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Massachusetts 2014 Air Monitoring Network Plan

Air Assessment Branch
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August 28, 2014

This is the Massachusetts 2014 Air Monitoring Network Plan, prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) in accordance with Title 40 CFR Part 58.10. Each year, MassDEP is required to submit a Network Plan to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for review and approval.

MassDEP operates a network of 27 ambient air quality monitoring stations in 19 communities located across the state. The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) on Martha's Vineyard operates an ozone monitoring station. In 2013, EPA's New England Regional Laboratory in Chelmsford allowed its ozone monitor to be incorporated into MassDEP's network (see Ozone section on page 5) to replace the Stow ozone site that closed in 2011. MassDEP, the Wampanoag Tribe and EPA New England all are members of the same Primary Quality Assurance Organization (PQAO), which ensures consistent quality assurance of ambient air quality data collected in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts monitoring network is part of a comprehensive program to collect and provide information about air quality to the public and to determine compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This Draft Network Plan reviews MassDEP's ambient air monitoring network to determine that the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58 Appendices A, C, D and E are met, describes which pollutants and other parameters MassDEP measures at its various ambient air monitoring stations, and discusses recent and planned changes to the network. For detailed information on monitor locations, pollutants analyzed, and methods used, see Attachments 1 – 3.

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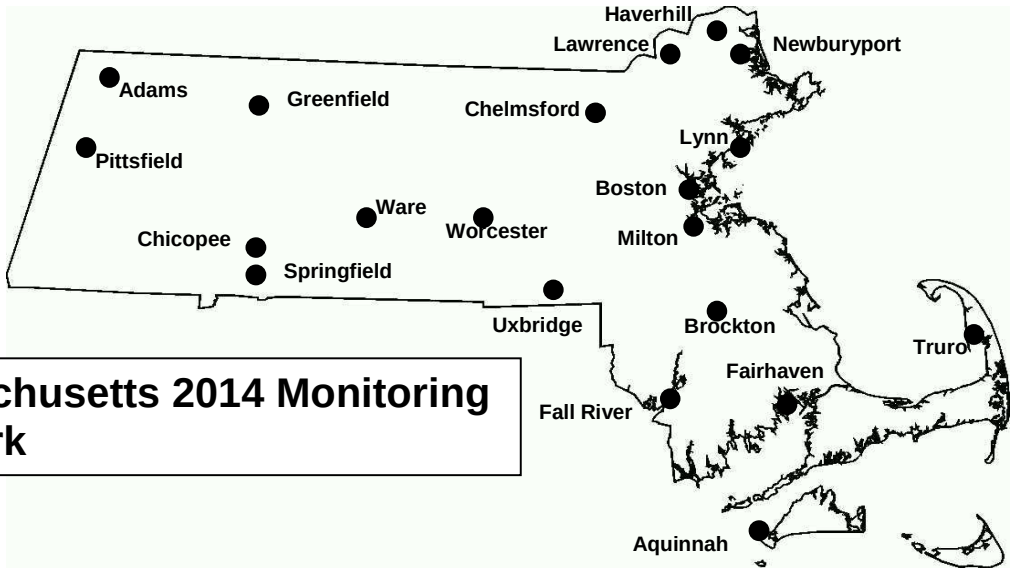


Massachusetts 2014 Monitoring Network

1. Criteria Pollutants

This section describes MassDEP's network for monitoring criteria pollutants listed in the federal Clean Air Act for which EPA has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), including ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) and lead. EPA periodically reviews and revises these standards based on new public health and scientific information. These revisions often require changes to air monitoring networks and methodologies.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards					
Pollutant		**Primary/ Secondary**	**Averaging Time**	**Level**	**Form**
Carbon Monoxide		primary	8-hour	9 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year
			1-hour	35 ppm	
Lead		primary and secondary	Rolling 3 month average	0.15 µg/m^3	Not to be exceeded
Nitrogen Dioxide		primary	1-hour	100 ppb	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
		primary and secondary	Annual	53 ppb	Annual Mean
Ozone		primary and secondary	8-hour	0.075 ppm	Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hr concentration, averaged over 3 years
Particle Pollution	$PM_{2.5}$	primary	Annual	12 µg/m^3	annual mean, averaged over 3 years
		secondary	Annual	15 µg/m^3	annual mean, averaged over 3 years
		primary and secondary	24-hour	35 µg/m^3	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
	PM_{10}	primary and secondary	24-hour	150 µg/m^3	Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years
Sulfur Dioxide		primary	1-hour	75 ppb	99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
		secondary	3-hour	0.5 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter; ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion

A. OZONE

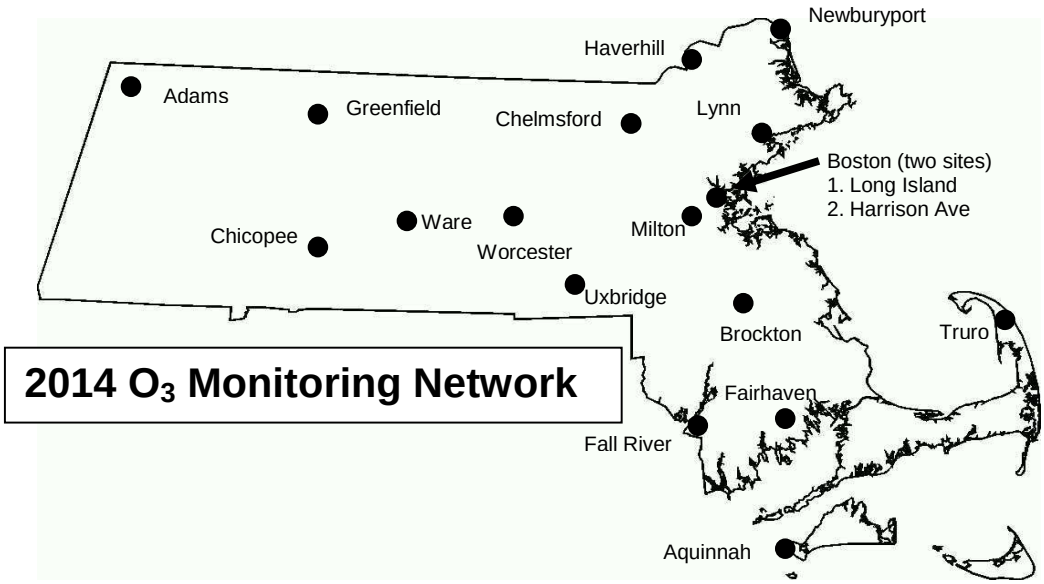
MassDEP operates 17 ozone monitors at the locations listed below (including the Site Identification Number). The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) on Martha's Vineyard also operates ozone monitors.

Adams (25-023-4002)
Boston – Long Island (25-025-0041)
Boston – Harrison Ave (25-025-0042)
Brockton (25-023-0005)
Chelmsford (25-017-0009)
Chicopee (25-013-0008)
Fairhaven (25-005-1006)
Fall River (25-005-1004)
Greenfield (25-011-2005)
Haverhill (25-009-5005)
Lynn (25-009-2006)
Milton (25-021-3003)
Newburyport (25-009-4005)
Truro (25-001-0002)
Uxbridge (25-027-0024)
Ware (25-015-4002)
Worcester – Airport (25-027-0015)

Aquinnah – Tribal Site (25-007-0001)

Below is a description of recent and planned network changes:

1. In March 2014, MassDEP added an ozone monitor to the new monitoring station in Brockton at Buckley Playground to fill an ozone monitoring gap in Plymouth County.
2. MassDEP has decided not to close the Boston - Long Island ozone monitor as planned in the 2013 Network Plan. MassDEP had considered closing the Milton - Blue Hill ozone monitoring station after the 2014 ozone season and relying on the other near-by ozone monitors that are sited at ground-level (Boston – Harrison Avenue, Boston-Long Island and the new Brockton-Buckley Playground ozone monitor). However, MassDEP will continue to operate the Milton – Blue Hill ozone monitor through the 2015 ozone season and then will evaluate whether to close the monitor in consultation with EPA.
3. As described in the 2013 network plan, MassDEP established a new monitoring station in Greenfield in December 2013 for $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone to fill a monitoring gap in Franklin County. The ozone monitor began operating in March 2014. MassDEP closed the Amherst ozone monitoring station at the end of June 2014 due to poor site conditions instead of at the end of the 2014 ozone season as originally planned.
4. As described in the 2013 plan, MassDEP still plans to move the Adams/Mt. Greylock ozone monitor to a lower elevation site that can better characterize population exposures to ozone concentrations in Berkshire County, when an appropriate location can be identified and secured.
5. MassDEP began operating the ozone monitor at EPA's New England Regional Laboratory in Chelmsford as part of MassDEP's monitoring network. This ozone monitor replaces a previous ozone monitor in Stow that MassDEP closed in 2011.


Newburyport
Haverhill
Adams
Greenfield
Chelmsford
Lynn
Boston (two sites)
1. Long Island
2. Harrison Ave
Chicopee
Ware
Worcester
Milton
Uxbridge
Brockton
Truro
2014 O3 Monitoring Network
Fairhaven
Fall River
Aquinnah

B. SULFUR DIOXIDE

MassDEP operates 6 sulfur dioxide (SO_2) monitors, which includes three full-scale monitors and three trace-level (i.e., very low concentration) monitors. SO_2 monitors are at the following locations:

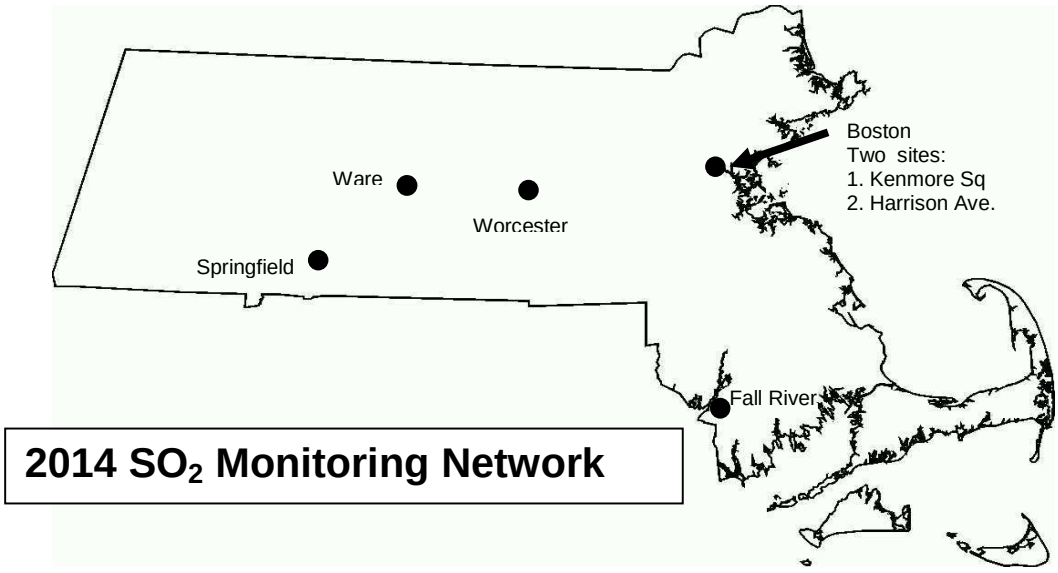
Boston – Harrison Ave (25-025-0042) *trace*
Boston – Kenmore Square (25-025-0002) *trace*
Fall River (25-005-1004)
Springfield – Liberty Street (25-013-0016)
Ware (25-015-4002) *trace*
Worcester – Summer Street (25-027-0023)

In June 2010, EPA revised the SO_2 NAAQS, establishing a 1-hour SO_2 standard of 75 ppb and new SO_2 monitoring requirements. EPA requires monitors to be placed in Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) based a on a population-weighted emissions index for the area and to be operational by January 1, 2013. EPA requires:

- Three monitors in CBSAs with index values of 1,000,000 or more;
- Two monitors in CBSAs with index values less than 1,000,000 but greater than 100,000; and
- One monitor in CBSAs with index values greater than 5,000.

Based on the SO_2 monitoring regulations, there must be one monitor in the Springfield CBSA, one monitor in the multi-state Providence/New Bedford/Fall River CBSA (MA/RI), and two monitors in the multi-state Boston area CBSA (MA/NH). MassDEP's existing SO_2 monitors, combined with existing SO_2 monitors in RI and NH, fulfill the requirements.

MassDEP is reviewing EPA's proposed the Data Requirements Rule for the 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) that details modeling and monitoring guidance for implementing the SO_2 standard, and will work with EPA on any monitoring requirements resulting from the final Rule.



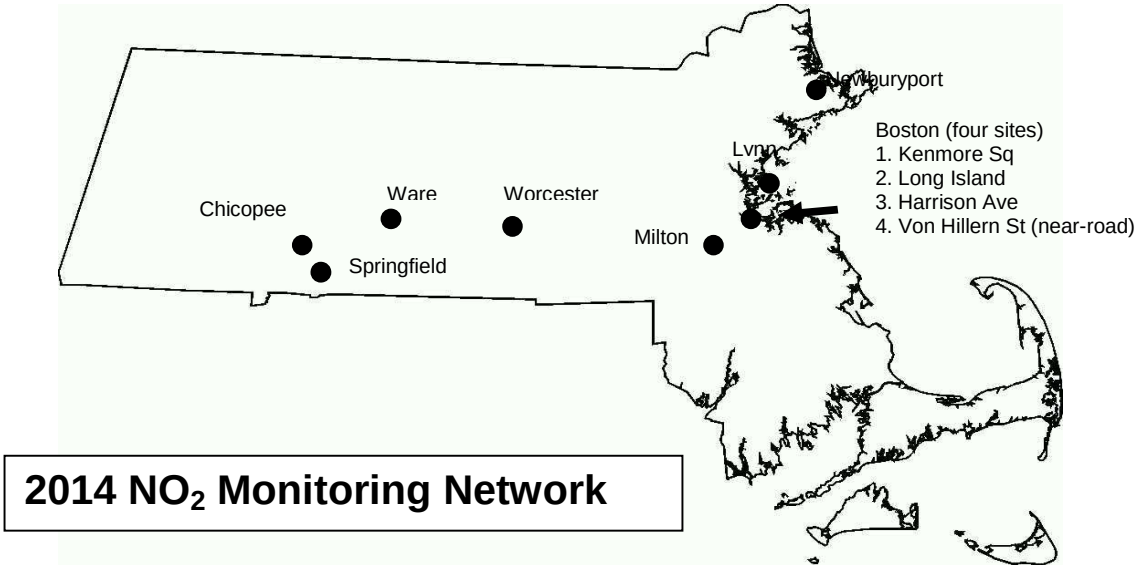
C. NITROGEN DIOXIDE

MassDEP operates 11 nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) monitors. These monitors measure NO_2 and nitrogen oxides [NO_x, which is NO_2 plus NO (nitric oxide)]. NO_2 is monitored as an NAAQS pollutant and as an ozone precursor. MassDEP operates four NO_2 monitors to determine compliance with the NAAQS (based on population exposure) and one near-road monitor added in 2013, and operates six additional monitors to measure ozone precursors as part of the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Sites (PAMS) network. NO_2 monitors are at the following locations:

Boston – Harrison Ave (25-025-0042)
Boston – Kenmore Square (25-025-0002)
Boston – Long Island (25-025-0041)
Boston – Von Hillern Street (25-025-0044) *Near-road*
Chicopee (25-013-0008) *PAMS, year-round*
Lynn (25-009-2006) *PAMS, year-round*
Milton (25-021-3003)
Newburyport (25-009-4005) *PAMS, yr-round*
Springfield – Liberty Street (25-013-0016)
Ware (25-015-4002) *PAMS, summer only*
Worcester – Summer Street (25-027-0023)

In January 2010, EPA revised the NO_2 NAAQS establishing a 1-hour NO_2 standard of 100 ppb and new NO_2 monitoring requirements. This NAAQS revision included provisions for NO_2 measurements at near-road locations, to characterize the NO_2 exposure of populations living near major highways and community monitoring, to continue to characterize NO_2 exposure of populations living in large communities, where concentrations of NO_2 sources are present.

MassDEP will continue to operate its existing NO_2 monitors to address the community monitoring/vulnerable population requirements of the NO_2 monitoring NAAQS strategy. Boston - Harrison Ave, Boston - Kenmore Square, and Springfield - Liberty Street have been identified as sites that meet this requirement. MassDEP installed and began operating a near-road NO_2 monitor station at Boston - Von Hillern Street in June 2013. Rhode Island has established a near-road monitor in the multi-state (MA/RI) Providence CBSA. During FY15 MassDEP will begin the process of identifying a suitable location for a second near-road monitoring station in the Boston CBSA that would provide additional information beyond the Von Hillern near-road site. MassDEP will coordinate with EPA on the schedule and the most efficient way to fulfill the near-road monitoring requirement.



2014 NO_2 Monitoring Network

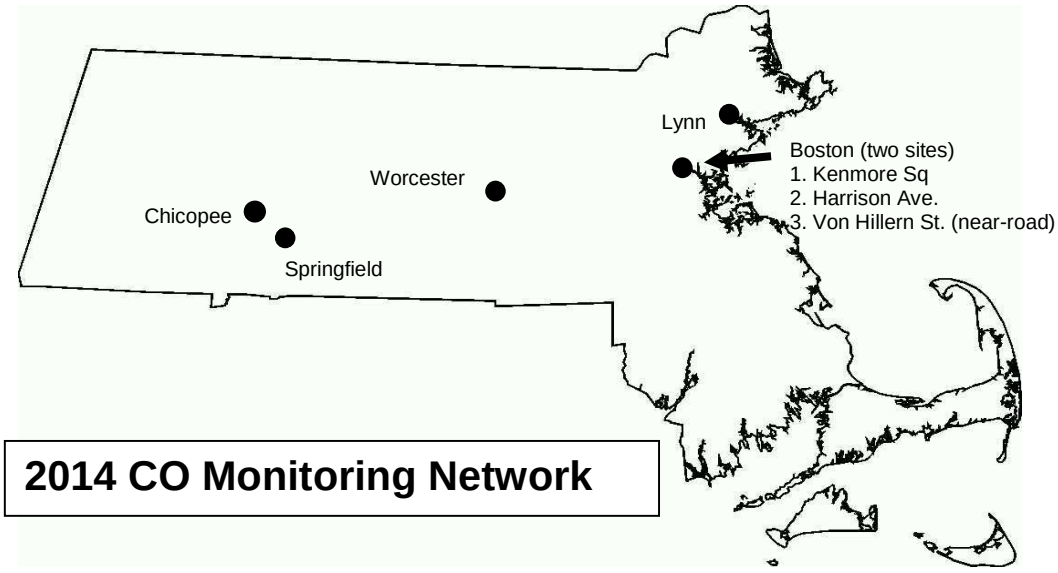
D. CARBON MONOXIDE

MassDEP operates 7 carbon monoxide (CO) monitors, including four trace-level monitors. Due to the very low concentrations of CO that have been measured statewide for a number of years, MassDEP is transitioning from full-scale (0 to 50 ppm) to trace-level (0 to 5 ppm) monitors for all CO monitoring locations to maximize measurement resolution. MassDEP CO monitors are at the following locations:

Boston – Harrison Ave (25-025-0042) *trace*
Boston – Kenmore Square (25-025-0002)
Boston – Von Hillern Street (25-025-0044) *trace*
Chicopee (25-013-0008) *trace*
Lynn (25-009-2006) *trace*
Springfield – Liberty Street (25-013-0016)
Worcester – Summer Street (25-027-0023)

In August 2011, EPA issued a decision to retain the existing CO NAAQS and to establish new CO monitoring requirements. The regulations require one CO monitor to be collocated with a NO_2 near-road monitor in an urban area with a population of 1 million or more. Monitors required in CBSAs of 2.5 million or more people must be operational by January 1, 2015, and monitors required in CBSAs having 1 million or more people must be operation by January 1, 2017. Based on the monitoring regulations, MassDEP began operating a CO monitor at the near-road NO_2 site at Boston - Von Hillern Street in June 2013 ahead of schedule.

MassDEP plans to end CO monitoring at the Boston - Kenmore Square site at the end of 2014. Hourly CO maximum concentrations have been no higher than 1.5 ppm at this site for the past 3 years, and the similarly sited Boston - Harrison Avenue NCore site is required to measure CO for the foreseeable future.



E. PARTICULATE MATTER

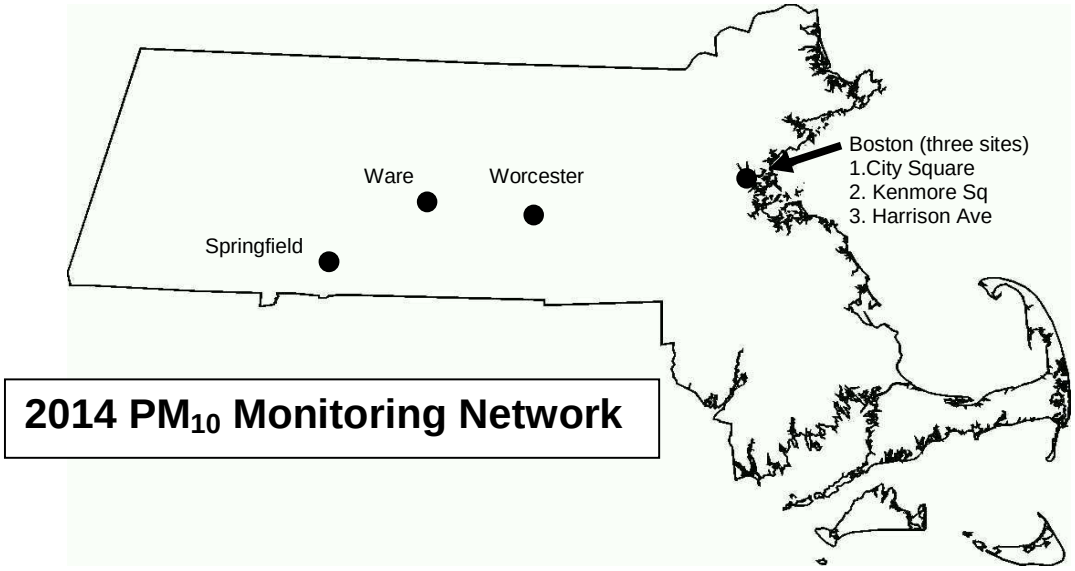
PM_{10}

MassDEP operates seven PM_{10} monitors (low volume instruments), including two monitors collocated at the Boston - Harrison Avenue NCore site for quality assurance purposes. PM_{10} monitors are at the following locations:

Boston – Harrison Avenue (25-025-0042) *2 monitors*
Boston – Kenmore Square (25-025-0002)
Boston – City Square (25-025-0027)
Springfield – Liberty Street (25-013-0016)
Ware (25-015-4002)
Worcester – Summer Street (25-027-0023)[1]

Samples from the Boston - Harrison Avenue PM_{10} monitors are used in association with samples from collocated $PM_{2.5}$ monitors at the site to calculate PM_{coarse} concentrations, which is required for NCore sites. These samples also are used for PM_{10}-based lead monitoring and NATTS metals.

As described in the 2013 Network Plan, July 1, 2014 MassDEP moved the PM_{10} monitor formerly at Springfield - Main Street to the Springfield - Liberty Street site due to the close proximity of the two sites. MassDEP also plans to close the Boston - City Square monitor since this monitor is located very close to North Street, where MassDEP operates daily $PM_{2.5}$ monitors. The building hosting the North Street monitors is still undergoing renovations, but work should be completed within the next several months. Therefore, MassDEP plans to close the City Square monitor in January 2015.



[1] MassDEP notes that it operates a continuous atmospheric radiation sampler (TSP-based) at the Worcester - Summer Street station (25-027-0023) in cooperation with the EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL).

$PM_{2.5}$

Filter-Based Monitors

MassDEP's operates 19 fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) Federal Reference Method (FRM) monitors at 16 locations. MassDEP collects samples at the Boston - North Street collocated monitors on a daily basis and samples the remaining monitors on an every third day schedule. Collocated monitors also are located at Brockton and Chicopee for quality assurance purposes. $PM_{2.5}$ monitors are currently at the following locations:

Boston – Harrison Avenue (25-025-0042)
Boston – North St (25-025-0043) *2 monitors*
Boston – City Square (25-025-0027)
Boston – Kenmore Square (25-025-0002)
Boston – Von Hillern Street (25-025-0044)
Brockton – Buckley (25-023-0005) *2 monitors*
Chicopee (25-013-0008) *2 monitors*
Fall River – Globe Street (25-005-1004)
Worcester – Summer Street (25-027-0023)
Greenfield (25-011-2005)
Haverhill – Consentino School (25-009-5005)
Lawrence (25-009-6001)
Lynn – Water Treatment Plant (25-009-2006)
Pittsfield (25-003-5001)
Springfield – Liberty St (25-013-0016)
Worcester – Washington Street (25-027-0016)

As described in the 2013 Network Plan, this past year MassDEP installed FRM $PM_{2.5}$ monitors at 3 new locations, including Boston - Von Hillern Street (near-road site), Brockton - Buckley Playground, and Greenfield - Veterans Field. MassDEP closed the Brockton - Post Office site (25-023-0004) in March 2014.

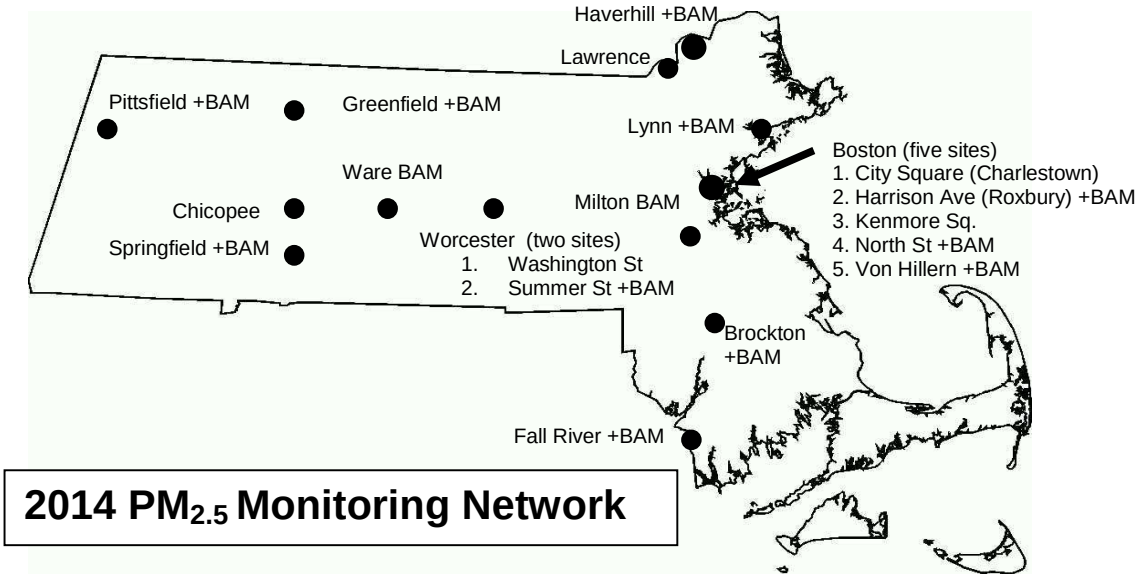
Continuous Monitors

MassDEP has equipped 13 monitoring stations with continuous $PM_{2.5}$ monitors (Beta Attenuation Monitors or BAMs). These continuous $PM_{2.5}$ monitors are currently operating at the following locations:

Boston – Harrison Avenue (25-025-0042)
Boston – North St (25-025-0043)
Boston – Von Hillern Street (25-025-0044)
Brockton – Buckley Playground (25-023-0005)
Fall River – Globe Street (25-005-1004)
Greenfield – Veterans Field (25-011-2005)
Haverhill – Consentino School (25-009-5005)
Lynn – Water Treatment Plant (25-009-2006)
Milton – Blue Hill (25-021-3003)
Pittsfield (25-003-0006)
Springfield – Liberty Street (25-013-0016)
Ware – Quabbin Summit (25-015-4002)
Worcester – Summer Street (25-027-0023)

As described in the 2013 Network Plan, MassDEP installed BAM $PM_{2.5}$ monitors at 3 new locations, including Boston - Von Hillern Street (near-road site), Brockton - Buckley Playground, and Greenfield - Veterans Field. Initially, each of these continuous $PM_{2.5}$ monitors will serve as special purpose monitors. MassDEP plans to close the Boston - City Square monitor since this monitor is located very close to North Street, where MassDEP operates daily $PM_{2.5}$ monitors. The building hosting the North Street monitors is still undergoing renovations, but work should be completed within the next several months. Therefore, MassDEP plans to close the City Square monitor in January 2015. MassDEP also closed the $PM_{2.5}$ site at Springfield - Main Street on July 1, 2014 and is relying on the Springfield - Liberty Street site that is less than 1 mile away. Chicopee will serve as the second Springfield Area $PM_{2.5}$ site.

All of MassDEP's BAMs have a Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) designation. FEM monitors provide the hourly $PM_{2.5}$ data that appears on MassDEP's *MassAir* website. On January 15, 2013, EPA published its final rule, "National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter," which lowered the annual standard to 12 μ/m^3 and revised $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring requirements (78 FR 3086). The rule requires each agency to specify its intention and rationale to use or not use data from continuous $PM_{2.5}$ FEMs for comparison to the NAAQS as part of its annual monitoring network plan. MassDEP will use data from its FEM monitors for comparison to the NAAQS, with the exception of the new FEM monitors (Boston - Von Hillern Street, Brockton - Buckley Playground, and Greenfield - Veterans Field) since these monitors have less than 24 months of data, and the FEM monitor at Springfield - Liberty Street because this monitor continues to not have acceptable data comparability with the collocated FRM monitor (see Attachment 4 for Comparability Assessment results for this monitor). MassDEP will continue to use the Springfield FEM data for Air Quality Index reporting to the public and will evaluate ways to improve data comparability to the FRM data.



Speciated $PM_{2.5}$

MassDEP collects speciated $PM_{2.5}$ samples at Boston - Harrison Avenue (25-025-0042) and Chicopee (25-013-0008). The speciated $PM_{2.5}$ program is designed to determine some of the chemical components (elements, sulfates/nitrates, carbon species) that are contained in $PM_{2.5}$.

IMPROVE sampling sites also provide speciated $PM_{2.5}$ data. The IMPROVE program measures parameters that are similar to those measured by the speciation program, and is designed to measure species at rural locations to evaluate the contribution of fine particulates and their constituents to the degradation of visibility. Two IMPROVE samplers are located at the following MassDEP sites:

- Truro – National Sea Shore (25-001-0002), operated by the National Park Service
- Ware – Quabbin Summit (25-015-4002), operated by the University of Massachusetts

The Wampanoag Tribe on Martha's Vineyard also operates an IMPROVE sampler.

MassDEP uses the Federal Reference Method (FRM) for PM_{coarse} in compliance with NCore requirements at the Boston - Harrison Avenue NCore site. This method consists of the subtraction of $PM_{2.5}$ values from PM_{10} values at a site that has side-by-side samplers of each type sampling on the same dates.

F. LEAD

In 2008, EPA lowered the NAAQS for lead from 1.5 $\mu g/m^3$ to 0.15 $\mu g/m^3$ and established new monitoring requirements. EPA required lead monitoring at NCore sites beginning January 1, 2012 and around industrial sources that emit 0.5 tons or more of lead (there are no such sources in Massachusetts). EPA requires lead to be monitored as lead in total suspended particles (TSP). However, EPA allows the use of low-volume lead-PM_{10} monitors instead of lead-TSP monitors where lead is not expected to occur as large particles and where 3-month average concentrations are not expected to equal or exceed 0.10 $\mu g/m^3$.

MassDEP monitors lead at its Boston - Harrison Avenue NCore site using the low-volume PM_{10} method. In addition to the NCore site, MassDEP monitors lead-PM_{10} sampling at Springfield – Liberty Street (25-013-0016) to obtain additional lead concentration data for a different urban environment. As noted in the PM_{10} Section, MassDEP moved the PM_{10} monitor from Springfield - Main Street to Springfield - Liberty Street, and therefore also moved lead-PM_{10} monitoring from Main Street to Liberty Street on July 1, 2014.

2. Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations

MassDEP operates enhanced ozone, Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) in the Boston and Springfield Metropolitan Areas. PAMS are designed to measure ozone precursors (ingredients) and meteorological parameters in order to provide data about ozone formation and the effect of precursor controls on ozone production. At these sites MassDEP measures oxides of nitrogen and other ozone precursors, such as volatile organic compounds, including hydrocarbons and carbonyl compounds (e.g., formaldehyde, acetaldehyde). These are measured by taking discrete samples (carbonyls at Type 2 sites) and by operating hourly gas chromatographs that measure individual hydrocarbon compounds at all four PAMS locations. Type 1 sites generally are upwind of the studied urban area, Type 2 sites are at or near the downwind edge of the urban area, and Type 3 sites are downwind in a location of maximum ground-level ozone formation. MassDEP operates 4 PAMS sites in the Boston and Springfield areas at the following locations:

Chicopee (25-013-0008) *Type 2*
Lynn (25-009-2006) *Type 2*
Newburyport (25-009-4005) *Type 3*
Ware (25-015-4002) *Type 3*

During the PAMS season, MassDEP operates automated hourly gas chromatographs at all four sites and collects carbonyl samples at Chicopee and Lynn. MassDEP also collects every sixth day 24-hour canister VOC and carbonyl samples throughout the year at Chicopee and Lynn, in compliance with the original PAMS regulations.

Processing PAMS data is very labor intensive and MassDEP currently faces a data backlog. Since Massachusetts is attaining the 75 ppb 8-hour ozone standard, MassDEP is considering suspending data collection at the Newburyport and Ware PAMS sites and suspending carbonyl sampling at the Chicopee and Lynn PAMS sites for the 2015 ozone season to enable MassDEP to catch up on the data backlog. MassDEP would collect these data for these sites for the 2016 ozone season.

MassDEP continues to participate in national and regional discussions regarding evaluation of the future of the PAMS monitoring network and may propose future changes to the Massachusetts PAMS network based on the results of these assessments and EPA guidelines.

3. Total Reactive Nitrogen (NO_y)

MassDEP operates NO_y analyzers during the PAMS season at Ware (25-015-4002) and Newburyport (25-009-4005) . MassDEP operates a NO_y monitor at the NCore site at Boston - Harrison Avenue (25-025-0042) to fulfill NCore requirements. NO_y measurement is very similar to NO_x, except that the NO_y instrument configuration monitors for a wider range of nitrogen species than a traditional NO_x monitor. Compounds in this wider nitrogen compound group participate in ozone and particulate matter formation and can be pollutants themselves.

4. Air Toxics

Boston - Harrison Avenue (25-025-0042) is a National Air Toxics Trends Site (NATTS) monitoring station, in addition to being an NCore site. NATTS is an EPA program comprised of monitoring sites across the country equipped to measure a wide range of toxic air pollutants, including metals, VOCs, carbonyls, black carbon and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). At the Harrison Avenue site, MassDEP monitors black carbon (using an aethalometer), toxic VOCs, carbonyls (formaldehyde and acetaldehyde), toxic metals (from PM_{10} filters), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

In addition to the NATTS site, MassDEP collects 24-hour VOC canister samples every sixth day for toxics analysis from Lynn (which serves as a Boston Area background location), and sends the samples to the State of Rhode Island Department of Public Health Laboratory for analysis. MassDEP also monitors black carbon at Boston - North Street (25-025-0043), Springfield - Liberty Street (25-013-0016), Boston - Von Hillern Street (25-025-0044) and Greenfield - Veterans Field (25-011-2005).

5. Private Monitoring

Constellation Generation Company, LLC operates one private monitoring site in South Boston (25-025-0040) that measures sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and total suspended particulates (TSP). MassDEP approved the closure of this site in 2013, and the site closed at the end of June 2014.

6. Summary of Network Changes

- MassDEP added $PM_{2.5}$ (FRM and FEM) and black carbon monitoring to the near-road Boston - Von Hillern Street site (25-025-0044).

- MassDEP established a new site to monitor $PM_{2.5}$ (FRM and FEM) and ozone at Buckley Playground in Brockton (25-023-0005), and closed the Brockton Post Office $PM_{2.5}$ (FRM) site (25-023-0004).

- MassDEP established a new site to monitor $PM_{2.5}$ (FRM and FEM), black carbon, ozone and meteorology at Veterans Field in Greenfield (25-011-2005), and closed the Amherst ozone site (25-015-0103) at the end of June 2014.

- MassDEP added PM_{10} and PM_{10}-lead monitoring to the Springfield - Liberty Street site (25-013-0016) and closed the Springfield - Main Street (25-013-2009) PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ site on July 1, 2014.

- MassDEP has decided to continue operating the Boston - Long Island (25-025-0041) ozone monitor. MassDEP will continue to operate the Milton – Blue Hill ozone monitor through the 2015 ozone season and then will evaluate whether to close the monitor in consultation with EPA.

- MassDEP will close the Boston - City Square (25-025-0027) PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ site at the end of 2014.

- MassDEP will discontinue CO monitoring at the Boston - Kenmore Square (25-025-0002) site at the end of 2014.

- MassDEP is using FEM $PM_{2.5}$ monitors for comparison with the NAAQS at all FEM sites except the three new FEM monitors (Boston - Von Hillern Street, Greenfield - Veterans Field, Brockton - Buckley Playground), and the Springfield - Liberty Street monitor.

- Constellation Generation Company, LLC closed its private monitoring site in Boston at the end of June 2014.

- MassDEP plans to locate a comprehensive population-oriented $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone site in Berkshire County during 2014 to consolidate and replace the three existing monitoring stations currently located in Pittsfield and Adams.

- MassDEP is considering not processing data for the Newburyport and Ware PAMS sites in 2015 to enable MassDEP to catch up on a data backlog. MassDEP would process the data for these sites again beginning in 2016, depending on new monitoring requirements associated with a revised ozone standard expected in 2015

- During FY15 MassDEP will begin the process of identifying a suitable location for a second near-road monitoring station in the Boston CBSA that would provide additional information beyond the Von Hillern near-road site. MassDEP will coordinate with EPA on the schedule and the most efficient way to fulfill the near-road monitoring requirement.