

September 2006 Revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particle Pollution



Presentation to the USDA Agricultural Air Quality Task Force November 29, 2006 Bill Wehrum, Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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EPA's PM Standards: Old and New

	Previous Standards		2006 Standards	
	Annual	24-hour	Annual	24-hour
PM _{2.5} (Fine Particles)	15 µg/m³ Annual arithmetic mean, averaged over 3 years	65 µg/m³ 24- hour average, 98 th percentile, averaged over 3 years	15 µg/m³ Annual arithmetic mean, averaged over 3 years	35 µg/m³ 24- hour average, 98 th percentile, averaged over 3 years
PM ₁₀ (Coarse Particles)	50 μg/m³ Annual average	150 µg/m³ 24-hr average, not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over a three year period	Revoked	150 µg/m³ 24-hr average, not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over a three year period 2

SEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

PM2.5 Standards

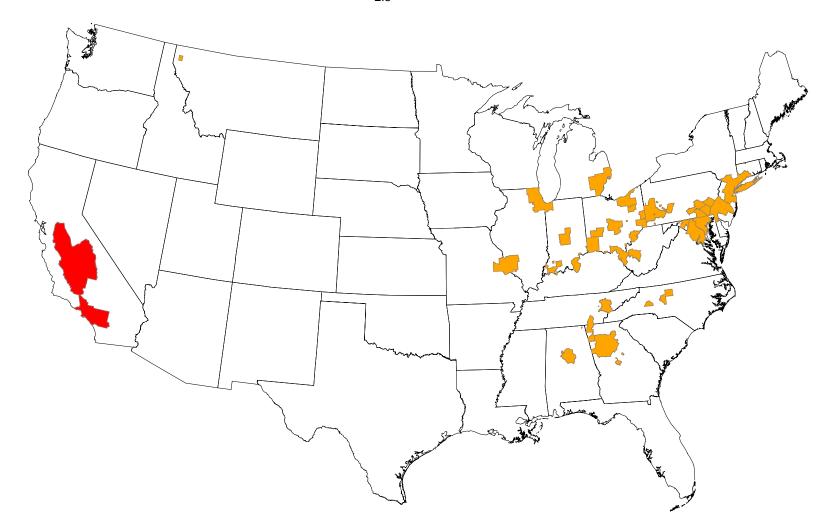
- PM2.5 24-Hour Standard
 - Strengthened from the 1997 level of $65 \ \mu g/m^3$ to $35 \ \mu g/m^3$
 - Retained the form of the 24-hour standard the average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentrations averaged over three years
 - Secondary 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard also retained
- PM2.5 Annual Standard
 - Retained the level of the annual PM_{2.5} standard at 15 μg/m³, as proposed.
 - An area will meet the annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard when the three-year average of the annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration is less than or equal to 15 µg/m³.
 - Secondary annual PM_{2.5} standard also retained.



Benefits of Meeting Revised PM_{2.5} Standards

- Between \$9 billion and \$75 billion a year in health and visibility benefits in 2020.
- Sample of Annual Health Benefits:
 - 2,500 to 5,700 premature deaths in people with heart or lung disease
 - 97,000 cases of upper and lower respiratory symptoms
 - 2,600 cases of chronic bronchitis
 - 350,000 days when people miss work or school
- EPA estimates the cost of meeting the revised standards at \$5.4 billion.

Currently Designated PM_{2.5} Nonattainment Areas - 1997 Standards Violated annual and/or 24-hour PM_{2.5} standards with designated data (2001-2003*)



Legend

Nonattainment areas violating:

Number of Areas

2

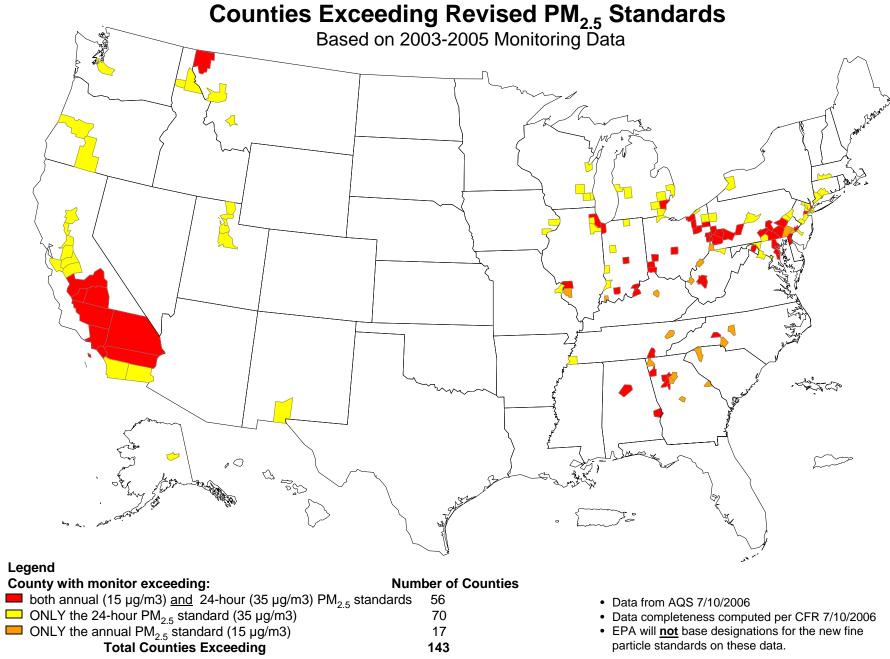
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37

- both annual (15 μg/m³) and 24-hour (65 μg/m³) standards
- ONLY the 24-hour standard (65 μ g/m³)
- ONLY the annual standard (15 µg/m³)

39 Total PM_{2.5} Nonattainment Areas

* 2002-2004 data were considered in the designation process but all nonattainment designations were based on 2001-2003 data



143

particle standards on these data.

Counties Projected to Exceed the Revised PM_{2.5} Standards in 2020 Based on EPA Modeling*



Legend	
County with monitor exceeding:	Number of Counties
both annual (15 μ g/m ³) and 24-hour (35 μ g/m ³) PM _{2.5} standards	17
\square ONLY the 24-hour PM _{2.5} standard (35 µg/m ³)	28
\square ONLY the annual PM _{2.5} standard (15 µg/m ³)	3
Total Counties Projected to Exceed	48

*Projections as of September 2006. EPA models assume implementation of CAIR/CAMR/CAVR, Title IV of the Clean Air Act, the NOx SIP Call, and some existing state programs. This approach does not forecast actions states will take to meet 1997 PM_{2.5} standards.



PM₁₀ Standards

- PM₁₀ 24-Hour Standards
 - retained the existing 24-hour PM₁₀ standard of 150 µg/m³ (1 expected exceedance form), which was first set in 1987
 - Secondary 24-hour PM₁₀ standard also retained.
- PM₁₀ Annual Standards
 - Revoked the annual PM_{10} standard.
 - Available evidence does not suggest a link between long-term exposure to PM₁₀ at current ambient levels and health problems

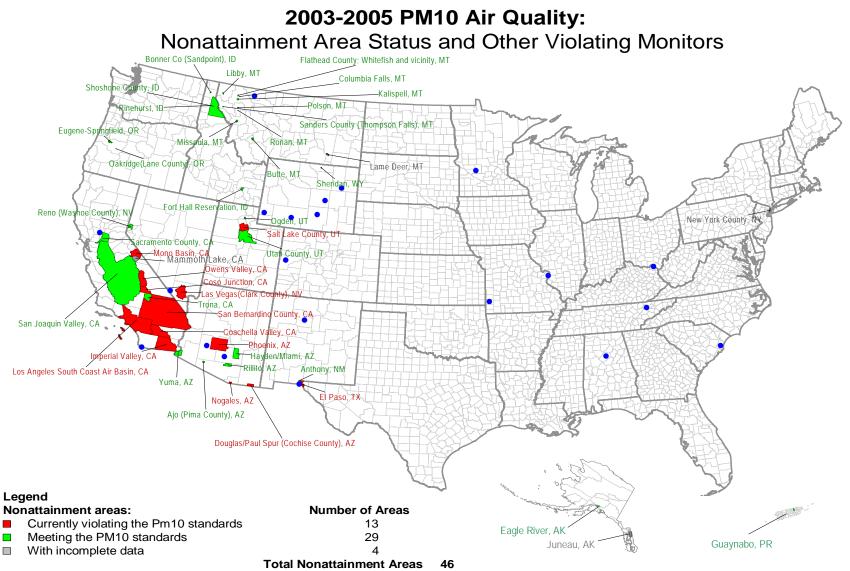


PM₁₀ Implementation

- New nonattainment designations for PM₁₀ will not be required under the Clean Air Act.
- The final decision does not obligate states to revise SIPs or create new obligations to control particular sources.
- EPA has encouraged states to focus control programs on urban and industrial sources to the extent that those sources are contributing to air quality violations.
- EPA has encouraged states to give priority to maintaining monitors sited in urban and industrial areas.
- Retention of the 24-hour PM₁₀ standard does not impose new regulations on agricultural sources or fundamentally alter the existing implementation approaches that have proven successful over the last 20 years.

Status of Current PM₁₀ Nonattainment Areas

Based on 2003 - 2005 Air Quality



monitors outside PM10 NA areas that did not meet the 24 hour PM10 standard in 2003-2005