

and will continue to meet any applicable requirements on SLAMS. The stations, however, will also be designated as National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS) and will be subject to additional data reporting and monitoring methodology requirements as contained in subpart D of this part.

(d) This section also acts to establish a Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) network as a subset of the State's SLAMS network for the purpose of enhanced monitoring in O<sub>3</sub> nonattainment areas listed as serious, severe, or extreme. The PAMS network will be subject to the data reporting and monitoring methodology requirements as contained in subpart E of this part.

(e) Requirements for the daily reporting of an index of ambient air quality, to insure that the population of major urban areas are informed daily of local air quality conditions, are also included in this part.

[44 FR 27571, May 10, 1979, as amended at 58 FR 8467, Feb. 12, 1993]

### § 58.3 Applicability.

This part applies to:

- (a) State air pollution control agencies.
- (b) Any local air pollution control agency or Indian governing body to which the State has delegated authority to operate a portion of the State's SLAMS network.
- (c) Owners or operators of proposed sources.

## Subpart B—Monitoring Criteria

### § 58.10 Quality assurance.

(a) Appendix A to this part contains quality assurance criteria to be followed when operating the SLAMS network.

(b) Appendix B to this part contains the quality assurance criteria to be followed by the owner or operator of a proposed source when operating a PSD station.

### § 58.11 Monitoring methods.

Appendix C to this part contains the criteria to be followed in determining acceptable monitoring methods or instruments for use in SLAMS.

### § 58.12 Siting of instruments or instrument probes.

Appendix E to this part contains criteria for siting instruments or instrument probes for SLAMS.

### § 58.13 Operating schedule.

Ambient air quality data collected at any SLAMS must be collected as follows:

(a) For continuous analyzers—consecutive hourly averages except during:

- (1) Periods of routine maintenance,
- (2) Periods of instrument calibration, or
- (3) Periods or seasons exempted by the Regional Administrator.

(b) For manual methods (excluding PM<sub>10</sub> samplers, PM<sub>2.5</sub> samplers, and PAMS VOC samplers), at least one 24-hour sample must be obtained every sixth day except during periods or seasons exempted by the Regional Administrator.

(c) For PAMS VOC samplers, samples must be obtained as specified in sections 4.3 and 4.4 of appendix D to this part. Area-specific PAMS operating schedules must be included as part of the network description required by § 58.40 and must be approved by the Administrator.

(d) For PM<sub>10</sub> samplers—a 24-hour sample must be taken a minimum of every third day, except during periods or seasons exempted by the Regional Administrator.

(e) For PM<sub>2.5</sub> samplers, a 24-hour sample is required everyday for certain core SLAMS, including certain PAMS, as described in section 2.8.1.3 of appendix D of this part, except during seasons or periods of low PM<sub>2.5</sub> as otherwise exempted by the Regional Administrator. A waiver of the everyday sampling schedule for SLAMS may be granted by the Regional Administrator or designee, and for NAMS by the Administrator or designee, for 1 calendar year from the time a PM<sub>2.5</sub> sequential sampler (FRM or Class I equivalent) has been approved by EPA. A 24-hour sample must be taken a minimum of every third day for all other SLAMS, including NAMS, as described in section 2.8.1.3 of appendix D of this part, except when exempted by the Regional Administrator in accordance with

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forthcoming EPA guidance. During periods for which exemptions to every third day or every day sampling are allowed for core PM<sub>2.5</sub> SLAMS, a minimum frequency of one in 6-day sampling is still required. However, alternative sampling frequencies are allowed for SLAMS sites that are principally intended for comparisons to the 24-hour NAAQS. Such modifications must be approved by the Regional Administrator.

(f) *Alternatives to everyday sampling at sites with correlated acceptable continuous analyzers.* (1) Certain PM<sub>2.5</sub> core SLAMS sites located in monitoring planning areas (as described in section 2.8 of appendix D of this part) are required to sample every day with a reference or equivalent method operating in accordance with part 53 of this chapter and section 2 of appendix C of this part. However, in accordance with the monitoring priority as defined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, established by the control agency and approved by EPA, a core SLAMS monitor may operate with a reference or equivalent method on a 1 in 3-day schedule and produce data that may be compared to the NAAQS, provided that it is collocated with an acceptable continuous fine particulate PM analyzer that is correlated with the reference or equivalent method. If the alternative sampling schedule is selected by the control agency and approved by EPA, the alternative schedule shall be implemented on January 1 of the year in which everyday sampling is required. The selection of correlated acceptable continuous PM analyzers and procedures for correlation with the intermittent reference or equivalent method shall be in accordance with procedures approved by the Regional Administrator. Unless the continuous fine particulate analyzer satisfies the requirements of section 2 of appendix C of this part, however, the data derived from the correlated acceptable continuous monitor are not eligible for direct comparisons to the NAAQS in accordance with part 50 of this chapter.

(2) A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (or primary metropolitan statistical area) with greater than 1 million population and high concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> (greater than or equal to 80 per-

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cent of the NAAQS) shall be a Priority 1 PM monitoring area. Other monitoring planning areas may be designated as Priority 2 PM monitoring areas.

(3) Core SLAMS having a correlated acceptable continuous analyzer collocated with a reference or equivalent method in a Priority 1 PM monitoring area may operate on the 1 in 3 sampling frequency only after reference or equivalent data are collected for at least 2 complete years.

(4) In all monitoring situations, with a correlated acceptable continuous alternative, FRM samplers or filter-based equivalent analyzers should preferably accompany the correlated acceptable continuous monitor.

[44 FR 27571, May 10, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 24739, July 1, 1987; 58 FR 8467, Feb. 12, 1993; 62 FR 38831, July 18, 1997; 63 FR 7714, Feb. 17, 1998]

### § 58.14 Special purpose monitors.

(a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, any ambient air quality monitoring station other than a SLAMS or PSD station from which the State intends to use the data as part of a demonstration of attainment or nonattainment or in computing a design value for control purposes of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) must meet the requirements for SLAMS as described in § 58.22 and, after January 1, 1983, must also meet the requirements for SLAMS described in § 58.13 and Appendices A and E of this part.

(b) Based on the need, in transitioning to a PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard that newly addresses the ambient impacts of fine particles, to encourage a sufficiently extensive geographical deployment of PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitors and thus hasten the development of an adequate PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient air quality monitoring infrastructure, PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS violation determinations shall not be exclusively made based on data produced at a population-oriented SPM site during the first 2 complete calendar years of its operation. However, a notice of NAAQS violations resulting from population-oriented SPMs shall be reported to EPA in the State's annual monitoring report and be considered by the State