April 2006. Microscale sampling has been completed at the Indio, San Bernardino, Commerce, La Puente, Santa Ana, and Sun Valley sites. The final microscale site is located adjacent to Long Beach Airport and was completed in October 2006.

Fugitive Dust Study

In support of SCAQMD Rule 403 - Fugitive Dust, SSI PM10 samplers are deployed on an episodic basis upwind and downwind of potential sources as required under Rule 403. Since 2003, periodic sampling has been conducted around gravel quarries and other industries which seem to be producing large volumes of dust. This sampling will continue through 2007 and 2008.

Hexavalent Chrome

The SCAQMD has an ongoing program of collecting ambient hexavalent chrome in the vicinity of several chrome plating facilities located throughout the basin. Monitoring continues at Los Angeles, Newport Beach, and other locations throughout the SCAQMD jurisidtion.

Port Area Monitoring Program

The SCAQMD has initiated an intensive air monitoring program in the communities adjacent to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. Monitoring consists of all gaseous criteria pollutants, air toxics compounds as measured in MATES III, as well as continuous PM2.5 and PM2.5 speciation. Sampling began at four sites in February 2007. Two more sites are planned for June 2007. Monitoring activities are being coordinated with the two Ports' air monitoring programs as well as several CARB Research studies in the area.

Recent or Proposed Modifications to Network

Lynwood

SCAQMD has been operating the Lynwood station since 1973. The deteriorating state of the leased building has made it necessary to propose the relocation of the station to nearby Compton, a former MATES III site. Collocated CO monitoring began at the new site in May 2005 and is continuing. A permanent move to the new site for some of the measurements will be considered in 2008.

PM2.5 Monitoring Network

No changes are planned in the next 18 months for the PM2.5 monitoring network.

Minimum Monitoring Requirements

The SCAQMD jurisdictional boundaries encompass two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Census Bureau. The Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana MSA (Code 31100) had a population of 12,365,627 based on the year 2000 U.S. Census. The Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA (Code 40140) had a population of 3,254,821 in 2000. The minimum number of monitors for each pollutant is based

on MSA population as described in 40 CFR 58 Appendix D. The SCAQMD network exceeds the minimum monitoring requirements for all criteria pollutants. Details are provided below.

Ozone

MSA	Min. # Monitors Required	# Monitors Active
31100	4	18
40140	2	12

PM2.5

MSA	Min. # Monitors Required	# Monitors Active
31100	3	12
40140	3	8

PM10

MSA	Min. # Monitors Required	# Monitors Active
31100	4-8	9
40140	6-10	13

NO2

MSA	Min. # Monitors Required	# Monitors Active
31100	0	17
40140	0	8

Monitors required for PAMS: 7

SO2

MSA	Min. # Monitors Required	# Monitors Active
31100	0	5
40140	0	2

CO

MSA	Min. # Monitors Required	# Monitors Active
31100	0	19
40140	0	8

Pb

MSA	Min. # Monitors Required	# Monitors Active
31100	0	7
40140	0	2

Table 1. List of Monitoring Sites

Location	AQS No.	Pollutants Monitored
Anaheim	060590007	CO,NO2,O3,PM10, PM2.5
Azusa	060370002	CO,NO2,O3,PM10,PM2.5
Banning Airport	060650012	NO2,O3,PM10
Big Bear	060718001	PM2.5
Burbank	060371002	CO,NO2,SO2,O3,PM10,PM2.5
Compton		CO,PM10
Costa Mesa	060591003	CO,NO2,SO2,O3
Crestline	060710005	O3,PM10
Fontana	060712002	CO,NO2,SO2,O3,PM10,PM2.5
Glendora	060370016	CO,NO2,O3
Indio	060652002	O3,PM10,PM2.5
La Habra	060595001	CO,NO2,O3
Lake Elsinore	060659001	CO,NO2,O3
LAX Hastings	060375005	CO,NO2,O3,PM10,Pb
Long Beach	060374002	CO,NO2,SO2,O3,PM10,PM2.5,Pb
Los Angeles	060371103	CO,NO2,SO2,O3,PM10,Pb,PM2.5
Lynwood	060371301	CO,NO2,O3,Pb.PM2.5
Mira Loma		CO,NO2,O3,PM10
Mira Loma (Jurupa)	060658005	CO,NO2,O3,PM10,PM2.5
Mission Viejo	060592022	CO,O3,PM10,PM2.5
Norco	060650003	PM10
Ontario Fire Station	060710025	PM10,PM2.5
Palm Springs	060655001	CO,NO2,O3,PM10,PM2.5
Pasadena	060372005	CO,NO2,O3,PM2.5
Perris	060656001	O3,PM10
Pico Rivera	060371602	CO,NO2,O3,Pb,PM2.5
Pomona	060371701	CO,NO2,O3
Redlands	060714003	O3,PM10
Reseda	060371201	CO,NO2,O3,PM2.5
Riverside	060651003	CO,Pb,PM2.5
Rubidoux	060658001	CO,NO2,SO2,O3,PM10,Pb,PM2.5
San Bernardino	060719004	CO,NO2,O3,PM10,Pb,PM2.5
Santa Clarita	060376012	CO,NO2,O3,PM10
South Long Beach	060374004	PM10,Pb,PM2.5
Upland	060711004	CO,NO2,O3,Pb
West Los Angeles	060370113	CO,NO2,O3

TABLE 2. Criteria Pollutant Monitoring Objective and Spatial Scales

MONITORING OBJECTIVE
HC – High Concentrations
RC – Representative Concentrations
IM – Impact
BL – Background

SPATIAL SCALE
MI - Microscale
MS – Middle Scale
NS – Neighborhood Scale
US – Urban Scale

Location	CO	NO_2	SO_2	O_3	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	Pb
Anaheim	NS/RC	US/RC		NS/RC	NS/RC	NS/RC	
Azusa	NS/RC	US/RC		US/HC	NS/RC	NS/RC	
Banning Airport		NS/RC		NS/RC	NS/RC		
Big Bear						NS/RC	
Burbank	NS/HC	NS/RC	NS/RC	US/HC	NS/RC	NS/RC	
Compton	MS/HC						
Costa Mesa	NS/RC	NS/RC	NS/RC	NS/RC			
Crestline				NS/HC	NS/RC		
Fontana	NS/RC	US/RC	NS/RC	US/RC	NS/HC	NS/RC	
Glendora	NS/RC	NS/RC		NS/HC			
Indio				NS/RC	NS/HC	NS/RC	
La Habra	NS/RC	US/RC		NS/RC			
Lake Elsinore	NS/RC	NS/RC		NS/RC			
LAX Hastings	MS/RC	MS/RC	NS/RC	MS/RC	NS/RC		NS/RC
Long Beach	MI/HC	MS/RC	NS/HC	MS/RC	MI/RC	NS/HC	MI/RC
Los Angeles	NS/RC	NS/HC	NS/RC	NS/RC	NS/RC	NS/HC	NS/RC
Lynwood	MS/HC	MS/RC		NS/RC		NS/RC	NS/RC
Mira Loma	NS/RC	NS/RC		NS/RC	NS/HC		
Mira Loma (Jurupa)	NS/RC	NS/RC		NS/RC	NS/HC	NS/RC	
Mission Viejo	NS/RC			NS/RC	NS/RC	NS/RC	
Norco					NS/RC		
Ontario Fire Station					NS/HC	NS/RC	
Palm Springs	NS/RC	NS/RC		NS/RC	NS/RC	NS/RC	
Pasadena	MS/RC	MS/HC		NS/RC		NS/RC	
Perris				NS/RC	NS/RC		
Pico Rivera	NS/RC	NS/HC		NS/HC		NS/RC	NS/RC
Pomona	MI/RC	MS/RC		MS/HC			
Redlands				NS/RC	NS/RC		
Reseda	NS/RC	US/RC		US/HC		NS/RC	
Riverside	MI/HC					NS/RC	MI/HC
Rubidoux	MS/RC	US/RC	NS/RC	US/HC	NS/HC	NS/HC	NS/RC
San Bernardino	MS/RC	US/RC		NS/HC	NS/HC	NS/RC	NS/RC
Santa Clarita	NS/RC	NS/RC		US/HC	NS/RC	NS/RC	
South Long Beach					NS/HC	NS/RC	NS/HC
Upland	NS/RC	NS/RC		NS/RC			NS/RC
West Los Angeles	NS/RC	MS/HC		MS/RC			

TABLE 3. Criteria Pollutant Monitoring Purposes

MONITORING PURPOSE

BK – Background Level
HC – High Concentration
TP – Pollutant Transport
EX – Population Exposure
RC – Representative Concentration
SO – Source Impact
TR – Trend Analysis
CP – Site Comparisons

Location	CO	NO_2	SO_2	O_3	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	Pb
Anaheim	TR	TR/RC		TR	TR	TR/EX	
Azusa	TR	TR/RC		TR	TR	TR/EX	
Banning Airport		TP/RC		TP	TP		
Big Bear						EX/SO/TP	
Burbank	TR	TR/RC	TR	TR	TR	TR/EX	
Compton	CP						
Costa Mesa	RC	TR/RC	TR	RC			
Crestline				HC	TP/RC		
Fontana	RC	TP/RC	TR	RC	HC	EX/TP	
Glendora	RC	TR/RC		HC			
Indio				TP	HC	TP/EX	
La Habra	RC	TR/RC		RC			
Lake Elsinore	TP/RC	TP/RC		TP/RC			
LAX Hastings	BK	BK	BK	BK	BK		BK
Long Beach	HC	TR/RC	TR/HC	TR	TR/RC	EX/HC	EX
Los Angeles	SO/RC	SO/HC	TR	TR/RC	TR/RC	EX/HC	EX
Lynwood	TR/HC	TR/RC		TR/RC		EX/RC	EX
Mira Loma	TP/RC	TP/RC		TR/RC	HC		
Mira Loma (Jurupa)	CP	CP		CP	CP	CP	
Mission Viejo	RC			TR/RC	TR/RC	EX/RC	
Norco					TR/RC		
Ontario Fire Station					HC	EX/RC	
Palm Springs	TP/RC	TP/RC		TP	TP/RC	EX/TP	
Pasadena	TR/RC	TR/HC		TR/RC		EX/RC	
Perris				TP	TR		
Pico Rivera	RC	HC		HC		EX/RC	EX
Pomona	RC	RC		HC			
Redlands				TP/RC	TP/RC		
Reseda	RC	TR/RC		HC		EX/RC	
Riverside	HC					EX/RC	EX
Rubidoux	TR/RC	TR/RC	TR	TR/HC	TR/HC	EX/TR/HC	EX
San Bernardino	TR/RC	TP/RC		TR/HC	TR/HC	EX/TR	EX
Santa Clarita	RC	TP/RC		TP/HC	RC	EX/RC	
South Long Beach					HC	EX/SO	EX
Upland	RC	TR/RC		TR/RC			EX
West Los Angeles	RC	TR/HC		RC			

TABLE 4. $PM_{2.5}$ Monitoring Stations Assigned Site Numbers

Location	Site Code	ARB No.	AQS No.	Start Date	Schedule
Anaheim	ANAH	30178	060590007	1/3/99	Daily
Azusa	AZUS	70060	060370002	1/4/99	Daily
Big Bear	BGBR	36001	060718001	2/8/99	1-in-3
Burbank	BURK	70069	060371002	1/21/99	1-in-3
Fontana	FONT	36197	060712002	1/3/99	1-in-3
Indio "A"	INDI	33157	060652002	1/30/99	1-in-3
Indio "B"	INDI	33157	060652002	5/12/00	1-in-6
Long Beach	LGBH	70072	060374002	1/3/99	Daily
Los Angeles "A"	CELA	70087	060371103	1/3/99	Daily
Los Angeles "B"	CELA	70087	060371103	1/6/99	1-in-6
Lynwood	LYNN	70084	060371301	1/3/99	1-in-3
Mission Viejo	MSVJ	30002	060592022	6/15/99	1-in-3
Mira Loma (Jurupa)	MRLM	33165	060658005	11/09/05	1-in-3
Ontario Fire Station	ONFS	36025	060710025	1/3/99	1-in-3
Palm Springs	PLSP	33137	060655001	12/26/99	1-in-3
Pasadena	PASA	70088	060372005	3/4/99	1-in-3
Pico Rivera	PICO	70185	060371602	1/15/99	1-in-3
Reseda	RESE	70074	060371201	1/24/99	1-in-3
Riverside	RIVM	33146	060651003	1/6/99	1-in-3
Rubidoux "A"	RIVR	33144	060658001	1/3/99	Daily
Rubidoux "B"	RIVR	33144	060658001	1/3/99	1-in-6
San Bernardino	SNBO	36203	060719004	1/3/99	1-in-3
South Long Beach	SLGB	70110	060374004	6/20/03	Daily