

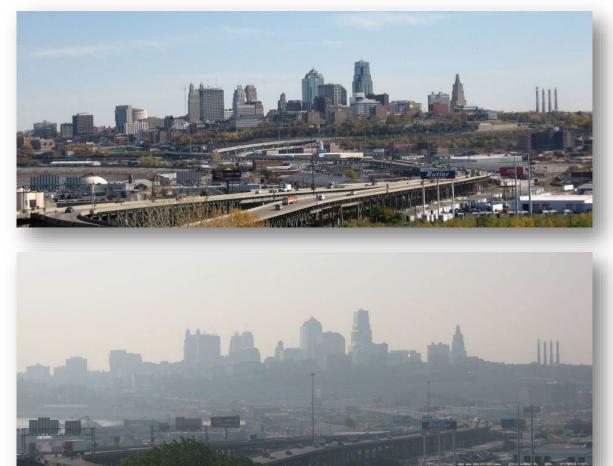
# A New $PM_{2.5}$ Annual Standard, Where Do We Go From Here?

Douglas Watson| April 16, 2025



# National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

- Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to
  - Set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six air pollutants
  - Review every 5 years
  - Determine which counties meet the standards
- Based on Health effects
- Cost not taken into consideration in setting standards

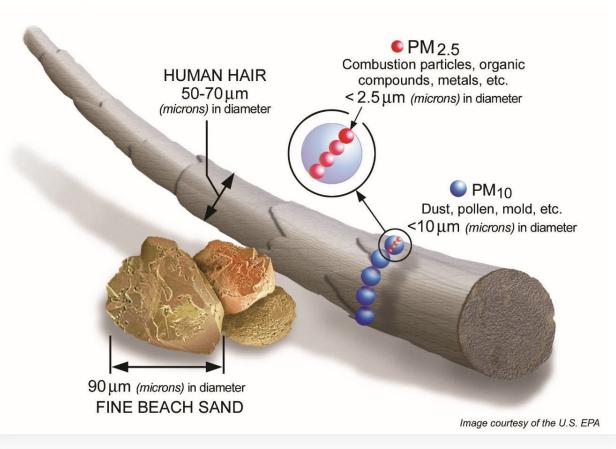




# **NAAQS** Pollutants

- Ozone
- Particulate Matter
  - PM<sub>10</sub>
  - PM<sub>2.5</sub>
- Carbon Monoxide
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Lead
- Nitrogen Dioxide

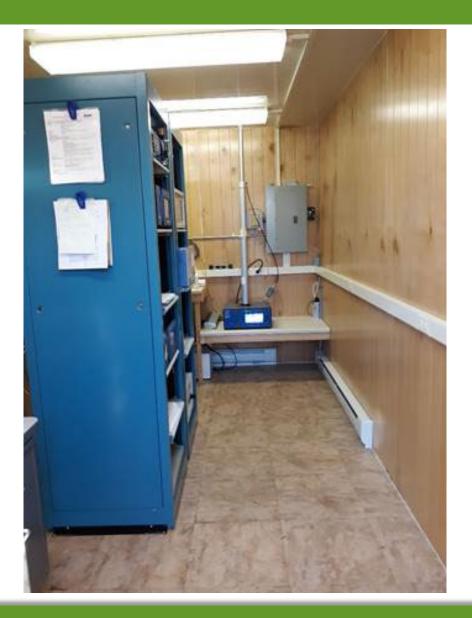
#### **Particulate Matter: What is It?** A complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets





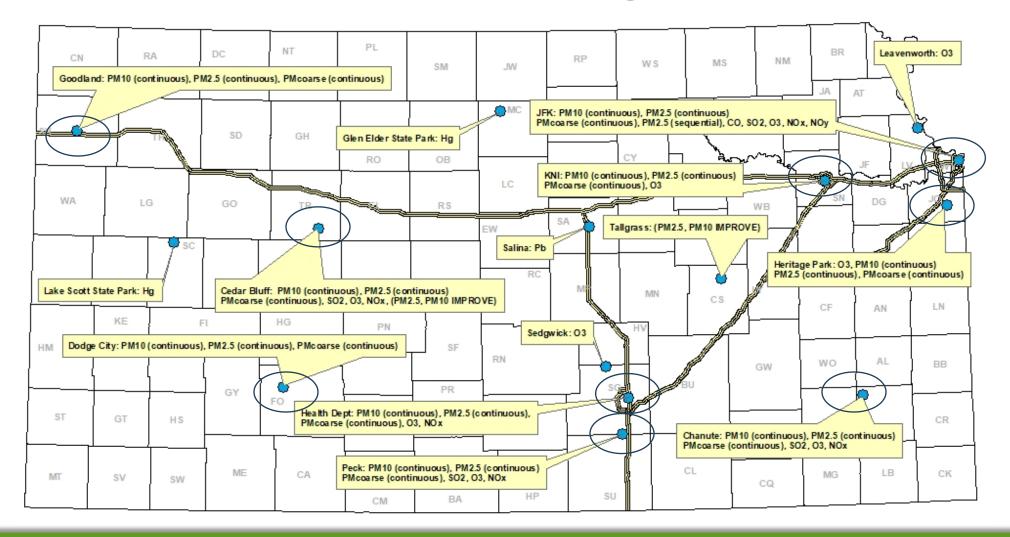
# Why do we monitor?

- Compliance with air quality standards
- Evaluate trends
- Determine health-risk
- Establish baseline concentrations
- PSD construction permit requirement
- Model validation
- Post results to national database





### **2025 Kansas Air Monitoring Sites**





# Main Elements of the PM NAAQS Final Decision

- EPA strengthened the level of the primary (health-based) <u>annual</u> standard for fine particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) to 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) to reflect the latest available health science.
- EPA is not changing all other PM standards:
  - The primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) 24-hour  $PM_{2.5}$  standards stay at the level of 35  $\mu g/m^3$
  - The primary and secondary 24-hour  $PM_{10}$  standards stay at the level of 150  $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup>
  - The secondary annual  $PM_{2.5}$  standard stays at the level of 15.0  $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup>
- EPA is also:
  - Revising the Air Quality Index (AQI) to improve public communications about the risks from PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposures
  - Making changes to the monitoring network to enhance protection of air quality in communities overburdened by air pollution



## **Designations/Implementation Timeline**

Designations Action	Anticipated Date
EPA promulgates 2024 Revised Primary Annual Fine Particle NAAQS final rule	February 7, 2024
States certify 2023 PM <sub>2.5</sub> data; EPA calculates design values	May 2024
States and Tribes submit their designations recommendations to EPA	No later than February 7, 2025
States certify 2024 PM <sub>2.5</sub> data; EPA calculates design values	May 2025
EPA notifies states and Tribes concerning any intended modifications to their recommendations (120-day letters); 30- day public comment period begins	Mid-October 2025 (120 days prior to final designations
End of 30-day public comment period	Mid-November 2025
States and Tribes submit additional information, if any, to respond to the EPA's modification of recommended designations	Mid-December 2025
Final designations decisions (without extension)	February 6, 2026



Table 2. Kansas Ambient PM <sub>2.5</sub> Monitor Design Values (2021–2023)					
Site Name	AQS Site ID	County	2021–2023 Annual PM <sub>2.5</sub> Design Value (µg/m³)		
Dodge City	20-057-0002	Ford	***		
Heritage Park	20-091-0010	Johnson	8.3		
Chanute	20-133-0003	Neosho	9.3		
Wichita Health Department	20-173-0010	Sedgwick	9.7		
KNI	20-177-0013	Shawnee	8.8*		
Goodland	20-181-0003	Sherman	4.3**		
Peck	20-191-0002	Sumner	8.9*		
Cedar Bluff	20-195-0001	Trego	6.8*		
JFK	20-209-0021	Wyandotte	9.6		

\*- Did not meet data completeness requirements

\*\*- New monitor installed March 21, 2023

\*\*\*- New monitor installed September 19, 2023



# What were the Remaining Issues in 2024?

- T640(x) PM<sub>2.5</sub> Instrument Data High Bias Correction
  - EPA made data corrections in Air Quality System (AQS) database.
  - Did it really correct the issues?
- Data Influenced by Exceptional Events (wildfires, fireworks, etc.)
  - BOA analysis showed that there were not enough days influenced by these events to change the design values at the three sites.



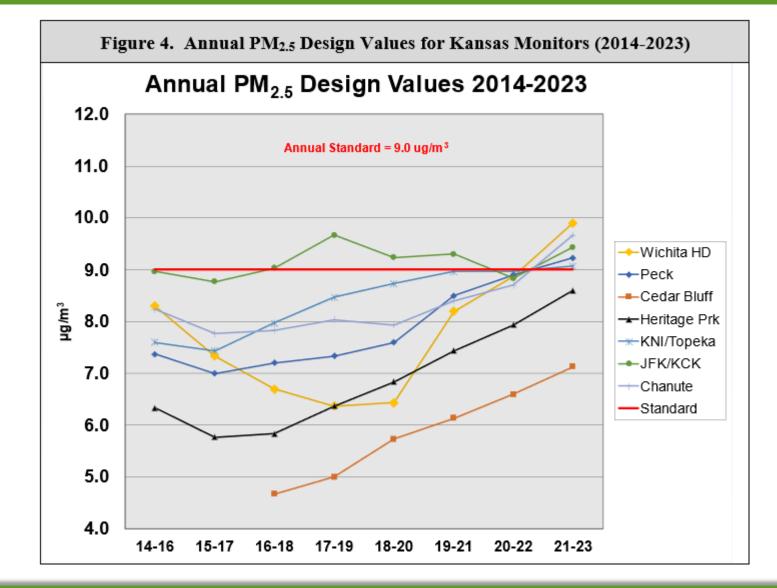




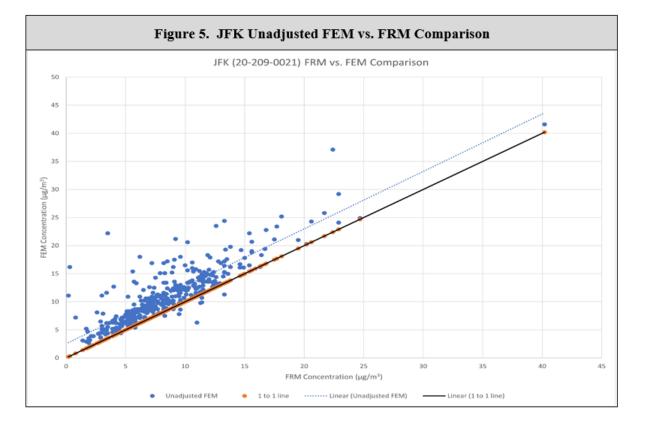
## **KDHE Designation Recommendation for Kansas?**

The State of Kansas recommended that the three monitors (T640Xs) located in Neosho County (Chanute), Sedgwick County (Wichita HD) and Wyandotte County (JFK) that currently do not meet the new primary annual standard of 9.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup> be designated "Unclassifiable" for the new standard, based on the continued concerns by many states over the data being produced by the T640(X) and the analysis performed by the BOA.









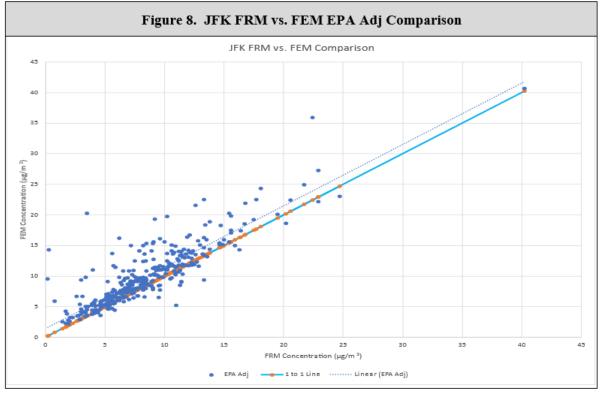


Table 4. Teledyne T640/T640X Alignment Algorithm Implemented by EPA					
CASE	PM <sub>2.5</sub> Conc.	<b>Temp.</b> ≤ 20° C	CASE	PM <sub>2.5</sub> Conc.	Temp. > 20° C
Α	$\leq 10 \ \mu g/m^3$	T640/x * 0.813233	С	$\leq 5 \ \mu g/m^3$	T640/x * 0.813233
В	$> 10 \ \mu g/m^3$	T640/x - 1.861	D	> 5 μg/m <sup>3</sup>	T640/x - 0.925



State of Georgia Equation: Unadj. T640/x \* 0.813233

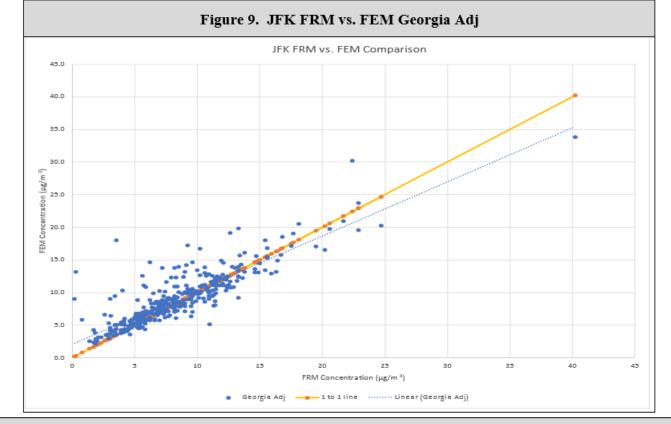
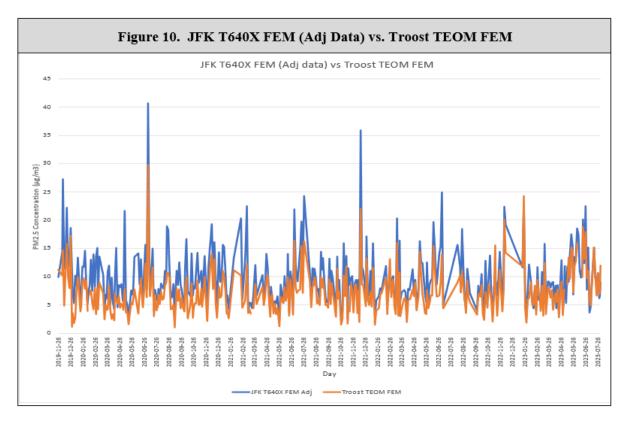
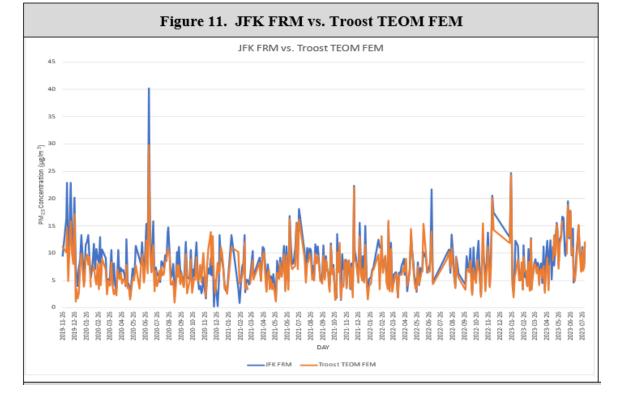


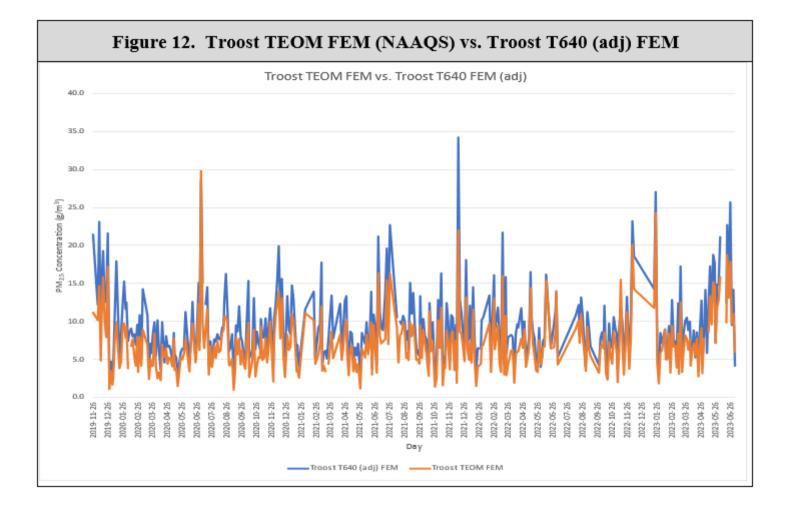
Table 5. Normalized Mean Bias at JFK Monitor				
Site Name	Unadjusted FEM	EPA Adjusted FEM (POC 23)	Georgia Adjusted FEM	
JFK-KCK (20-209-0021)	32.78%	17.54%	7.98%	



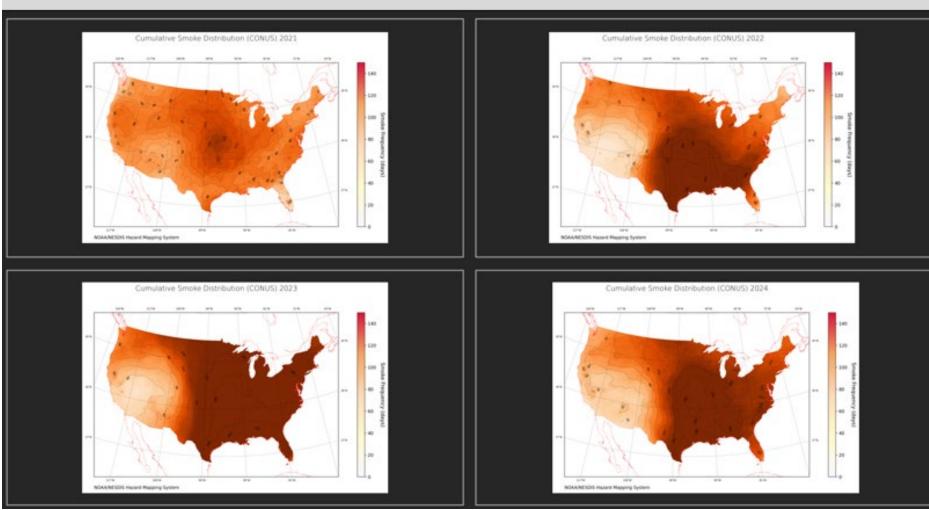






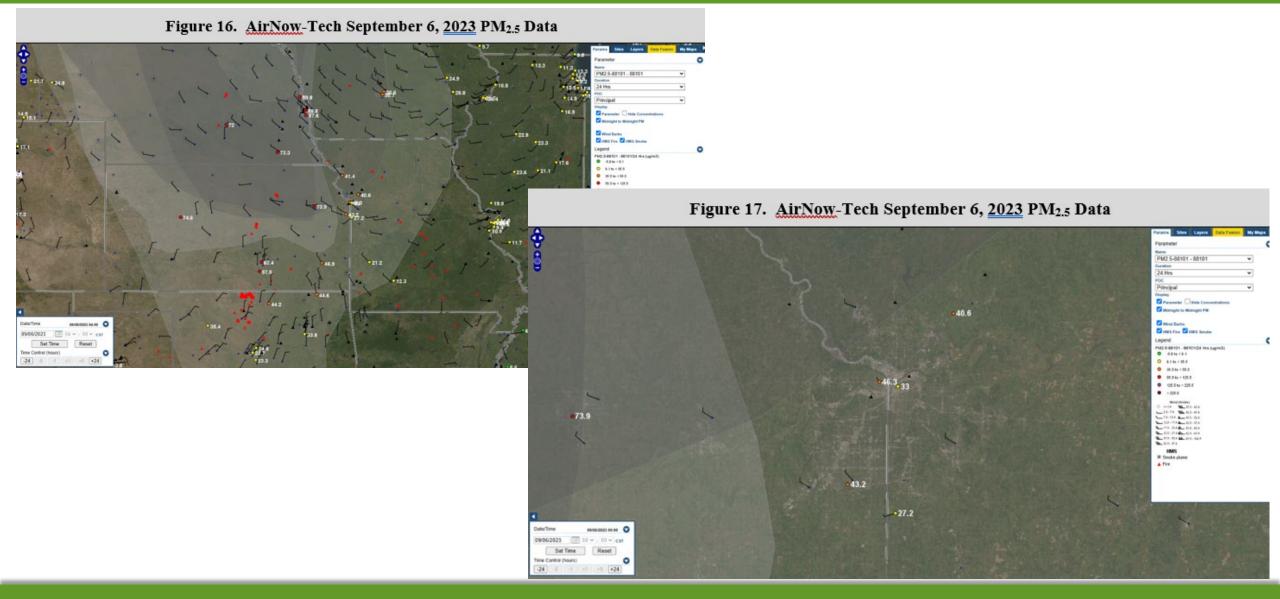






#### Figure 15. Cumulative Smoke Data Statistics - CONUS (2021-2024)







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Figure 18. <u>AirNow-Tech September 7, 2023</u> PM<sub>2.5</sub> Data

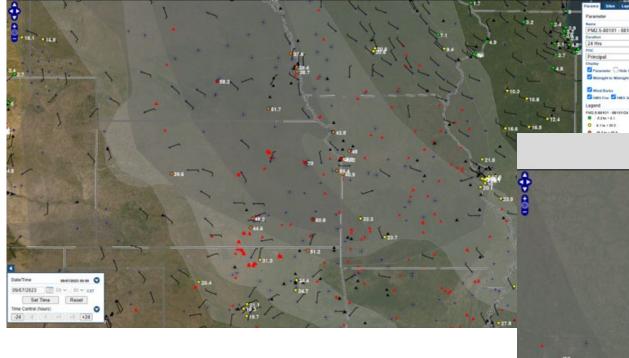
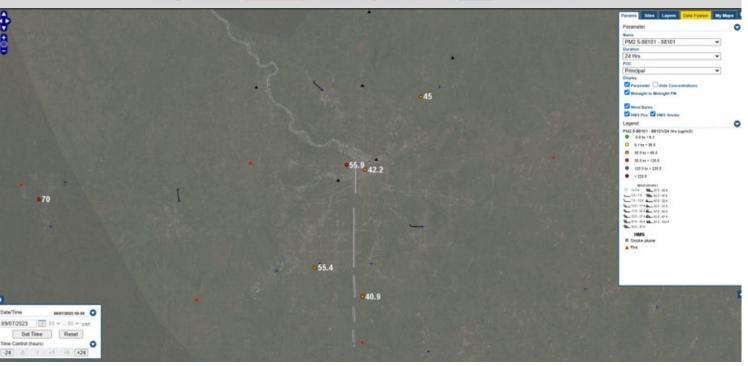


Figure 19. AirNow-Tech September 7, 2023 PM2.5 Data





# EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin announcement on March 12, 2025

EPA will "revisit" the March 2024 reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM), which lowered the primary annual  $PM_{2.5}$  NAAQS from 12.0 to 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. The more stringent standard "has raised serious concerns from states across the country and served as a major obstacle to permitting," EPA asserts.



# **Thank you/Questions**



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