Air Monitoring Terminology

Terminology	Description
Particulate Matter (PM10, PM2.5, Black Carbon, Metals, etc.)	Includes particulate of size 10 and 2.5 microns (PM10, PM2.5), black carbon, metals, etc. The numbers specify the size of the particles. The other terms are used to reference specific types of particulate matter, i.e. metals checked are usually toxic metals, black carbon helps tell the difference between truck/car related particulate matter vs. other sources
Toxic Chemicals	Include TO15, TO11A, or similar terminology. The "TO" stands for toxic organic compounds and the numbers indicate a specific set of pollutants to analyze. BTEX stands for **B**enzene, **T**oluene, **E**thylbenzene and **X**ylene, which are typically associated with natural gas, gasoline, and other petroleum products.
Gaseous Pollutants	Includes Ozone, Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Nitrogen Dioxides (NO2) and Volatile Organic Compounds. (VOC).
Meteorological	Weather information such as wind direction and speed, ambient temperature, humidity, and precipitation (rain) information.
Sampling Method	Terms to describe how the pollutant will be captured (i.e. through canister sampling, filter collection (i.e. Aethalometer, 24- hour filters), cartridges, inlets (tubes), etc.
Equipment Type	Examples of typical manufacturer names and models. Includes MetOne BAM, Magee, T200UP, TAPI 400E, Xontech, Purple Air, Clarity, Aeroqual, and TAPI 430.
Analysis Method	Describes how the pollutants will be analyzed to determine concentrations (i.e. particle counters, ultraviolet absorption, TO-15, TO-11A).
Sampling Frequency	Describes how often the samples will be collected (Continuous are typically 5 mins to 1 hour measurements). Canister or Filter samples are usually 3 hours, 12 hour or 24 hour increments).