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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 is eligible for comparison to the relevant NAAQS, subject to the conditions of § 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 in practice.

(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, SO_2, NO_2, Pb, or 24-hour PM_{10} 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]

Subpart D—National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS)

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.* (1) There are two forms of the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS described in part 50 of this chapter. The $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring site characteristics (see appendix D to this part, section 4.7.1) impact how the resulting $PM_{2.5}$ data can be compared to the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS form. $PM_{2.5}$ data that are representative, not of areawide but rather, of relatively unique population-oriented microscale, or localized hot spot, or unique population-oriented middle-scale impact sites are only eligible for comparison to the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. For example, if the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring site is adjacent to a unique dominating local $PM_{2.5}$ source or can be shown to have average 24-hour concentrations representative of a smaller than neighborhood spatial scale, then data from a monitor at the site would only be eligible for comparison to the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

(2) There are cases where certain population-oriented microscale or middle scale $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring sites are determined by the Regional Administrator to collectively identify a larger region of localized high ambient $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations. In those cases, data from these population-oriented sites would be eligible for comparison to the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

(b) [Reserved]

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.

(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