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October 4, 2024

**NOTICE OF THE OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
AIR PROTECTION BRANCH**

STATE OF GEORGIA

NOTICE OF DRAFT ADDENDUM TO 2024 AMBIENT AIR MONITORING PLAN –
October 2024

To All Interested Parties:

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) announces its intent to issue the *Addendum to 2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in October 2024. The GA EPD is required to produce this annual plan as part of EPA's amended ambient air monitoring regulations established October 17, 2006.

Georgia EPD's *Addendum to 2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* will show how the state agency plans to meet EPA regulations for monitoring air quality in the state by assessing monitoring objectives, site appropriateness for air quality characterization, spatial scale represented by each monitor and appropriate new technologies.

GA EPD's air monitoring network consists of a number of stations located throughout the state. GA EPD uses the air monitoring data to track if air quality standards are being met, to assist in enforcement actions, to determine the improvement or decline of air quality, to trace the extent of allowable industrial expansion and to provide air pollution information to the public.

The draft *Addendum to 2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* will be available for review on the GA EPD Air Protection Branch internet site: <https://epd.georgia.gov/air-protection-branch-public-announcements> and the Ambient Air Monitoring Program website: <https://airgeorgia.org/>.

Persons wishing to comment on the draft *Addendum to 2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* are required to submit their comments, in writing, to GA EPD at the following address:

**Air Protection Branch
Attn: Annual Air Monitoring Plan Comments
4244 International Parkway, Suite 120
Atlanta, Georgia 30354**

In addition, public comments can be submitted in writing to Jaime Gore, Program Manager of the Ambient Monitoring Program, at Jaime.Gore@dnr.ga.gov or to EPD.comments@dnr.ga.gov.

Comments must be received by GA EPD no later than November 3, 2024. Should the comment period end on a weekend or holiday, comments will be accepted up until the next working day. GA EPD, in soliciting comments for the final draft before submittal to EPA as required by 40CFR58, will consider all comments received on or prior to that date.

After the comment period has expired, GA EPD will consider all comments received. GA EPD's responses to comments and any other relevant information will be included in the final document published on <https://airgeorgia.org/>.

For additional information, contact the manager of the Ambient Air Monitoring Program, Jaime Gore at the Atlanta address, or by phone at 404-363-7000. Please refer to this notice when requesting information.



GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Air Protection Branch
Ambient Monitoring Program

Draft Addendum to 2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan

Per the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, the Georgia Ambient Air Monitoring Program (GA AAMP) produces an annual network monitoring plan to show how the ambient air monitoring requirements are met (40 CFR 58.10). If that plan is modified during the year after it is published, it is the state's responsibility to let the public know of those modifications. Since the publication of the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* in June 2024, the GA AAMP is in the process of making the following changes to the ambient air monitoring network. For more information regarding the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan*, refer to the GA AAMP website at <https://airgeorgia.org/networkplans.html>.

For the following network changes, GA AAMP has worked with EPA Region 4 to ensure network coverage and determine the best use of resources and personnel. GA AAMP is proposing these changes because the Teledyne adjustment factor for the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors that was approved by EPA was not sufficient; and therefore, GA AAMP must operate both a filter based PM_{2.5} FRM monitor and a continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor at almost all sites across the state. Additionally, the four sites that GA AAMP is requesting to discontinue (more detailed information to follow) is due to the increased resources needed for the PM_{2.5} network.

This addendum will cover:

- the discontinuation of the Summerville (13-055-0001), Evans (13-073-0001), Leslie (13-261-1001), and Kennesaw (13-067-0003) sites,
- the reclassification of Macon-Allied (13-021-0007), Albany (13-095-0007), Rossville-Williams St. (13-295-0004), Gainesville (13-139-0003), NR-GA Tech (13-121-0056) continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors/PM_{2.5} FRM monitors regarding comparison to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS),
- discontinuing the collocated continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors at the Macon-Forestry (13-021-0012) and Columbus-Airport (13-215-0008) sites,
- the addition of a collocated continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor at the General Coffee (13-069-0002) site,
- changing the Brunswick (13-127-0006) continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor to primary designation, with collocated PM_{2.5} FRM monitor at the site,
- discontinuing Macon-Allied (13-021-0007) collocated PM_{2.5} FRM monitor,
- adding a PM_{2.5} FRM monitor to the Gwinnett Tech (13-135-0002) site, and designating the PM_{2.5} FRM monitor as the primary PM_{2.5} monitor at the site,
- changing the Forest Park (13-063-0091) PM_{2.5} method from the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 to the PM_{2.5} FRM method, and
- adding a PM_{2.5} FRM monitor to the Sandersville (13-303-0001) site, and designating the PM_{2.5} FRM monitor as the primary PM_{2.5} monitor at the site.

Discontinuation of Ambient Air Monitoring Sites

In accordance with 40 CFR 58.10 regarding modifications to the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan*, the GA AAMP provides the following documentation in support of discontinuation of the Summerville (13-055-0001), Evans (13-073-0001), Leslie (13-261-1001), and Kennesaw (13-067-0003) sites.

EPA's 40 CFR 58, Appendix D provides details for ambient air monitoring requirements for each pollutant. Table 3 through Table 6 on the next pages, display the PM_{2.5} and ozone monitoring requirements per metropolitan statistical area (MSA) in Georgia. The information in the tables

includes the population of each MSA, the 2022 and 2023 design values, number of monitors required per each MSA, the reason for the requirement, and the totals for the state with and without the surrounding state’s monitors. On Table 3 and Table 4, the sites with multiple regulatory PM_{2.5} monitors are indicated with a ‘+’ at that site. Table 3 and Table 4 display the PM_{2.5} network before and after the proposed changes. Table 5 and Table 6 display the ozone network before and after the proposed changes. Both the population per MSA and the 85% threshold of the design values were compared to EPA’s Table D-2 and Table D-5 from 40 CFR 58, Appendix D (Table 1 and Table 2 below), as applicable, to determine the number of monitors required for each area.

Table 1. EPA Requirements for Ozone Monitoring

Table D-2 of Appendix D to Part 58— SLAMS Minimum O ₃ Monitoring Requirements		
MSA population ^{1 2}	Most recent 3-year design value concentrations ≥85% of any O ₃ NAAQS ³	Most recent 3-year design value concentrations <85% of any O ₃ NAAQS ^{3 4}
>10 million	4	2
4-10 million	3	1
350,000-<4 million	2	1
50,000-<350,000 ⁵	1	0

¹ Minimum monitoring requirements apply to the Metropolitan statistical area (MSA).

² Population based on latest available census figures.

³ The ozone (O₃) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) levels and forms are defined in [40 CFR part 50](#).

⁴ These minimum monitoring requirements apply in the absence of a design value.

⁵ Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) must contain an urbanized area of 50,000 or more population.

Table 2. EPA Requirements for PM_{2.5} Monitoring

Table D-5 of Appendix D to Part 58-PM _{2.5} Minimum Monitoring Requirements		
MSA population ^{1 2}	Most recent 3-year design value ≥85% of any PM _{2.5} NAAQS ³	Most recent 3-year design value <85% of any PM _{2.5} NAAQS ^{3 4}
>1,000,000	3	2
500,000-1,000,000	2	1
50,000-<500,000 ⁵	1	0

¹ Minimum monitoring requirements apply to the Metropolitan statistical area (MSA).

² Population based on latest available census figures.

³ The PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) levels and forms are defined in [40 CFR part 50](#).

⁴ These minimum monitoring requirements apply in the absence of a design value.

⁵ Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) must contain an urbanized area of 50,000 or more population.

Table 3. GA AAMP PM_{2.5} Network and Requirements

	Population (2010 Census)	Population (2019 Estimated Census)	Population (2023 Estimated Census)	PM2.5		35 ug/m3		Reason Number of Monitors Required	PM2.5		9 ug/m3		Reason Number of Required Monitors
				Table D-5		85% = 29.75 ug/m3			Table D-5		85% = 7.65 ug/m3		
				24-hr DV		Required Monitors per Area	Actual Monitors per Area		Annual DV		Required Monitors per Area	Actual Monitors per Area	
				2022	2023				2022	2023			
Rome MSA	96,317	98,498	99,443	*	*	0	*	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	*	*	0	*	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%
Brunswick MSA	112,370	118,779	114,442	18	19	0	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	7.8	7.9	1	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Valdosta MSA	139,588	147,292	149,849	18	20	0	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.1	8.6	1	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Warner Robins MSA	139,900	185,409	198,193	21	22	0	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.3	8.7	1	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Albany MSA	157,308	146,726	145,786	22	22	0	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.8	9.0	1	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Gainesville MSA	179,684	204,441	212,692	18	20	0	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	7.7	8.2	1	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Athens-Clark County MSA	192,541	213,750	220,405	20	23	0	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.0	8.8	1	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Macon MSA	232,293	229,996	233,916			0	3	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%			1	3	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Macon - Allied				20	21				8.8	9.4			
Macon - Forestry				19	22				7.5	8.4		+	
Columbus GA-AL MSA	294,865	321,048	324,110			0	2GA,1AL**	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%			1	2GA,1AL**	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Columbus - Airport				20	20				8.3	8.5			
Columbus - Baker				26	27				9.1	10.0			
Alabama (01-113-0003)				24	25				9.1	9.5			
Savannah MSA	347,611	393,353	418,373	20	21	0	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.5	8.8	1	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Augusta GA-SC MSA	556,877	608,980	624,083			1	1GA,1SC**	500,000-1,000,000 pop, but <85%			2	1GA,1SC**	500,000-1,000,000 pop, but >85%
Augusta				25	25				9.6	9.7			
South Carolina (45-037-0001)				17	18				7.5	8.1			
Atlanta MSA	5,268,860	6,020,364	6,222,106			2	8	>1,000,000 pop, but <85%			3	8	>1,000,000 pop, but >85%
Forest Park				20	19				8.4	8.9			
Kennesaw				20	20				8.4	8.9			
South DeKalb				20	21		+		8.3	8.7		+	
Fire Station#8				20	20				8.4	9.1			
United Avenue				*	*				*	*			
NR-GA Tech				21	20				9.4	9.7			
Gwinnett Tech				19	22				7.7	8.6			
McDonough				*	*				*	*			
Chattanooga TN-GA MSA													
Rossville-Williams St. Regional Transport site	528,143	565,194	574,507			1	2GA,2TN**	500,000-1,000,000 pop, but <85%			2	2GA,2TN**	500,000-1,000,000 pop, and >85%
Rossville				22	26		+		8.8	10.0		+	
Tennessee (47-065-0031)				21	21				8.3	8.3			
Tennessee (47-065-4002)				19	22				7.7	8.4			
Not in an MSA													
General Coffee (Douglas Micro) Background site	50,731	43,273	43,172	16	18	++	2+		6.9	7.3	++	2+	
Sandersville (Washington Co)	21,187	20,374	19,738	24	27	++	2+		9.1	10.0	++	2+	
				Totals		4	31		Totals		16	31	
				Totals with Other States		4	35		Totals with Other States		16	35	

*TEOM and no design value, **Part of MSA covered by another state, +Multiple regulatory monitors at this site, ++Area below 50,000 population requirement

Table 4. GA AAMP PM_{2.5} Network and Requirements After Proposed Changes

	Population (2010 Census)	Population (2019 Estimated Census)	Population (2022 Estimated Census)	PM2.5		35 ug/m3			PM2.5		9 ug/m3		
				Table D-5		85% = 29.75 ug/m3			Table D-5		85% = 7.65 ug/m3		
				24-hr DV		Required Monitors per Area	Actual Monitors per Area	Reason Number of Monitors Required	Annual DV		Required Monitors per Area	Actual Monitors per Area	Reason Number of Required Monitors
				2022	2023				2022	2023			
Rome MSA	96,317	98,498	99,443	*	*	0	*	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	*	*	0	*	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%
Brunswick MSA	112,370	118,779	114,442	18	19	0	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	7.8	7.9	1	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Valdosta MSA	139,588	147,292	149,849	18	20	0	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.1	8.6	1	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Warner Robins MSA	139,900	185,409	198,193	21	22	0	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.3	8.7	1	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Albany MSA	157,308	146,726	145,786	22	22	0	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.8	9.0	1	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Gainesville MSA	179,684	204,441	212,692	18	20	0	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	7.7	8.2	1	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Athens-Clark County MSA	192,541	213,750	220,405	20	23	0	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.0	8.8	1	1	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Macon MSA	232,293	229,996	233,916			0	2	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%			1	2	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Macon - Allied				20	21				8.8	9.4			
Macon - Forestry				19	22				7.5	8.4			
Columbus GA-AL MSA	294,865	321,048	324,110			0	2GA,1AL**	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%			1	2GA,1AL**	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Columbus - Airport				20	20				8.3	8.5			
Columbus - Baker				26	27				9.1	10.0			
Alabama (01-113-0003)				24	25				9.1	9.5			
Savannah MSA	347,611	393,353	418,373	20	21	0	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but <85%	8.5	8.8	1	2+	50,000-500,000 pop, but >85%
Augusta GA-SC MSA	556,877	608,980	624,083			1	1GA,1SC**	500,000-1,000,000 pop, but <85%			2	1GA,1SC**	500,000-1,000,000 pop, but >85%
Augusta				25	25				9.6	9.7			
South Carolina (45-037-0001)				17	18				7.5	8.1			
Atlanta MSA	5,268,860	6,020,364	6,222,106			2	6	>1,000,000 pop, but <85%			3	6	>1,000,000 pop, but >85%
Forest Park				20	19				8.4	8.9			
South DeKalb				20	21		+		8.3	8.7		+	
Fire Station#8				20	20				8.4	9.1			
United Avenue				*	*				*	*			
NR-GA Tech				*	*				*	*			
Gwinnett Tech				19	22		+		7.7	8.6		+	
McDonough				*	*				*	*			
Chattanooga TN-GA MSA													
Rossville-Williams St. Regional Transport site	528,143	565,194	574,507			1	1GA,2TN**	500,000-1,000,000 pop, but <85%			2	1GA,2TN**	500,000-1,000,000 pop, and >85%
Rossville				22	26				8.8	10.0			
Tennessee (47-065-0031)				21	21				8.3	8.3			
Tennessee (47-065-4002)				19	22				7.7	8.4			
Not in an MSA													
General Coffee (Douglas Micro) Background site	50,731	43,273	43,172	16	18	++	2+		6.9	7.3	++	2+	
Sandersville (Washington Co)	21,187	20,374	19,738	24	27	++	2+		9.1	10.0	++	2+	
				Totals		4	27		Totals		16	27	
				Totals with Other States		4	31		Totals with Other States		16	31	

*TEOM and no design value, **Part of MSA covered by another state, +Multiple regulatory monitors at this site, ++Area below 50,000 population requirement

Table 5. GA AAMP Ozone Network and Requirements

	Population (2010 Census)	Population (2019 Estimated Census)	Population (2022 Estimated Census)	O3		0.070 ppm			Reason Number of Required Monitors			
				Table D-2		85% ⁼	0.0595 ppm					
				4th Max Average, 3yrs						Monitor Above Threshold	Required Monitors per Area	Actual Monitors per Area
				2022	2023							
Brunswick MSA	112,370	118,779	114,442	0.054	0.056	0	0	1	50,000-350,000 pop, but <85%			
Dalton MSA	142,227	144,724	143,604	0.062	0.066	1	1	1	50,000-350,000 pop, and >85%			
Athens-Clark County MSA	192,541	213,750	220,405	0.059	0.063	1	1	1	50,000-350,000 pop, and >85%			
Macon MSA	232,293	229,996	233,916	0.058	0.062	1	1	1	50,000-350,000 pop, and >85%			
Columbus GA-AL MSA	294,865	321,048	324,110				1	1GA, 1AL**	50,000-350,000 pop, and >85%			
Columbus-Airport				0.057	0.060	1						
Alabama (01-113-0003)				0.057	0.061	1						
Savannah MSA	347,611	393,353	418,373	0.056	0.059	1	1	1	350,000-<4 mil pop, but <85%			
Augusta GA-SC MSA	556,877	608,980	624,083				2	2GA, 2SC**	350,000-<4 mil pop, and >85%			
Evans				0.055	0.057	0						
Augusta				0.060	0.062	1						
South Carolina (45-003-0003)				0.058	0.062	1						
South Carolina (45-037-0001)				0.058	0.059	0						
Atlanta MSA	5,268,860	6,020,364	6,222,106				3	9	4 mil-10 mil pop, and >85%			
Kennesaw				0.061	0.063	1						
Dawsonville				0.059	0.062	1						
South DeKalb				0.064	0.067	1						
Douglasville				0.063	0.068	1						
United Ave				0.065	0.070	1						
Gwinnett Tech				0.064	0.067	1						
McDonough				0.064	0.069	1						
CASTNET				0.058	0.065	1						
Conyers				0.062	0.066	1						
Chattanooga TN-GA MSA	528,143	565,194	574,507				2	2 TN**	350,000-<4 mil pop, and >85%			
Tennessee (47-065-1011)				0.061	0.064	1						
Tennessee (47-065-4003)				0.063	0.065	1						
Not in an MSA												
Summerville	26,015	24,789	24,936	0.056	0.060	1	*	1				
Leslie (Americus Micro)	37,829	34,781	33,373	0.057	0.060	1	*	1				
						Totals	12	19				
						Totals with Other States	12	24				

* Area below 50,000 population requirement, ** Part of MSA covered by another state

Table 6. GA AAMP Ozone Network and Requirements After Proposed Changes

	Population (2010 Census)	Population (2019 Estimated Census)	Population (2022 Estimated Census)	O3		0.070 ppm			Reason Number of Required Monitors			
				Table D-2		85% _g	0.0595 ppm					
				4th Max Average, 3yrs						Monitor Above Threshold	Required Monitors per Area	Actual Monitors per Area
				2022	2023							
Brunswick MSA	112,370	118,779	114,442	0.054	0.056	0	0	1	50,000-350,000 pop, but <85%			
Dalton MSA	142,227	144,724	143,604	0.062	0.066	1	1	1	50,000-350,000 pop, and >85%			
Athens-Clark County MSA	192,541	213,750	220,405	0.059	0.063	1	1	1	50,000-350,000 pop, and >85%			
Macon MSA	232,293	229,996	233,916	0.058	0.062	1	1	1	50,000-350,000 pop, and >85%			
Columbus GA-AL MSA	294,865	321,048	324,110				1	1GA, 1AL**	50,000-350,000 pop, and >85%			
Columbus-Airport				0.057	0.060	1						
Alabama (01-113-0003)				0.057	0.061	1						
Savannah MSA	347,611	393,353	418,373	0.056	0.059	1	1	1	350,000-<4 mil pop, but <85%			
Augusta GA-SC MSA	556,877	608,980	624,083				2	1GA, 2SC**	350,000-<4 mil pop, and >85%			
Augusta				0.060	0.062	1						
South Carolina (45-003-0003)				0.058	0.062	1						
South Carolina (45-037-0001)				0.058	0.059	0						
Atlanta MSA	5,268,860	6,020,364	6,222,106				3	8	4 mil-10 mil pop, and >85%			
Dawsonville				0.059	0.062	1						
South DeKalb				0.064	0.067	1						
Douglasville				0.063	0.068	1						
United Ave				0.065	0.070	1						
Gwinnett Tech				0.064	0.067	1						
McDonough				0.064	0.069	1						
CASTNET				0.058	0.065	1						
Conyers				0.062	0.066	1						
Chattanooga TN-GA MSA	528,143	565,194	574,507				2	2 TN**	350,000-<4 mil pop, and >85%			
Tennessee (47-065-1011)				0.061	0.064	1						
Tennessee (47-065-4003)				0.063	0.065	1						
						Totals	12	15				
						Totals with Other States	12	20				

* Area below 50,000 population requirement, ** Part of MSA covered by another state

As shown in the above tables, GA AAMP operates more than the required number of ozone and PM_{2.5} monitors across the state. For PM_{2.5}, there are fifteen more monitors than are required, and for ozone, there are seven more sites than are required to be operated within the state. With the discontinuation of the Summerville (13-055-0001), Evans (13-073-0001), Leslie (13-261-1001), and Kennesaw (13-067-0003) sites, GA AAMP continues to have a wide coverage for monitoring ozone and PM_{2.5}. The following maps show the proposed networks with the discontinuation of these four sites. The sites are indicated by the triangles, and the counties where the monitors are located are shown as yellow on the maps.

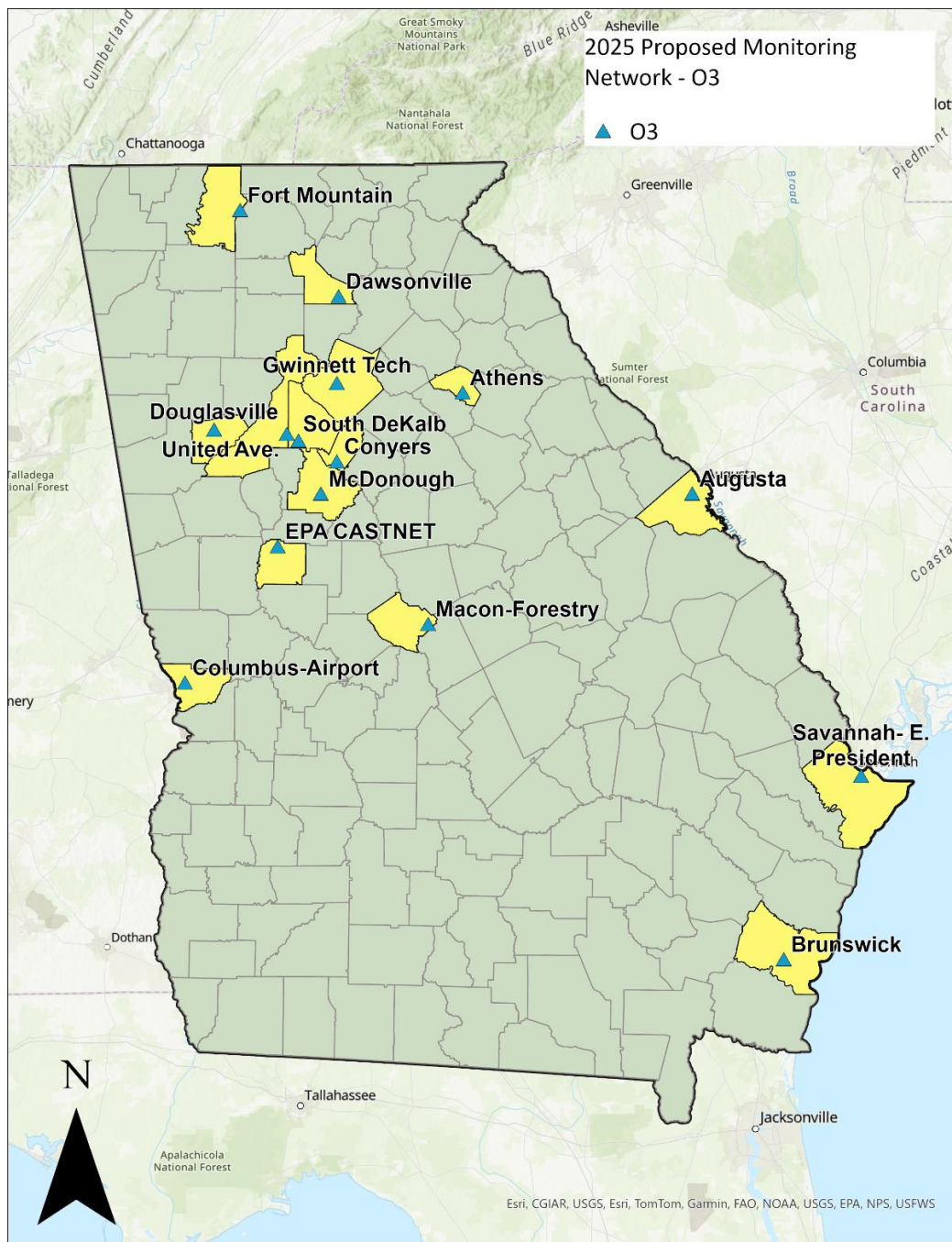


Figure 1. Proposed Ozone Network

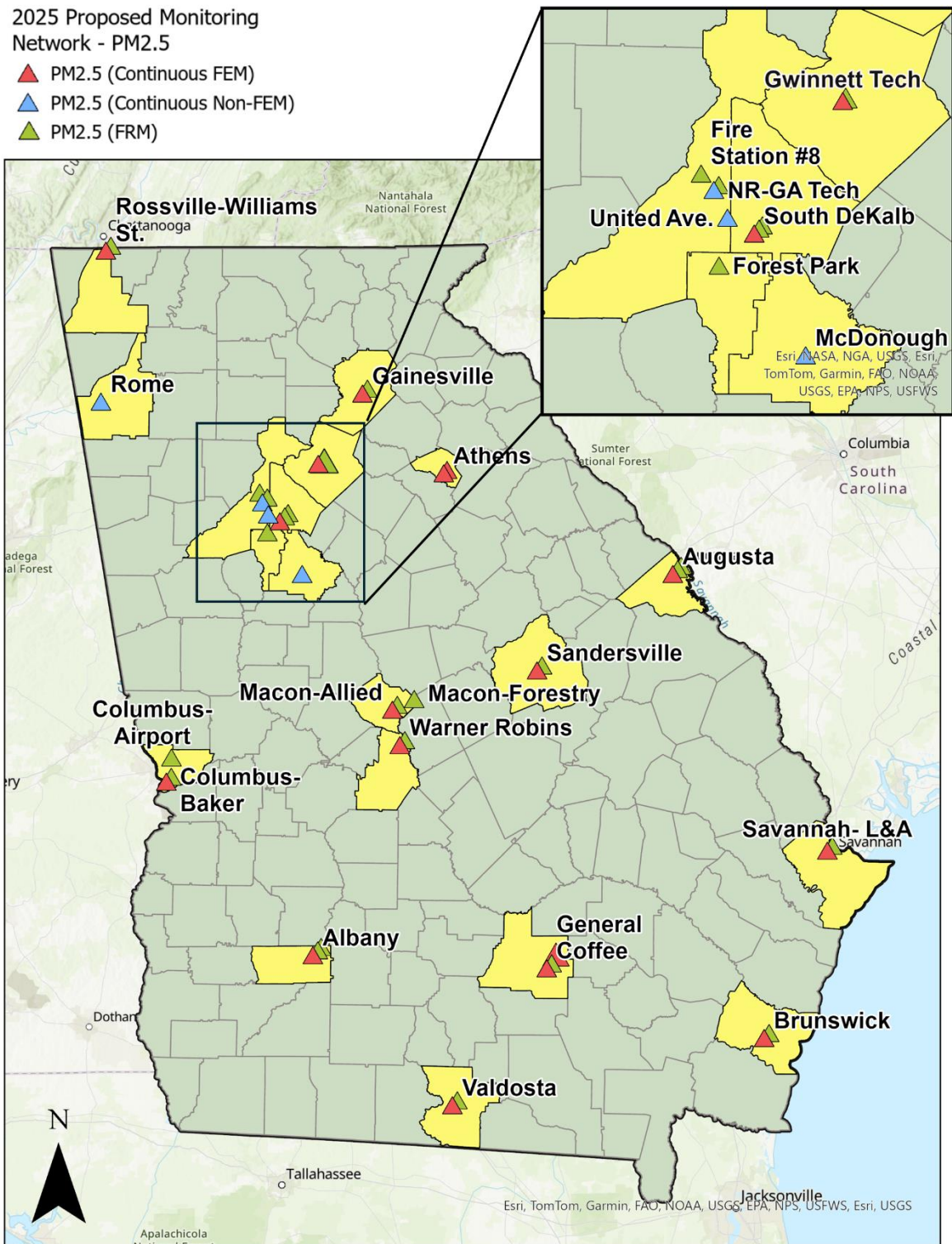


Figure 2. Proposed PM_{2.5} Network

40 CFR 58.14(c) (1) states that ‘Any $PM_{2.5}$, O_3 , CO , PM_{10} , SO_2 , Pb , or NO_2 SLAMS monitor which has shown attainment during the previous five years, that has a probability of less than 10 percent of exceeding 80 percent of the applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) during the next three years based on the levels, trends, and variability observed in the past, and which is not specifically required by an attainment plan or maintenance plan. In a nonattainment or maintenance area, if the most recent attainment or maintenance plan adopted by the State and approved by EPA contains a contingency measure to be triggered by an air quality concentration and the monitor to be discontinued is the only SLAMS monitor operating in the nonattainment or maintenance area, the monitor may not be discontinued.’

The following formula for calculating this probability of exceeding 80 percent of the applicable NAAQS is from EPA’s *Ambient Air Monitoring Network Assessment Guidance*, Section 4.1 (<https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-01/documents/network-assessment-guidance.pdf>):

$$\bar{X} + \frac{t^*s}{\sqrt{n}} < 0.8 * NAAQS \quad (1)$$

Where \bar{X} is the average design value for the last 5 years (or more), t is the student’s t value for $n-1$ degrees of freedom at the 90% confidence level, s is the standard deviation of the design values, n is the number of records (i.e., number of design values), and NAAQS is the standard of interest.

Table 7 shows the calculations made according to this EPA guidance. For the Summerville, Evans, and Leslie sites, ozone is the only pollutant monitored. For the Kennesaw site, both ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ data is collected. The 2019 through 2023 design values, five-year averages of the design values, and standard deviations were obtained for the monitors at these four sites. Then calculations were performed according to EPA’s formula shown above. Those values were compared to 80% of the applicable NAAQS. Table 7 displays all this information and the results of these calculations.

Table 7. Design Values Compared to Probability of Exceeding 80% of Applicable NAAQS

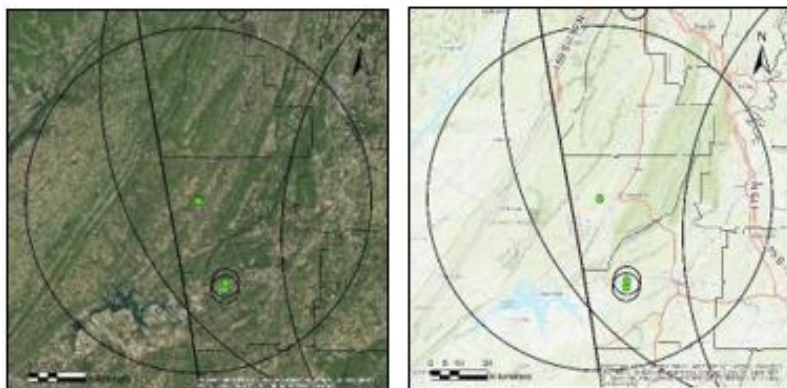
	Design Values					5-Year Average of Design Values	Standard Deviation	Value Compared to 80% of Applicable NAAQS	80% of Applicable NAAQS
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023				
Summerville Ozone	0.058	0.057	0.056	0.056	0.060	0.0574	0.00150	0.05883	0.056
Evans Ozone	0.059	0.057	0.056	0.055	0.057	0.0568	0.00133	0.05806	0.056
Leslie Ozone	0.060	0.059	0.058	0.057	0.060	0.0588	0.00117	0.05991	0.056
Kennesaw Ozone	0.065	0.062	0.061	0.061	0.063	0.0624	0.00150	0.06383	0.056
Kennesaw $PM_{2.5}$	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.54	0.20591	8.73615	7.2

The next pages display more detailed site information for the request to close the Summerville (13-055-0001), Evans (13-073-0001), Leslie (13-261-1001), and Kennesaw (13-067-0003) sites, and provide more justification for discontinuation of these sites.

Discontinuation of Summerville

In accordance with 40 CFR 58.10 regarding modifications to the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan*, the GA AAMP provides the following documentation in support of discontinuing the Summerville site (13-055-0001) within Chattooga County. The GA AAMP monitors ozone only at this site. The ozone monitor at this location has not had exceedances of the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The site details are shown below.

Summerville



AQS ID: 130550001

Address: DNR Fish Hatchery, 231 Fish Hatchery Road, Summerville, Chattooga County, Georgia 30747

Site Established: 1985

Latitude/Longitude: N34.4744/W-85.4089

Elevation: 276 meters

Area Represented: Not in an MSA, Summerville Micropolitan Statistical Area

Site History: Established as Acid Rain site

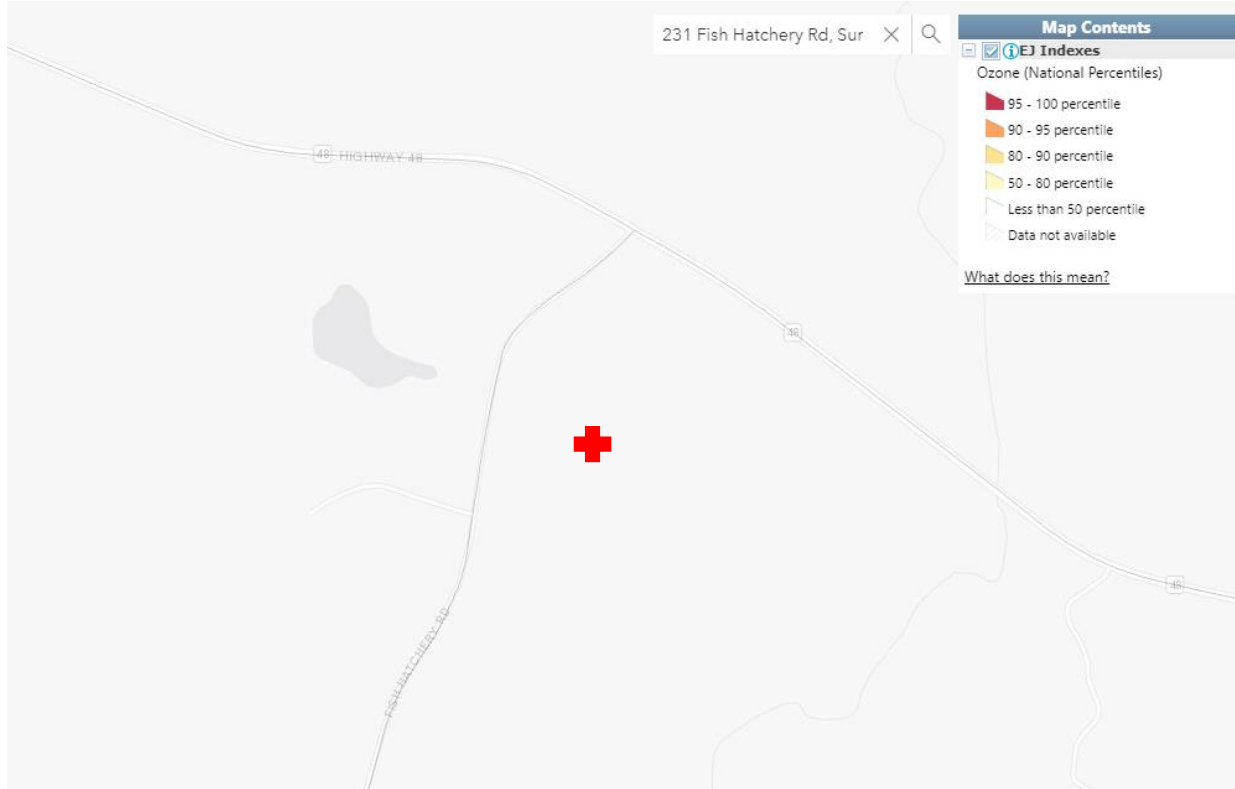


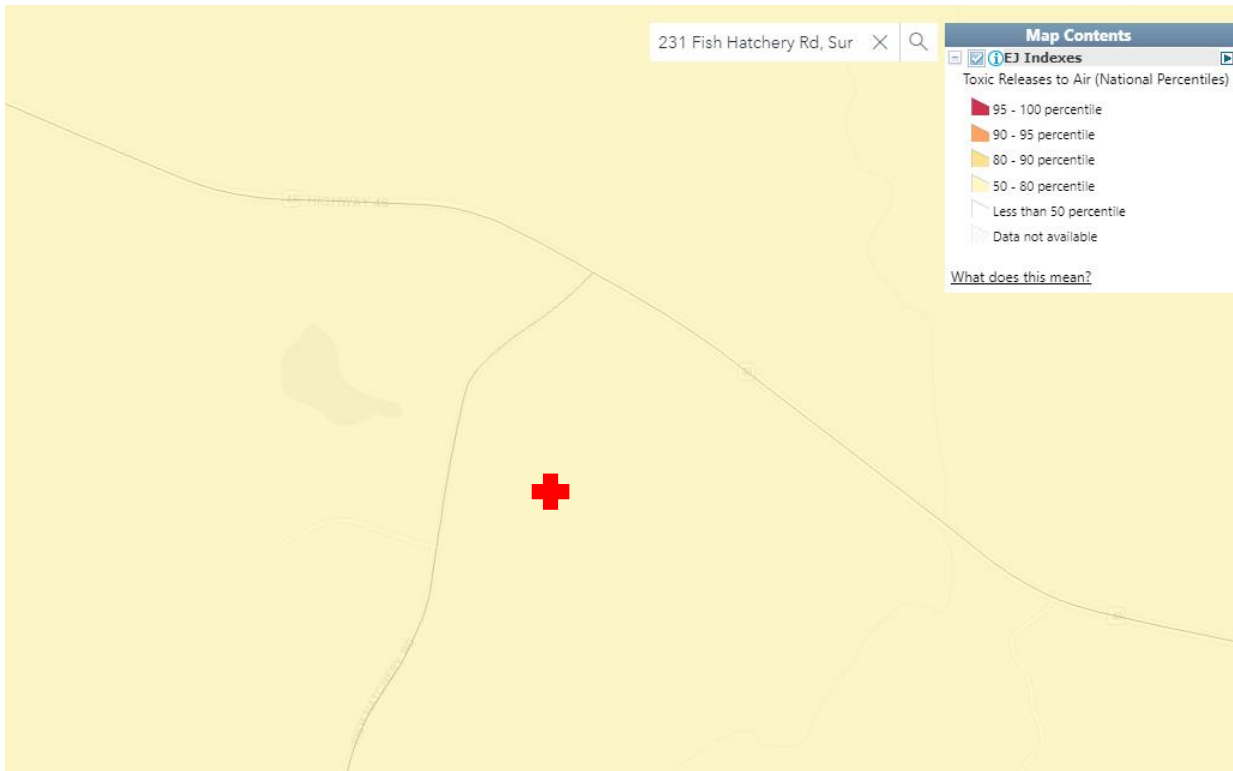
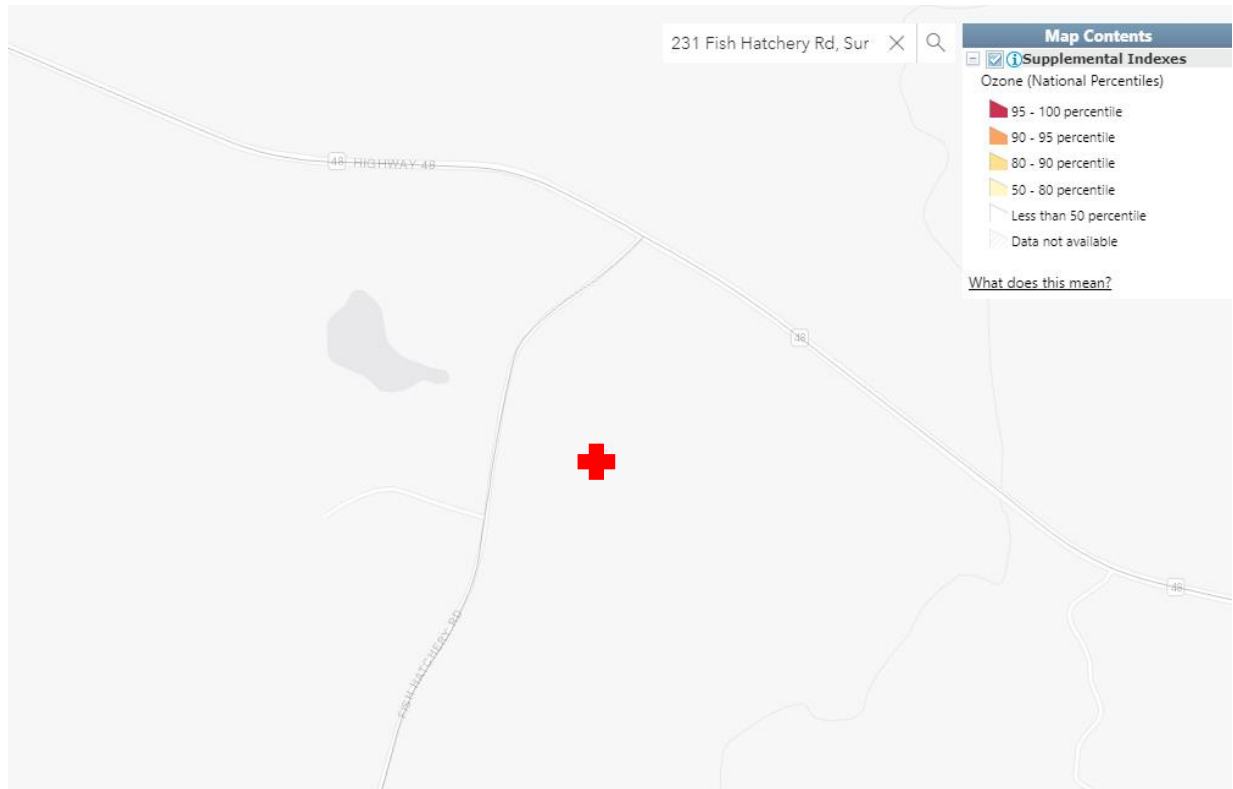
Parameter	Monitoring Objective	Sampling Schedule	Probe Inlet Height	Spatial Scale	Begin Date
O ₃	Regional Transport	Continuous (Mar-Oct)	4 m	Urban	3/1/04

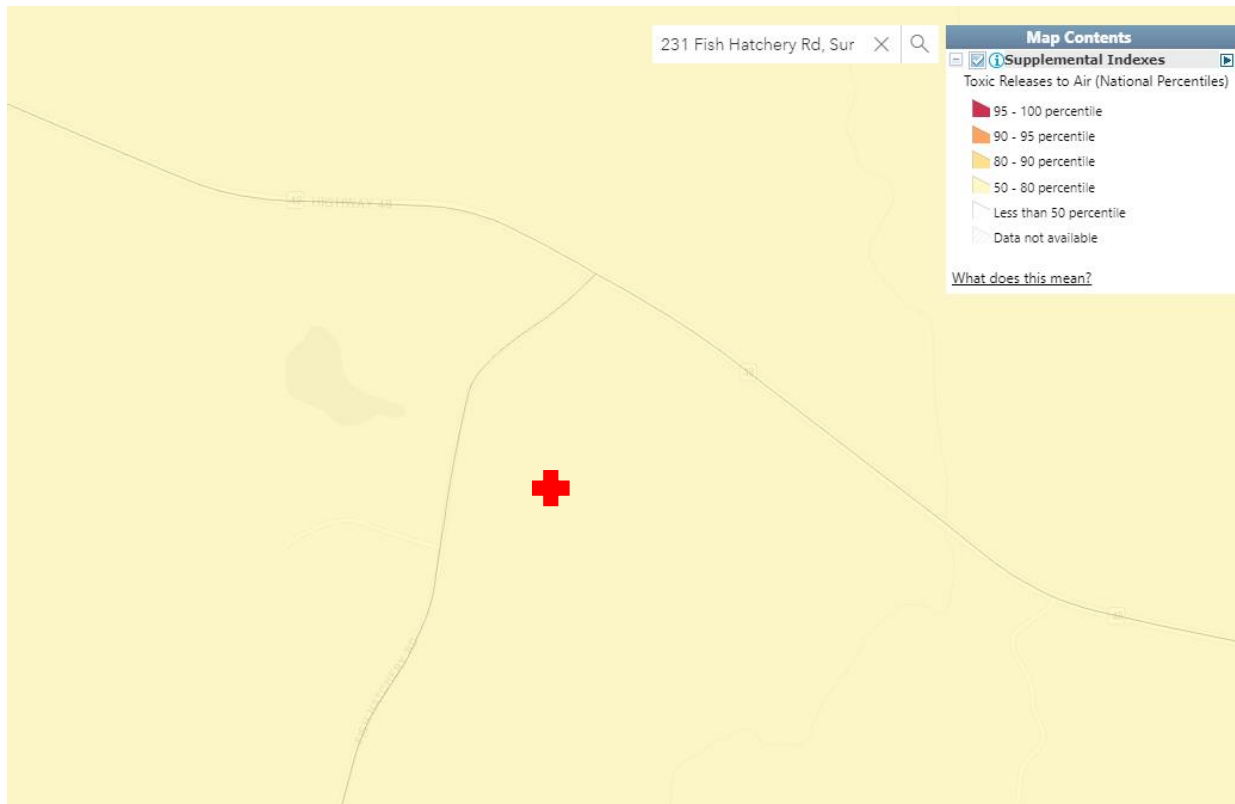
The following data is from EPA’s Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.3 updated after the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* was published) found at <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>. The Summerville site is represented by a red ‘+’ symbol. The EJ Index and Supplemental Index for the Ozone and for Toxic Releases to Air indicators were queried and shown below. The EJ Index includes low-income populations and people of color combined with the particular environmental indicator (Ozone and Toxic Releases to Air). The Supplemental Index includes percent low-income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school

education, percent persons with disabilities, and low life expectancy, combined with the particular environmental indicator (Ozone and Toxic Releases to Air). These descriptions are found at <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/ejscreen-map-descriptions#supp>. The EJ and Supplemental Indexes for the Ozone indicator show that the Summerville site is located in an area with less than 50 percentile potential risk. The EJ and Supplemental Indexes for the Toxics Releases to Air indicator show a potential risk in the 50 to 80 percentile range.

Summerville



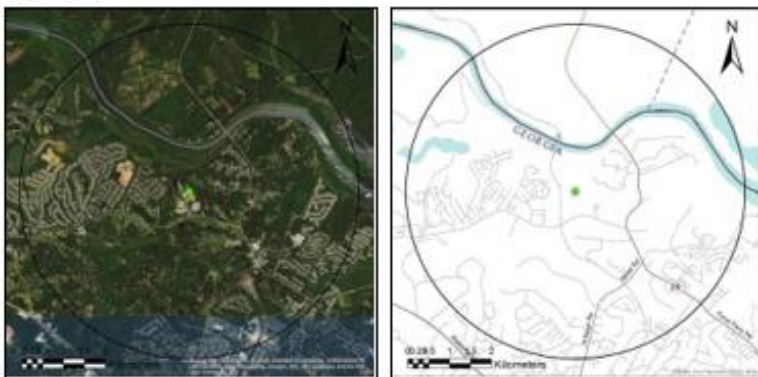




Discontinuation of Evans

In accordance with 40 CFR 58.10 regarding modifications to the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan*, the GA AAMP provides the following documentation in support of discontinuing the Evans site (13-073-0001) within Columbia County. The GA AAMP monitors ozone only at this site. The ozone monitor at this location has not had exceedances of the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The site details are shown below.

Evans



AQS ID: 130730001

Address: Riverside Park, 4431 Hardy McManus Road, Evans, Columbia County, Georgia 30809

Site Established: 2/17/05

Latitude/Longitude: N33.5819/W-82.1314

Elevation: 74 meters

Area Represented: Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia-South Carolina MSA

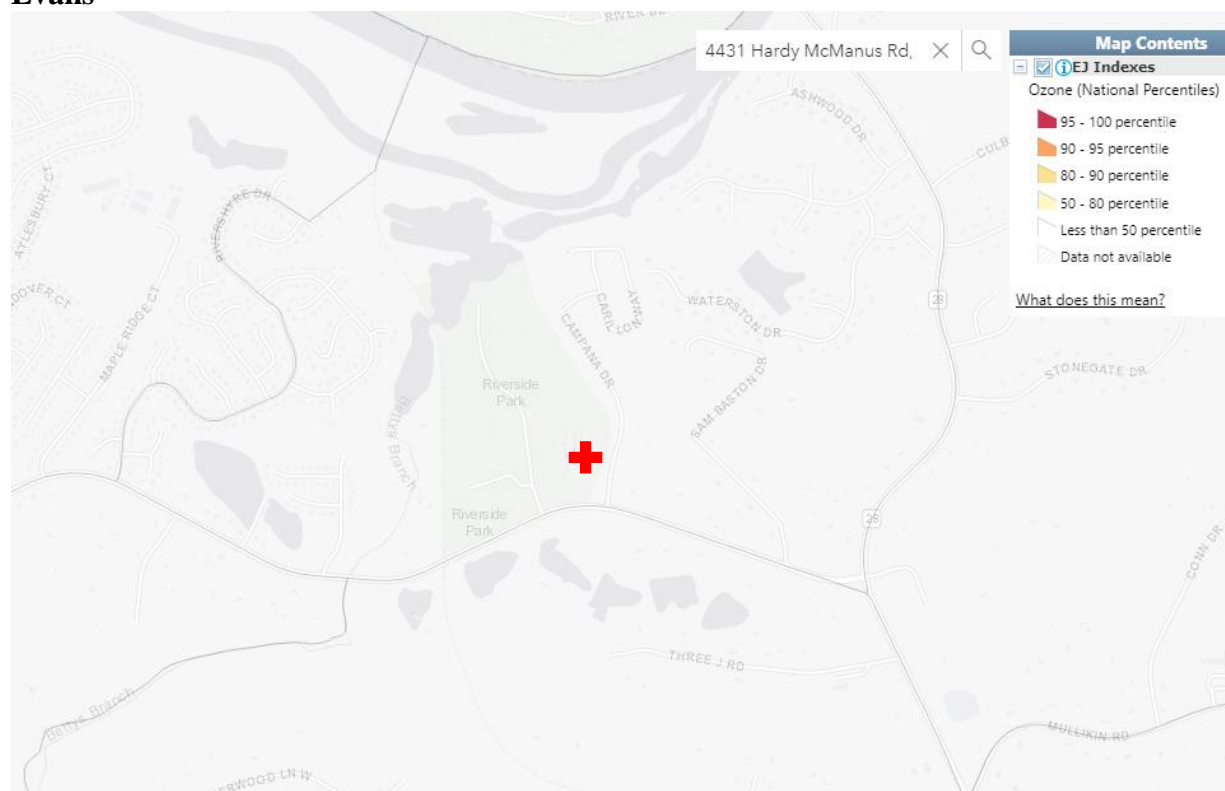
Site History: Established as O₃ and NO_y site

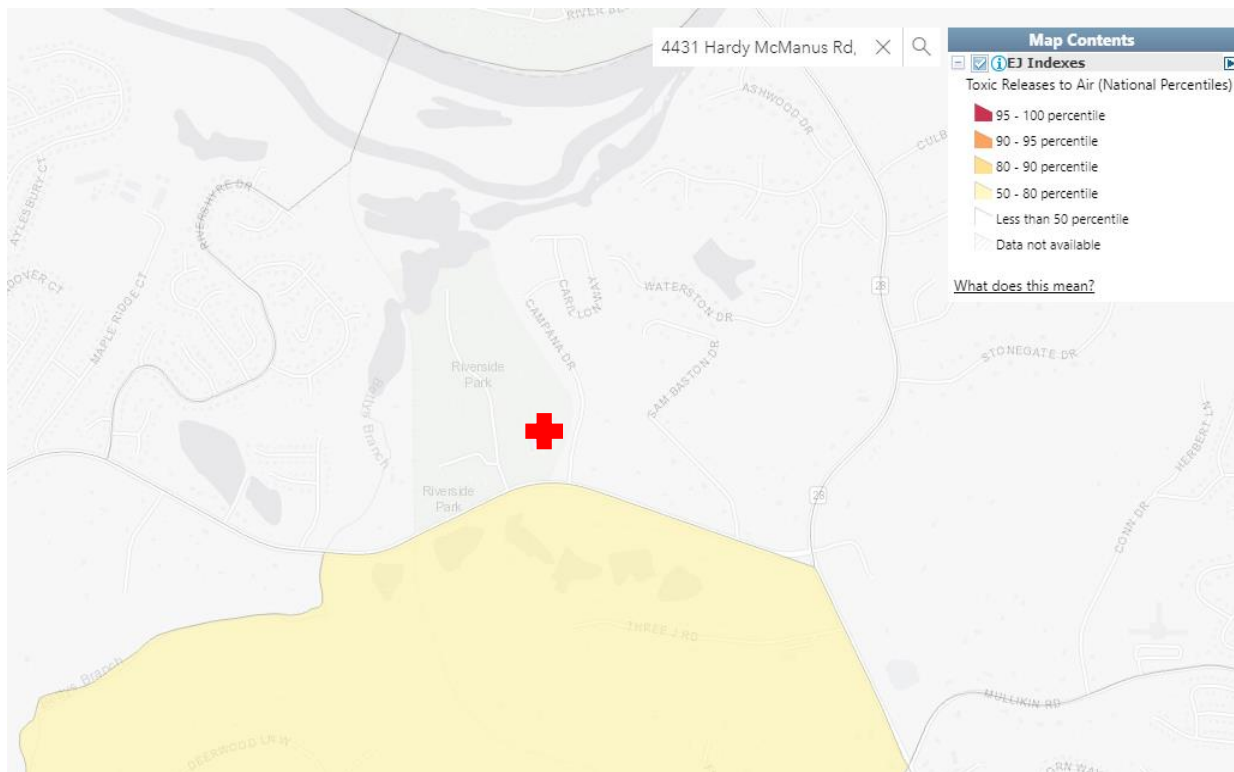
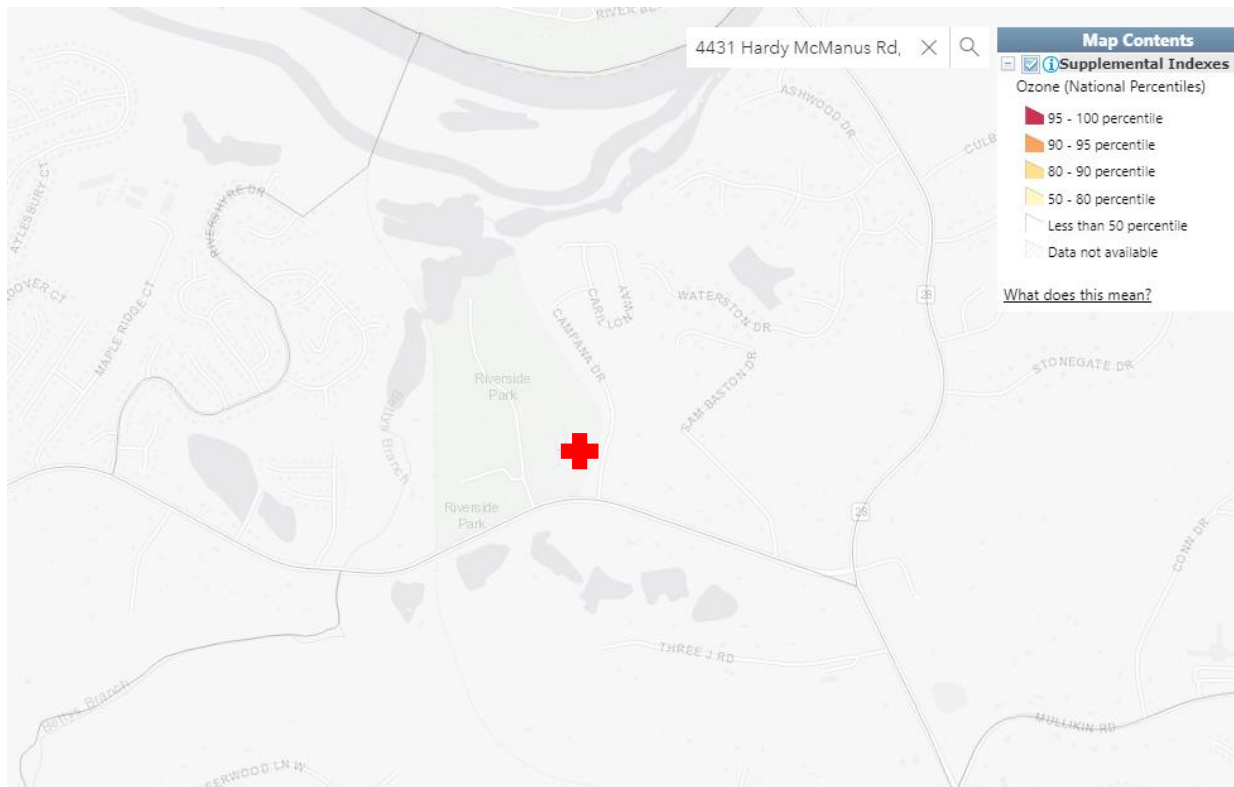


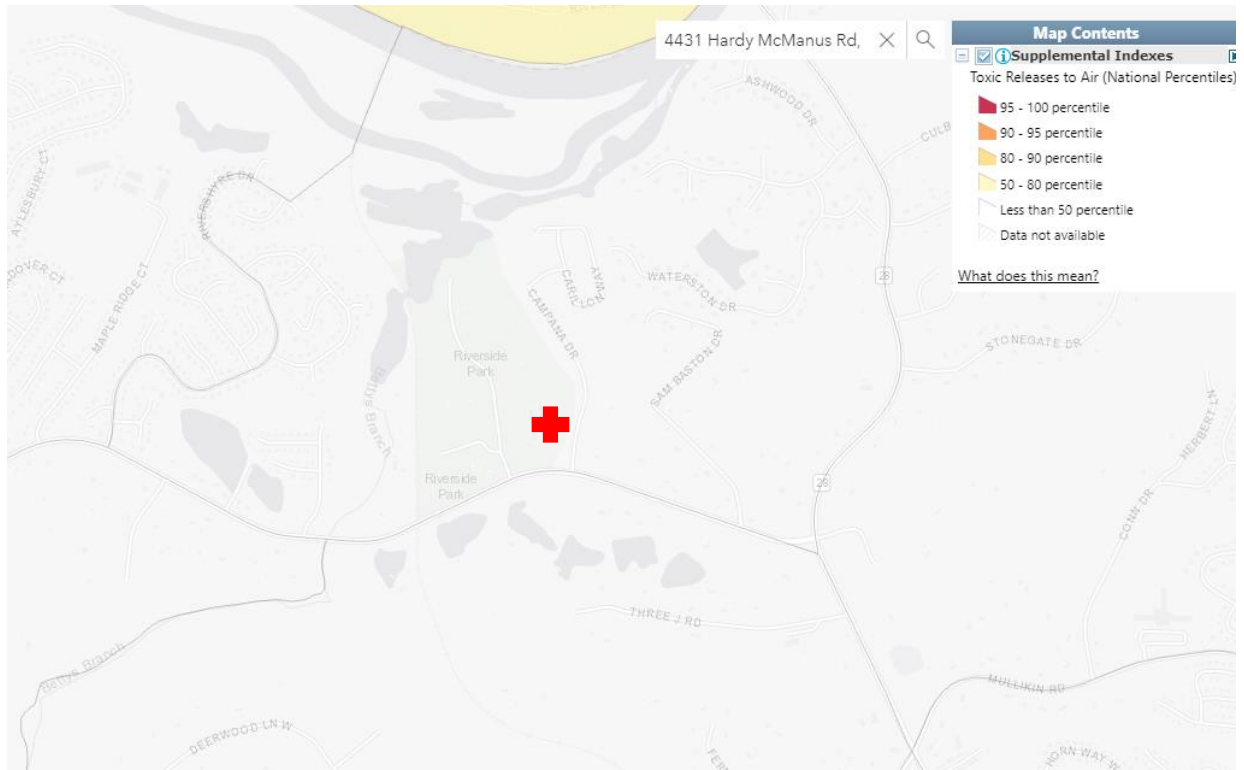
Parameter	Monitoring Objective	Sampling Schedule	Probe Inlet Height	Spatial Scale	Begin Date
O ₃	Population Exposure	Continuous (Mar-Oct)	5 m	Neighborhood	3/1/05
Wind Speed	General/Background	Continuous	10 m	Neighborhood	2/17/05
Wind Direction	General/Background	Continuous	10 m	Neighborhood	2/17/05
Outside Temperature	General/Background	Continuous	2 m	Neighborhood	2/17/05
Relative Humidity	General/Background	Continuous	2 m	Neighborhood	2/17/05

The following data is from EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.3, updated after the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* was published) found at <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>. The Evans site is represented by a red '+' symbol. The EJ Index and Supplemental Index for the Ozone and for Toxic Releases to Air indicators were queried and shown below. The EJ Index includes low-income populations and people of color combined with the particular environmental indicator (Ozone and Toxic Releases to Air). The Supplemental Index includes percent low-income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school education, percent persons with disabilities, and low life expectancy, combined with the particular environmental indicator (Ozone and for Toxic Releases to Air). These descriptions are found at <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/ejscreen-map-descriptions#supp>. The EJ Index and Supplemental Indexes for both the Ozone and Toxic Releases to Air indicators show that the Evans site is located in an area with less than 50 percentile potential risk.

Evans







Discontinuation of Leslie

In accordance with 40 CFR 58.10 regarding modifications to the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan*, the GA AAMP provides the following documentation in support of discontinuing the Leslie site (13-261-1001) within Sumter County. The GA AAMP monitors ozone only at this site. The ozone monitor at this location has not had exceedances of the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The site details are shown below.

Leslie



AQS ID: 132611001

Address: Leslie Community Center, N Bass St/E Allen St, Leslie, Sumter County, Georgia 31764

Site Established: 1/1/81

Latitude/Longitude: N31.9541/W-84.0811

Elevation: 108 meters

Area Represented: Not in an MSA, Americus Micropolitan Statistical Area

Site History: Established as O₃ site

North

South

East

West



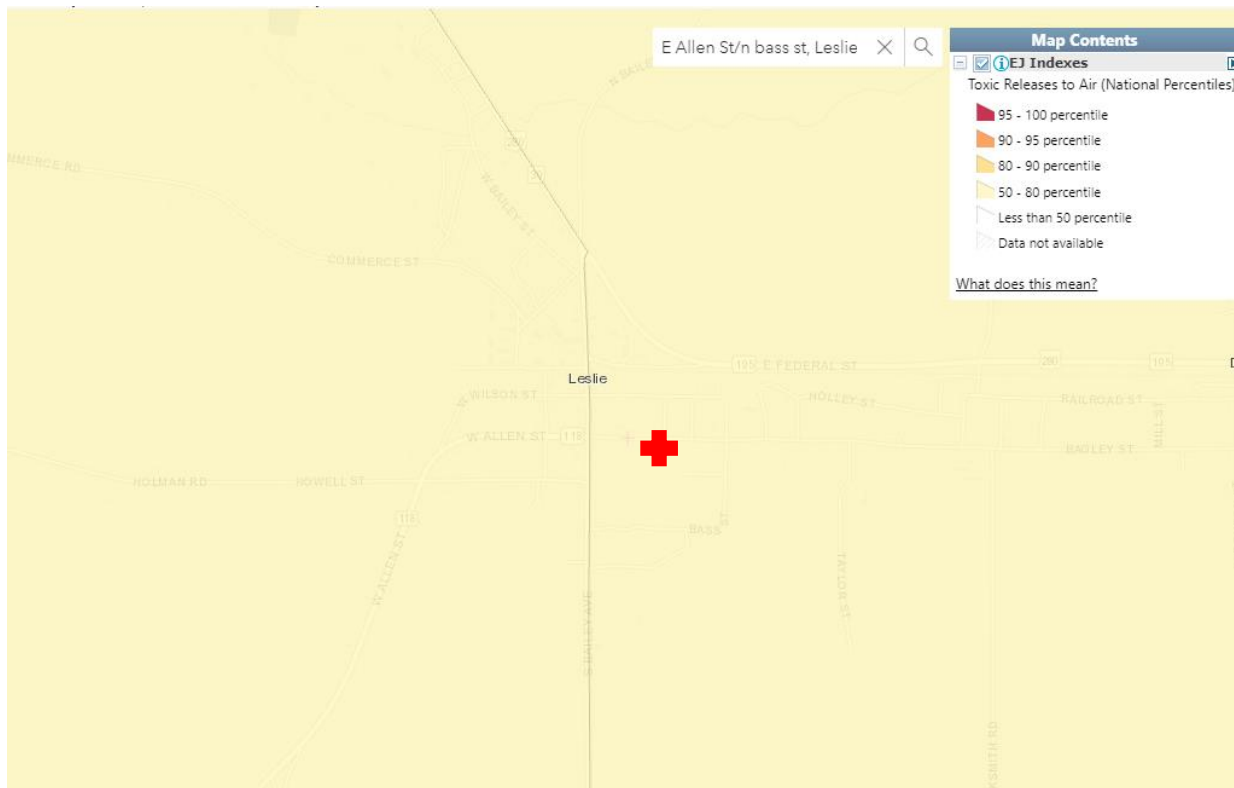
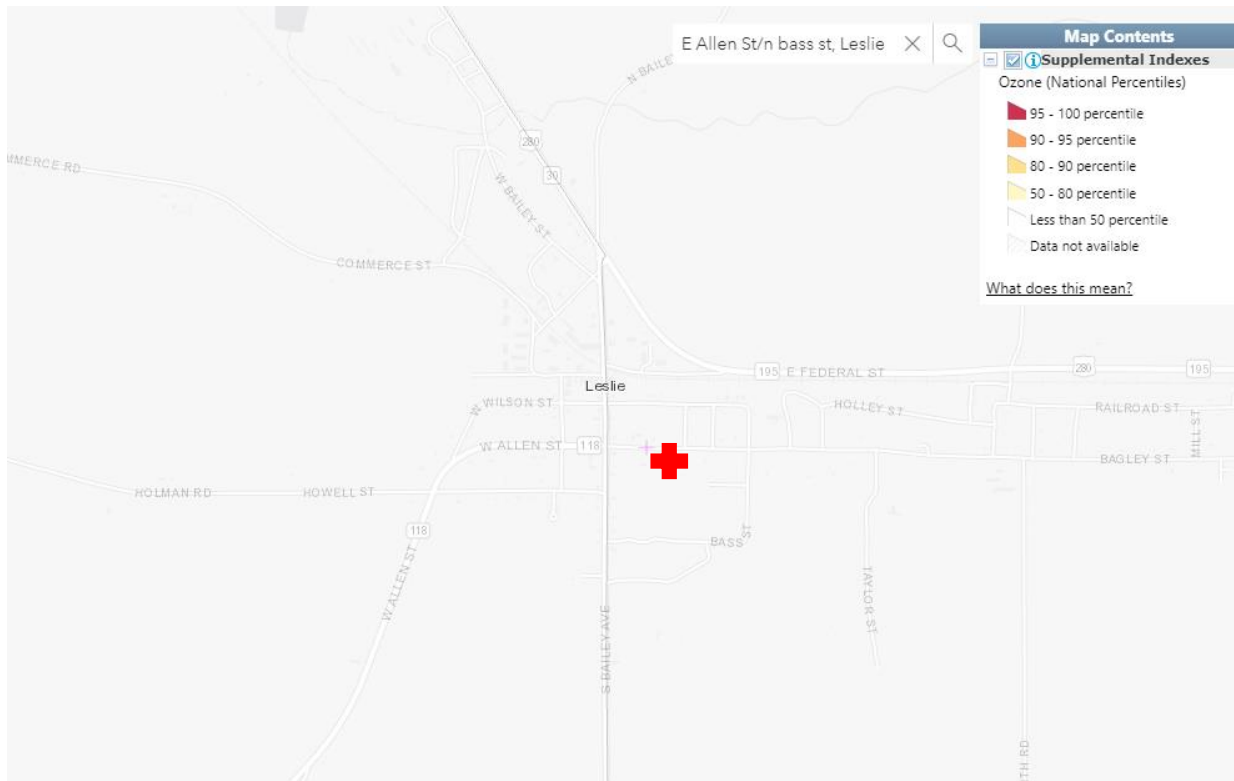
Parameter	Monitoring Objective	Sampling Schedule	Probe Inlet Height	Spatial Scale	Begin Date
O ₃	General/ Background	Continuous (Mar-Oct)	3 m	Neighborhood	1/1/81

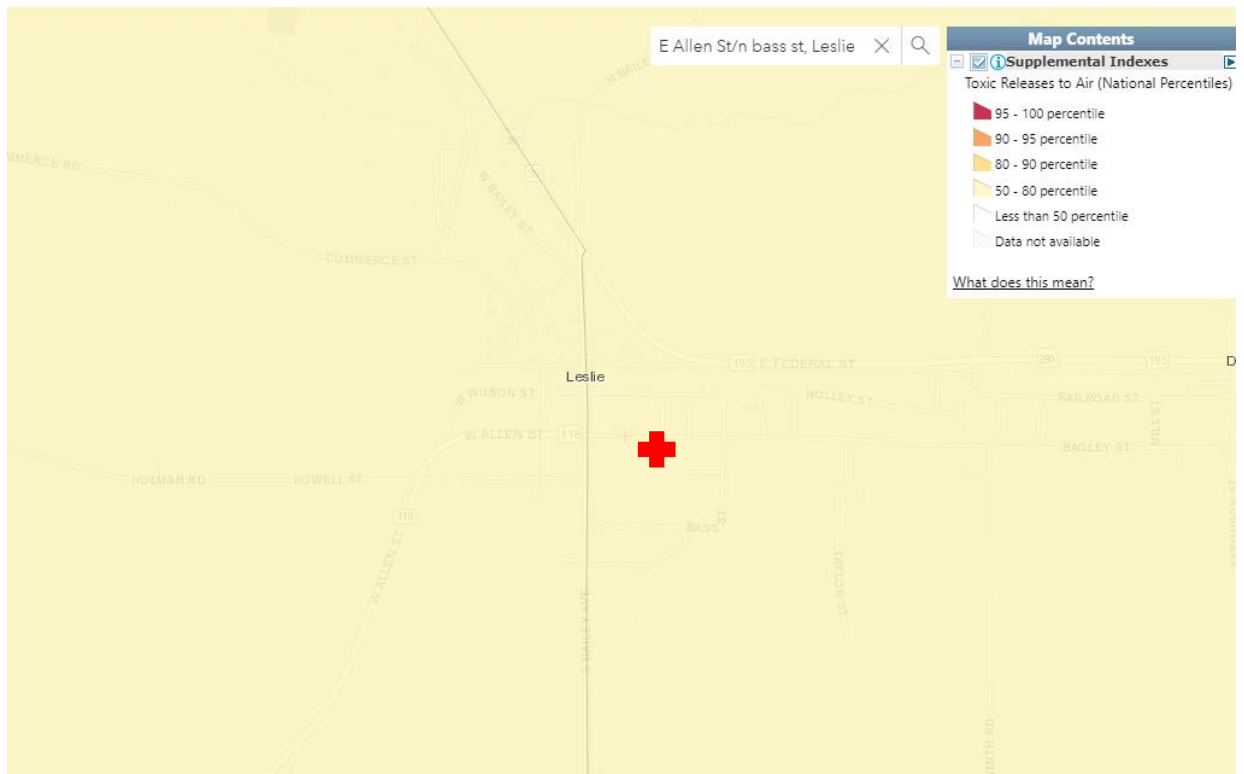
The following data is from EPA’s Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.3 updated after the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* was published) found at <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>. The Leslie site is represented by a red ‘+’ symbol. The EJ Index and Supplemental Index for the Ozone and Toxic Releases to Air indicators were queried and shown below. The EJ Index includes low-income populations and people of color combined with the particular environmental indicator (Ozone and for Toxic Releases to Air). The Supplemental Index includes percent low-income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school education, percent persons with disabilities, and low life expectancy, combined with the particular environmental indicator (Ozone and Toxic Releases to Air). These descriptions are found at

<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/ejscreen-map-descriptions#supp>. The EJ and Supplemental Indexes for the Ozone indicator show that the Leslie site is located in an area with less than 50 percentile potential risk. The EJ and Supplemental Indexes for the Toxics Releases to Air indicator show a potential risk in the 50 to 80 percentile range.

Leslie







Discontinuation of Kennesaw

In accordance with 40 CFR 58.10 regarding modifications to the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan*, the GA AAMP provides the following documentation in support of discontinuing the Kennesaw site (13-067-0003) within Cobb County. The GA AAMP collects both PM_{2.5} and ozone data at this site. The PM_{2.5} monitor has not had an exceedance of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and the ozone monitor has not had an exceedance of the ozone NAAQS since September 2022. The discontinuation of this site will be incorporated into the next revision to GA EPD’s maintenance state implementation plan. The site details are shown below.

Kennesaw



AQS ID: 130670003

Address: Georgia National Guard, 1901 McCollum Parkway, Kennesaw, Cobb County, Georgia, 30144

Site Established: 2/7/99

Latitude/Longitude: N34.0153/W-84.6075

Elevation: 317 meters

Area Represented: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta MSA

Site History: Established as PM_{2.5} site

North

South

East

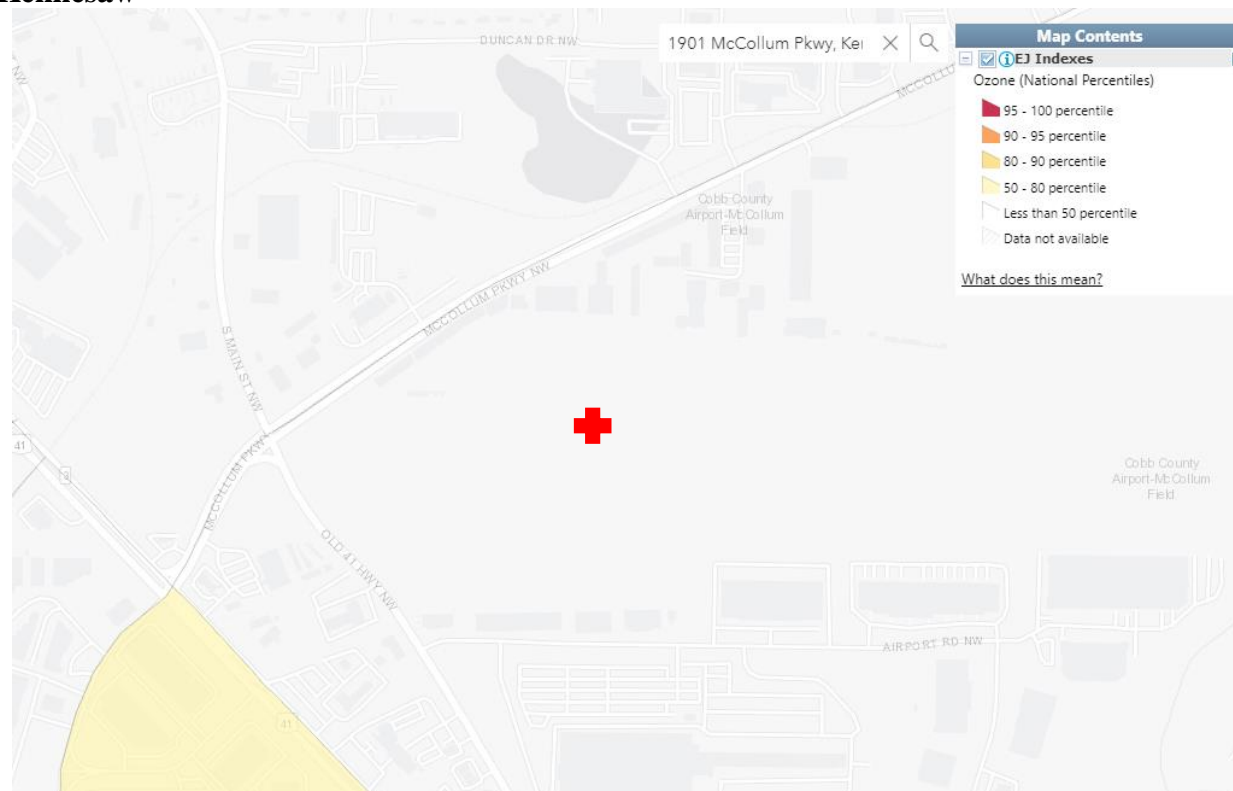
West

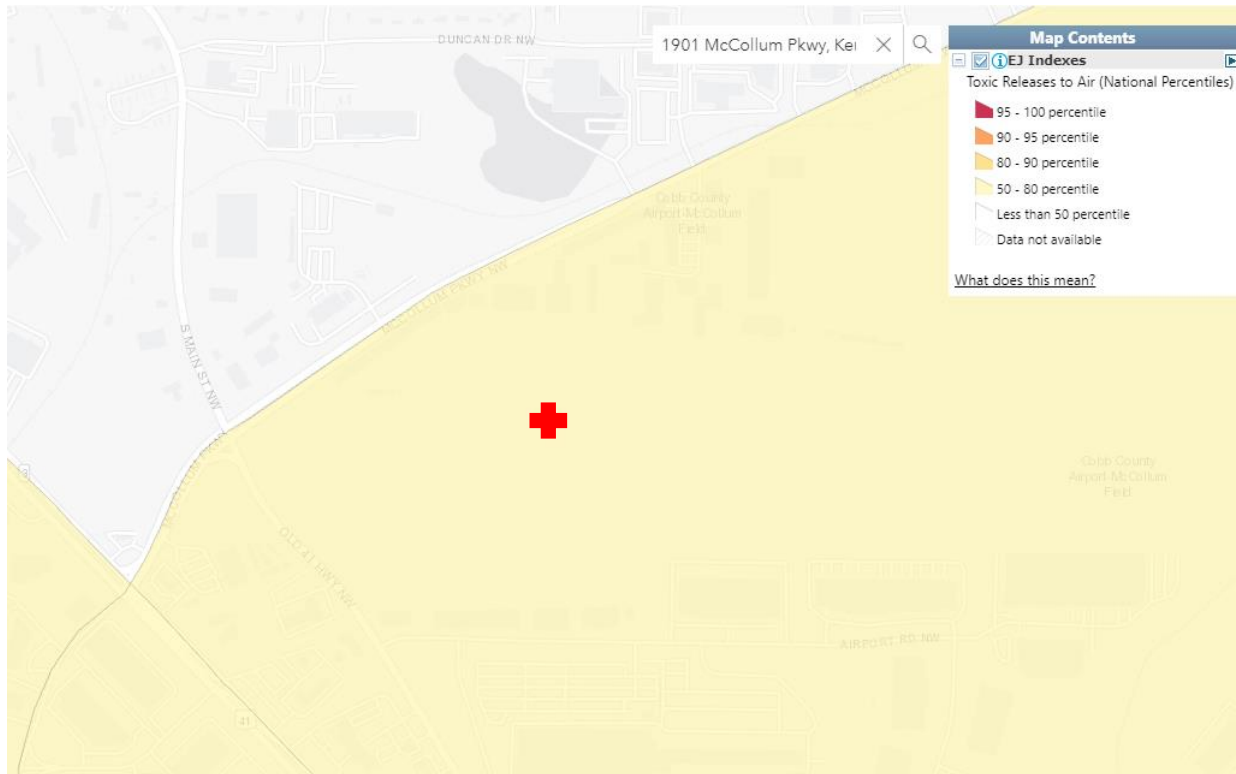
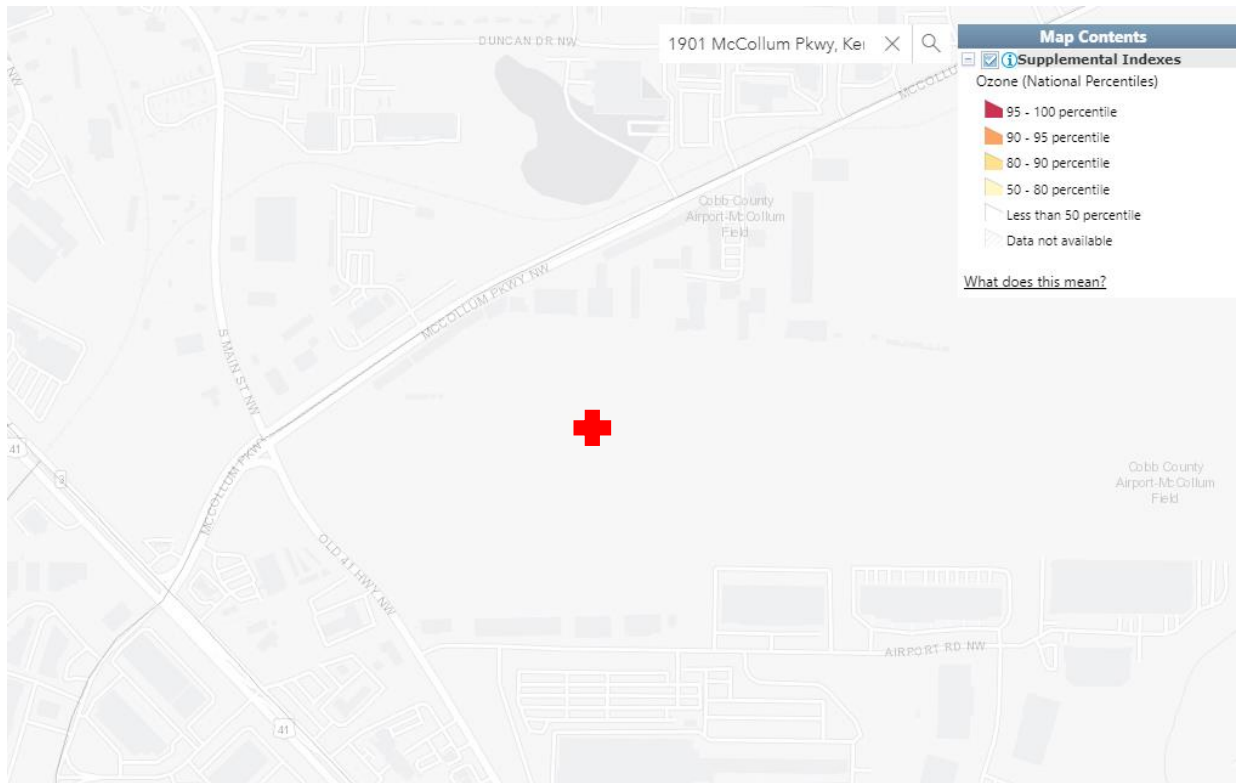


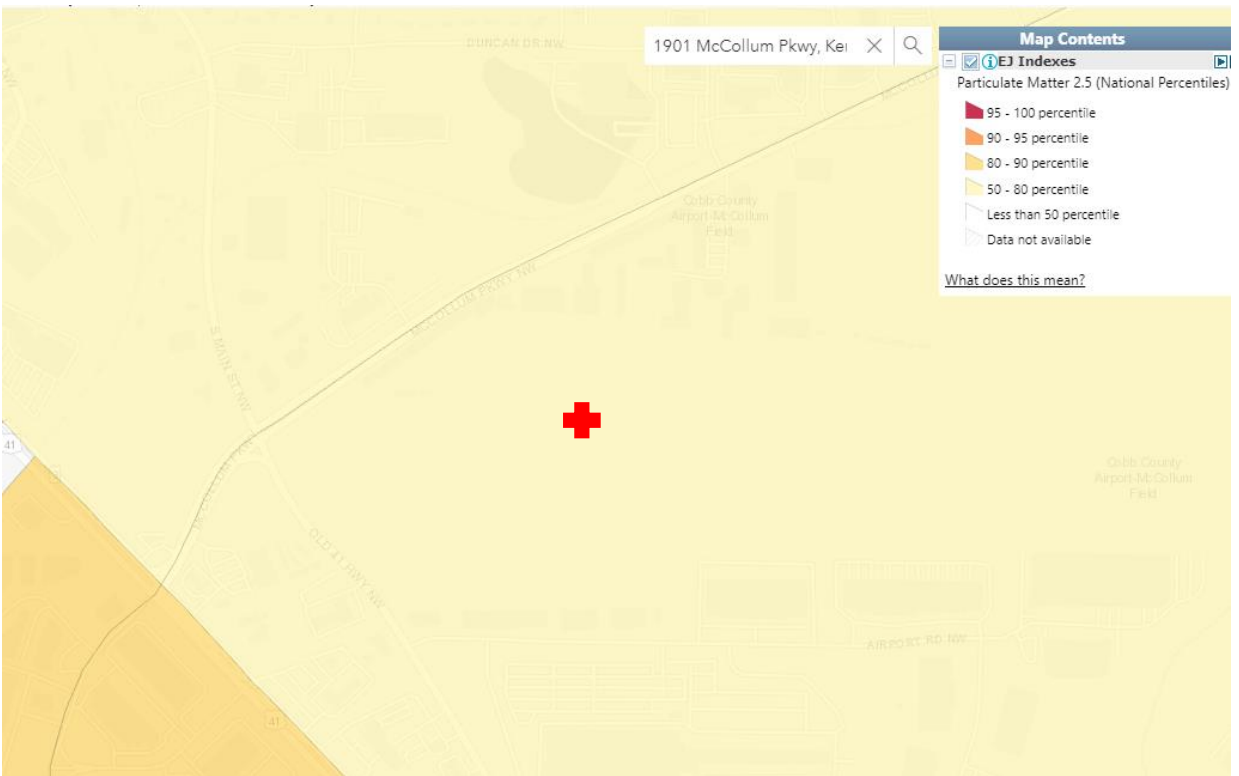
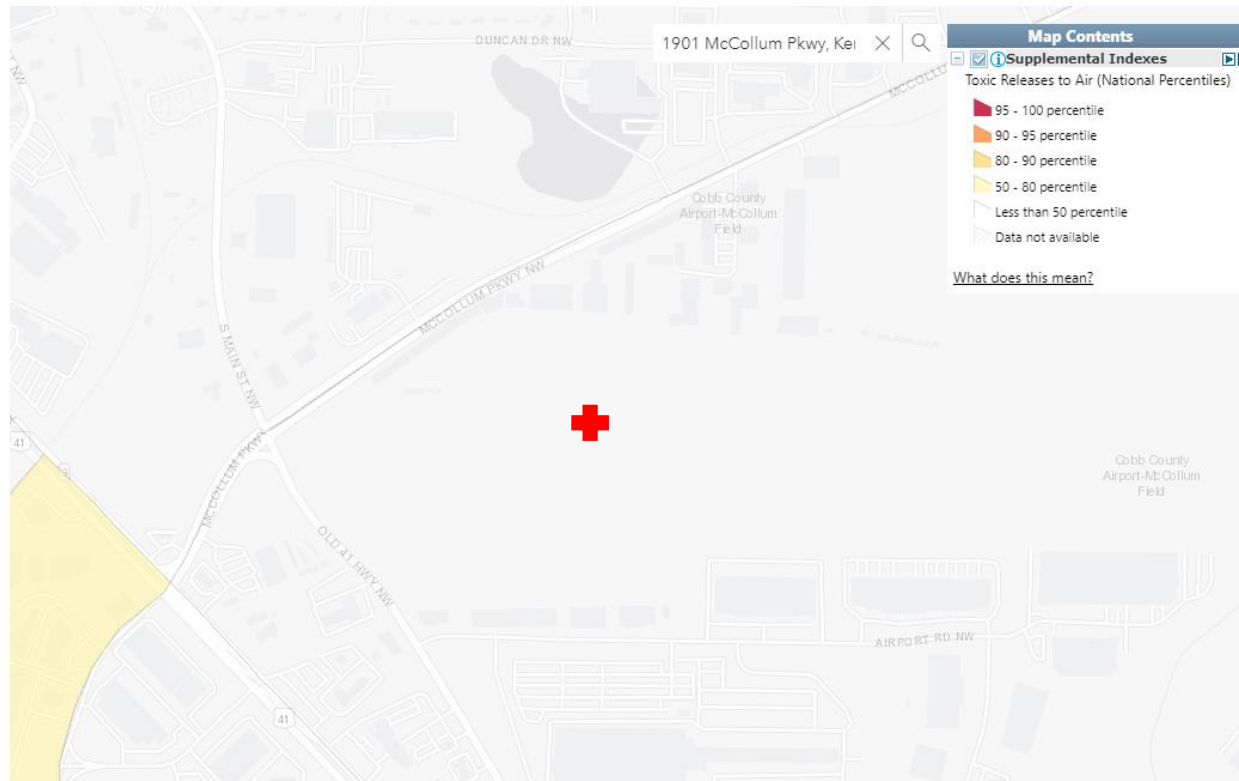
Parameter	Monitoring Objective	Sampling Schedule	Probe Inlet Height	Spatial Scale	Begin Date
O ₃	Population Exposure	Continuous (Mar-Oct)	4.2 m	Neighborhood	9/1/99
PM _{2.5}	Population Exposure	Every 3 Days	4.8 m	Neighborhood	2/7/99
PM _{2.5}	Population Exposure	Continuous	4.1 m	Neighborhood	10/25/2023

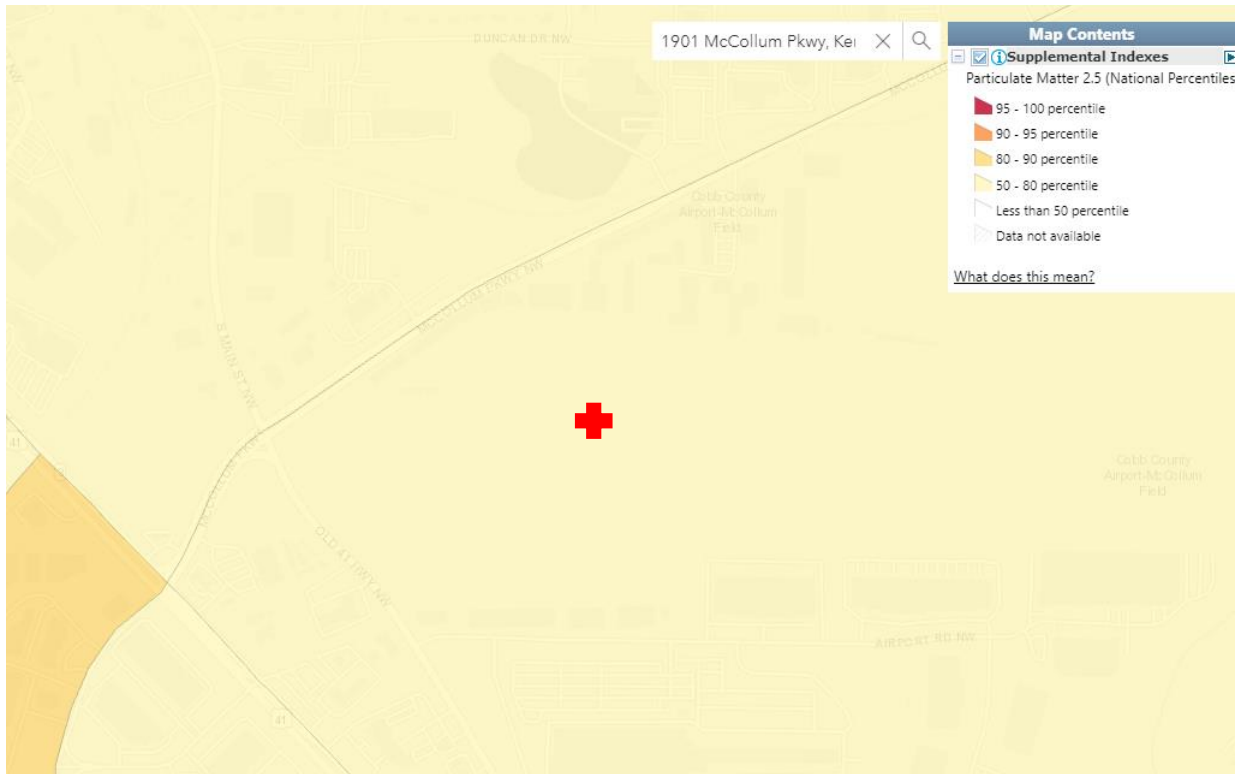
The following data is from EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.3 updated after the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* was published) found at <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>. The Kennesaw site is represented by a red '+' symbol. The EJ Index and Supplemental Index for the Ozone, PM_{2.5}, and Toxic Releases to Air indicators were queried and shown below. Please note, for this site, the PM_{2.5} indicator was also assessed since there is a PM_{2.5} monitor at this site. The EJ Index includes low-income populations and people of color combined with the particular environmental indicator (Ozone, PM_{2.5}, and Toxic Releases to Air). The Supplemental Index includes percent low-income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school education, percent persons with disabilities, and low life expectancy, combined with the particular environmental indicator (Ozone, PM_{2.5} and Toxic Releases to Air). These descriptions are found at <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/ejscreen-map-descriptions#supp>. Both the EJ and Supplemental Indexes for the Ozone indicator show that the Kennesaw site is located in an area with less than 50 percentile potential risk. The EJ Index with the Toxics Releases to Air indicator shows a potential risk in the 50 to 80 percentile range, while the Supplemental Index shows a less than 50 percentile potential risk. For the PM_{2.5} indicator, both the EJ Index and Supplemental Index show a potential risk in the 50 to 80 percentile range.

Kennesaw









Changes to Status of Continuous PM_{2.5} T640 Monitors and Data

In accordance with 40 CFR 58.10 regarding modifications to the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan*, the GA AAMP provides the following documentation in support of changes to the GA AAMP monitoring network.

The *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan* stated that GA AAMP may change the status of all continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors to NAAQS comparable monitors by January 1, 2025. However, after review of the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 data compared to the FRM 24-hour average data and EPA's approved data alignment algorithm for the Teledyne T640 PM_{2.5} data, GA AAMP will continue to keep the NAAQS exclusion on all applicable continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors. These monitors that are excluded from the NAAQS in EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) will continue to be excluded until the end of the two-year timeframe.

In particular, GA AAMP requests to continue the NAAQS exclusion for the Macon-Allied (13-021-0007) continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor and the Albany (13-095-0007) continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor until the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor has acceptable comparability to the filter based PM_{2.5} FRM monitor. GA AAMP requests to begin the NAAQS exclusion for these continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors as of January 1, 2021. In addition, GA AAMP requests to change the status of the Rossville-Williams St. (13-295-0004) continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor, and the Gainesville (13-139-0003) continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor to NAAQS excluded, non-regulatory monitors beginning January 1, 2021. The data will continue to be available for the Air Quality Index (AQI) and will be reported to both EPA's AirNow and GA AAMP website <https://airgeorgia.org/> for public use, but the data will not be used in PM_{2.5} attainment decisions. GA AAMP requests that EPA concur with this adjustment in AQS to not compare these monitors to the PM_{2.5} NAAQS until the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor reasonably compares to the filter based PM_{2.5} FRM monitor.

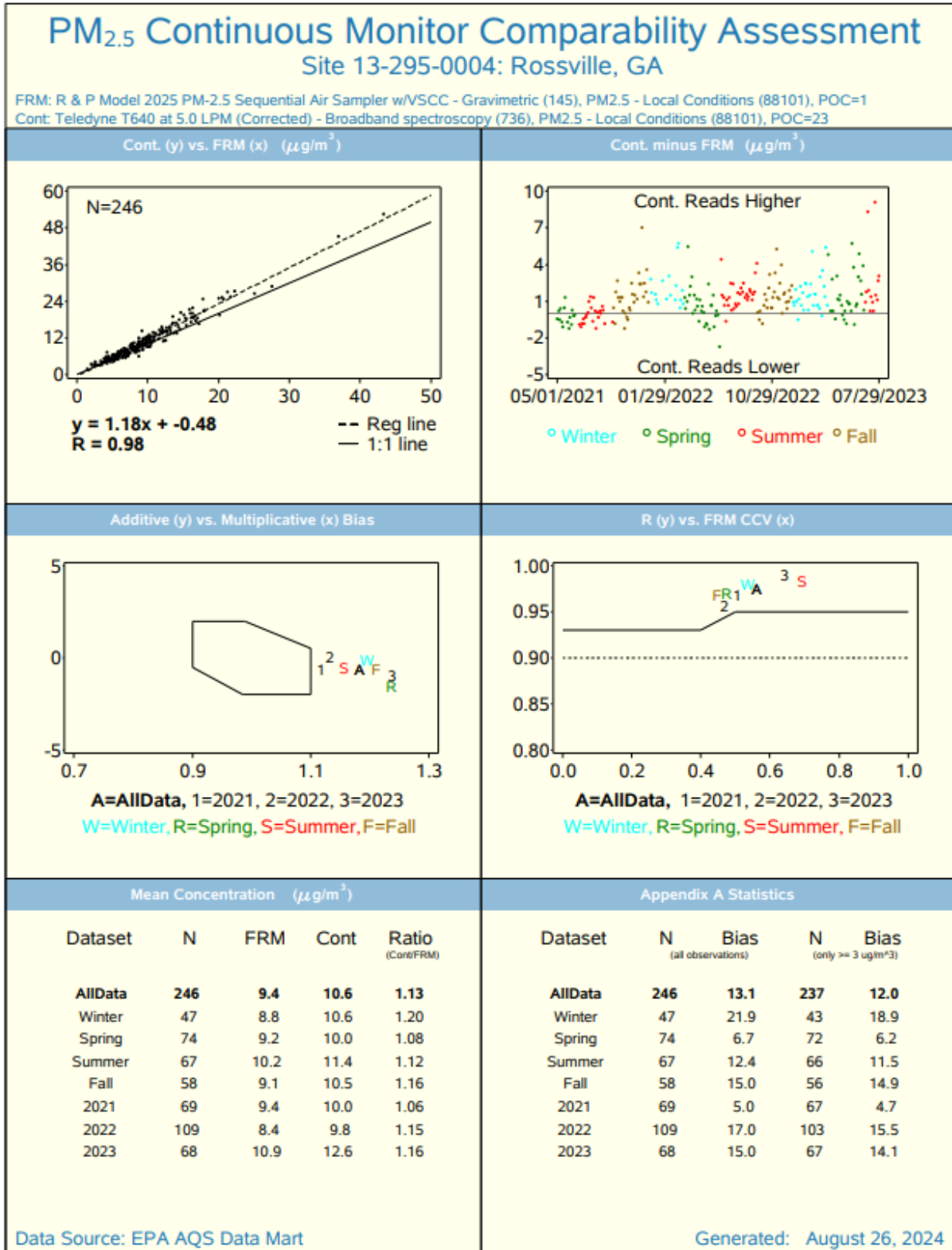
The Macon-Allied (13-021-0007), Albany (13-095-0007), Rossville-Williams St. (13-295-0004), and the Gainesville (13-139-0003) continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors were assessed using the EPA's PM_{2.5} Continuous Monitor Comparability Assessment. These assessments were conducted on the available 2021 to 2023 bias adjusted PM_{2.5} T640 data in AQS with the method code 736, POC 23. If the method code changed to 636, POC 3, after the data alignment tool was installed on the monitors, that data was assessed; therefore, all available data was used for the comparisons.

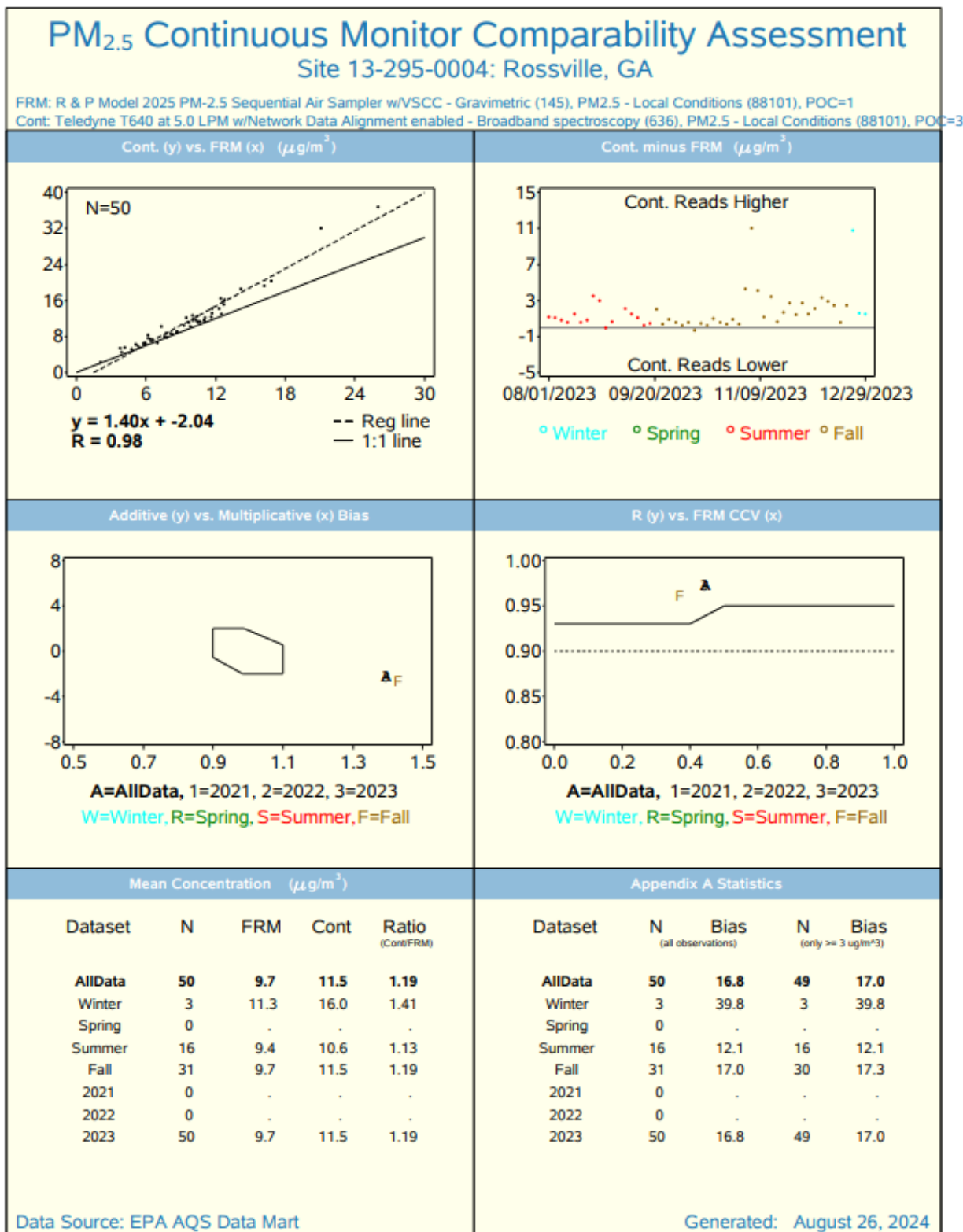
The following information is from EPA's PM_{2.5} Continuous Monitor Comparability Assessment tool.¹ As displayed in multiple ways in the following assessment tool results, the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors read significantly higher than the PM_{2.5} FRM monitors. For more explanation interpreting the information about the following assessments, please see EPA's website.²

¹ <https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/pm25-continuous-monitor-comparability-assessments>

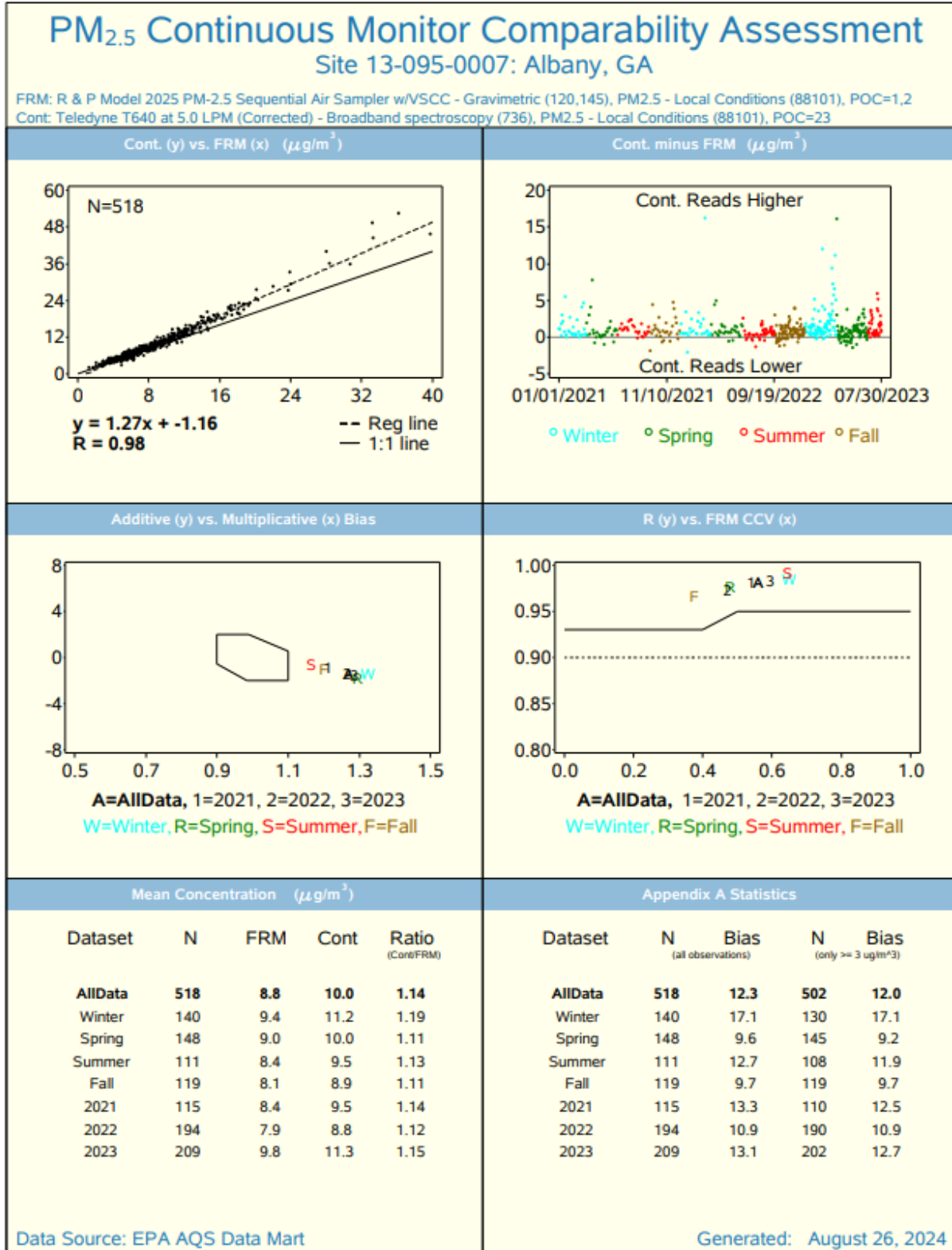
² <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-09/documents/comparabilityassessmenttool.pdf>

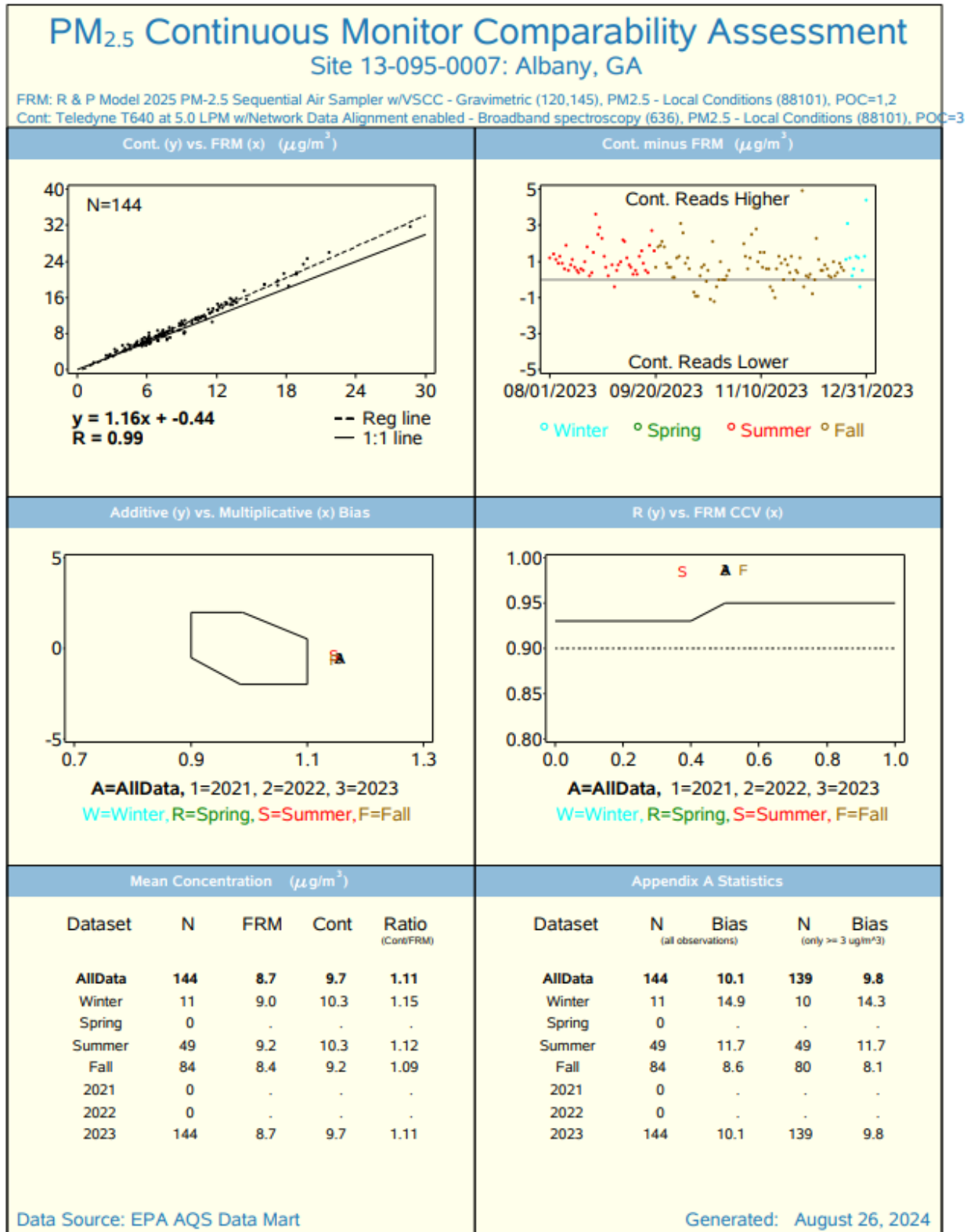
Rossville



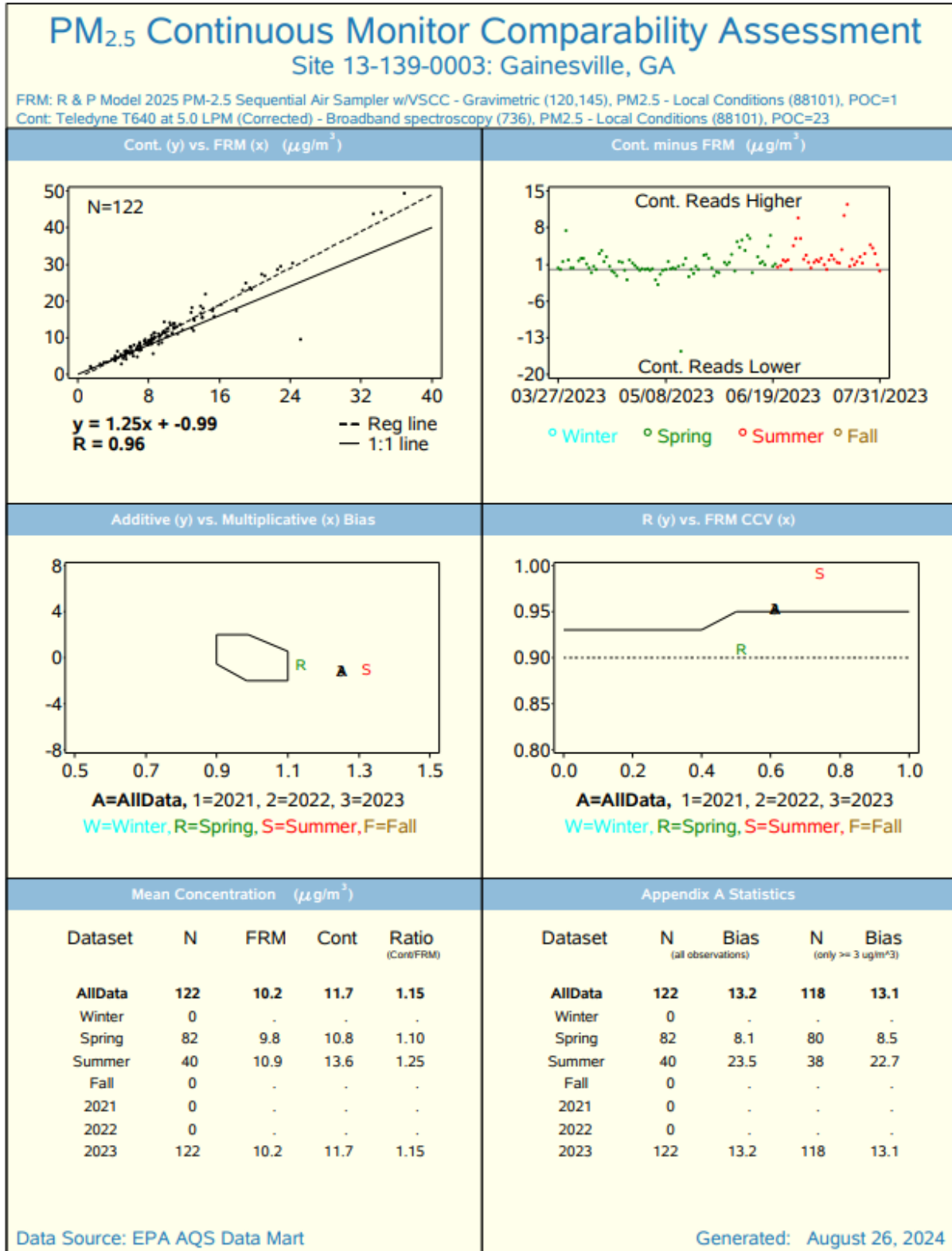


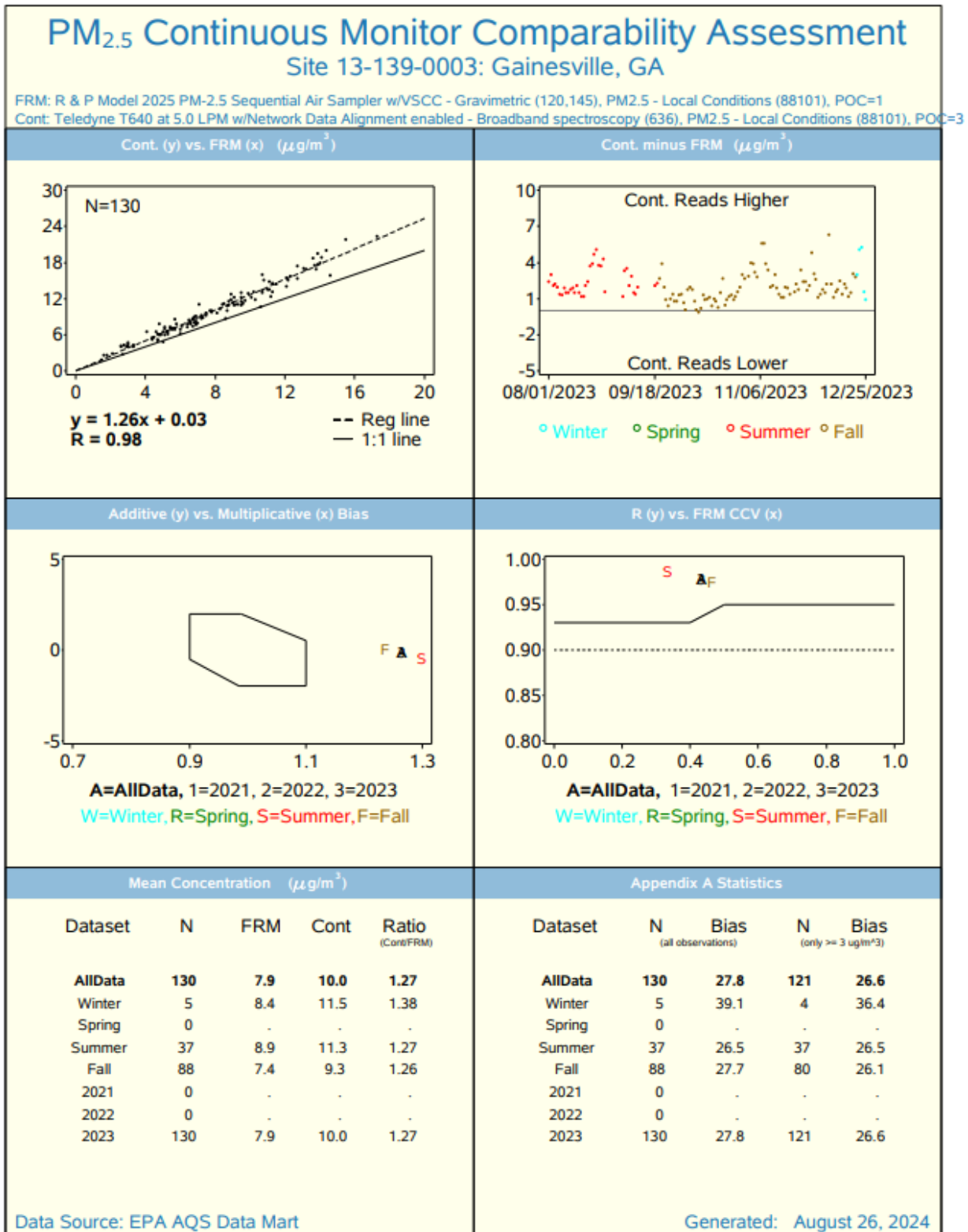
Albany



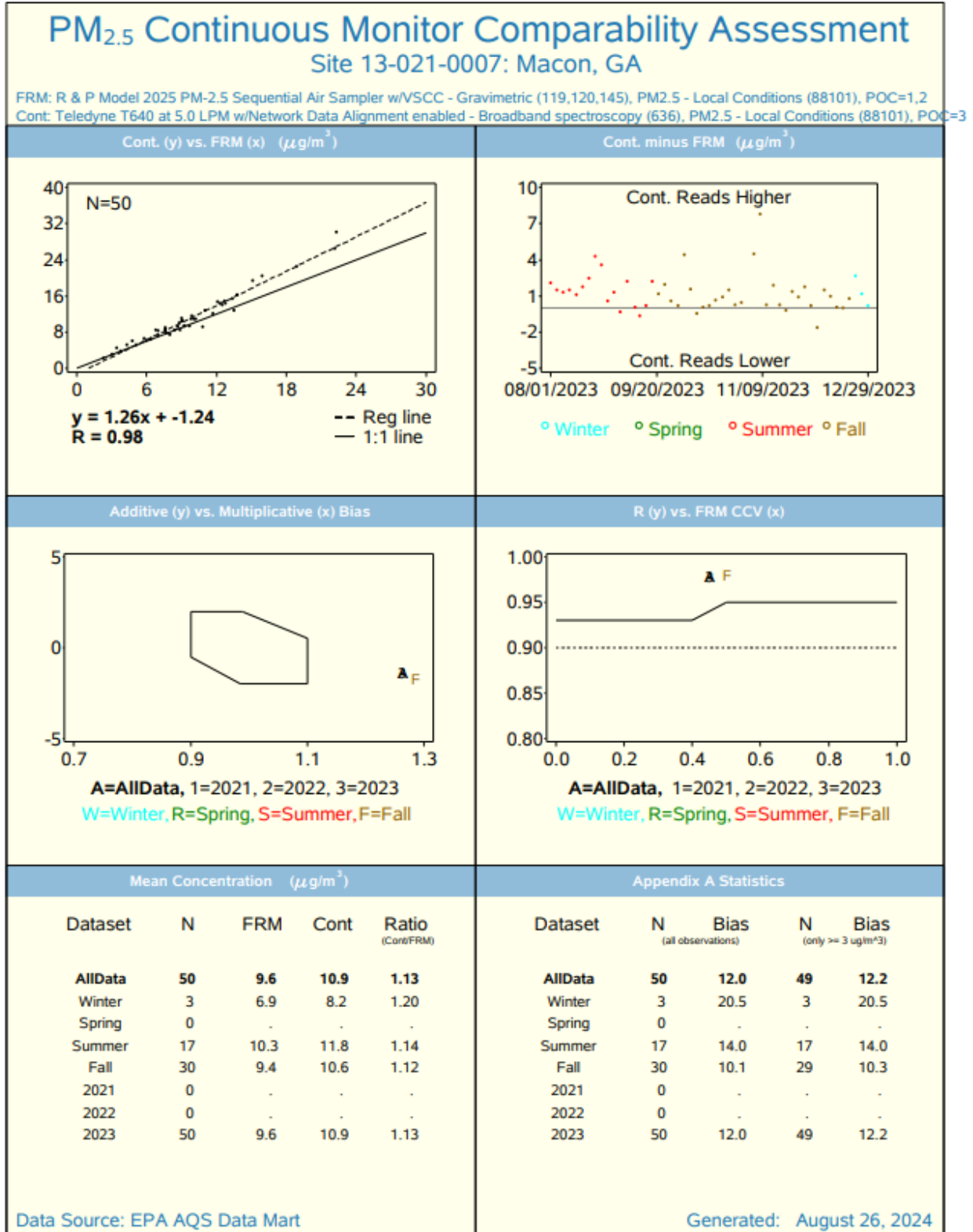


Gainesville





Macon (only method 636 could be retrieved from the tool)



The Macon-Allied (13-021-0007), Albany (13-095-0007), Rossville-Williams St. (13-295-0004), and the Gainesville (13-139-0003) continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors have greater than 10% bias when compared to the PM_{2.5} FRMs at the same site. These statistics are shown in the bottom right box of each set of information for each site. The top left graphs show the dotted line representing the regression between the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 data and PM_{2.5} FRM data above the 1:1 line. If the data was more comparable, it would fall along the 1:1 line. The top right graphs show the continuous data minus the PM_{2.5} FRM data, with almost all data above the 0 line for all seasons. If the data was more comparable, it would fall more closely along the 0 line. With the graph in the middle left of the page, the letters and numbers should fall inside the polygon if the data were more comparable. In the graphs above, all of the letters and numbers fall outside the polygon.

Based on the assessment tool results, GA AAMP is requesting to have NAAQS exclusion until the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors have acceptable comparability to the filter based PM_{2.5} FRM monitors.

Lastly, GA AAMP compared the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor data to the available EPA Performance Evaluation Program (PEP) audit data. These are independent audits performed by EPA on the PM_{2.5} monitors. The percent differences for the GA AAMP monitors compared to the EPA PEP audits ranged from 3.87 to 8.84. The auditing method collects the sample the next day after the audit, whereas the operation method has up to 177 hours to collect the sample. With the sample collection methods being different, this should not be considered a true comparison between these samples. Also, it is inappropriate to make any general conclusions about the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor bias as it relates to the PM_{2.5} annual averages and 3-year design values based on this limited dataset.

Table 8. Continuous PM_{2.5} T640 Monitor Compared to PEP Audit Data at Select Sites

	POC	Date	Arithmetic Mean	PEP Audit	Percent Difference
Albany (13-095-0007)	23	3/9/2022	5.5	6.3	5.43
Albany (13-095-0007)	3	3/9/2022	6.72	6.3	5.23
Gainesville (13-139-0003)	23	12/9/2021	10.54	9.9	8.84
Gainesville (13-139-0003)	3	12/9/2021	12.38	9.9	8.65
Rossville (13-295-0004)	23	10/7/2021	5.35	5.1	4.05
Rossville (13-295-0004)	3	10/7/2021	6.25	5.1	3.87

Reclassification of Continuous PM_{2.5} T640 Monitor at the NR-GA Tech Site

In accordance with 40 CFR 58.10 regarding modifications to the *2024 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan*, the GA AAMP provides the following documentation in support of reclassification of the NR-GA Tech site (13-121-0056) PM_{2.5} monitor to a non-regulatory, non-NAAQS monitor for the purpose of comparison to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The site details are shown below.

NR-GA Tech



AQS ID: 131210056

Address: Georgia Institute of Technology, 6th Street and I-75, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, 30313

Site Established: 6/15/14

Latitude/Longitude: N33.7784/W-84.3914

Elevation: 286 meters

Area Represented: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta MSA

Site History: Established as near-road site



Parameter	Monitoring Objective	Sampling Schedule	Probe Inlet Height	Spatial Scale	Begin Date
NO ₂	Source Oriented	Continuous	3.5 m	Micro	6/15/14
NO	Source Oriented	Continuous	3.5 m	Micro	6/15/14
NO _x	Source Oriented	Continuous	3.5 m	Micro	6/15/14
CO	Source Oriented	Continuous	3.5 m	Micro	6/15/14
PM _{2.5}	Source Oriented	Every 3 days	4.8 m	Micro	1/1/15
PM _{2.5}	Source Oriented	Continuous	3.5 m	Micro	3/1/18
Black Carbon	Source Oriented	Continuous	4.4 m	Micro	7/9/15

Wind Direction	Source Oriented	Continuous	5.5 m	Micro	8/20/14
Wind Speed	Source Oriented	Continuous	5.5 m	Micro	8/20/14

The PM_{2.5} data collected at the NR-GA Tech site is not representative of the overall Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta MSA level of PM_{2.5} exposure. Since the site was established in 2014, it has been one of GA AAMP's near-road sites and classified as a "microscale" site. The site is located seven meters from the nearest lane of interstate, within a unique hotspot, along the corridor of Interstate 75 and Interstate 85. There is continuous bumper-to-bumper, heavy traffic flow almost 24 hours a day along this corridor. Per the siting guidance for near-road ambient monitoring sites, the first near-road site in an MSA had to be located near the highest traffic counts in the MSA and placed "as near as practicable to the outside nearest edge of the traffic lanes of the target road segment" and should be within 20 meters of the nearest traffic lane (*Table 4.3 of the Near-road NO₂ Technical Assistance Document, 2012*). Due to the requirement of the near road network, the PM_{2.5} measurements at the highest traffic count in the MSA and within 20 m of the interstate as near as practicable to the edge of the traffic are not representative of the PM_{2.5} concentrations across the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta MSA. The traffic counts at the Interstate 75/85 corridor are not uniform across all of the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta MSA. Therefore, the NR-GA Tech PM_{2.5} monitors should not be used for PM_{2.5} attainment decisions for the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and should be reclassified as a non-regulatory, non-NAAQS monitor for the purpose of comparison to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Figure 3 displays the 2023 annual average daily traffic (AADT) count of 397,000 (indicated in the box) at the NR-GA Tech site (indicated by the blue star). According to the 2023 AADT data, this is the highest traffic count area for the state of Georgia. This information is from the GA Department of Transportation (<https://gdottrafficdata.drakewell.com/publicmultinodemap.asp>).

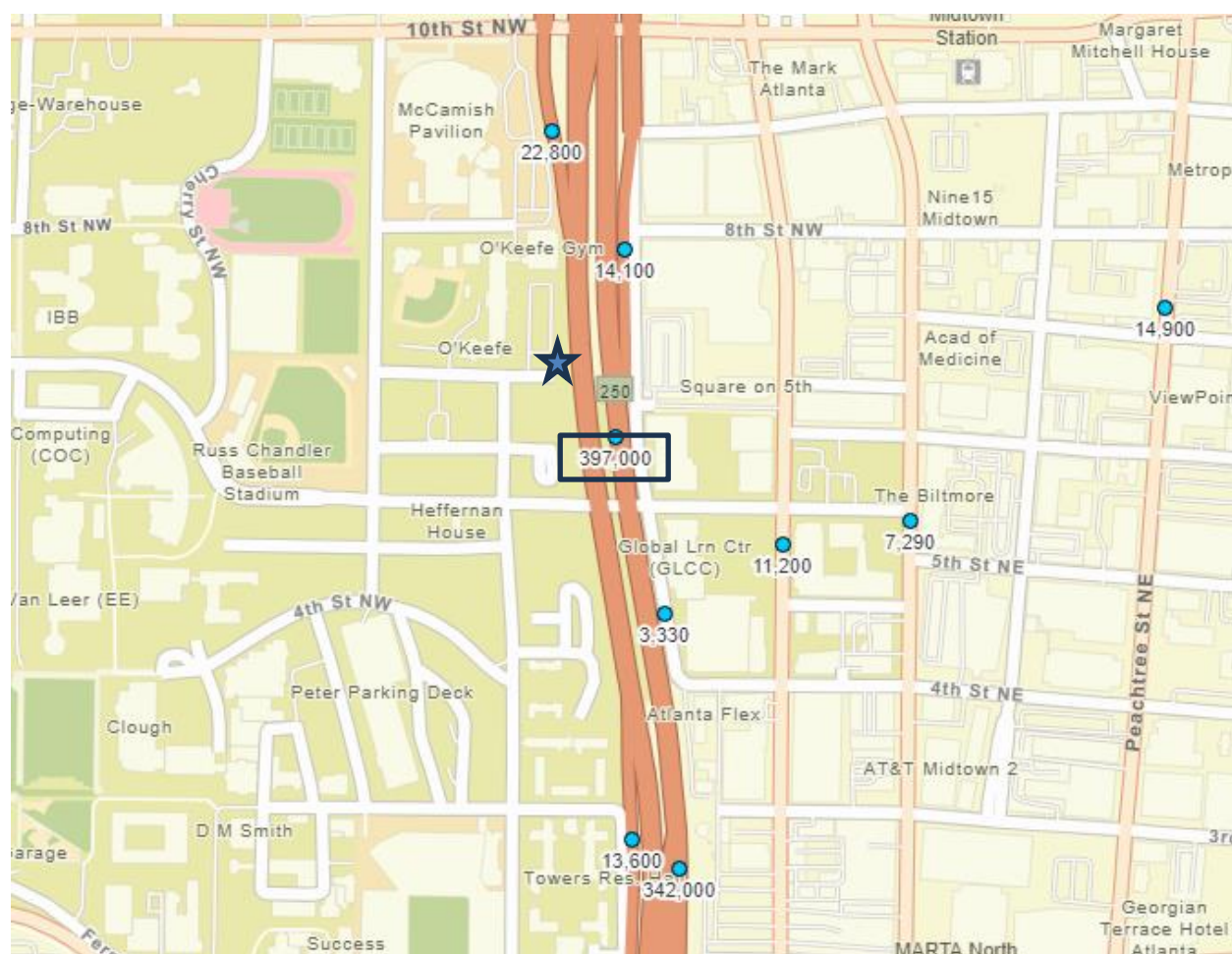


Figure 3. Traffic Counts by the NR-GA Tech Site

As shown in the text below found in 40 CFR 58.30, the microscale area where the NR-GA Tech site is located is not eligible for comparison to the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

58.30 Special considerations for data comparisons to the NAAQS.

(a) **Comparability of $PM_{2.5}$ data.** The primary and secondary annual and 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS are described in [part 50 of this chapter](#). Monitors that follow the network technical requirements specified in [§ 58.11](#) are eligible for comparison to the NAAQS subject to the additional requirements of this section. $PM_{2.5}$ measurement data from all eligible monitors are comparable to the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. $PM_{2.5}$ measurement data from all eligible monitors that are representative of area-wide air quality are comparable to the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Consistent with appendix D to this part, [section 4.7.1](#), when micro- or middle-scale $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring sites collectively identify a larger region of localized high ambient $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations, such sites would be considered representative of an area-wide location and, therefore, eligible for comparison to the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. $PM_{2.5}$ measurement data from monitors that are not representative of area-wide air quality but rather of relatively unique micro-scale, or localized hot spot, or unique middle-scale impact sites are not eligible for comparison to the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. $PM_{2.5}$ measurement data from these monitors are eligible for comparison to the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. For example, if a micro- or middle-scale $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring site is adjacent to a unique dominating local $PM_{2.5}$ source, then the $PM_{2.5}$ measurement data from such a site

would only be eligible for comparison to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Approval of sites that are suitable and sites that are not suitable for comparison with the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS is provided for as part of the annual monitoring network plan described in [§ 58.10](#).

All other PM_{2.5} monitors in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta MSA have 2021-2023 design values that range from 8.6 to 9.1 µg/m³. The NR-GA Tech site is between 0.6 to 1.1 µg/m³ higher than all other PM_{2.5} monitors in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta MSA. Also, the NR-GA Tech site is not representative of other areas along the interstate because the NR-GA Tech site location was chosen near the highest traffic counts in the MSA making it “*adjacent to a unique dominating local PM_{2.5} source*”. It is clear that the NR-GA Tech site is not representative of area-wide air quality in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta MSA; therefore, it is not eligible for comparison to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Discontinue Collocated Continuous PM_{2.5} T640 Monitors

As of October 1, 2024, GA AAMP will shut down the collocated continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitors at the Macon-Forestry (13-021-0012) and Columbus-Airport (13-215-0008) sites. At both these locations, GA AAMP will continue to operate the PM_{2.5} FRM monitors on a one in three-day sampling schedule. Therefore, there will continue to be PM_{2.5} data for public use and for regulatory, attainment decisions.

Changing Status of Continuous PM_{2.5} T640 Monitor to Primary Monitor

At the Brunswick (13-127-0006) site, GA AAMP will change the status of the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor to primary designation, with a collocated PM_{2.5} FRM monitor at the site, as of October 1, 2024.

Addition of a Collocated Continuous PM_{2.5} T640 Monitor

GA AAMP will add a collocated continuous PM_{2.5} T640 monitor at the General Coffee (13-069-0002) site to meet the collocation requirements of 40 CFR 58, Appendix A, 3.2.3.1. These requirements state that there should be 15% of primary monitors of each method collocated with monitors of the same method.

Discontinue Collocated PM_{2.5} FRM Monitor

As of January 1, 2025, GA AAMP will shut down the collocated PM_{2.5} FRM monitor at the Macon-Allied (13-021-0007) site. At this location, GA AAMP will continue to operate a PM_{2.5} FRM monitor on a daily sampling schedule.

Addition of PM_{2.5} FRM Monitor

As of October 2024, GA AAMP will add a PM_{2.5} FRM monitor at the Gwinnett Tech (13-135-0002) site. This PM_{2.5} FRM monitor will be designated as the primary PM_{2.5} monitor at the site.

Changing Continuous PM_{2.5} T640 Monitor to PM_{2.5} FRM Monitor

As of July 2024, GA AAMP changed the Forest Park (13-063-0091) PM_{2.5} method from the continuous PM_{2.5} T640 method to the PM_{2.5} FRM method.

Addition of PM_{2.5} FRM Monitor

As of July 18, 2024, GA AAMP added a PM_{2.5} FRM monitor at the Sandersville (13-303-0001) site. This PM_{2.5} FRM monitor was designated as the primary PM_{2.5} monitor at the site.

Table 9 displays GA AAMP's PM_{2.5} network including these requested changes. The table shows the types of PM_{2.5} monitors at each site, and the sampling schedule of each monitor. The PM_{2.5} monitors are compared to the NAAQS unless noted as 'Non-NAAQS'. The tapered element oscillating microbalance (TEOM) monitors and speciation monitors are not compared to the NAAQS.

Table 9. GA AAMP PM_{2.5} Monitoring Sites and Sampling Schedules

Site ID	Common Name	City	County	Integrated FRM	Continuous	Speciation
Rome MSA						
131150003	Rome	Rome	Floyd		TEOM	6 Day
Brunswick MSA						
131270006	Brunswick	Brunswick	Glynn	3 Day	T640	
Valdosta MSA						
131850003	Valdosta	Valdosta	Lowndes	Daily	T640	
Warner Robins MSA						
131530001	Warner Robins	Warner Robins	Houston	Daily	T640	
Albany MSA						
130950007	Albany	Albany	Dougherty	2 (Daily,3 Day)	Non-NAAQS T640	
Gainesville MSA						
131390003	Gainesville	Gainesville	Hall	Daily	Non-NAAQS T640	
Athens-Clarke County MSA						
130590002	Athens	Athens	Clarke		2 T640s	
Macon MSA						
130210007	Macon-Allied	Macon	Bibb	Daily	Non-NAAQS T640	6 Day
130210012	Macon-Forestry	Macon	Bibb	3 Day		
Columbus GA-AL MSA						
132150008	Columbus-Airport	Columbus	Muscogee	3 Day		
132150012	Columbus-Baker	Columbus	Muscogee	Daily	Non-NAAQS T640	6 Day
Savannah MSA						
130511002	Savannah-L&A	Savannah	Chatham	Daily	T640	
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC MSA						
132450091	Augusta	Augusta	Richmond	2 (Daily,3 Day)	Non-NAAQS T640	6 Day
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta MSA						
130630091	Forest Park	Forest Park	Clayton	3 Day		
130890002	South DeKalb	Decatur	DeKalb	2 (Daily,3 Day)	T640	3 Day
131210039	Fire Station #8	Atlanta	Fulton	3 Day		
131210055	United Avenue	Atlanta	Fulton		TEOM	
131210056	NR-GA Tech	Atlanta	Fulton	Non-NAAQS, 3 Day	TEOM	
131350002	Gwinnett Tech	Atlanta	Gwinnett	Daily	T640	
131510002	McDonough	McDonough	Henry		TEOM	
Chattanooga Tennessee-Georgia MSA						
132950004	Rossville-Williams St	Rossville	Walker	Daily	Non-NAAQS T640	6 Day
Not in an MSA						
130690002	General Coffee	Douglas	Coffee	3 Day	2 T640s	6 Day
133030001	Sandersville	Sandersville	Washington	Daily	T640	