

Environmental Protection Agency

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using a FRM, FEM, or ARM meeting the requirements of appendix A must be submitted to AQS according to the requirements of § 58.16. Data collected by other SPMs may be submitted. The monitoring agency must also submit to AQS an indication of whether each SPM reporting data to AQS monitor meets the requirements of appendices A and E to this part.

(c) All data from an SPM using an FRM, FEM, or ARM which has operated for more than 24 months are eligible for comparison to the relevant NAAQS, subject to the conditions of §§ 58.11(e) and 58.30, unless the air monitoring agency demonstrates that the data came from a particular period during which the requirements of appendix A, appendix C, or appendix E to this part were not met, subject to review and EPA Regional Office approval as part of the annual monitoring network plan described in § 58.10.

(d) If an SPM using an FRM, FEM, or ARM is discontinued within 24 months of start-up, the Administrator will not base a NAAQS violation determination for the PM_{2.5} or ozone NAAQS solely on data from the SPM.

(e) If an SPM using an FRM, FEM, or ARM is discontinued within 24 months of start-up, the Administrator will not designate an area as nonattainment for the CO, SO₂, NO₂, or 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS solely on the basis of data from the SPM. Such data are eligible for use in determinations of whether a nonattainment area has attained one of these NAAQS.

(f) Prior approval from EPA is not required for discontinuance of an SPM.

[71 FR 61298, Oct. 17, 2006, as amended at 72 FR 32210, June 12, 2007; 73 FR 67060, Nov. 12, 2008; 78 FR 3283, Jan. 15, 2013]

Subpart D—Comparability of Ambient Data to the NAAQS

SOURCE: 71 FR 61302, Oct. 17, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

§ 58.30 Special considerations for data comparisons to the NAAQS.

(a) *Comparability of PM_{2.5} data.* The primary and secondary annual and 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS are described in part 50 of this chapter. Monitors that follow the network technical require-

ments specified in § 58.11 are eligible for comparison to the NAAQS subject to the additional requirements of this section. PM_{2.5} measurement data from all eligible monitors are comparable to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. PM_{2.5} measurement data from all eligible monitors that are representative of area-wide air quality are comparable to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Consistent with appendix D to this part, section 4.7.1, when micro- or middle-scale PM_{2.5} monitoring sites collectively identify a larger region of localized high ambient PM_{2.5} concentrations, such sites would be considered representative of an area-wide location and, therefore, eligible for comparison to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. PM_{2.5} measurement data from monitors that are not representative of area-wide air quality but rather of relatively unique micro-scale, or localized hot spot, or unique middle-scale impact sites are not eligible for comparison to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. PM_{2.5} measurement data from these monitors are eligible for comparison to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. For example, if a micro- or middle-scale PM_{2.5} monitoring site is adjacent to a unique dominating local PM_{2.5} source, then the PM_{2.5} measurement data from such a site would only be eligible for comparison to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Approval of sites that are suitable and sites that are not suitable for comparison with the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS is provided for as part of the annual monitoring network plan described in § 58.10.

(b) [Reserved]

[71 FR 61302, Oct. 17, 2006, as amended at 78 FR 3283, Jan. 15, 2013]

Subpart E [Reserved]

Subpart F—Air Quality Index Reporting

§ 58.50 Index reporting.

(a) The State or where applicable, local agency shall report to the general public on a daily basis through prominent notice an air quality index that complies with the requirements of appendix G to this part.

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(b) Reporting is required for all individual MSA with a population exceeding 350,000.

(c) The population of a MSA for purposes of index reporting is the most recent decennial U.S. census population.

[71 FR 61302, Oct. 17, 2006]

Subpart G—Federal Monitoring

SOURCE: 44 FR 27571, May 10, 1979, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 58 FR 8467, Feb. 12, 1993.

§ 58.60 Federal monitoring.

The Administrator may locate and operate an ambient air monitoring site if the State or local agency fails to locate, or schedule to be located, during the initial network design process, or as a result of the 5-year network assessments required in § 58.10, a SLAMS station at a site which is necessary in the judgment of the Regional Administrator to meet the objectives defined in appendix D to this part.

[71 FR 61303, Oct. 17, 2006]

§ 58.61 Monitoring other pollutants.

The Administrator may promulgate criteria similar to that referenced in subpart B of this part for monitoring a pollutant for which an NAAQS does not exist. Such an action would be taken whenever the Administrator determines that a nationwide monitoring program is necessary to monitor such a pollutant.

[71 FR 61303, Oct. 17, 2006]

APPENDIX A TO PART 58—QUALITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR SLAMS, SPMS AND PSD AIR MONITORING

- 1. General Information
- 2. Quality System Requirements
- 3. Measurement Quality Check Requirements
- 4. Calculations for Data Quality Assessments
- 5. Reporting Requirements
- 6. References

1. General Information.

(a) Each monitoring organization is required to implement a quality system that provides sufficient information to assess the quality of the monitoring data. The quality system must, at a minimum, include the specific requirements described in this appendix of this subpart. Failure to conduct or pass a required check or procedure, or a series of re-

quired checks or procedures, does not by itself invalidate data for regulatory decision making. Rather, monitoring agencies and EPA shall use the checks and procedures required in this appendix in combination with other data quality information, reports, and similar documents showing overall compliance with part 58. Accordingly, EPA and monitoring agencies shall use a “weight of evidence” approach when determining the suitability of data for regulatory decisions. The EPA reserves the authority to use or not use monitoring data submitted by a monitoring organization when making regulatory decisions based on the EPA’s assessment of the quality of the data. Generally, consensus built validation templates or validation criteria already approved in Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) should be used as the basis for the weight of evidence approach.

(b) This appendix specifies the minimum quality system requirements applicable to SLAMS air monitoring data and PSD data for the pollutants SO₂, NO₂, O₃, CO, Pb, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and PM_{10-2.5} submitted to EPA. This appendix also applies to all SPM stations using FRM, FEM, or ARM methods which also meet the requirements of appendix E of this part, unless alternatives to this appendix for SPMs have been approved in accordance with § 58.11(a)(2). Monitoring organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain quality systems more extensive than the required minimums. The permitting authority for PSD may require more frequent or more stringent requirements. Monitoring organizations may, based on their quality objectives, develop and maintain quality systems beyond the required minimum. Additional guidance for the requirements reflected in this appendix can be found in the “Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems”, Volume II (see reference 10 of this appendix) and at a national level in references 1, 2, and 3 of this appendix.

1.1 Similarities and Differences Between SLAMS and PSD Monitoring. In most cases, the quality assurance requirements for SLAMS, SPMs if applicable, and PSD are the same. Affected SPMs are subject to all the SLAMS requirements, even where not specifically stated in each section. Table A-1 of this appendix summarizes the major similarities and differences of the requirements for SLAMS and PSD. Both programs require:

- (a) The development, documentation, and implementation of an approved quality system;
- (b) The assessment of data quality;
- (c) The use of reference, equivalent, or approved methods. The requirements of this appendix do not apply to a SPM that does not use a FRM, FEM, or ARM;
- (d) The use of calibration standards traceable to NIST or other primary standard;
- (e) Performance evaluations and systems.