

Iowa Fine Particulate Monitoring Network Design Values

2008-2010



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Ambient Air Monitoring
Group*

What is Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})?

The term “particulate matter” (PM) includes both solid particles and liquid droplets (excluding water droplets) that are found in outdoor air.

Particulate matter may be emitted directly into the air or can form from pollutants that react in the atmosphere. Small particles tend to pose the greatest health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system.

Particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameter are referred to as fine particulate or PM_{2.5}.

Sources of PM_{2.5} emissions include all types of combustion (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and some industrial processes. Secondary PM_{2.5} is produced in the atmosphere away from sources through atmospheric chemistry.

What are the Design Values for PM_{2.5}?

Design values for PM_{2.5} are numbers that are calculated from three years of data gathered at a particular monitoring site. If a design value is greater than the associated standard, the monitor is said to “fail the attainment test”. The annual standard for PM_{2.5} is 15.0 µg/m³ and the twenty-four hour standard is 35 µg/m³.

The design value for the 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard is the three year average of the annual 98th percentile values measured at a monitoring site. The design value for the annual PM_{2.5} standard is the three year average of the annual averages measured at a monitoring site. Additional details about design value calculations are contained in 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix N.

Data Completeness and Validation

If a monitor records 75% of the scheduled samples in each quarter of the year, the year's data is considered complete. EPA allows the use of data substitution in some cases where data is close to the 75% goal. Data used in this report includes all monitors with complete data for 2008-2010, as well as one site in Des Moines where the EPA data substitution algorithm has been applied.

All values in this report should be considered preliminary. Data values will be certified in May, 2011 and EPA will calculate design values for determination of compliance with the NAAQS later this year.

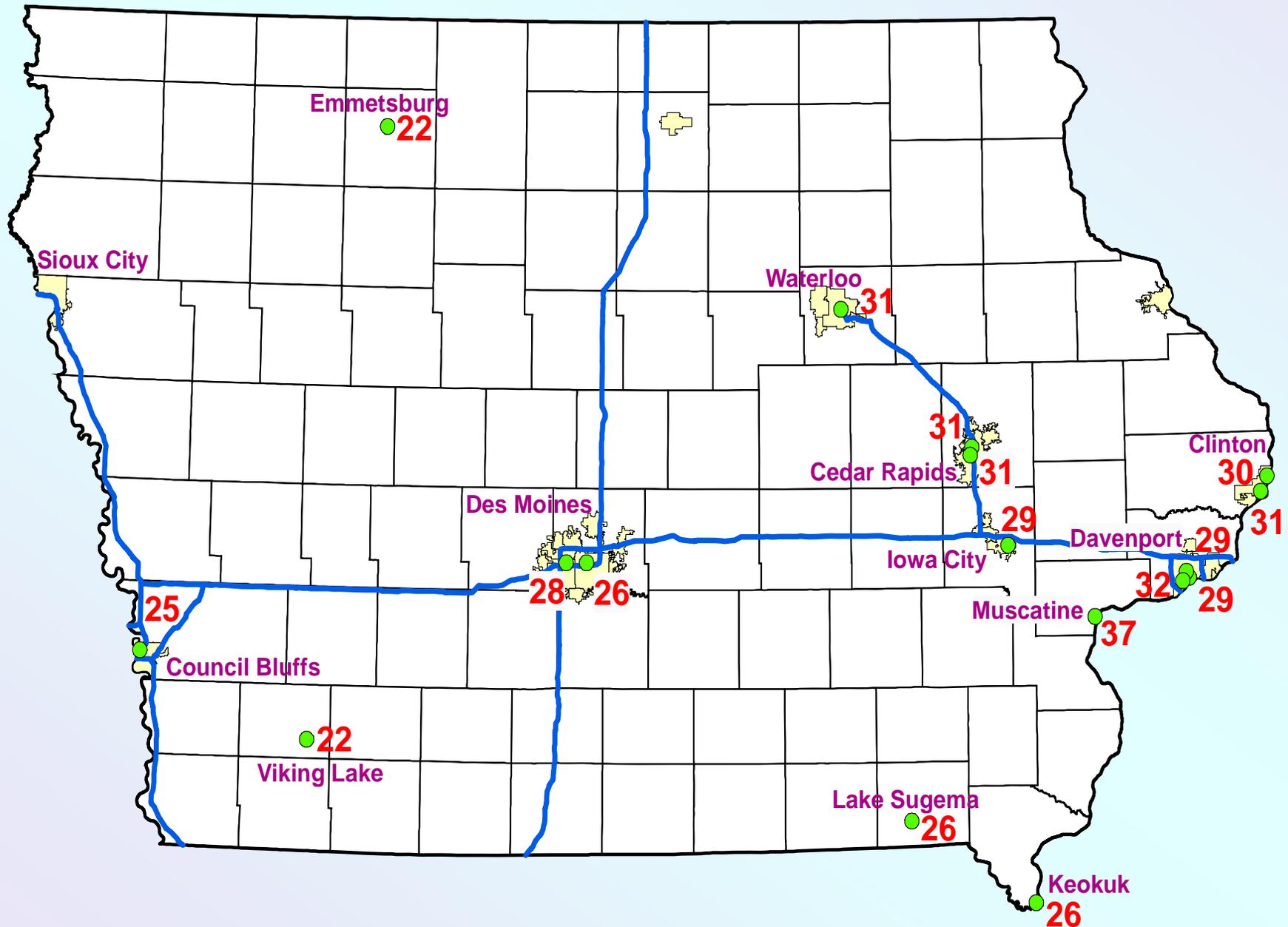
One monitoring site at Garfield School in Muscatine shows non-attainment with EPA's $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour fine particle NAAQS for the 2008-2010 period. All other monitoring sites have design values less than the NAAQS.

What Types of PM_{2.5} Monitoring Data May be Used to Calculate Design Values?

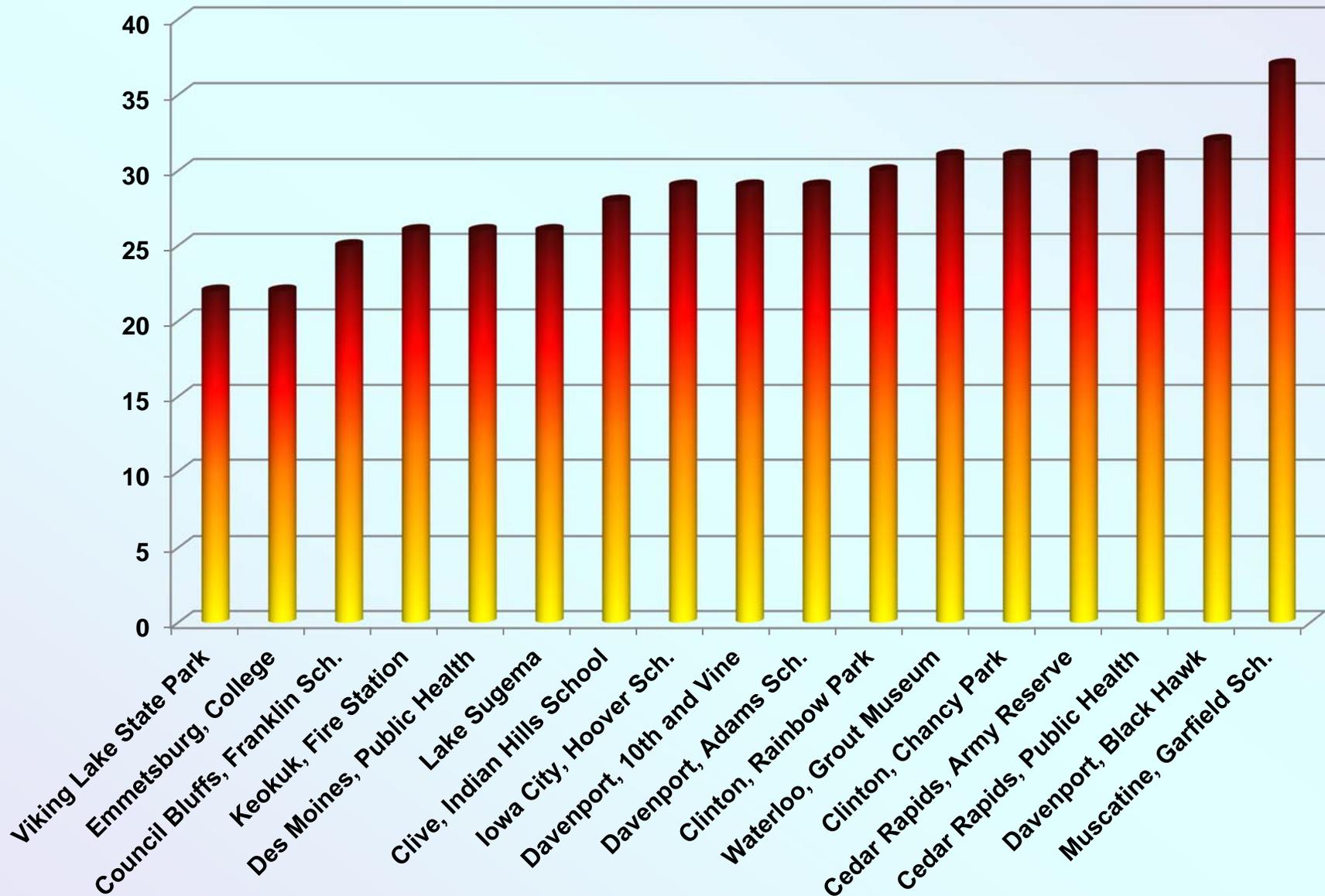
Iowa currently operates two different types of PM_{2.5} samplers. One type collects fine particles by drawing ambient air through a filter over a 24-hour period. The filters are then returned to an analytical laboratory where they are weighed. Provided EPA protocols for handling and weighing the filters are followed, these manual samplers produce data that may be used for design value calculations. Although manual samplers provide accurate concentrations, the data produced is not available in real time, and so EPA has encouraged States to use automated continuous samplers to inform the public of current air quality levels. Recently, EPA has approved the use of data from certain types of continuous samplers for computing design values. Data from continuous monitors that pass EPA equivalency tests may be included in computing design values in the future.

Iowa PM_{2.5} 24-hour Design Values 2008-2010

(NAAQS Standard is 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

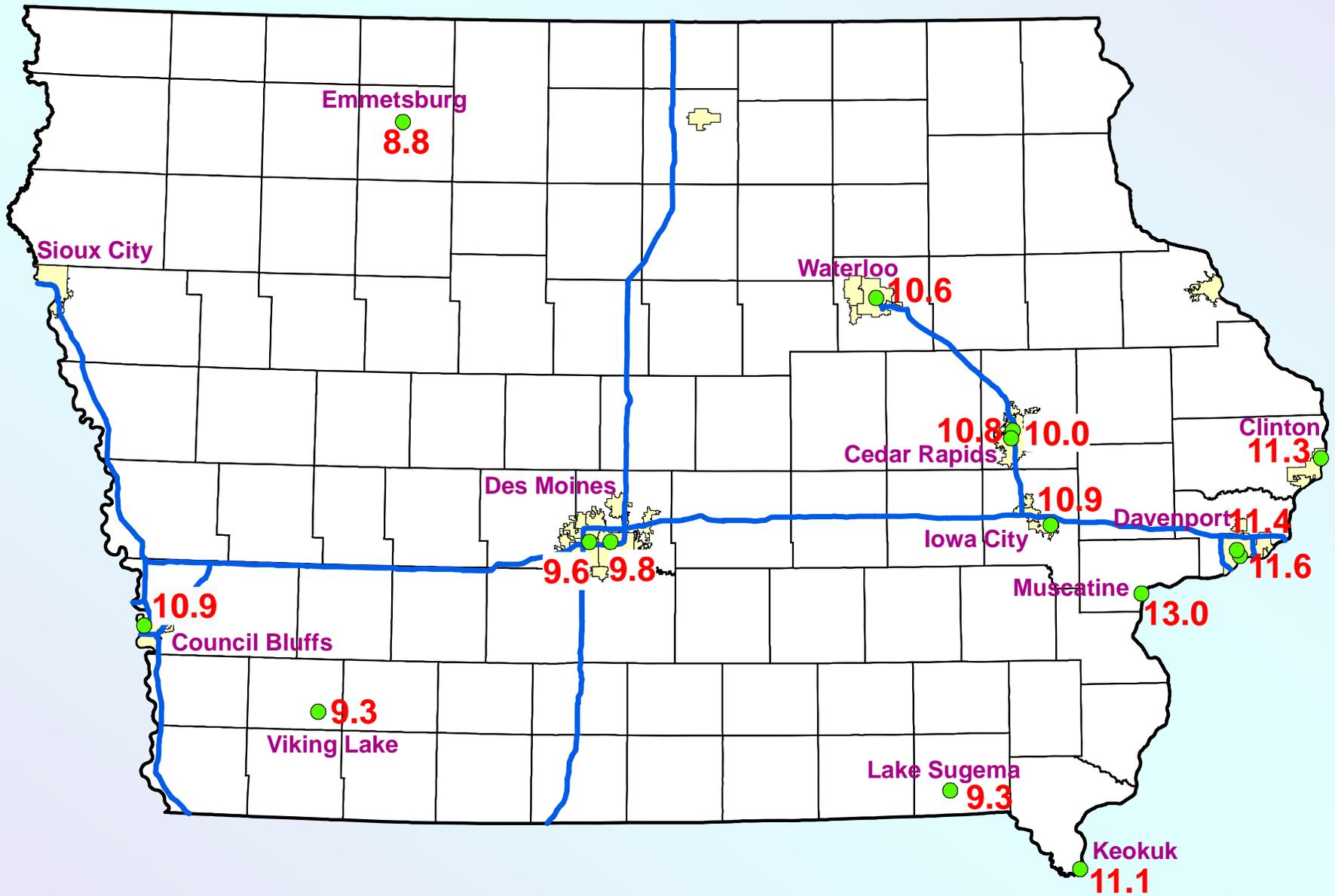


24-hour PM_{2.5} Design Values 2008-2010

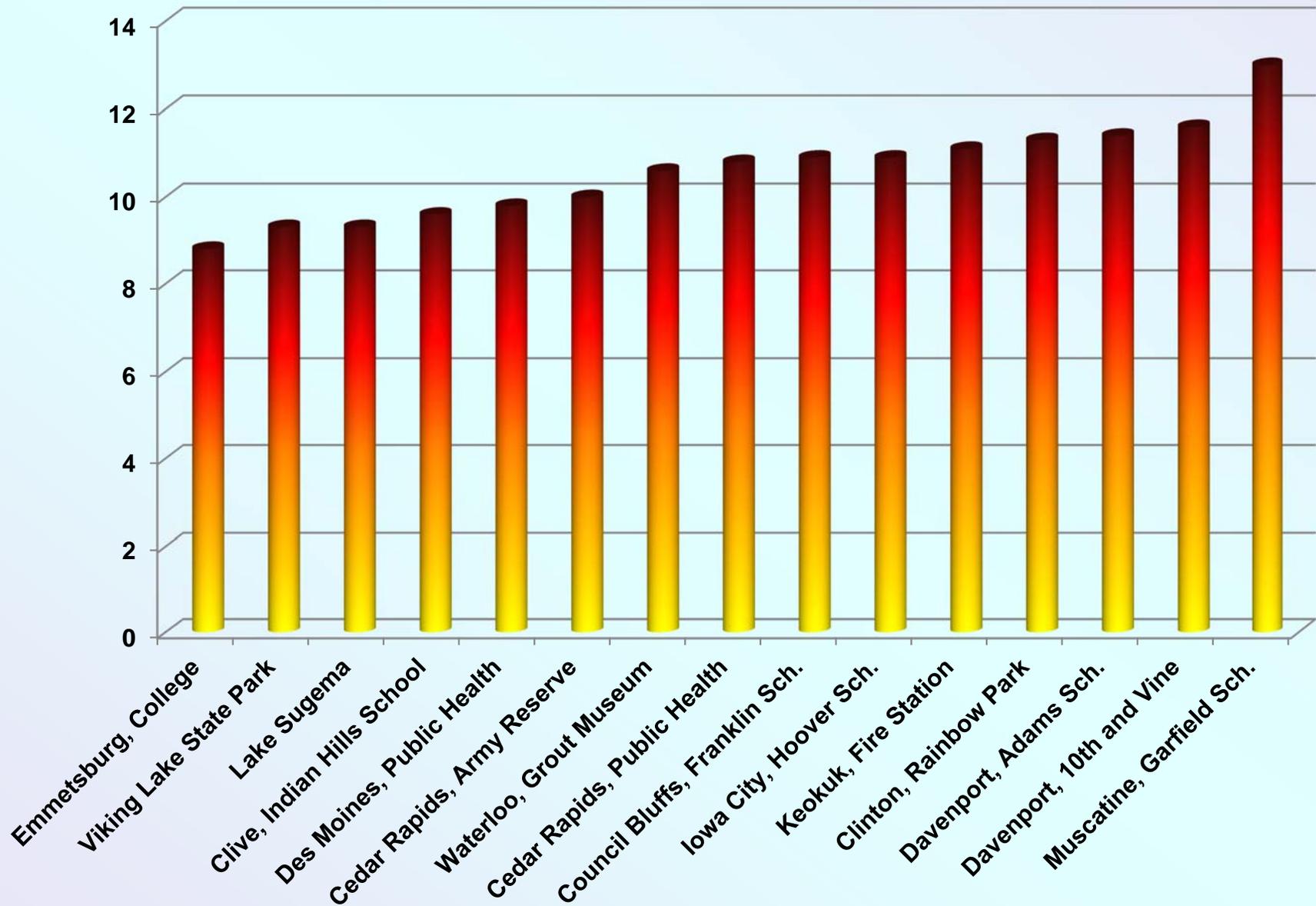


Iowa PM_{2.5} Annual Design Values 2008-2010

(NAAQS Standard is 15.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



Annual PM_{2.5} Design Values 2008-2010



Web Resources

Calculation of the $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values is treated in Appendix N of 40 CFR Pt. 50:

http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2010/julqtr/pdf/40cfr50AppN.pdf

EPA's Design Value calculations for $PM_{2.5}$ and other pollutants:

<http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/values.html>

EPA's timeline for meeting the $PM_{2.5}$ standards (page 21).

http://epa.gov/pm/pdfs/20061013_presentation.pdf

Historical Air Pollution Data for Iowa and Other States:

<http://www.epa.gov/air/data/>

Web links listed are as accessed on 2/10/2011.