

Project Quarter 11

Upper South and Appalachia Citizen Air Monitoring Project (USACAMP)

Appalachian Voices

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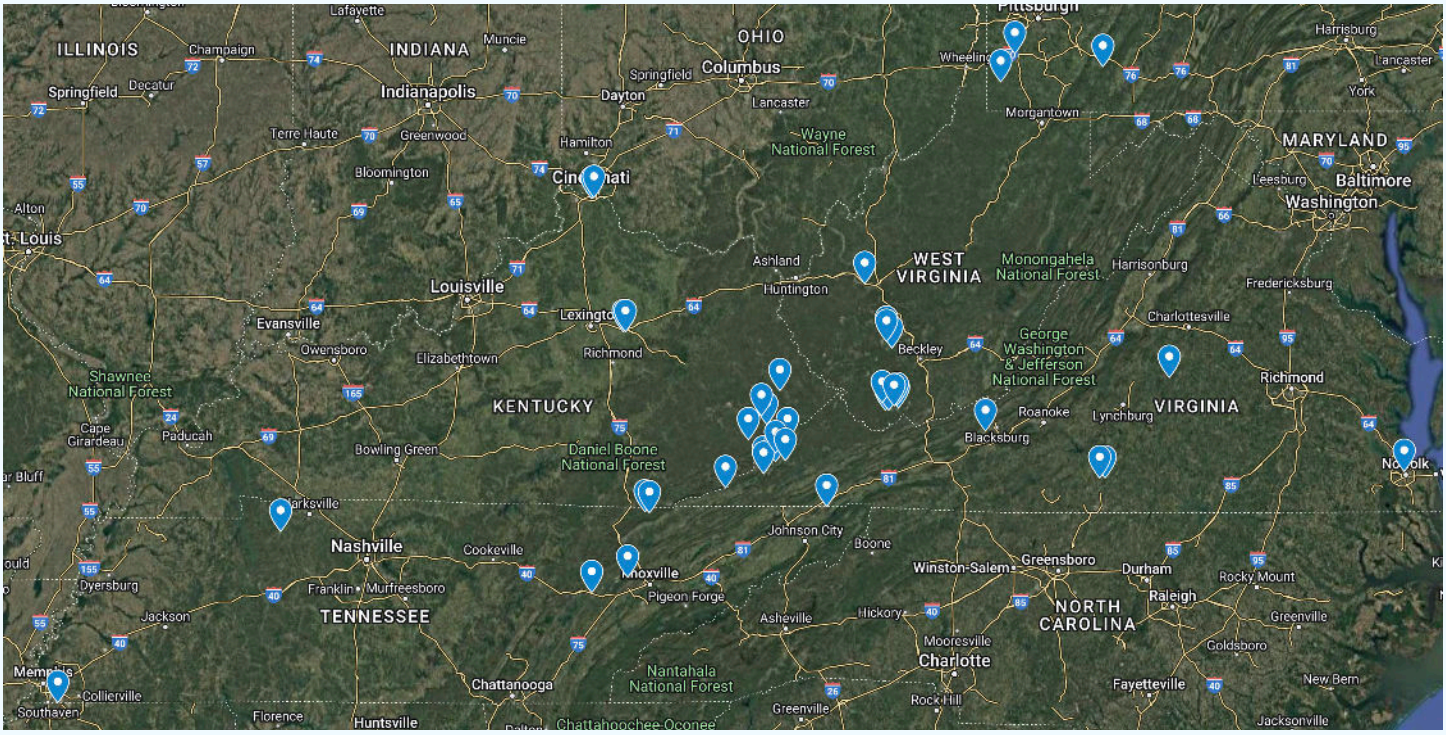
April 2026

In pursuit of a better understanding of air quality within our region, we are pleased to present the 11th quarterly report for the Upper South and Appalachia Citizen Air Monitoring Project (USACAMP). Funded by an Environmental Protection Agency Enhanced Air Quality Monitoring for Communities grant, USACAMP focuses on the collection and analysis of air quality data through the use of PurpleAir monitors and other electronic monitoring devices.

This initiative engages communities across portions of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, deploying low-cost monitoring devices to facilitate the collection and dissemination of air quality data. The project aims to empower local residents, encourage dialogue around public health and policy, and promote clean air and healthy communities through data transparency and community science.

The primary focus of the project is particulate matter (PM), particularly PM2.5 (fine particles) and PM10 (coarse particles), due to their well-documented health impacts, especially for vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing conditions. Data collected in 2026 was analyzed against existing and revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), with additional attention paid to pollutant spikes, long-term averages, and potential exceedances.

Community Partner Locations



About PurpleAir and Data Adjustments

PurpleAir monitors use laser-based sensors to estimate the size and concentration of airborne particulate matter. These affordable, Internet-connected devices make air quality data more accessible, especially in underserved areas.

However, raw PurpleAir data is known to overestimate PM2.5 concentrations. As a result, USACAMP has adopted a correction formula developed by Barkjohn et al. (2021), applying it uniformly to all PM2.5 data for improved alignment with Federal Reference Monitors (FRMs).

Corrected PM2.5 = 0.38 × PA + 2.94

In this equation, PA refers to the PM2.5 concentration reported directly by the PurpleAir sensor.

Particulate Matter Regulatory Overview

This report references the following EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter:

- **24-hour PM10: 150 $\mu g/m^3$**
- **24-hour PM2.5: 35 $\mu g/m^3$ (based on the 98th percentile average**
- **Annual PM2.5: 9 $\mu g/m^3$ (updated in 2024 from 12 $\mu g/m^3$)**

Due to the multi-year nature of NAAQS compliance calculations, direct exceedance determination is not always possible. Instead, this report provides metrics and visuals that mimic NAAQS methodologies to give insight into likely patterns of exposure.

EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin has announced that the agency will reconsider the standards for PM 2.5 as part of a broad deregulatory agenda. At this time, the applicable standards are as they appear above, but in the coming months, EPA may commence rule-making procedures to change the annual and/or 24-hour standards for this pollutant, making these standards less stringent.

Low-cost air quality sensors, such as those produced by PurpleAir, have expanded access to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) monitoring, particularly in underserved or rural areas. However, the raw measurements produced by these sensors often require adjustment to ensure comparability with reference-grade monitors used by regulatory agencies, such as the EPA's Federal Reference Method (FRM) and Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) instruments.

The first model tested applies a linear transformation developed by Barkjohn et al. (2021), which adjusts for the typical overestimation of PM2.5 by PurpleAir sensors. This approach is expressed by the formula:

CPM2.5-transformed =
0.38 × Raw PM2.5 + 2.94

Our 2024 annual report noted that this model performs well in the region and is competitive with other popular PurpleAir transformation models.



A PurpleAir air-quality monitoring device.

VOC and Gas Pollutant Monitoring

In addition to measuring particulate matter, USACAMP's air quality efforts in 2025 included monitoring a range of gas-phase pollutants. Two SENSIT RAMP monitors—located in Bristol, Virginia, (unit 1145) and Bristol, Tennessee, (unit 1144)—captured hourly concentrations of **sulfur dioxide (SO_2), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), ammonia (NH_3), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), and carbon monoxide (CO).**

These sensors use electrochemical cells and a photo-ionization detector to identify and quantify low-concentration gases. Data was evaluated using public health and occupational exposure standards from multiple agencies, including the EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

Measurements from both sites show that most pollutants remained within generally acceptable levels throughout the year. However, **the Bristol, Virginia, monitor recorded SO_2 concentrations that exceeded the one-hour NAAQS limit of 75 parts per billion (ppb).**

All other pollutants—NH_3, H_2S, and CO—remained well below their respective regulatory thresholds at both monitoring locations. VOC readings were assessed against OSHA's benzene exposure limit, which serves as a conservative benchmark for potential health concern. In this quarter both sensors for VOC were down for maintenance, one has been replaced and the other is in the process of being replaced

This year's data provides a strong baseline for identifying future outliers and evaluating pollutant behavior under specific environmental conditions. Continued monitoring will help track trends and support responsive community engagement in areas where concentrations approach regulatory limits.

A description of the measured gases and table of relevant standards is included below.

- **Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)** are a category of organic chemicals characterized by high vapor pressures at room temperature; these compounds easily transition into gaseous states under normal atmospheric conditions. Exposure to high levels of some VOCs can irritate the eyes and throat, cause nausea and trouble breathing, and is associated with damage to the central nervous system and other organs, according to the American Lung Association. Being a category of gases, they can not be directly compared to any one standard. For the purpose of this project, the performance of the SENSIT RAMP VOC sensor is specifically compared to OSHA's exposure limits for benzene.
- **Carbon Monoxide (CO)** is a colorless, odorless gas produced by burning fossil fuels. It is harmful because it can prevent the blood from carrying oxygen to cells, tissues, and organs.
- **Ammonia (NH3)** is a colorless gas with a pungent odor, commonly used in industrial and cleaning products. It is a common toxicant that originates from wastes, fertilizers, and natural processes.
- **Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)** is a gas produced by industrial processes, especially the burning of fossil fuels containing sulfur. It can cause respiratory problems and contribute to the formation of acid rain.
- **Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)** is a colorless gas known for its characteristic foul odor of rotten eggs. It is toxic and can cause respiratory distress and other health issues at high concentrations.

Chemical Concentration Limits

Ammonia	NH_3	OSHA sets a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 50 parts per million (ppm) as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA).
Volatile organic compounds	VOCs (benzene)	OSHA sets a PEL for benzene of 1 ppm as an 8-hour TWA.
Sulfur dioxide	SO_2	The EPA NAAQS for SO2 specifies that the highest observed 1-hour SO2 concentration should not exceed 75 parts per billion (ppb) more than once per year.*
Carbon monoxide	CO	The EPA NAAQS limits CO to 9 ppm over an 8-hour period and 35 ppm over a 1-hour period.
Hydrogen sulfide	H_2S	MSHA imposes a ceiling of 20 ppm to prevent chronic effects, and a short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 50 ppm for up to 10 minutes to allow for brief peak exposures without severe health risks.

VOC and Other Pollutant Data

All SENSIT RAMP data was compared against the relevant standards. SO2 showed elevated levels but no other measured parameter indicated an exceedance. The table and graphs below show the highest concentrations detected by each of the SENSIT RAMP devices, utilizing calculations as described in the regulations. Sulfur dioxide is shown with the second-highest max value for the quarter, as the regulations require the highest values to be excluded from calculations.

*National primary ambient air quality standards require three years' worth of data for calculations used to determine an exceedance. That said, we do expect exceedances of SO2 will be likely, given the data we have thus far. This quarter average SO2 average was above the threshold.

Note: Monitor 1144 and 1145 sensors failed to report VOC data despite being replaced several times

SENSIT RAMP Data

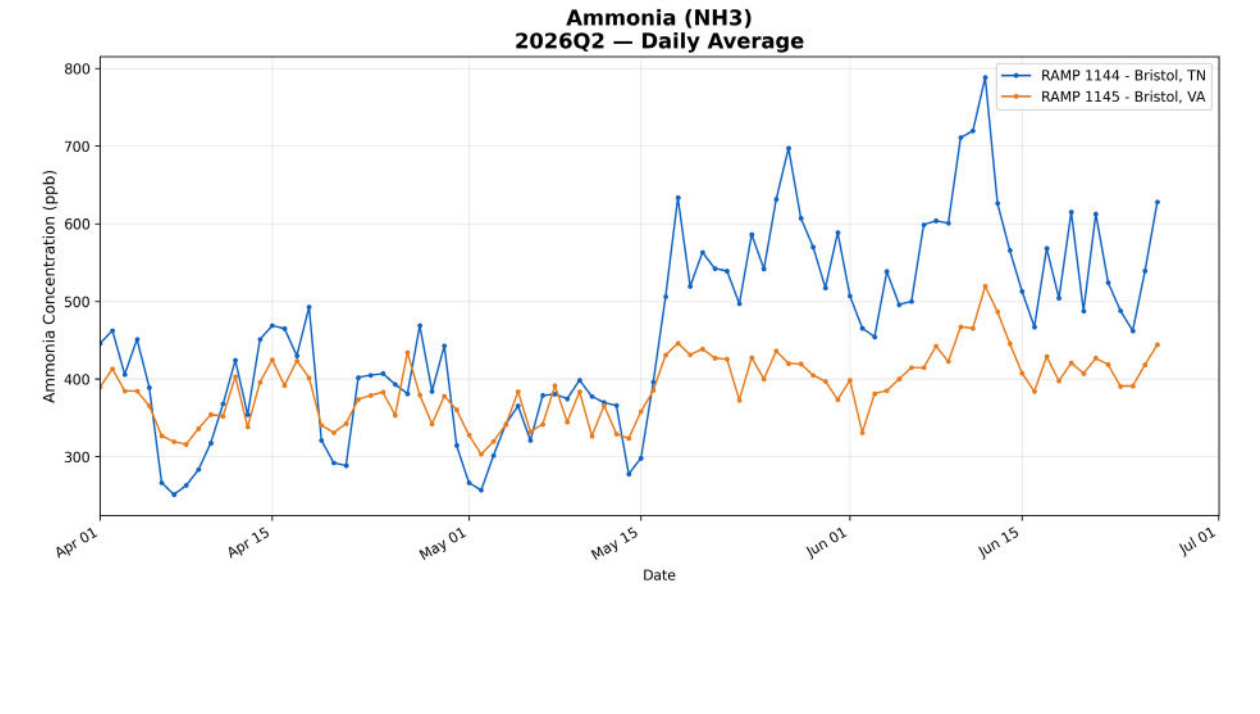
Parameter	Metric Type	Standard	1144	1145
Ammonia (NH3)	Max 8-Hour Weighted Avg	50 ppm (8-hr TWA OSHA)	N/A	0.71
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Max 1-Hour Avg	35 ppm (1-hr NAAQS)	2.05	0.29
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Max 8-Hour Avg	9 ppm (8-hr NAAQS)	0.59	0.27
Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)	Max Concentration	50 ppm (10-min MSHA)	0.13	0.24
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	Max Hourly Avg	0.075 ppm (1-hr NAAQS)	83.28	77.08
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	Max 8-Hour Avg	1 ppm (8-hr TWA OSHA)	N/A	0

All results reported in parts per million (ppm) except sulfur dioxide, which is in parts per billion (ppb)

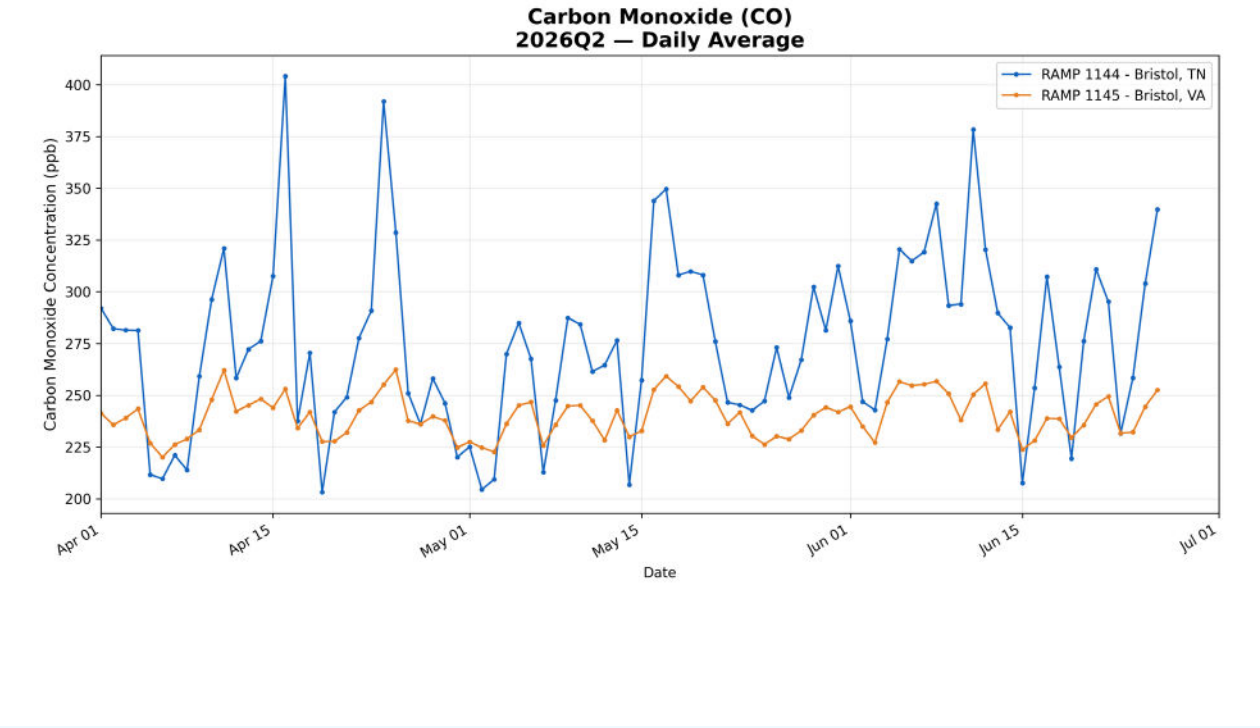
*National primary ambient air quality standards require three years' worth of data for calculations used to determine an exceedance. That said, we do expect exceedances of SO2 will be likely, given the data we have thus far. But this data will also be averaged with data for other years, so it is possible that the average value could remain in compliance.

Graphs of data from the SENSIT RAMPs are shown on the following pages.

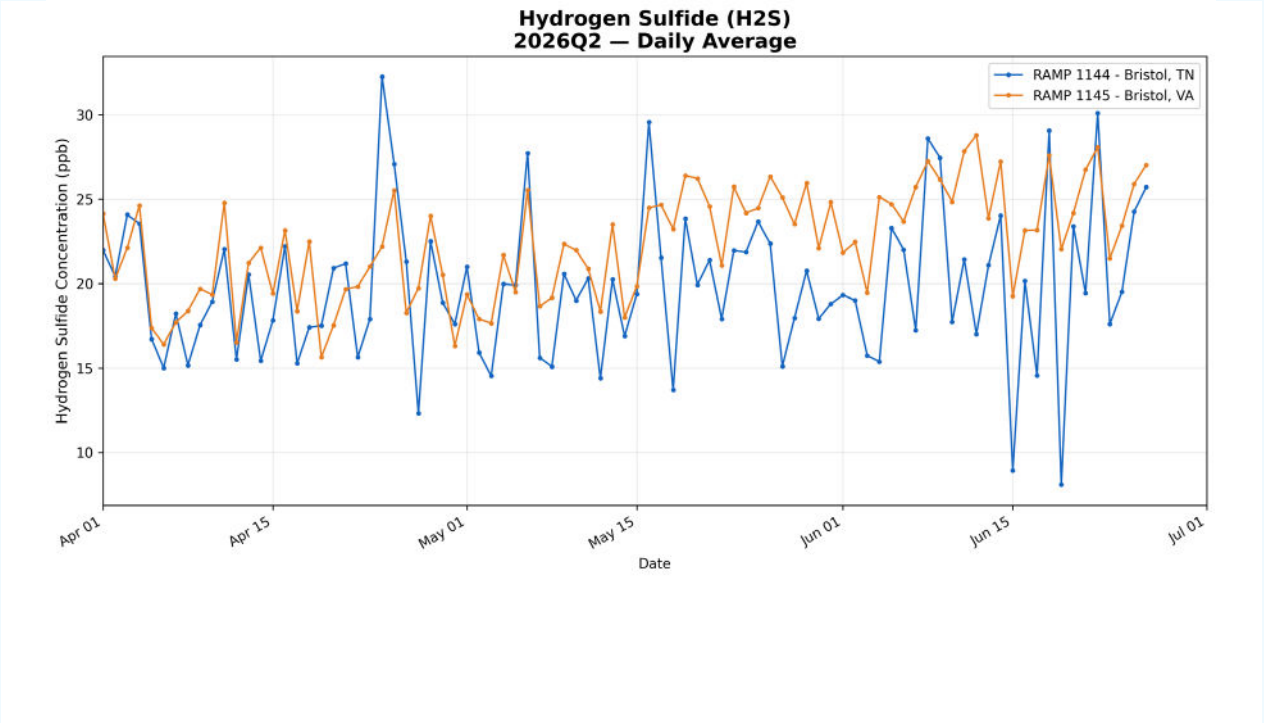
Ammonia: Bristol Virginia and Tennessee



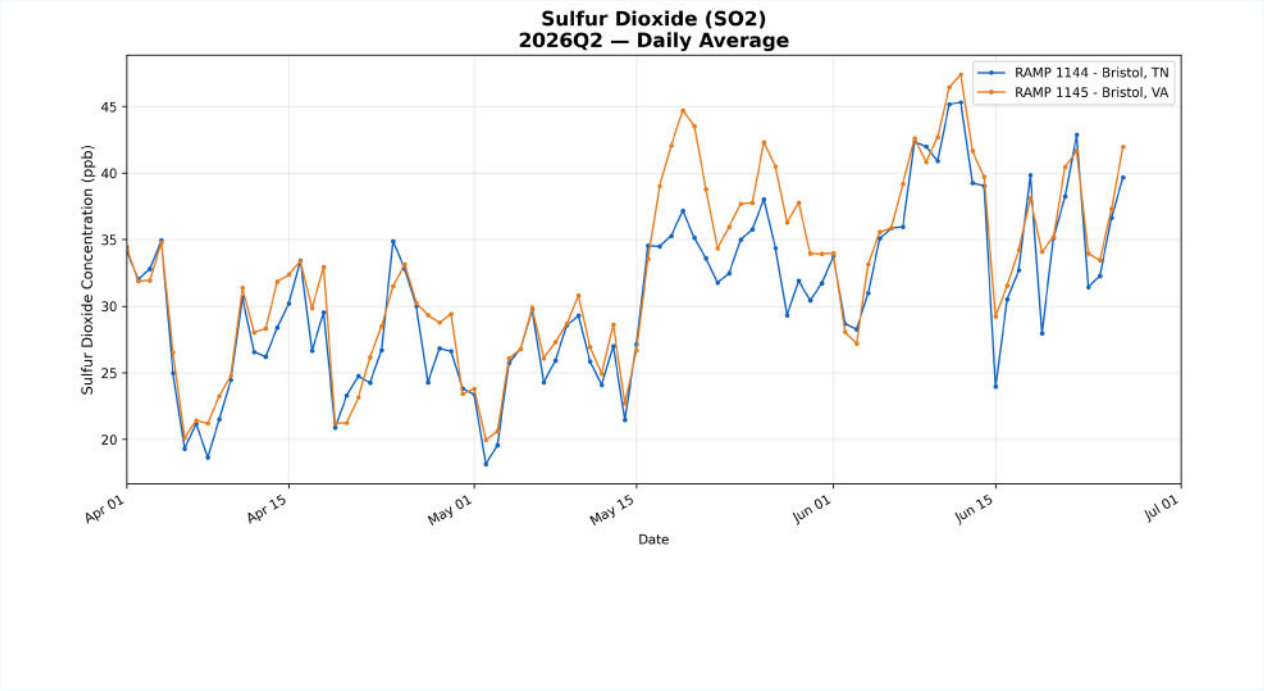
Carbon Monoxide: Bristol Virginia and Tennessee



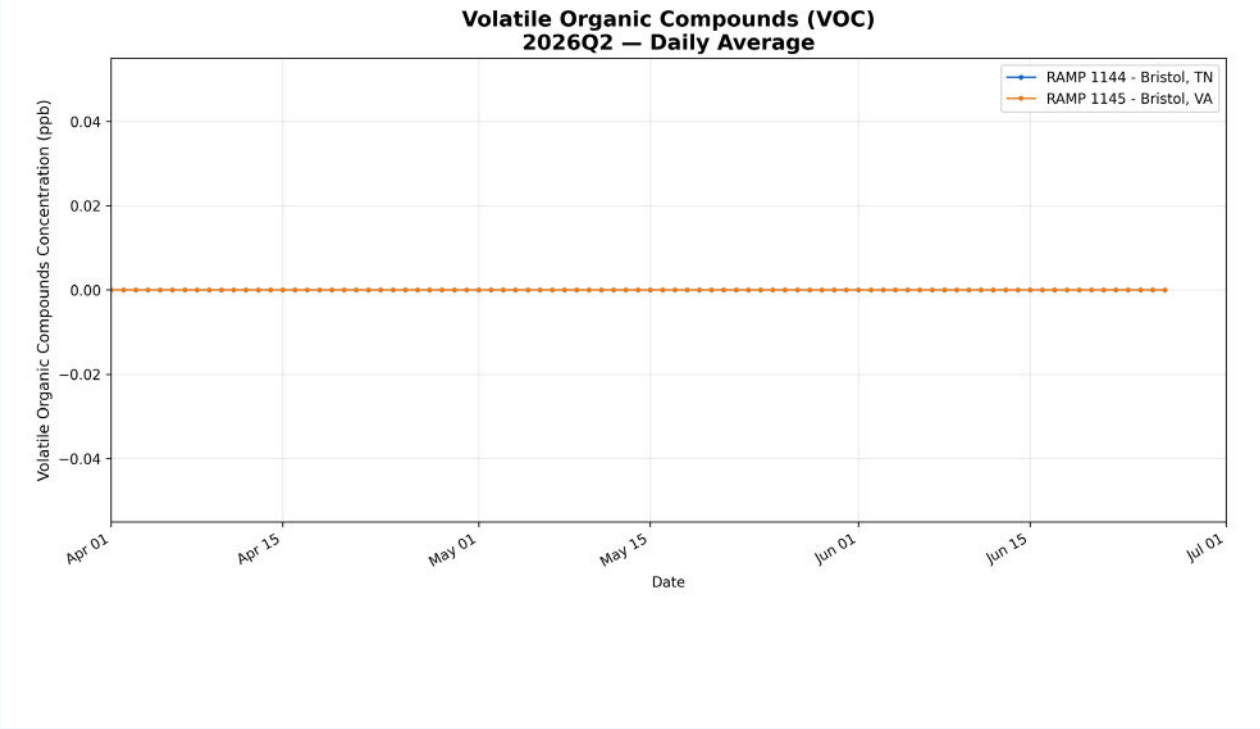
Hydrogen Sulfide: Bristol Virginia and Tennessee



Sulfur Dioxide: Bristol Virginia and Tennessee



Volatile Organic Compounds: Bristol Virginia and Tennessee



Note: Monitor 1144 and 1145 sensors are failing to report VOC data.





SENSIT RAMP monitors.

Conclusion and Future Directions

The Project Quarter 11 USACAMP dataset provides another quarter of valuable air quality data from rural and underserved communities across Central Appalachia and the Upper South. With growing sensor coverage, expanded analysis methods, and strong community partnerships, we look forward to improving our technical evaluations and continuing this work throughout the year to serve the community.

Questions and data requests can be directed to Willie Dodson at willie@appvoices.org or Matt Hepler at matt.hepler@appvoices.org.



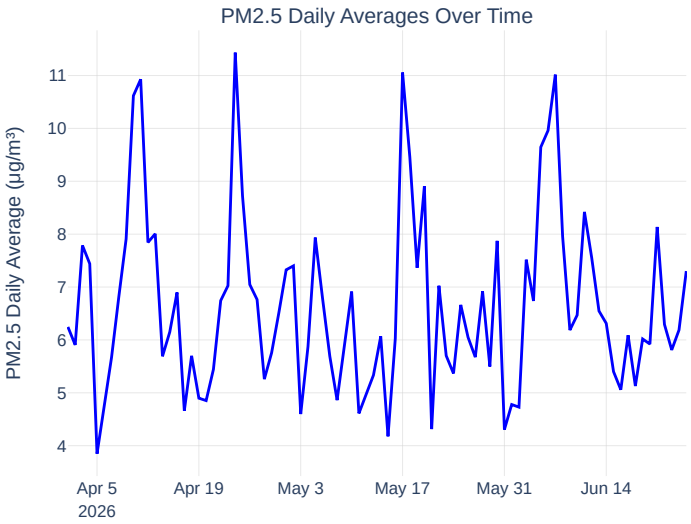
Photo: Michael Swensen for EarthJustice

Appendix A

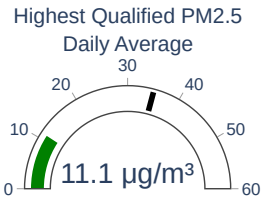
Quarterly PM2.5 and PM10 Trends

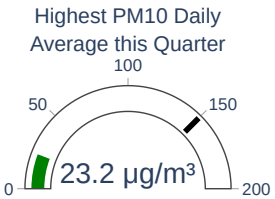
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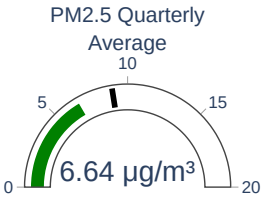
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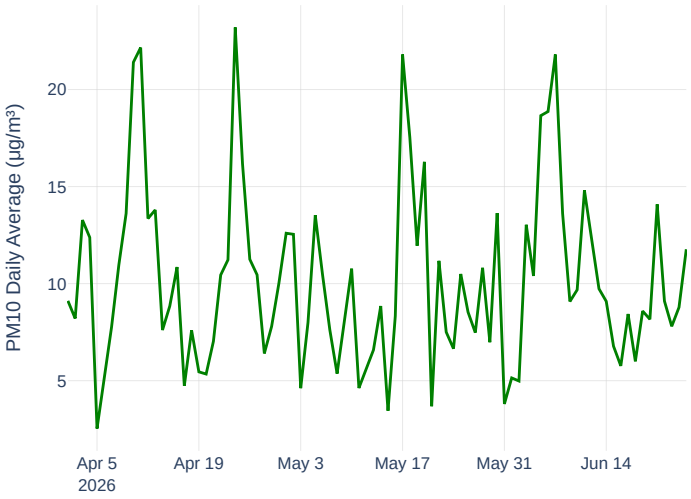






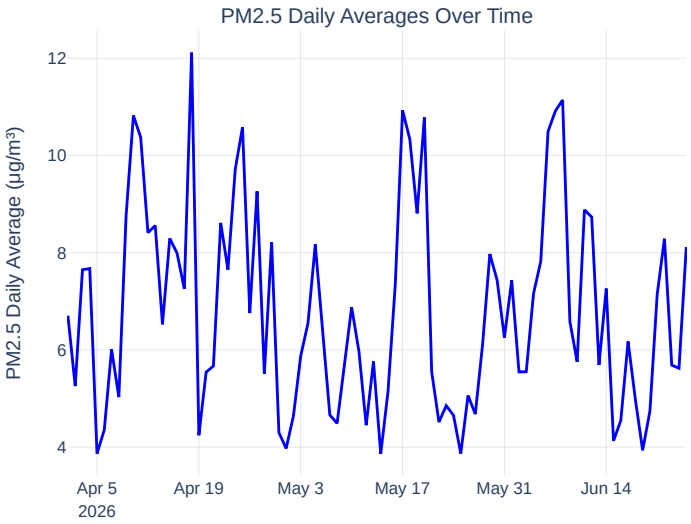




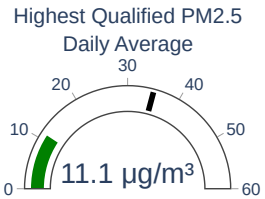


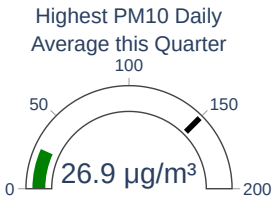
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

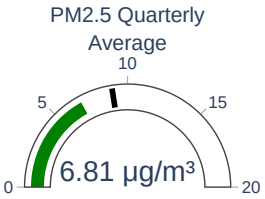
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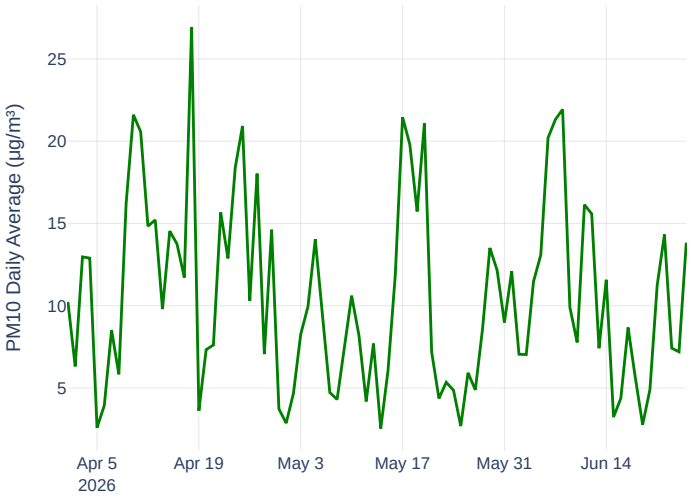






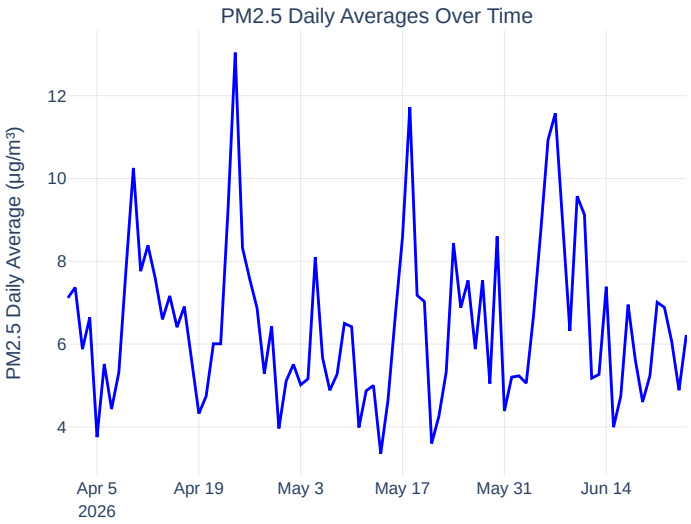


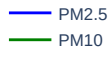


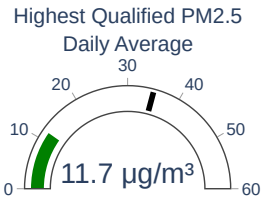


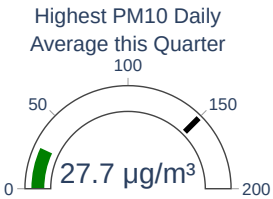
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

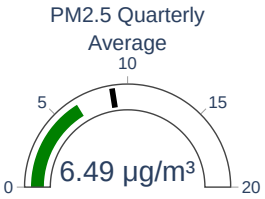
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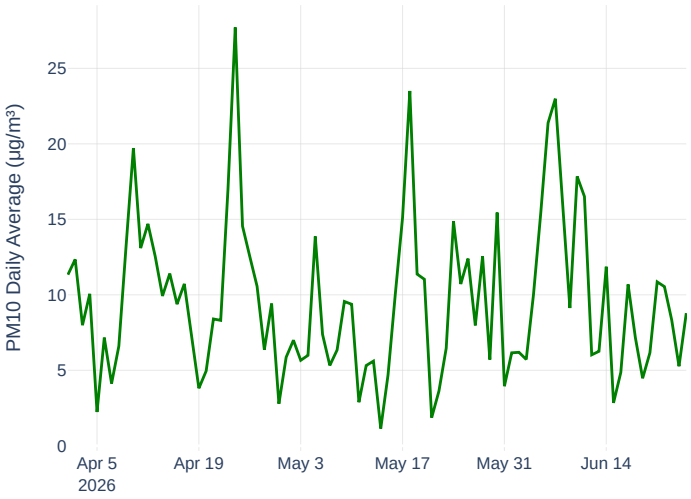








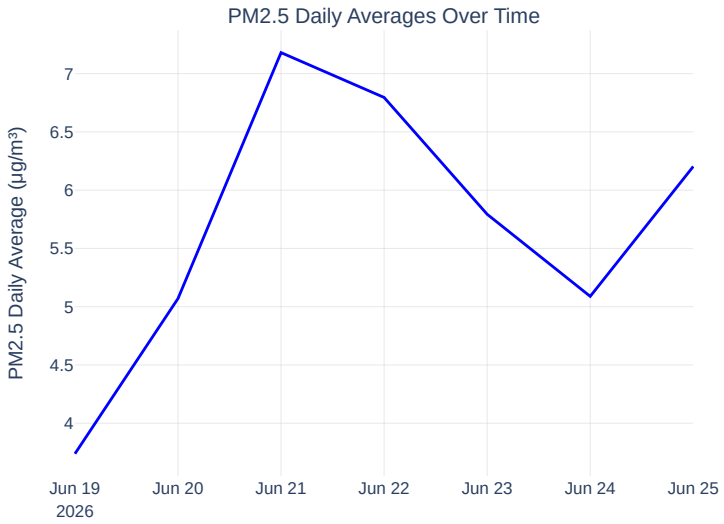




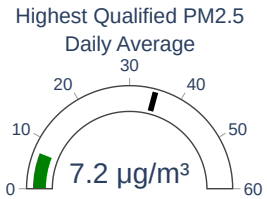
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

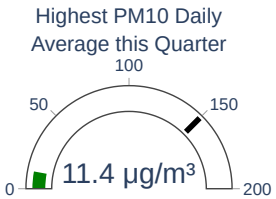
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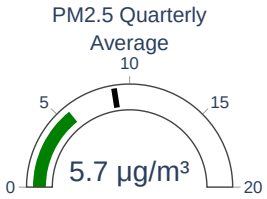
Note: This report has been flagged as possibly returning insufficient data.

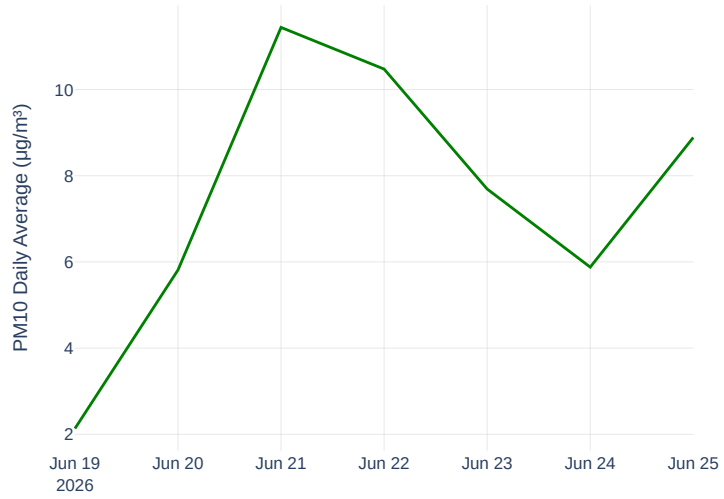








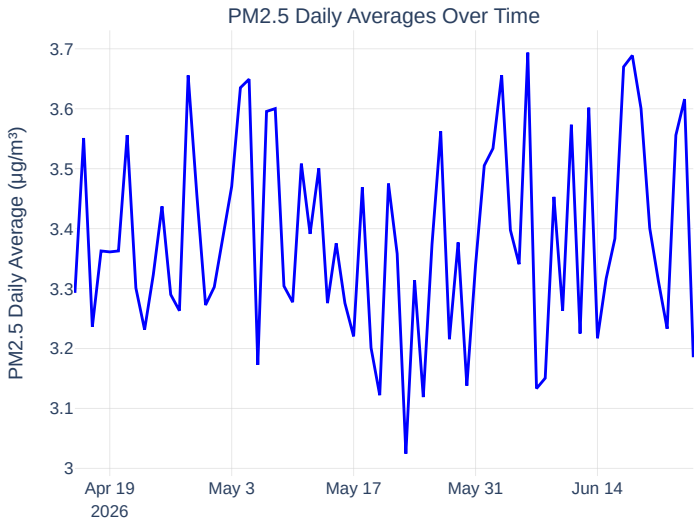




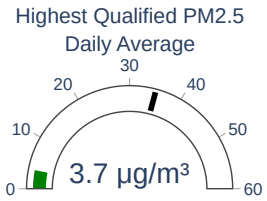
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

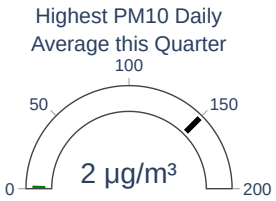
PENNSYLVANIA

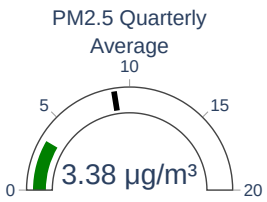
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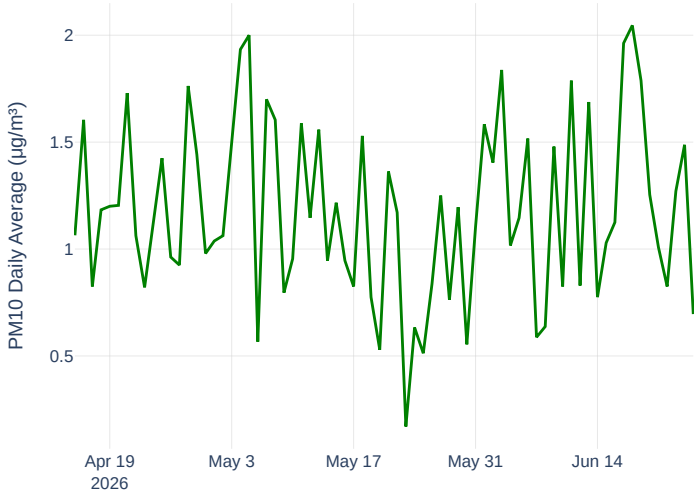












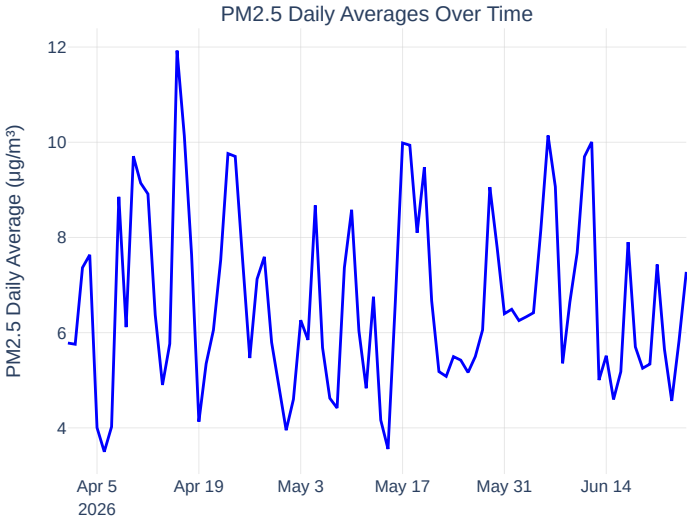
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

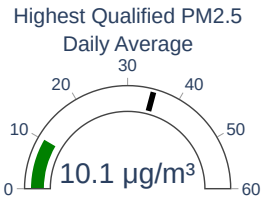
TENNESSEE

18

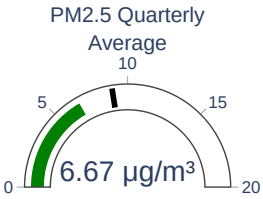
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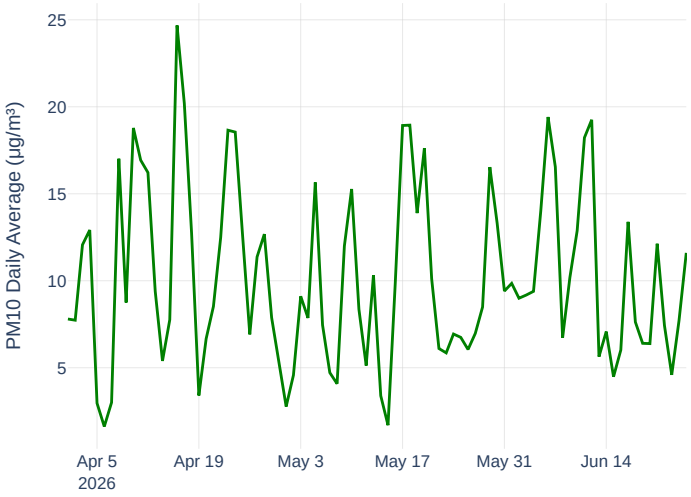








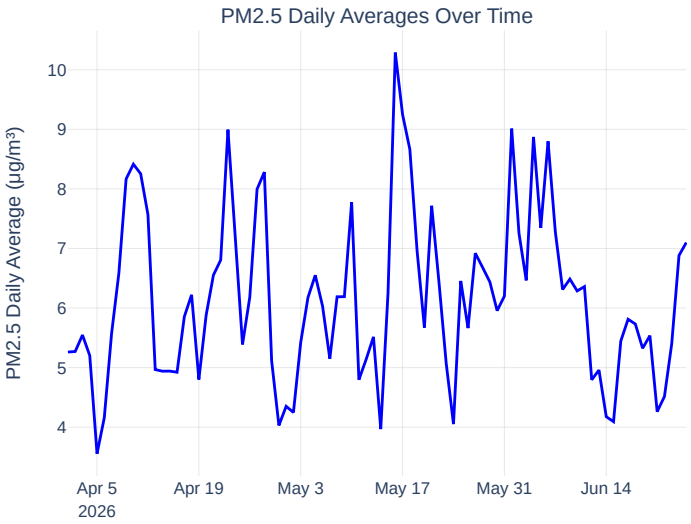




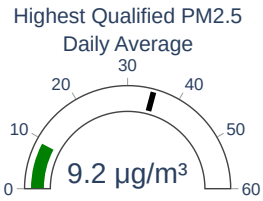
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

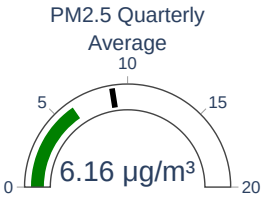
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 198253: AV-53, Memphis, TN

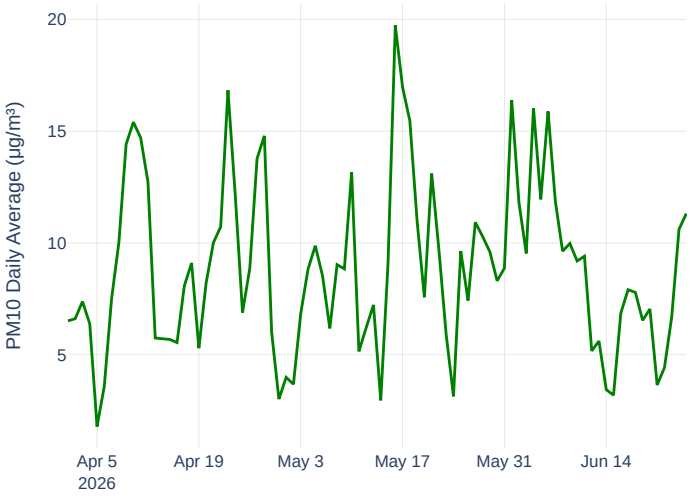






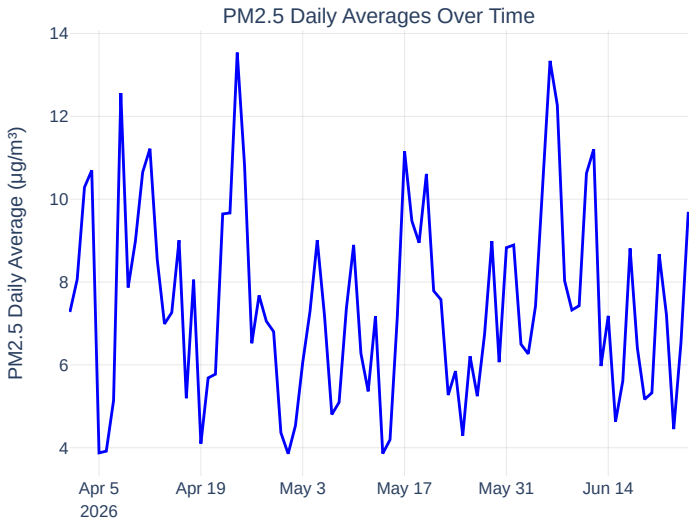




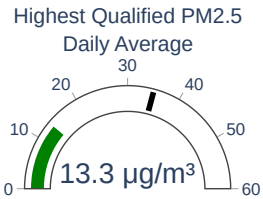


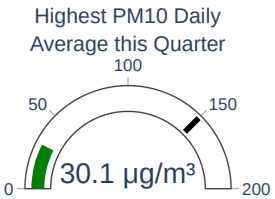
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

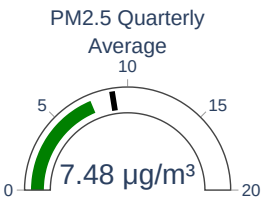
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 184349: AV-30, Roane County, TN

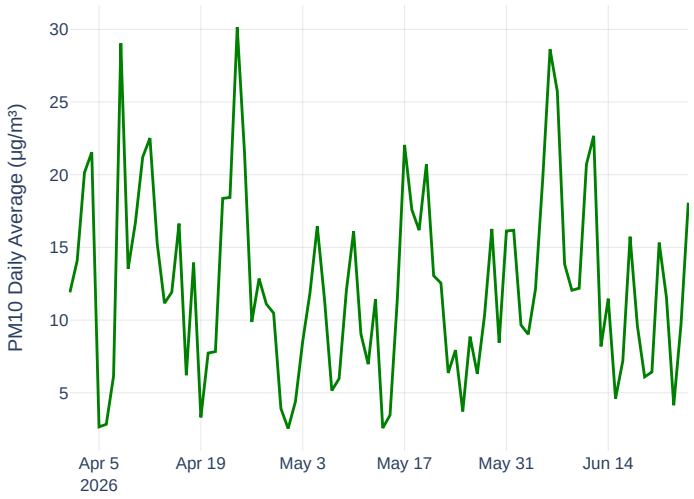








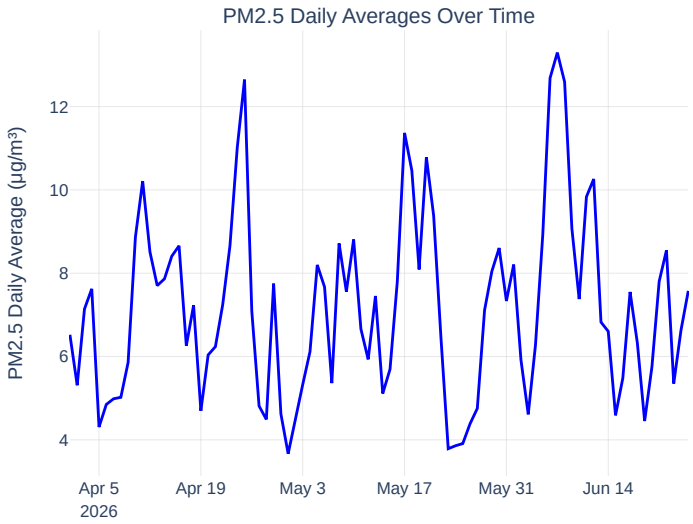




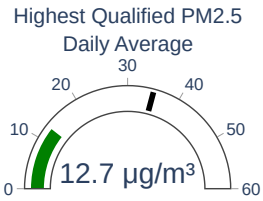
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

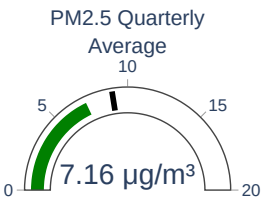
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 199001: AV-59, Sullivan County, TN

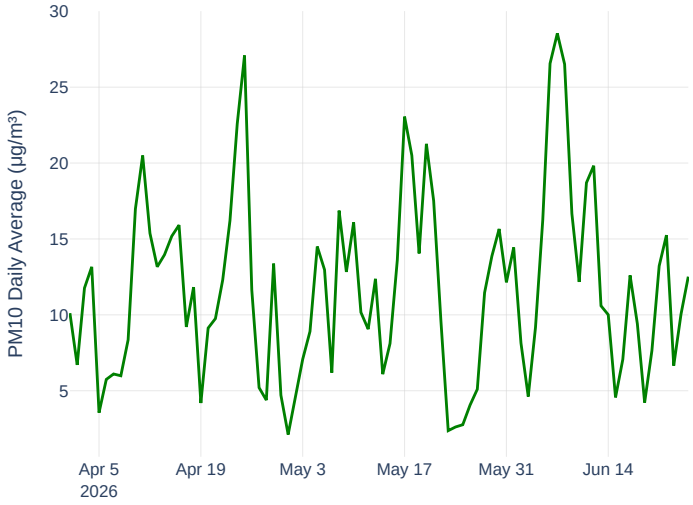






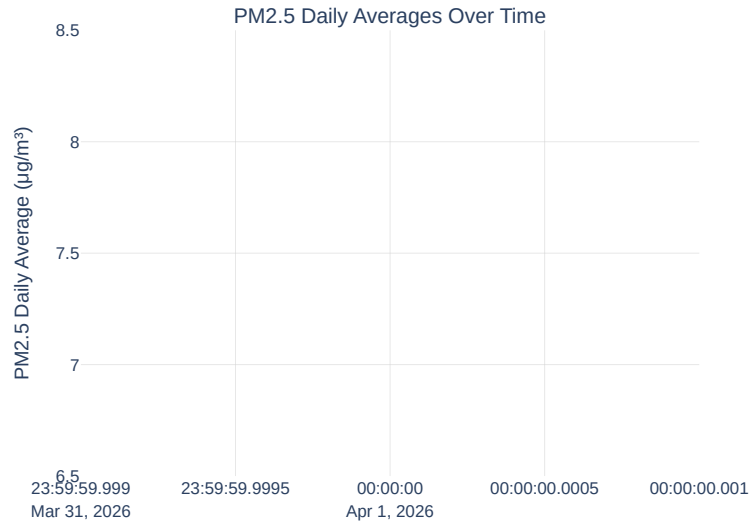


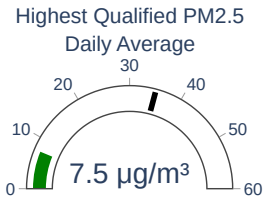


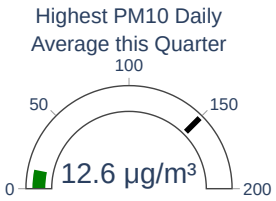


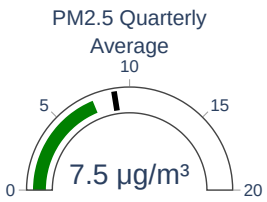
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

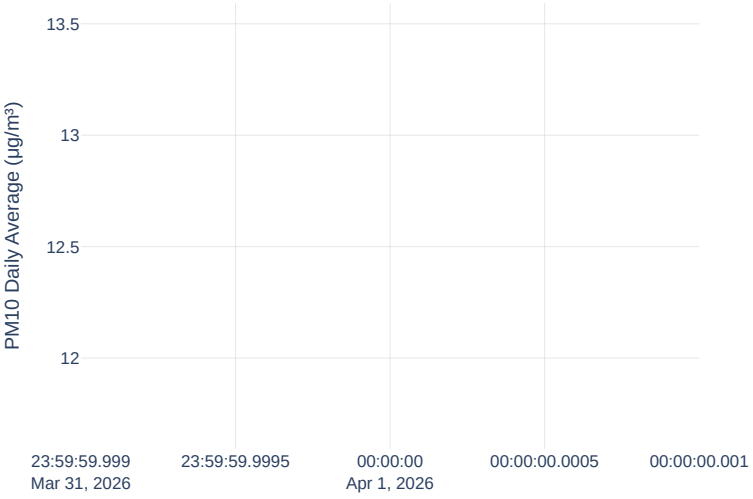
2026-04-01 to 2026-04-01 Report for Sensor 198979: AV-60, Sullivan County, TN







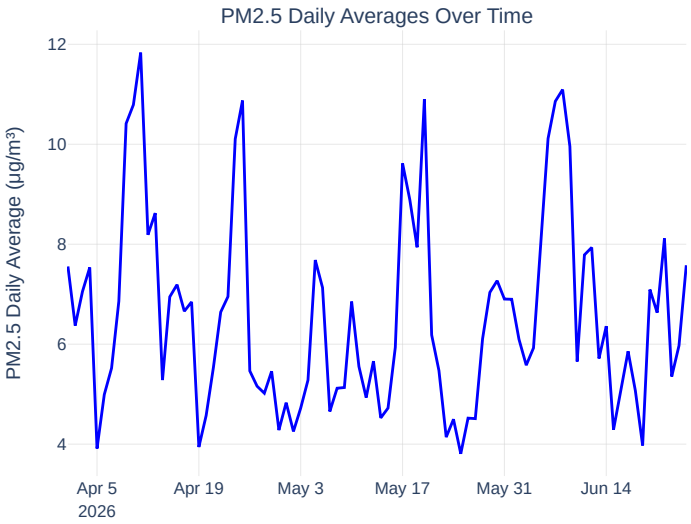




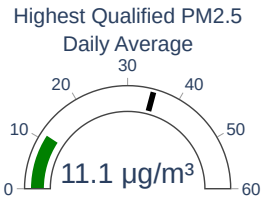
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

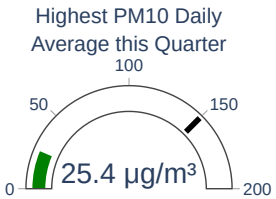
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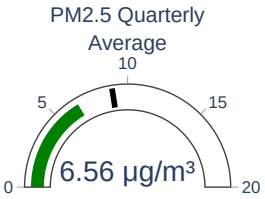
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 211973: AV-64, Buchanan County, VA

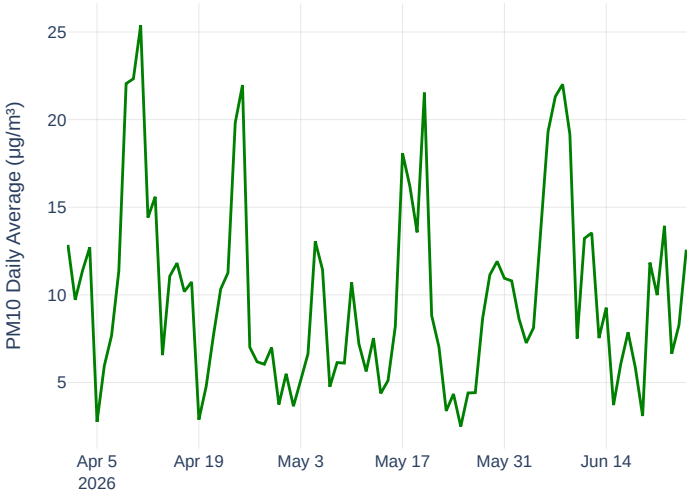






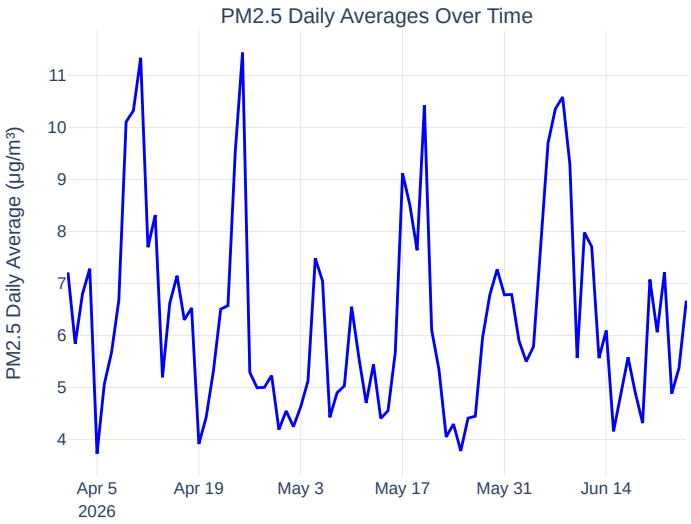




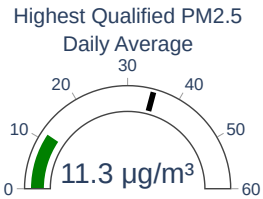


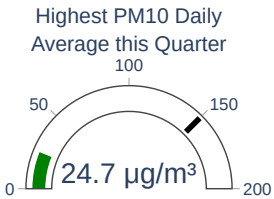
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

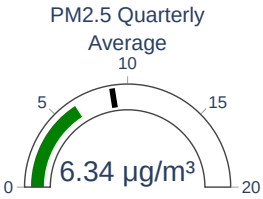
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 211937: AV-65, Buchanan County, VA

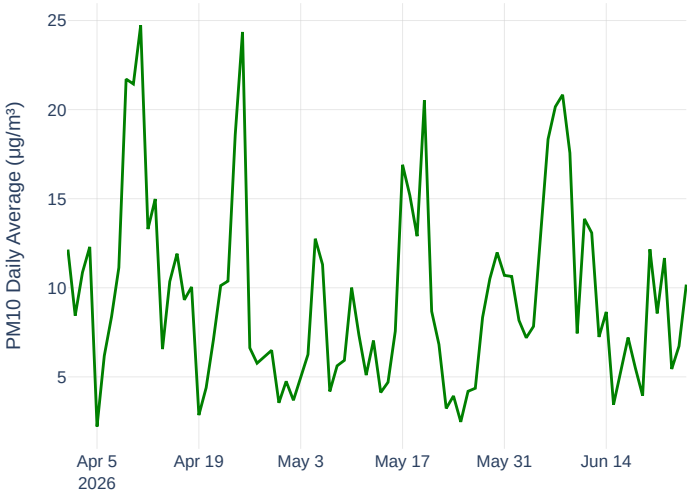








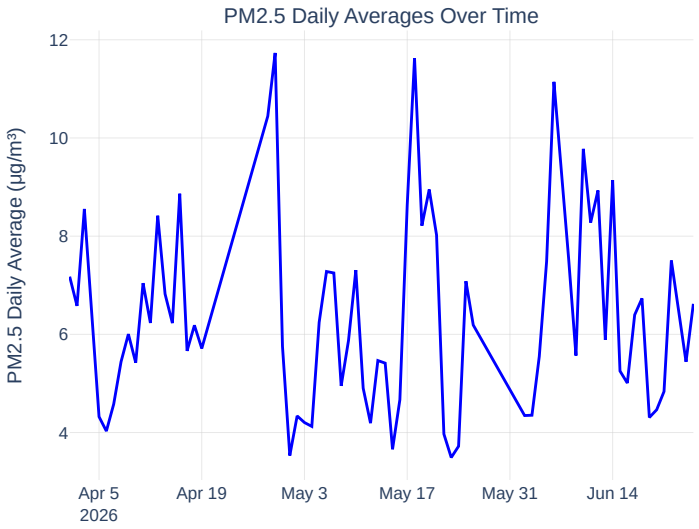




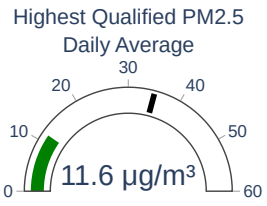
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

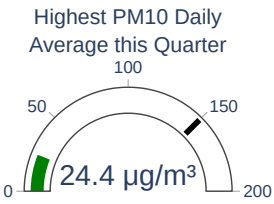
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

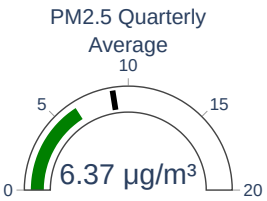
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 184523: AV-39, Buckingham County, VA

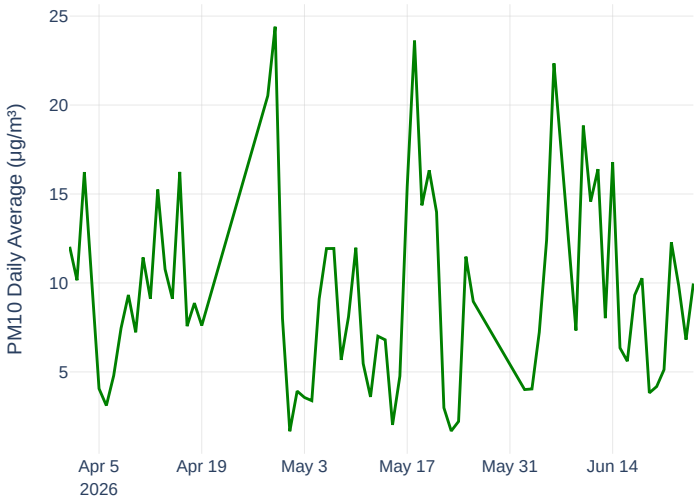








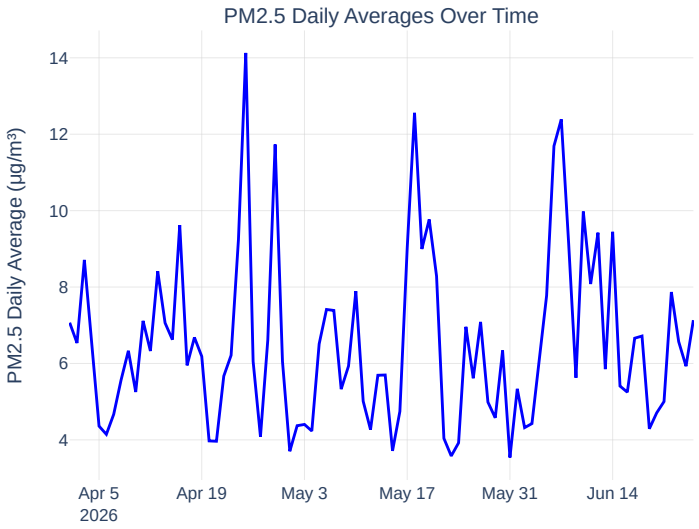




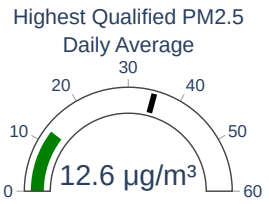
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

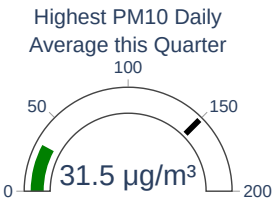
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

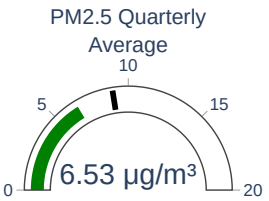
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 301637: AV-76, Buckingham County, VA

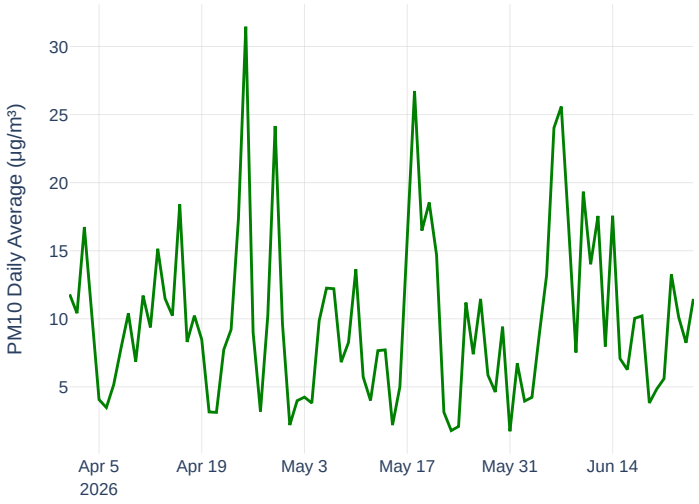










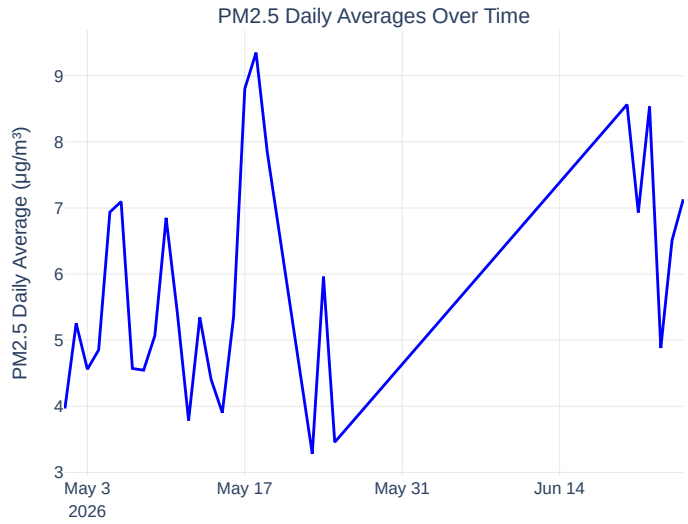


PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

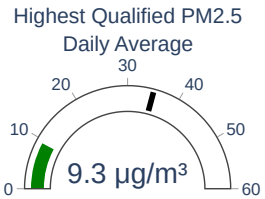
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

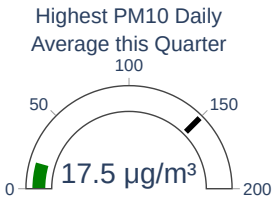
2026-05-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 183807: AV-03, McDowell County, WV

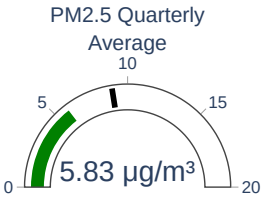
Note: This report has been flagged as possibly returning insufficient data.

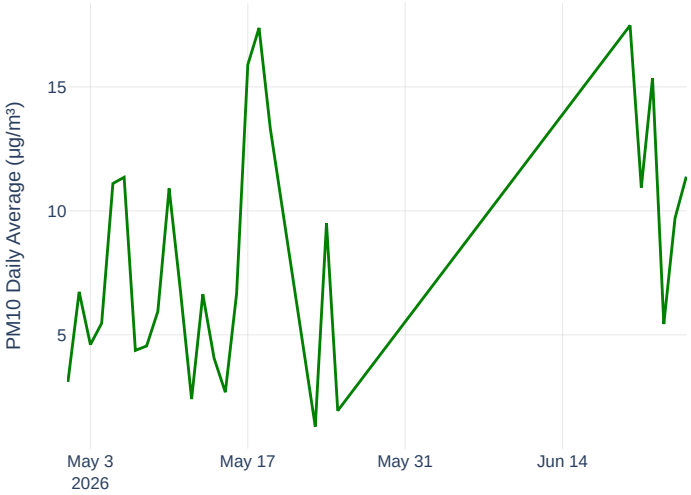






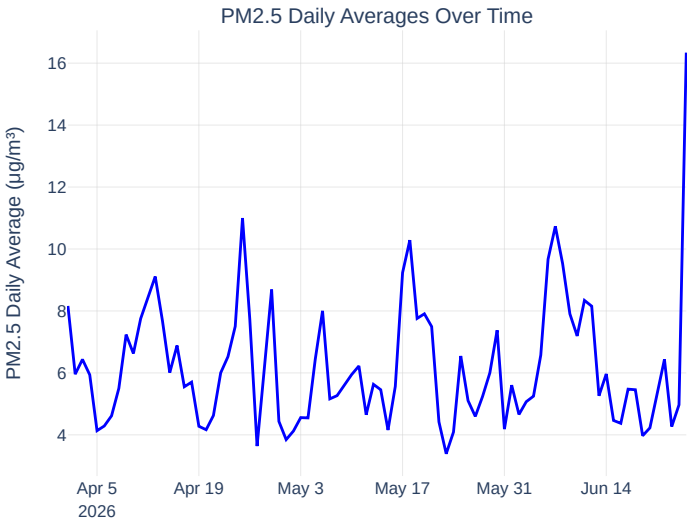


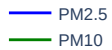


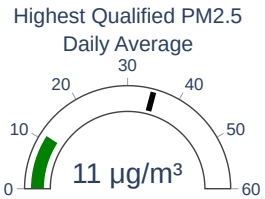


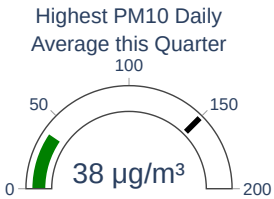
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

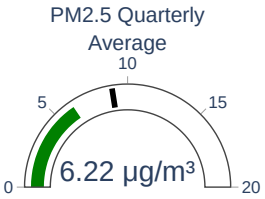
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 183743: AV-04, Montgomery County, VA

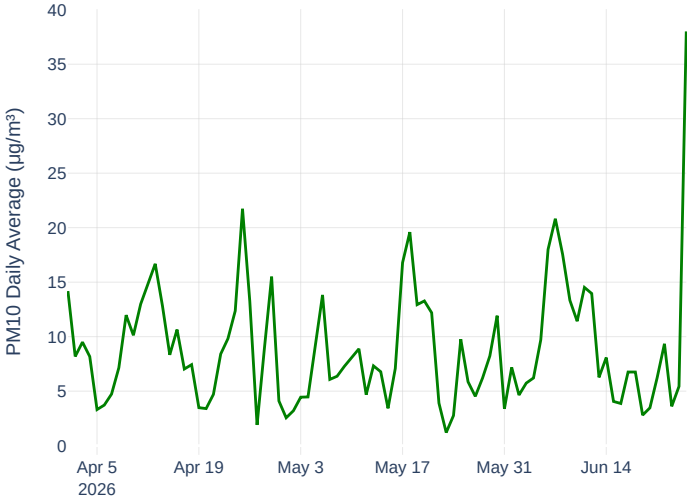








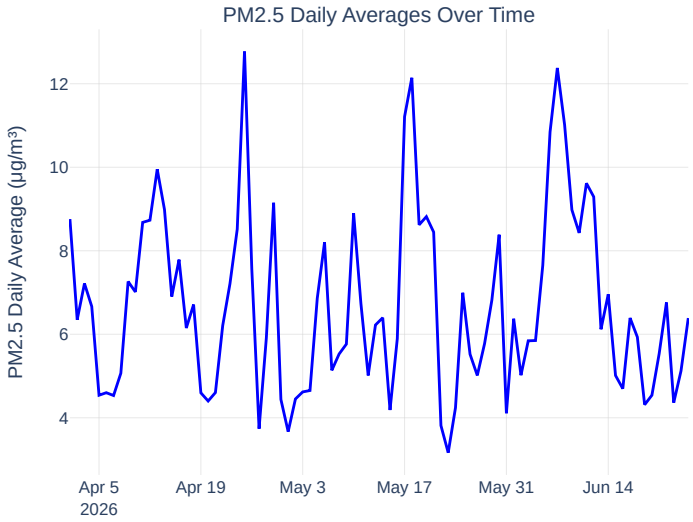




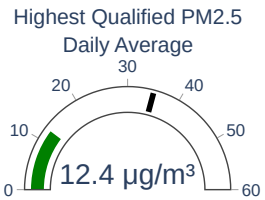
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

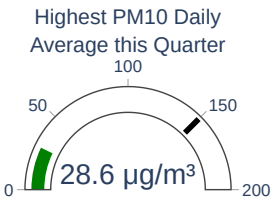
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 301703: AV-79, Montgomery County, VA

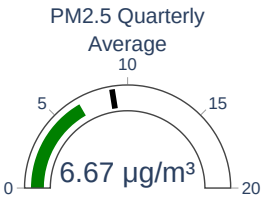
Note: This report has been flagged as possibly returning insufficient data.

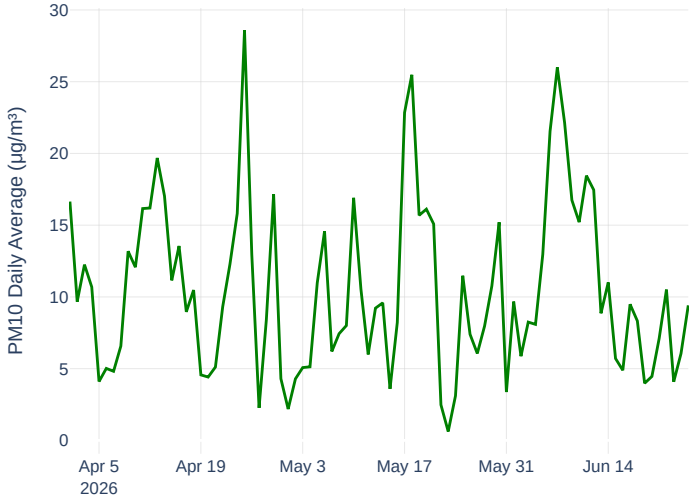








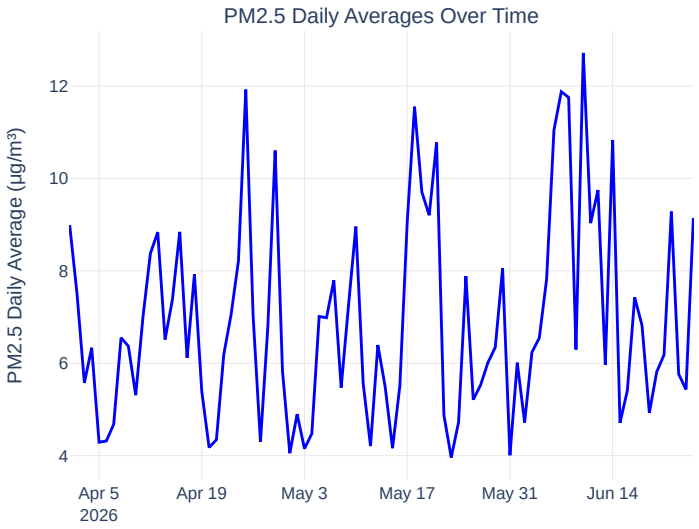


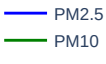


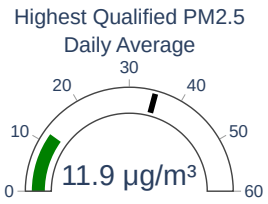
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

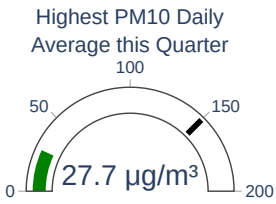
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

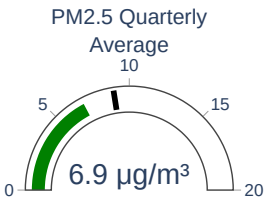
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 184519: AV-35, Pittsylvania County, VA

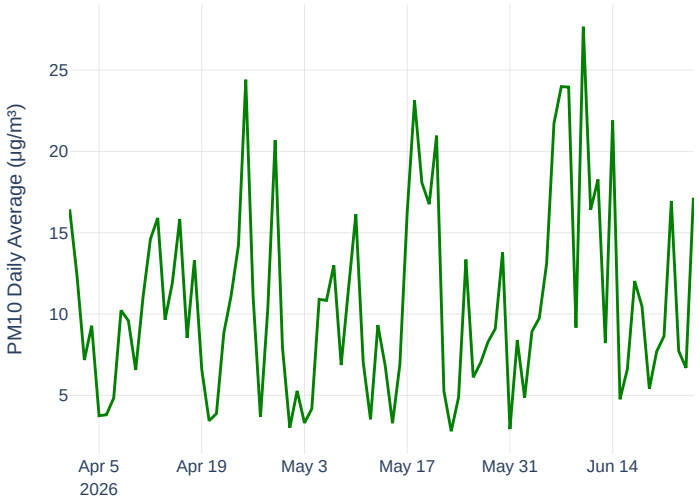








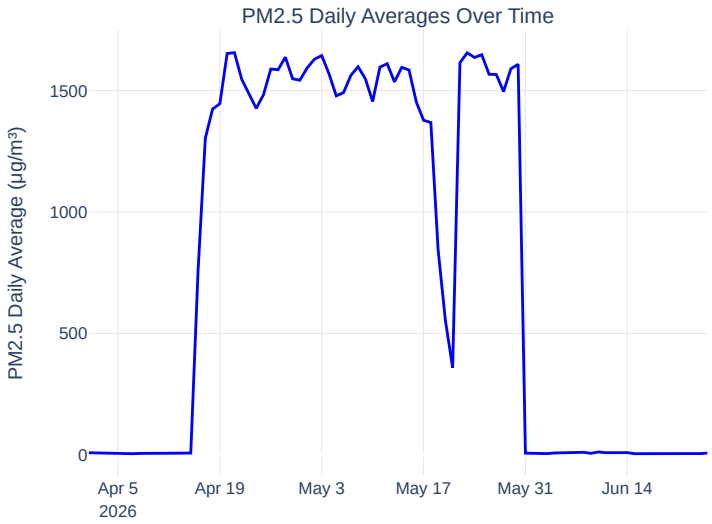




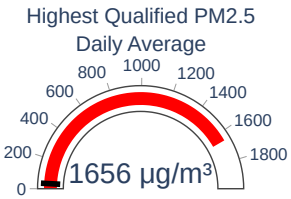
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

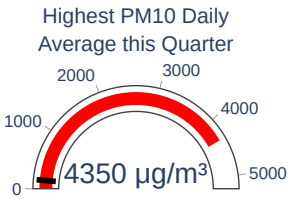
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

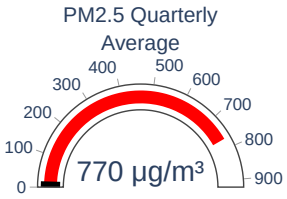
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 211949: AV-62, Pittsylvania County, VA

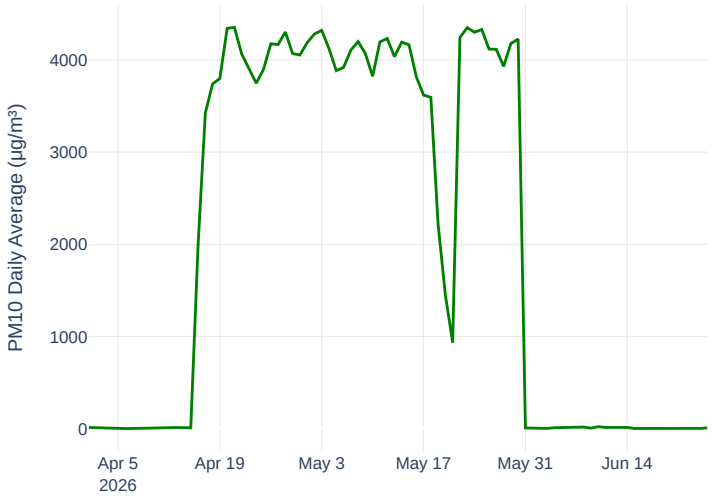








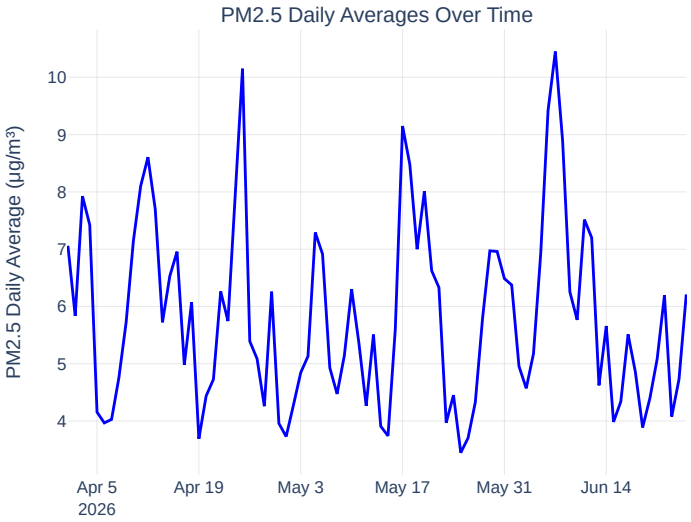




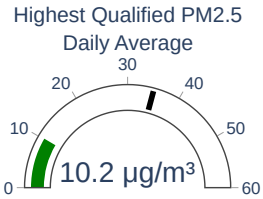
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

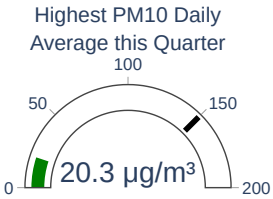
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded
2026-04-16	2026-04-16
2026-04-17	2026-04-17
2026-04-18	2026-04-18
2026-04-19	2026-04-19
2026-04-20	2026-04-20
2026-04-21	2026-04-21
2026-04-22	2026-04-22
2026-04-23	2026-04-23
2026-04-24	2026-04-24
2026-04-25	2026-04-25
2026-04-26	2026-04-26
2026-04-27	2026-04-27
2026-04-28	2026-04-28
2026-04-29	2026-04-29

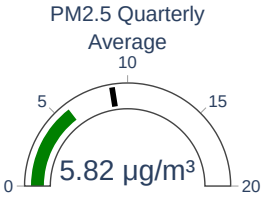
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 183749: AV-16, Wise County, VA

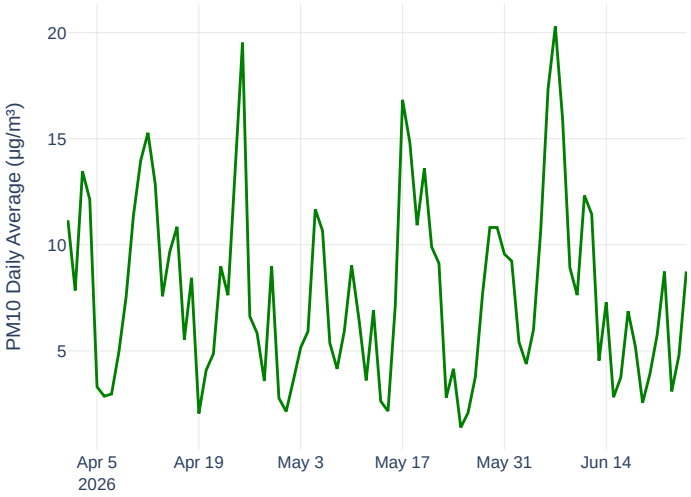






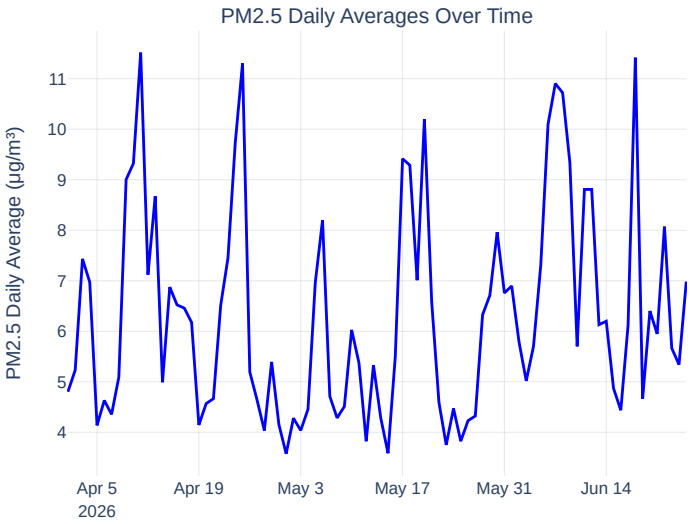


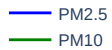


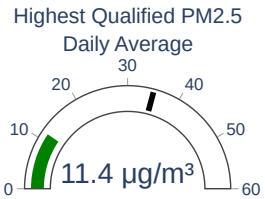


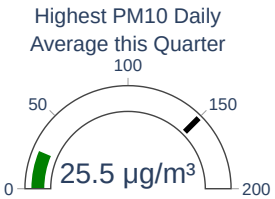
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

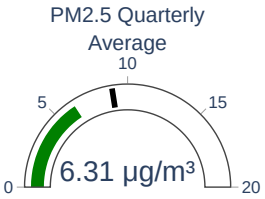
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 184559: AV-25, Wise County, VA

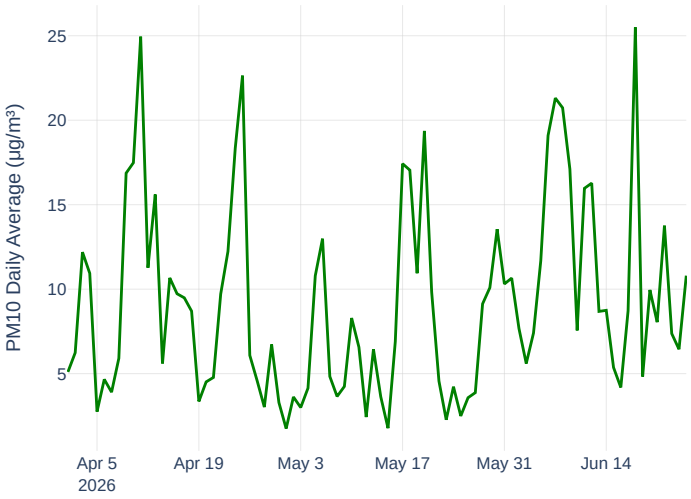








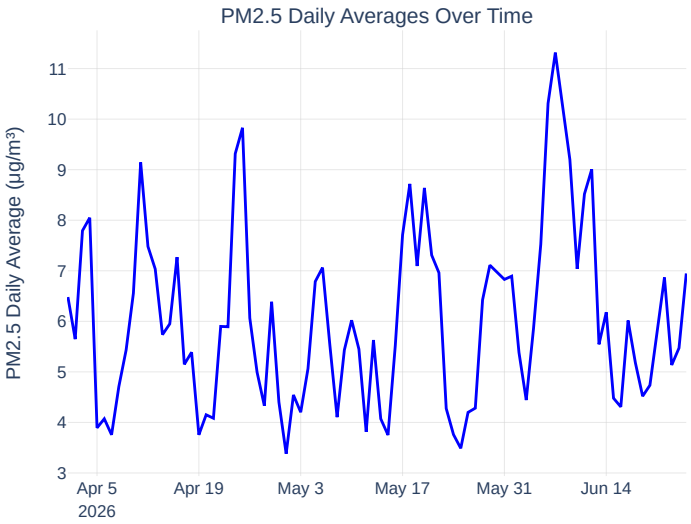




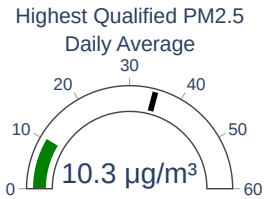
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

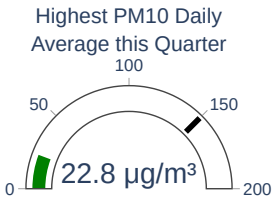
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

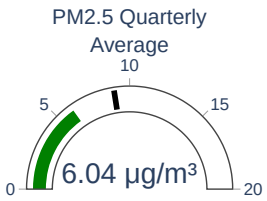
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 199007: AV-52, Wise, VA

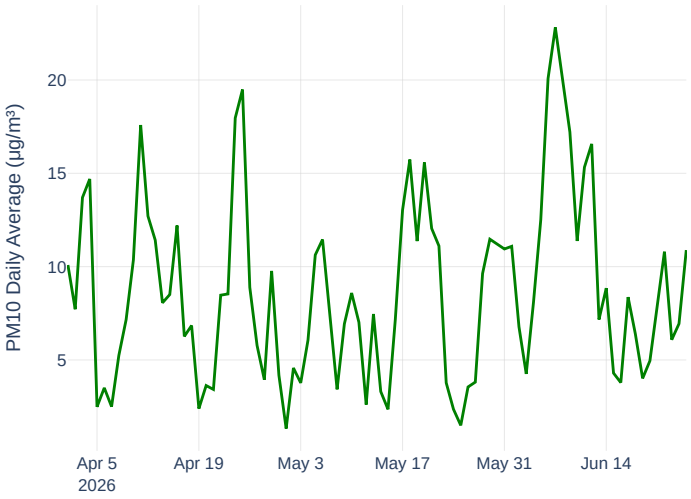








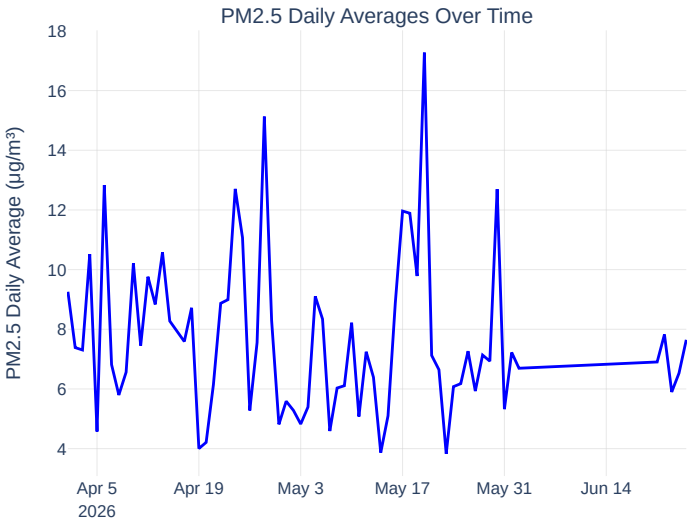




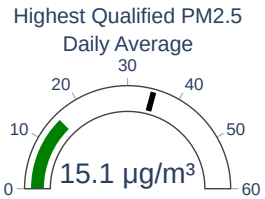
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

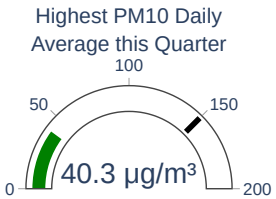
WEST VIRGINIA

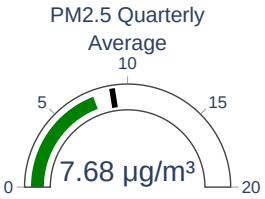
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 184513: AV-24, Kanawha County, WV

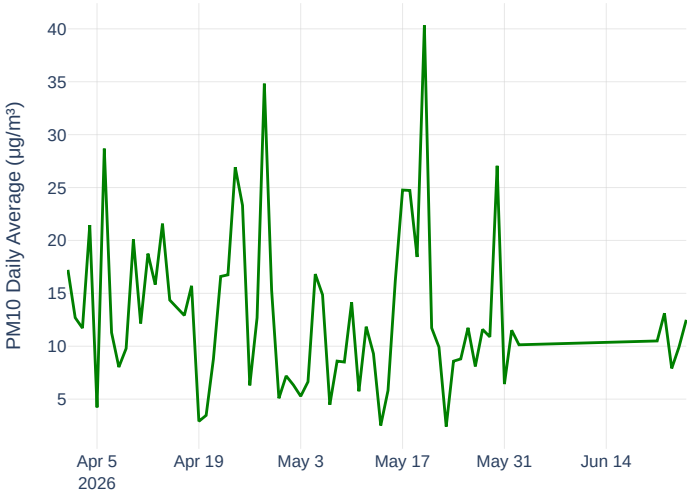








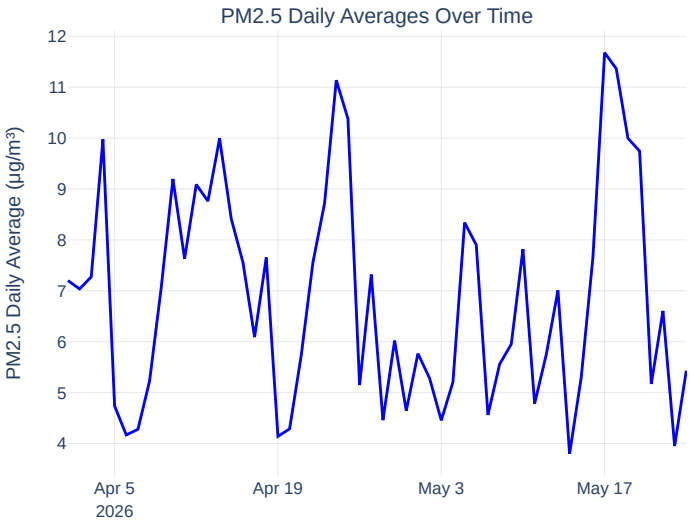




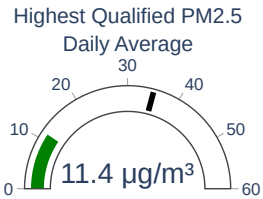
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

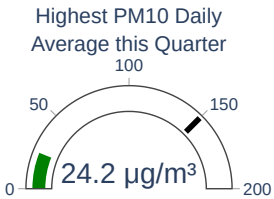
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

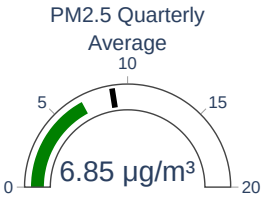
2026-04-01 to 2026-05-24 Report for Sensor 184515: AV-36, Kanawha County, WV

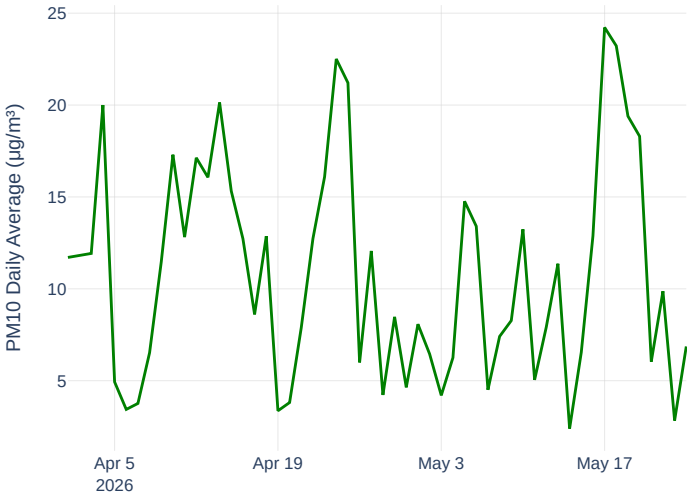






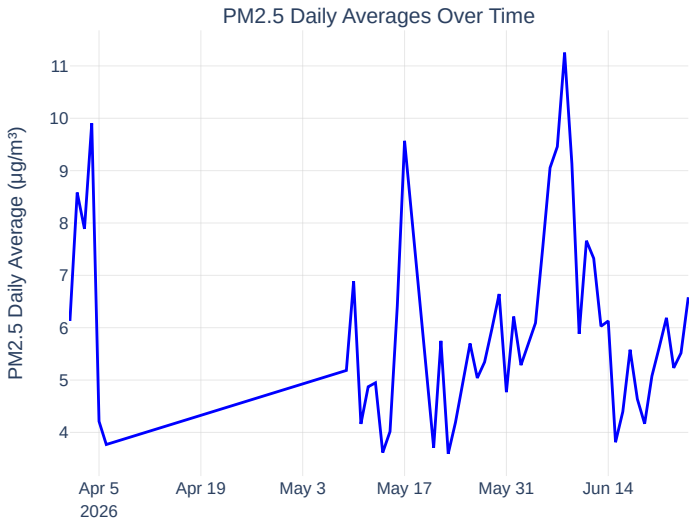


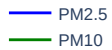


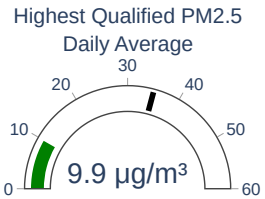


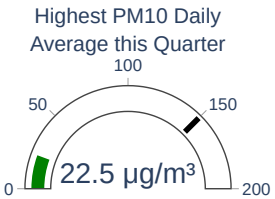
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

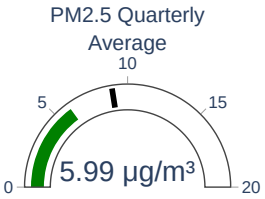
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 183793: AV-38, Kanawha County, WV

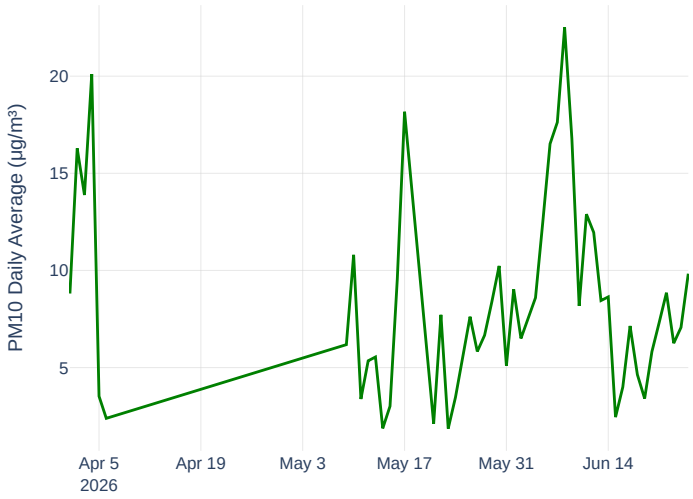








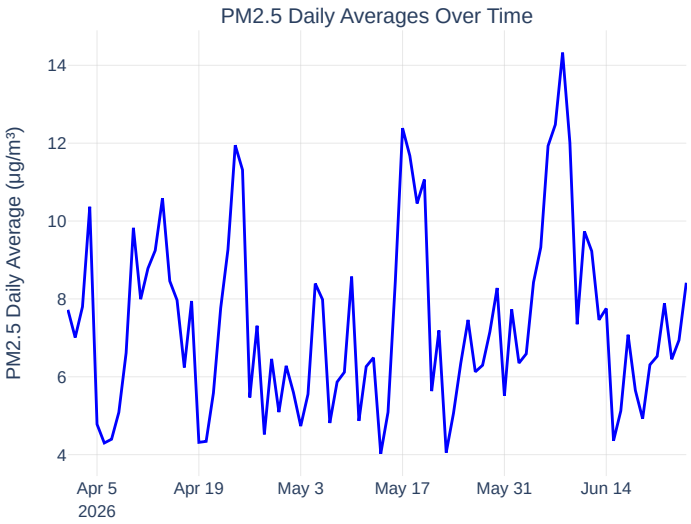


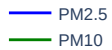


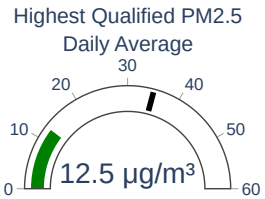
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

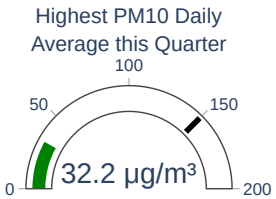
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

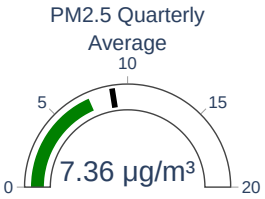
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 301645: AV-74, Kanawha County, WV

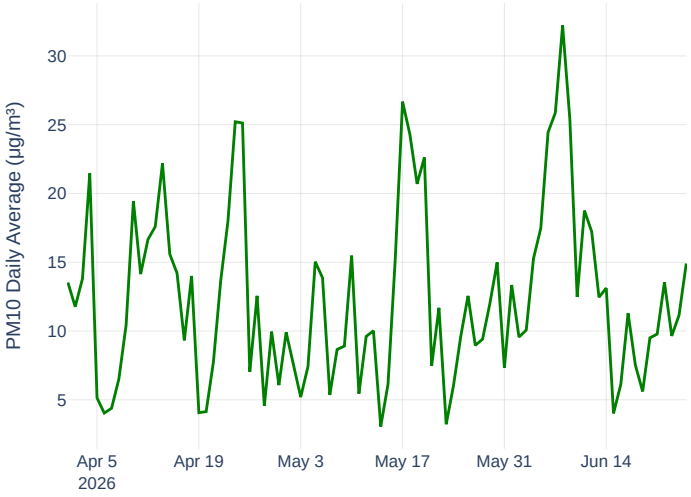






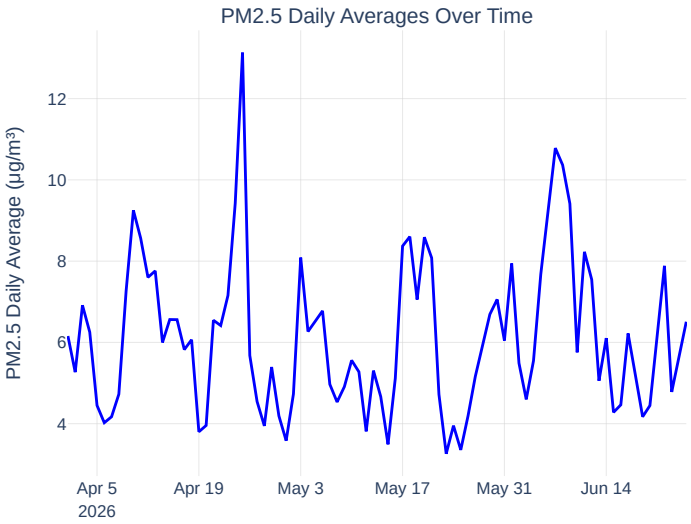


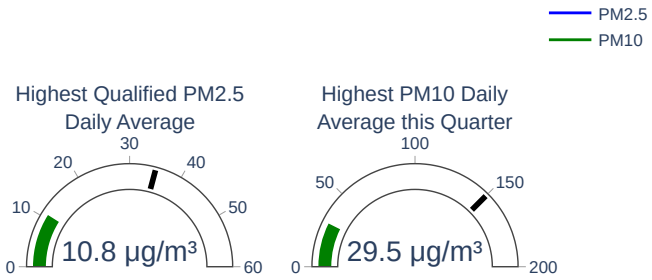


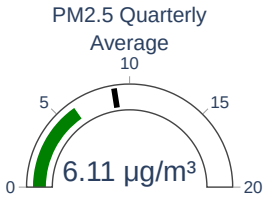


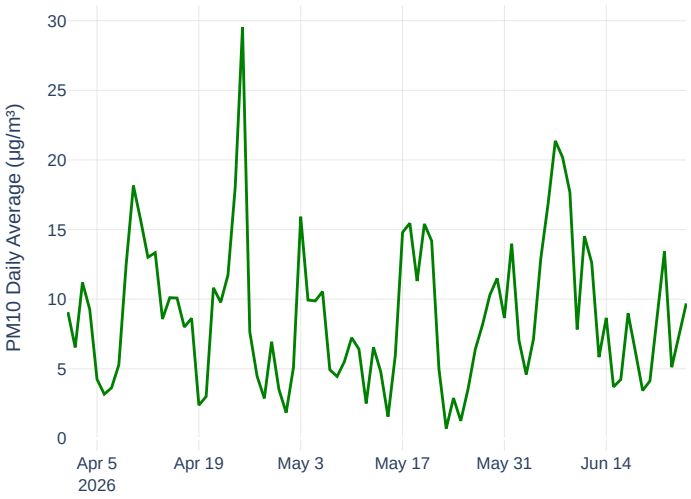
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 198997: AV-42, McDowell County, WV





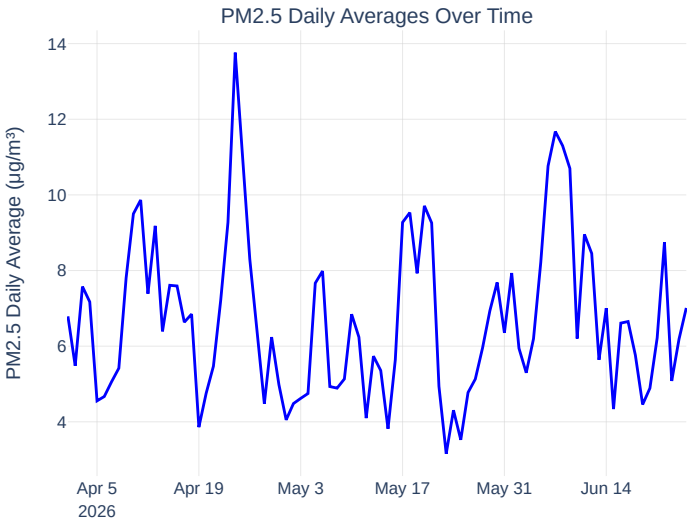


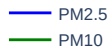


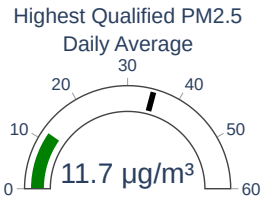
PM10 Daily Averages Over Time

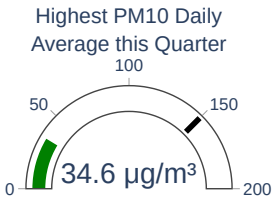
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

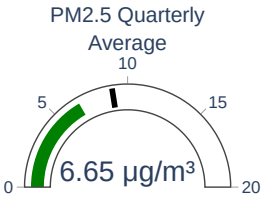
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 199027: AV-44, McDowell County, WV

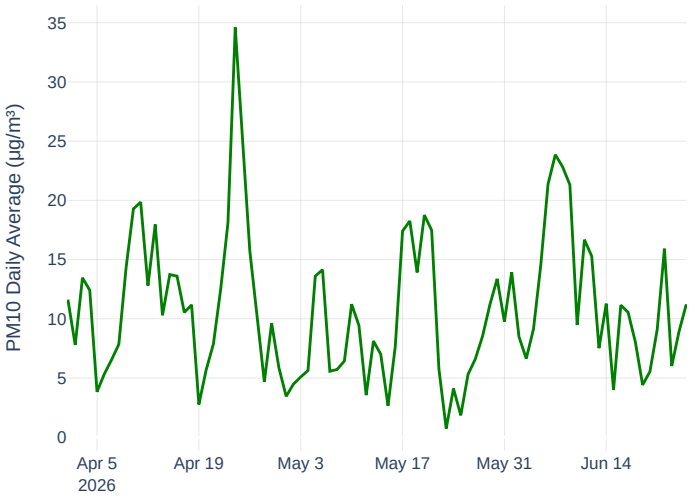






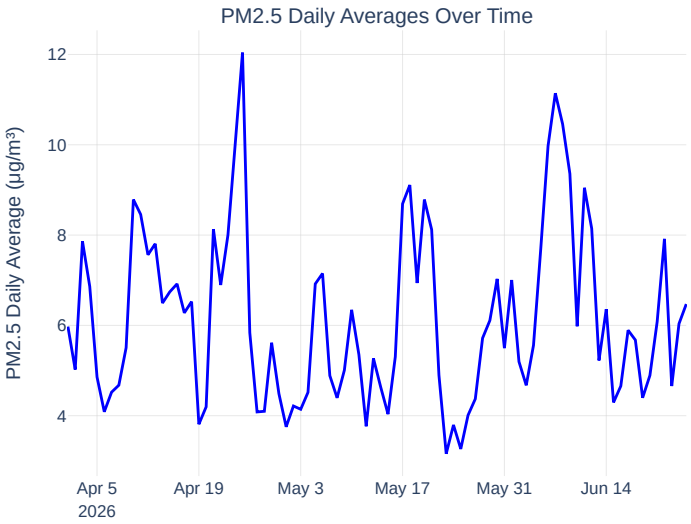




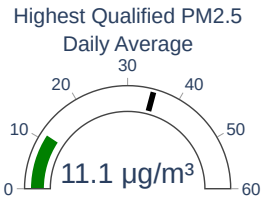


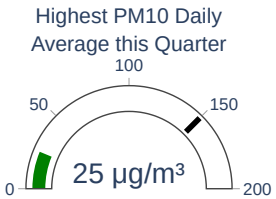
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

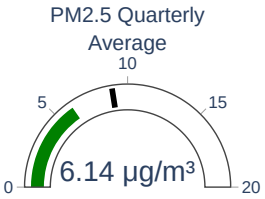
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 301837: AV-71, McDowell County, WV

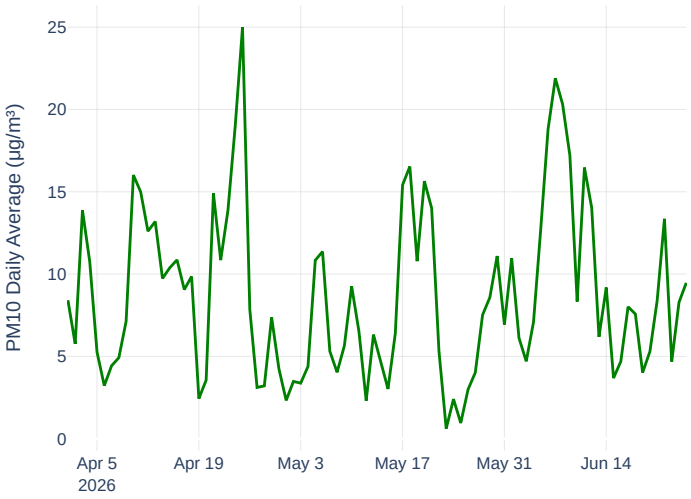






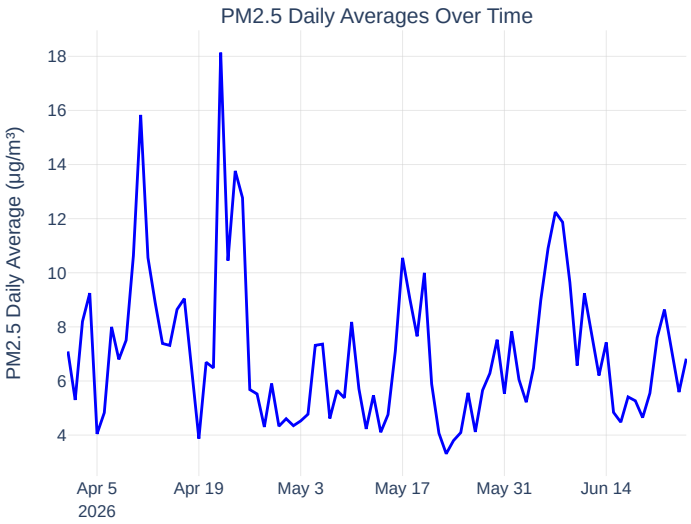


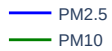


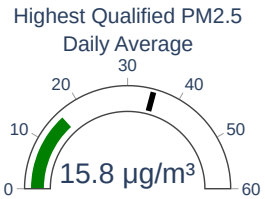


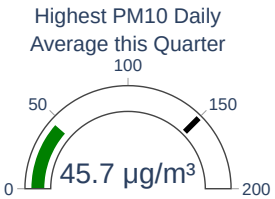
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

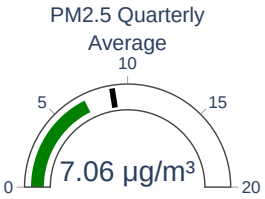
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 183769: AV-08, Raleigh County, WV

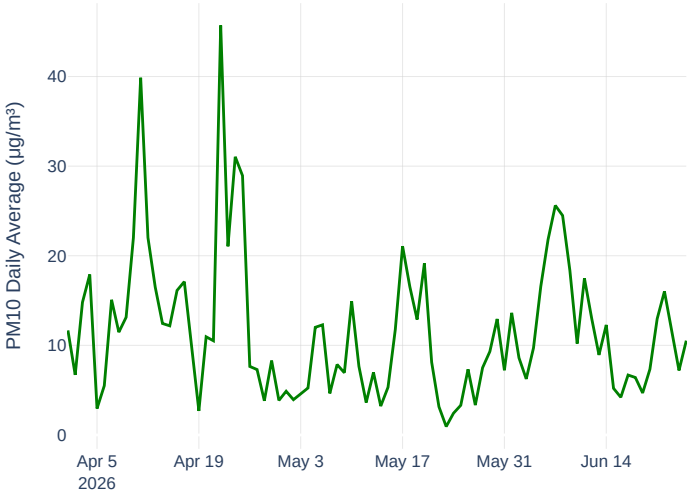






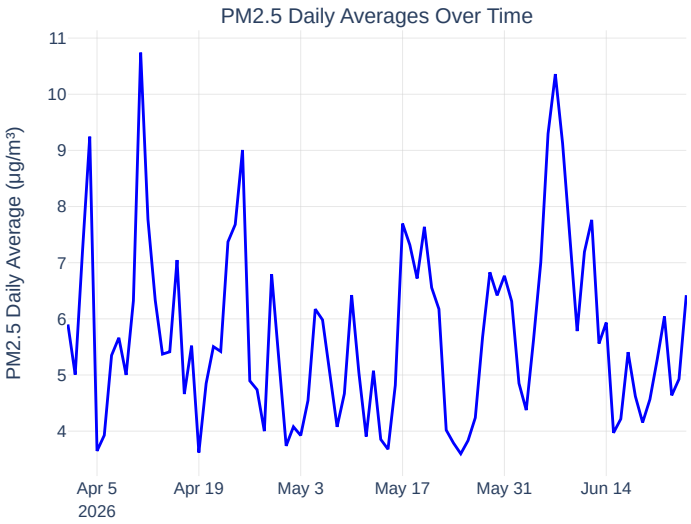




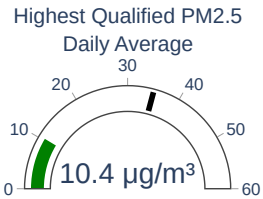


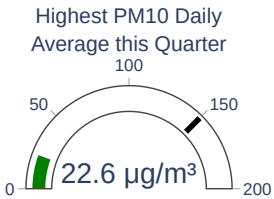
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

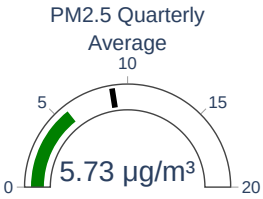
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 198477: AV-43, Raleigh County, WV

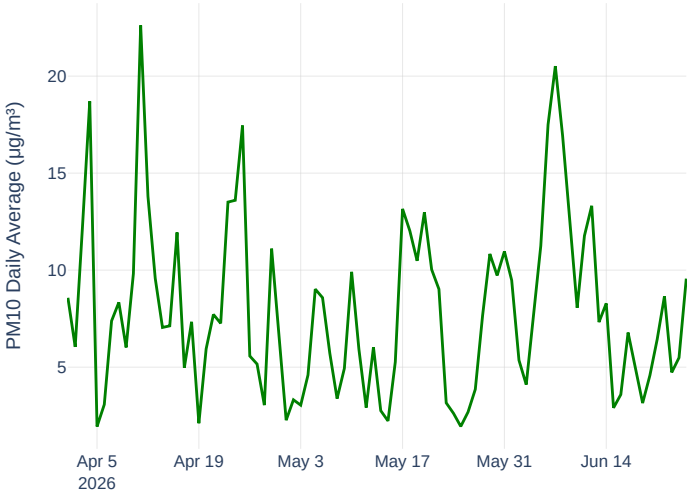






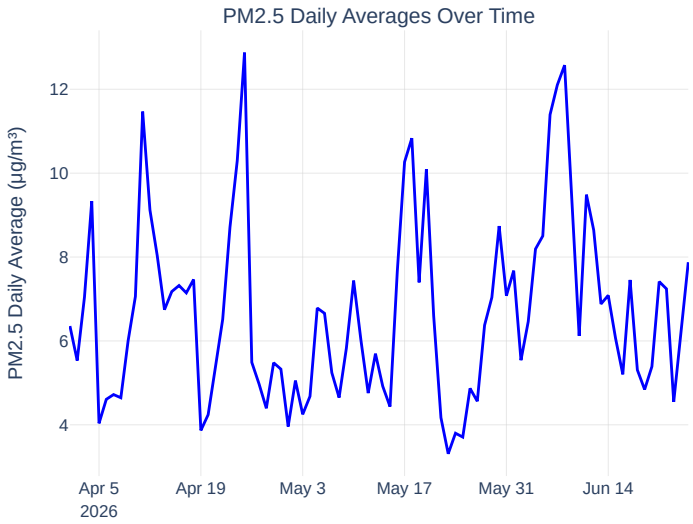




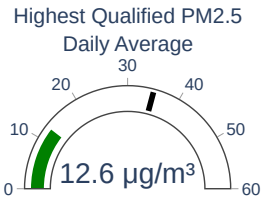


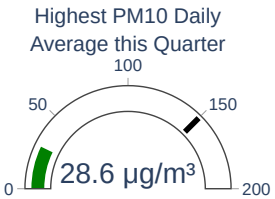
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

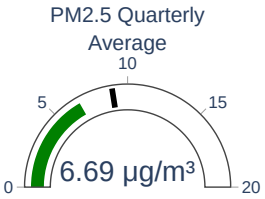
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 212029: AV-61, Raleigh County, WV

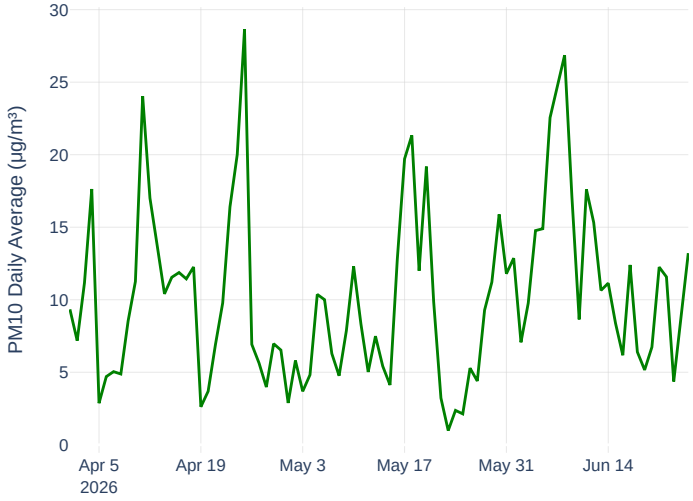






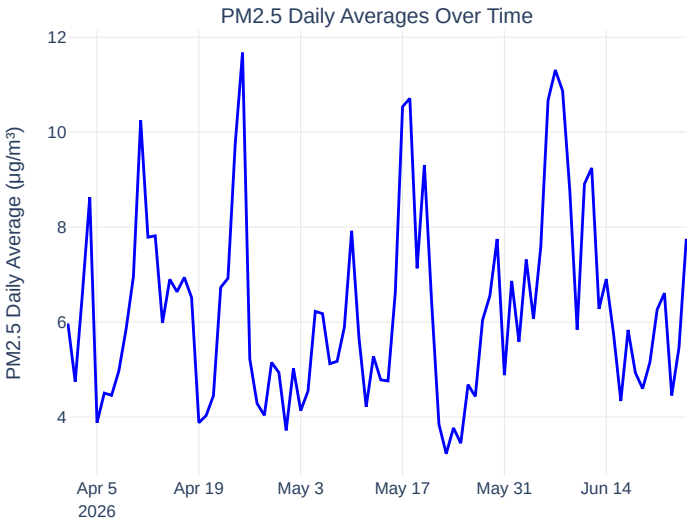




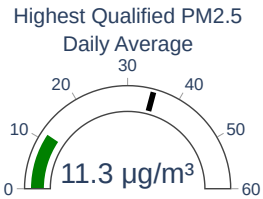


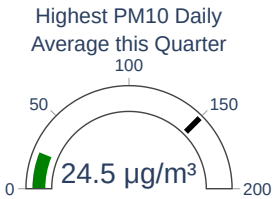
Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

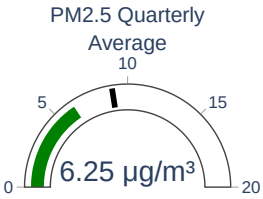
2026-04-01 to 2026-06-25 Report for Sensor 211969: AV-69, Raleigh County, WV

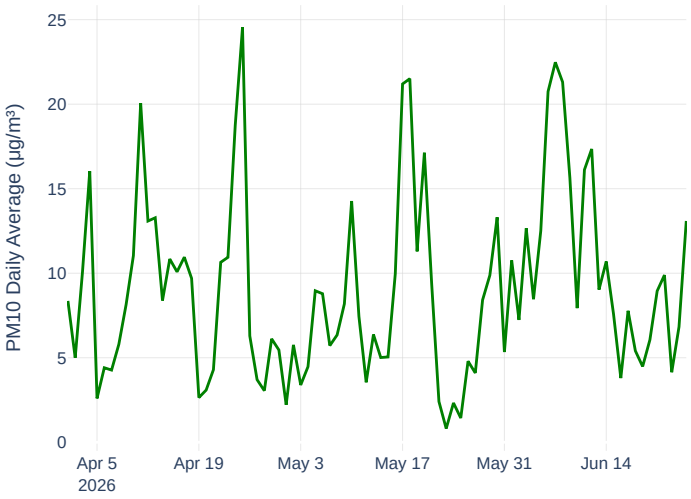












Days where PM2.5 Exceeded	Days where PM10 Exceeded

The following monitors are either offline or received insufficient data to include in this quarter's report:

AV-01, sensor 183803 — Test monitor. No longer receiving data.

AV-02, sensor 183791 — Lee County, VA. Replaced.

AV-05, sensor 183813 — Montgomery County, VA.

AV-06, sensor 183739 — Raleigh County, WV.

AV-07, sensor 183755 — Naoma, Raleigh County, WV — No data. Removed.

AV-09 — PA.

AV-11, sensor 183781 — Lackawanna, PA — No data. Removed.

AV-12 — PA.

AV-13, sensor 183777 — Permanently removed.

AV-14, sensor 183773 — Kenton, KY.

AV-17, sensor 183799 — Wise County, VA — Insufficient data.

AV-18, sensor 183753 — Wise County VA — Removed. Replaced by AV-25.

AV-19, sensor 184351 — Wise County VA — No data.

AV-20, sensor 183741 — McDowell County, WV — No data. Removed.

AV-22, sensor 184511 — Clark County, KY.

AV-23, sensor 184345 — White Oak, Campbell County, TN — No data. Removed.

AV-27, sensor 184537 — Letcher County, KY.

AV-28

AV-29 — TN.

AV-31, sensor 184567 — Pittsylvania County, VA.

AV-32, sensor 184561 — Kanawha County, WV.

AV-33, sensor 184553

AV-34, sensor 183737 — Buckingham County, VA.

AV-37, sensor 183783..

AV-41, sensor 198821 — McDowell County, WV.

AV-45, sensor 198977 — Cocke County, TN.

AV-47, sensor 196167 — Norfolk, VA.

AV-49, sensor 196109 — Clinton, TN.

AV-50, sensor 196153 — Grundy, TN.

AV-51, sensor 198479 — Harlan County, KY

AV-52, sensor 199007 — Wise, VA

AV-54, sensor 199037 — Naoma, WV.

AV-55, sensor 198969 — Buchanan County, VA

AV-56, sensor 199033 — Raleigh County, WV. Removed. Replaced by AV-06.

AV-57, sensor 198281 — Buchanan County, VA

AV-58

AV-63, sensor 212013 — Shelby County, TN.

AV-66, sensor 211961 — Buchanan County, VA. Permanently removed.

AV-67, sensor 301657 — VA.

AV-68, sensor 211957 — Shelby_County, TN.

AV-70, sensor 211965 — Knott County, KY.

AV-78, sensor 301657 — Lee County, VA.