

year after the effective date of the designation of that area, pursuant to section 107 of the Clean Air Act, for the lead NAAQS set forth in § 50.16; except that for areas designated nonattainment for the lead NAAQS set forth in this section as of the effective date of § 50.16, the lead NAAQS set forth in this section will apply until that area submits, pursuant to section 191 of the Clean Air Act, and EPA approves, an implementation plan providing for attainment and/or maintenance of the lead NAAQS set forth in § 50.16.

(Secs. 109, 301(a) Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7409, 7601(a)))

[43 FR 46258, Oct. 5, 1978, as amended at 73 FR 67051, Nov. 12, 2008]

§ 50.13 National primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for PM_{2.5}.

(a) The national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter are 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) annual arithmetic mean concentration, and 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour average concentration measured in the ambient air as PM_{2.5} (particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers) by either:

(1) A reference method based on appendix L of this part and designated in accordance with part 53 of this chapter; or

(2) An equivalent method designated in accordance with part 53 of this chapter.

(b) The annual primary and secondary PM_{2.5} standards are met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of this part, is less than or equal to 15.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

(c) The 24-hour primary and secondary PM_{2.5} standards are met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of this part, is less than or equal to 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

(d) Until the effective date of the final Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements rule to be codified at 40 CFR 51.1000 through 51.1016, the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS set forth in this section will continue in effect, notwithstanding the

promulgation of the 2012 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS under § 50.18. The 1997 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS set forth in this section will no longer apply upon the effective date of the final Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements rule; except that for areas designated nonattainment for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS set forth in this section as of the effective date of the final Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements rule, the requirements applicable to the 1997 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS set forth in this section will apply until the effective date of an area's redesignation to attainment for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS pursuant to the requirements of section 107 of the Clean Air Act. The 1997 secondary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and the 1997 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS shall remain in effect. The area designations and classifications with respect to the 1997 annual and 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS remain codified in 40 CFR part 81 in order to provide information on where the 1997 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS has been revoked and to facilitate the implementation of the 1997 secondary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and the 1997 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

[71 FR 61224, Oct. 17, 2006, as amended at 81 FR 58149, Aug. 24, 2016]

§ 50.14 Treatment of air quality monitoring data influenced by exceptional events.

(a) *Requirements*—(1) *Scope*. (i) This section applies to the treatment of data showing exceedances or violations of any national ambient air quality standard for purposes of the following types of regulatory determinations by the Administrator:

(A) An action to designate an area, pursuant to Clean Air Act section 107(d)(1), or redesignate an area, pursuant to Clean Air Act section 107(d)(3), for a particular national ambient air quality standard;

(B) The assignment or re-assignment of a classification category to a nonattainment area where such classification is based on a comparison of pollutant design values, calculated according