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Environmental News

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EPA REPORT SHOWS CONTINUING PROGRESS IN CLEANING NATION'S AIR

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EPA today announced its 20th annual urban air quality trends report showing continuing progress in reducing six major pollutants over the 10-year period 1983-92.

The trends report shows the following improvements in atmospheric (ambient) air quality during the 10-year period 1983-92:

- Smog (ground-level ozone) levels dropped 21 percent.
- Lead levels decreased 89 percent.
- Sulfur dioxide levels fell 23 percent.
- Carbon monoxide levels declined 34 percent.
- Particulate (dirt, dust, soot) levels decreased 17 percent from 1988-1992 (the particulate standard was changed in 1987, so long-term data are not available).
- Nitrogen dioxide levels fell eight percent.

"The Clinton administration has accelerated this success story by issuing 25 proposed and final air pollution control rules since taking office," said EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner. "For example, we've issued rules that will cut acid rain emissions in half, significantly reduce soot from city buses, and diminish the amount of smoke from non-road vehicles such as farm and construction equipment. We've also strengthened our air enforcement office as further evidence of our unwavering commitment to protect the nation's health. We will continue to work to ensure clean air for all Americans."

The report also shows recent improvements in ambient air quality from 1991 to 1992:

- Carbon monoxide improved seven percent.
- Lead levels decreased nine percent.
- Nitrogen dioxide levels dropped three percent.
- Smog improved seven percent.
- Particulates improved nine percent.
- Sulfur dioxide dropped seven percent.

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In 1992, almost 54 million Americans lived in counties with unhealthy air -- that is, air violating at least one of EPA's six ambient standards. While this indicates the magnitude of the remaining problem, it also is a sign of success: this is the fewest Americans breathing dirty air since the mid-1980s, when EPA first started reporting these numbers.

The report data also show that 1992 was the first year in which no U.S. cities violated the nitrogen dioxide standard.

Problems still remain, however, with smog, carbon monoxide and particulate pollution. Almost 45 million people currently live in counties exceeding the smog standard; over 14 million live in counties exceeding the carbon monoxide standard; and almost 26 million reside in areas violating the particulate standard.

The report lists the highest pollution readings for the six air pollutants in each of the 341 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, and shows air quality trends in 23 major metropolitan areas from 1983-92.

EPA today also released 1992 air quality data showing that 42 of the 94 areas designated as "non-attainment" for smog under the Clean Air Act now have air quality meeting the standard. The 1992 data also show that 21 of the 41 areas designated non-attainment for carbon monoxide (CO) now have air quality data meeting the standard.

EPA cautions, however, that complying with the smog and CO standard is only the first step these areas must take in getting officially redesignated to "attainment." Attainment is a legal definition that determines whether an area is subject to cleanup requirements of the Clean Air Act. Before these areas can be officially redesignated to attainment, EPA must approve their state clean air plans as well as their plans to stay in compliance with the standards for the next 10 years. The state clean air plans are due to be submitted to EPA beginning next month. Until these areas get an official attainment designation from EPA, they are still subject to all pertinent requirements of the Act, such as programs for carpooling, clean fuel and auto inspection/maintenance. EPA plans to work closely with states and review their clean air plans (called state implementation plans, or SIPs) as expeditiously as possible.

The 10-year EPA study, "National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1992," deals with six pollutants for which the Agency has issued national atmospheric standards, called National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). (These pollutants are regulated to protect Americans from respiratory illness under the Title I non-attainment provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.)

The trends data show average urban air quality. In some cities the air quality is better than the national average; in other cities it is worse. These air quality averages are based upon actual measurements of pollution concentrations occurring in the ambient air.

The analysis in this report is based on data from some 4,000 air pollution monitors throughout the nation.

Under the Clean Air Act, Congress gave state and local governments the main responsibility for air quality monitoring, and these jurisdictions have traditionally used standard monitoring techniques approved by EPA. However, because the extent of monitoring networks varies from city to city, EPA feels that any ranking of cities by air quality is misleading.

(Limited copies of the air trends report are available to reporters from EPA's Press Office. Others can obtain copies from, and direct questions on the report to, Helen Hinton, Technical Support Division (MD-14), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; phone 919-541-4618.)

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Air Trends Fact Sheet

Following is a brief summary of EPA's National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1992, findings on national progress in cleaning up the major air pollutants from 1983 to 1992.

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO): Carbon monoxide enters the bloodstream and reduces the delivery of oxygen to the body's organs and tissues. Ambient levels of CO, primarily an automotive pollutant, decreased by 34 percent over the 10-year period from 1983-92. The estimated number of exceedances of the 8-hour standard decreased 94 percent between 1983 and 1992. CO emissions decreased 25 percent during the same period. These improvements occurred despite a 37 percent increase in vehicle miles travelled during this 10-year period. Between 1991 and 1992, ambient CO levels decreased by 7 percent, while total CO emissions are estimated to have decreased by 4 percent.

LEAD (Pb): Exposure to lead can occur through multiple pathways, including inhalation of air and ingestion of lead in food, water, soil or dust. Lead accumulates in the body in blood, bone and soft tissue. Excessive exposure to lead may cause neurological impairments such as seizures, mental retardation and/or behavioral disorders. Fetuses, infants and children are especially susceptible to low doses of lead, often suffering central nervous system damage. Ambient lead levels decreased 89 percent between 1983 and 1992. Lead emissions also decreased 89 percent during this period. Between 1991 and 1992, ambient Pb levels declined 9 percent. Total Pb emissions are estimated to have increased 3 percent from 1991 to 1992, but Pb emissions from transportation sources decreased 6 percent. Ambient lead concentrations in urban areas throughout the country have shown major improvements because of both the increased usage of unleaded gasoline and the reduction of the lead content in leaded gasoline. While lead emissions from industrial sources have dropped considerably since the 1970s, some serious point source lead problems remain.

NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂): Nitrogen dioxide can irritate the lungs and lower resistance to respiratory infection (such as influenza). Ambient NO₂ levels decreased 8 percent between 1983 and 1992 and decreased 3 percent between 1991 and 1992. New models and methodologies were used to calculate the emissions estimates this year. Total emissions of nitrogen oxides show an increase of 5 percent from 1983 to 1992, and a decrease of 1 percent from 1991 to 1992. Los Angeles County is the only county that violated the NO₂ National Ambient Air Quality Standard in the last decade. In 1992, all monitoring locations in Los Angeles reported data meeting the federal standard.

OZONE (O₃): The reactivity of ozone causes health problems because it damages biological tissues and cells. Exposure to ozone for 6 to 7 hours at relatively low concentrations has been found to significantly reduce lung function in normal, healthy people during periods of moderate exercise. Ozone, which can seriously irritate eyes, mucous membranes, and the respiratory system, is not emitted directly into the atmosphere but is produced by a complex series of chemical reactions initiated when volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxide emissions from autos and other sources are exposed to sunlight. Ambient ozone levels decreased 21 percent and the estimated number of exceedances of the ozone standard decreased 65 percent for the 10-year period 1983-92. VOC emissions decreased 11 percent between 1983-92. Ambient ozone levels decreased by 7 percent from 1991 to 1992. VOC emissions, which represent annual totals, decreased 3 percent between 1991-92.

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM-10): In 1987, EPA replaced the earlier Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) standard with a PM-10 standard. PM-10 focuses on smaller particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter which are likely to be responsible for most of the adverse effects health effects because of their ability to reach the lower regions of the respiratory tract. The major effects of concern for human health include effects on breathing and respiratory symptoms, aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease, alterations in the body's defense systems against foreign materials, damage to lung tissue, carcinogenesis and premature mortality. Although PM-10 trends data are limited, ambient levels have shown a decrease of 17 percent over the five years between 1988 and 1992. Between 1991 and 1992, ambient levels decreased 9 percent. PM-10 emissions estimates decreased 8 percent between 1988 and 1992, but showed an increase of 2 percent between 1991 and 1992.

SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO₂): The major health effects associated with high exposures to sulfur dioxide include effects on breathing, respiratory illness, alterations in the lung's defenses, and aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease. Ambient levels of SO₂ decreased 23 percent between 1983 and 1992, while sulfur oxide emissions remained steady. The difference between emissions and air quality can be attributed to factors, such as SO₂ monitors are mostly urban population-oriented and as such do not monitor many of the major emitters which tend to be located in more rural areas. Between 1991 and 1992, nationwide average ambient SO₂ levels decreased 7 percent while sulfur oxides emissions decreased less than 1 percent.

Ozone and Carbon Monoxide Air Quality Data Update Fact Sheet

Following is a brief summary of EPA's 1992 air quality update for ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas.

Ozone (O₃): As required by the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990, EPA designated as "nonattainment" 98 areas in 1991 that did not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ground-level ozone (a primary constituent of smog). These areas were classified as Marginal, Moderate, Serious, Severe, or Extreme nonattainment areas based on air quality monitoring data. Since that listing, EPA has redesignated four of these areas to attainment; Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC, Kansas City, KS-MO, Knoxville, TN and Cherokee County, SC. Unclassified and transitional nonattainment areas are not included in these totals. EPA has set the ozone standard at 0.12 parts per million (ppm) daily maximum 1-hour average concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year on average. Compliance with the ozone standard is judged on the basis of the most recent three years with complete monitoring data. The ozone standard is met when the average estimated exceedances of the ozone standard is less than or equal to 1.0. Today's list updates air quality monitoring data for the three year period, 1990-92. During this current three year period, 42 of the remaining 94 nonattainment areas had average estimated exceedance rates less than or equal to 1.0. These 42 areas meeting the ozone standard include 27 of the 40 Marginal areas and 15 of the 32 Moderate areas. EPA is looking to resolve data issues affecting the air quality status of several additional cities noted on the accompanying tables.

Carbon Monoxide (CO): Of the 42 nonattainment areas that were designated as nonattainment for carbon monoxide, all of these areas were classified as Moderate nonattainment areas except Los Angeles, which was classified as Serious. Syracuse, NY is the first classified CO nonattainment area to be redesignated as an attainment area. The unclassified CO nonattainment areas are not included in these totals. EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standard for carbon monoxide is 9 parts per million (ppm) 8-hour nonoverlapping average concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year. The CO standard is met at a site when there are fewer than two exceedances for the two most recent calendar years, with complete air quality monitoring data. During this current two year period, 21 of the 41 nonattainment areas had less than 2 exceedances in both years, 1991 and 1992.

Today's listing does not mean that those areas meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards during the last three years will automatically be redesignated to attainment. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 state that an area can be redesignated to attainment if the following conditions are met:

- (1) the area has complete air quality data meeting the national air quality standards,
- (2) the area has a fully approved State Implementation Plan meeting Clean Air Act requirements,
- (3) the area has an approved maintenance plan, including a contingency plan, showing attainment for 10 years,
- (4) the improvement in air quality is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions, and
- (5) all applicable Clean Air Act requirements have been met.

OZONE FINDINGS (94 Nonattainment areas)

42 of 94 Ozone (O₃) Nonattainment Areas have complete ozone air quality monitoring data meeting the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) during the period 1990-92.

27 of 40 Marginal Areas

Albany, NY
Allentown, PA
Altoona, PA
Buffalo, NY
Canton, OH
Columbus, OH
Edmonson County, KY
Erie, PA
Evansville, IN
Greenbrier, WV

Harrisburg, PA
Indianapolis, IN
Jefferson County, NY
Jersey County, IL
Johnstown, PA
Lancaster, PA
Lexington, KY
Memphis, TN
Norfolk, VA
Owensboro, KY

Paducah, KY
Scranton, PA
South Bend, IN
Tampa, FL
Walworth County, WI
York, PA
Youngstown, OH-PA

15 of 32 Moderate Areas

Charlotte, NC
Charleston, WV
Dayton, OH
Detroit, MI
Kewaunee County, WI

Lewiston, ME
Miami, FL
Monterey, CA
Parkersburg, WV
Pittsburgh, PA

Raleigh-Durham, NC
Reading, PA
Richmond, VA
Salt Lake City, UT
Toledo, OH

CARBON MONOXIDE FINDINGS (41 Nonattainment areas)

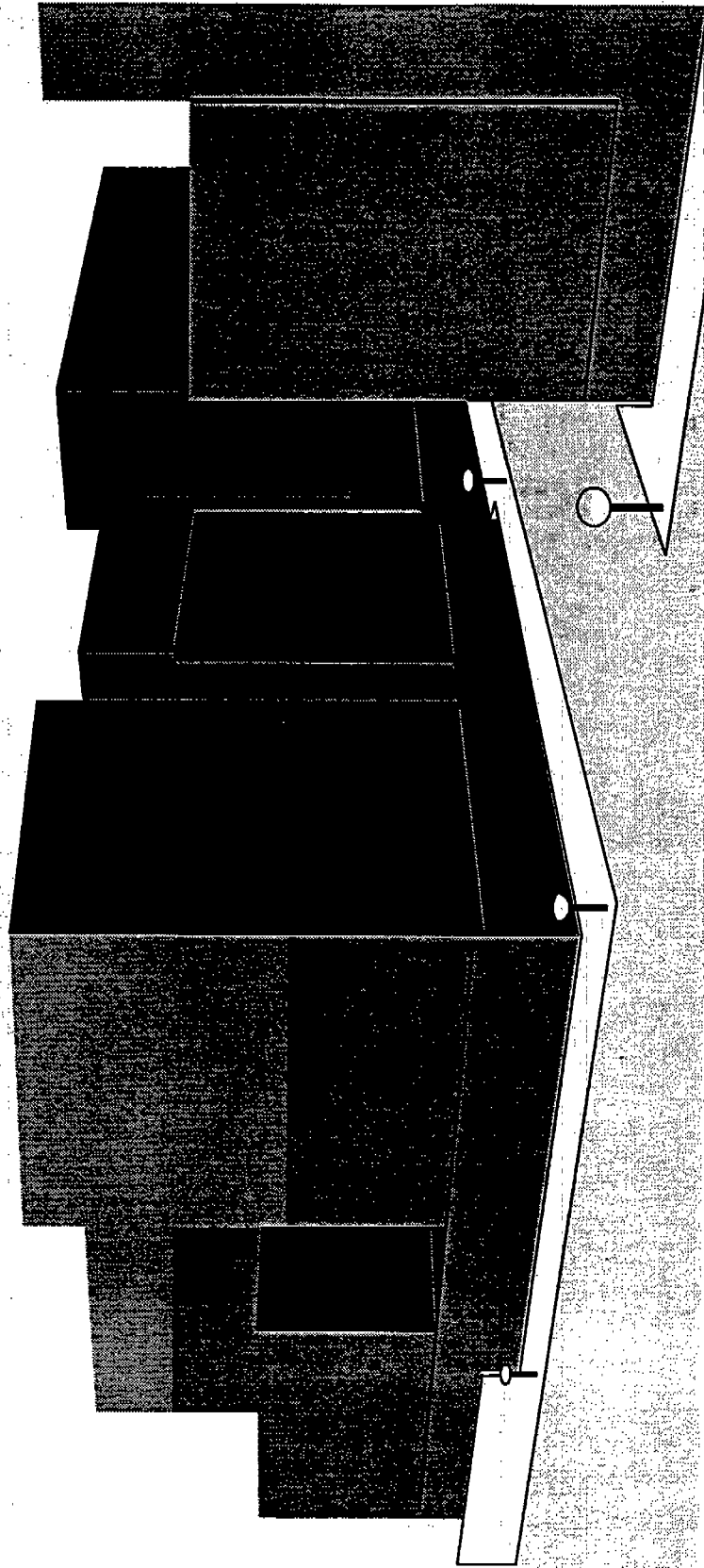
21 of 41 Carbon Monoxide (CO) Nonattainment Areas have complete carbon monoxide air quality monitoring data meeting CO National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) during the period 1991-92.

Baltimore
Boston, MA
Chico, CA
Cleveland, OH
Colorado Springs, CO
Duluth, MN
Fresno, CA

Grants Pass, OR
Hartford, CT
Klamath Falls, OR
Lake Tahoe S. Shore, CA
Longmont, CO
Memphis, TN
Modesto, CA

Ogden, UT
Philadelphia-Camden, PA-NJ
Raleigh-Durham, NC
San Diego, CA
Seattle-Tacoma, WA
Washington, DC
Winston Salem, NC

**Ozone and Carbon Monoxide
Air Quality Update, 1992**



November 2, 1993

OZONE FINDINGS, 1990 - 1992

94 Nonattainment areas

42 of 94 Ozone (O₃) Nonattainment Areas

have complete ozone air quality monitoring data meeting the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) during the period 1990-92.

27 of 40 Marginal Areas

Albany, NY	Erie, PA	Johnstown, PA	Scranton, PA
Allentown, PA	Evansville, IN	Lancaster, PA	South Bend, IN
Altoona, PA	Greenbrier, WV	Lexington, KY	Tampa, FL
Buffalo, NY	Harrisburg, PA	Memphis, TN	Walworth County, WI
Canton, OH	Indianapolis, IN	Norfolk, VA	York, PA
Columbus, OH	Jefferson County, NY	Owensboro, KY	Youngstown, OH-PA
Edmonson County, KY	Jersey County, IL	Paducah, KY	

15 of 32 Moderate Areas

Charlotte, NC	Kewaunee County, WI	Parkersburg, WV	Richmond, VA
Charleston, WV	Lewiston, ME	Pittsburgh, PA	Salt Lake City, UT
Dayton, OH	Miami, FL	Raleigh-Durham, NC	Toledo, OH
Detroit, MI	Monterey, CA	Reading, PA	

CARBON MONOXIDE FINDINGS, 1991 - 1992

41 Nonattainment areas

21 of 41 Carbon Monoxide (CO) Nonattainment Areas

have complete carbon monoxide air quality monitoring data meeting CO National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) during the period 1991-92.

Baltimore
Boston, MA
Chico, CA
Cleveland, OH
Colorado Springs, CO
Duluth, MN
Fresno, CA

Grants Pass, OR
Hartford, CT
Klamath Falls, OR
Lake Tahoe S. Shore, CA
Longmont, CO
Memphis, TN
Modesto, CA

Ogden, UT
Philadelphia-Camden, PA-NJ
Raleigh-Durham, NC
San Diego, CA
Seattle-Tacoma, WA
Washington, DC
Winston Salem, NC

Table 1. Ozone Nonattainment Areas - Air Quality Update, 1990-92

State	Nonattainment Area Name	Clean Air Act Classification	1990-92 Update		1992 2nd Daily Max 1-hr	1992 Estimated Exceedances
			A.Q. Value	Average Est. Exc.		
AL	Birmingham NA Area	Marginal	0.125	2.1	0.118	0.0
AZ	Phoenix	Moderate	0.141	9.4	0.147	9.6
CA	Los Angeles South Coast Air Basin	Extreme	0.300	106.1	0.290	124.4
CA	Monterey Bay Unified NA Area	Moderate	0.110	0.4	0.108	0.0
CA	Sacramento Metro NA Area	Serious	0.160	6.1	0.160	7.1
CA	San Diego NA Area	Severe 15	0.170	7.3	0.160	6.1
CA	San Francisco-Bay NA Area	Moderate	0.130	2.8	0.120	0.0
CA	San Joaquin Valley NA Area	Serious	0.160	22.6	0.150	17.5
CA	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	Moderate	0.128	1.3	0.133	2.0
CA	Southeast Desert Modified AQMD	Severe 17	0.230	52.9	0.220	57.8
CA	Ventura Co NA Area	Severe 15	0.150	17.6	0.140	6.2
CT	Greater Connecticut NA Area	Serious	0.174	8.3	0.130	4.0
DC-MD-VA	Washington NA Area	Serious	0.134	2.4	0.119	1.1
DE	Sussex Co NA Area	Marginal	0.128	1.4	0.102	0.0
FL	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W. Palm Beach	Moderate	0.108	0.3	0.107	0.0
FL	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	Marginal	0.113	0.5	0.109	0.0
IL-IN	Chicago-Gary-Lake County NA Area	Severe 17	0.143	4.7	0.133	2.4
GA	Atlanta NA Area	Serious	0.146	4.4	0.130	2.2
IL	Jersey Co NA Area	Marginal	0.112	0.7	0.103	0.0
IN	Evansville NA Area	Marginal	0.108	0.0	0.093	0.0
IN	Indianapolis NA Area	Marginal	0.105	0.3	0.101	0.0
IN	South Bend-Elkhart NA Area	Marginal	0.103	0.0	0.103	0.0
KY	Edmondson Co NA Area	Marginal	0.100	0.0	0.082	0.0
KY-WV	Huntington-Ashland NA Area	Moderate	0.132	1.5	0.099	0.0
KY	Lexington-Fayette NA Area	Marginal	0.107	0.3	0.078	0.0
KY-IN	Louisville NA Area	Moderate	0.125	1.8	0.110	0.0
KY	Owensboro NA Area	Marginal	0.119	1.0	0.095	0.0
KY	Paducah NA Area	Marginal	0.103	0.0	0.092	0.0
LA	Baton Rouge NA Area	Serious	0.152	5.1	0.127	2.0
LA	Lake Charles NA Area	Marginal	0.130	1.5	0.107	1.3
MA-NH	Boston-Lawrence-Worcester NA Area	Serious	0.132	2.9	0.125	2.2
MA	Springfield (W. Mass) NA Area	Serious	0.139	3.6	0.131	2.0
MD	Baltimore NA Area	Severe 15	0.156	4.9	0.126	2.0
MD	Kent County and Queen Anne's County	Marginal	0.131	2.4	0.106	0.0
ME	Hancock Co and Waldo Co NA Area	Marginal	0.123	1.3	0.101	0.0
ME	Knox Co and Lincoln Co NA Area	Moderate	0.136	2.8	0.118	0.0
ME	Lewiston - Auburn NA Area	Moderate	0.111	0.5	0.104	0.0
ME	Portland NA Area	Moderate	0.148	4.5	0.127	2.3
MI	Detroit-Ann Arbor NA Area	Moderate	0.122	1.0	0.110	0.0
MI	Grands Rapids NA Area	Moderate	0.146	3.4	0.103	1.0
MI	Muskegon NA Area	Moderate	0.147	3.0	0.124	1.0
MO-KS	Kansas City NA Area	Attainment	0.107	0.0	0.099	0.0
MO-IL	St. Louis NA Area	Moderate	0.127	1.4	0.132	2.0
NC	Charlotte-Gastonia NA Area	Moderate	0.118	0.3	0.104	0.0

Table 1. Ozone Nonattainment Areas - Air Quality Update, 1990-92 (continued)

State	Nonattainment Area Name	Clean Air Act Classification	1990-92 Update		1992 2nd Daily Max 1-hr	1992 Estimated Exceedances
			A.Q. Value	Average Est. Exc.		
NC	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Attainment	0.113	0.3	0.103	0.0
NC	Raleigh-Durham NA Area	Moderate	0.109	0.0	0.107	0.0
NH	Manchester NA Area	Marginal	0.095	1.0 (11)	0.085	0.0
NH	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH	Serious	0.143	2.1	0.118	0.0
NJ	Atlantic City NA Area	Moderate	0.157	2.8	0.119	1.0
NV	Reno	Marginal	0.125	1.4	0.087	0.0
NY	Albany-Schenectady-Troy NA Area	Marginal	0.104	0.6	0.103	0.0
NY	Buffalo-Niagara Falls NA Area	Marginal	0.111	0.0	0.114	0.0
NY	Essex Co NA Area	Marginal	0.153	2.1 (12)	0.117	0.0
NY	Jefferson Co NA Area	Marginal	0.110	0.0	0.099	0.0
NY-NJ-CT	New York-N. New Jersey-Long Island	Severe 17	0.160	3.4	0.137	2.0
NY	Poughkeepsie NA Area	Marginal	0.121	1.1	0.112	0.0
OH	Canton NA Area	Marginal	0.109	0.3	0.104	0.0
OH-KY	Cincinnati-Hamilton NA Area	Moderate	0.139	2.3	0.103	0.0
OH	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain NA Area	Moderate	0.140	2.0	0.140	2.0
OH	Columbus NA Area	Marginal	0.124	0.7	0.092	0.0
OH	Dayton-Springfield NA Area	Moderate	0.117	0.0	0.099	0.0
OH	Toledo NA Area	Moderate	0.111	0.0	0.094	0.0
OH-PA	Youngstown-Warren-Sharon NA Area	Marginal	0.113	0.3	0.111	0.0
OR-WA	Portland-Vancouver AQMA NA Area	Marginal	0.146	2.4	0.108	1.5
PA-NJ	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton NA Area	Marginal	0.116	0.3	0.096	0.0
PA	Altoona NA Area	Marginal	0.106	0.0	0.095	0.0
PA	Erie NA Area	Marginal	0.105	0.0	0.098	0.0
PA	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle NA Area	Marginal	0.113	0.3	0.097	0.0
PA	Johnstown NA Area	Marginal	0.108	0.0	0.089	0.0
PA	Lancaster NA Area	Marginal	0.117	0.0	0.106	0.0
PA-NJ-DE-MD	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton	Severe 15	0.153	8.4	0.151	4.1
PA	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley NA Area	Moderate	0.115	0.6	0.105	0.0
PA	Reading NA Area	Moderate	0.118	0.3	0.100	0.0
PA	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre NA Area	Marginal	0.117	0.6	0.097	0.0
PA	York NA Area	Marginal	0.119	0.3	0.101	0.0
RI	Providence (all of RI) NA Area	Serious	0.150	5.5	0.121	1.0
SC	Cherokee Co NA Area	Attainment	0.100	0.3	0.105	1.0
TN	Knoxville NA Area	Attainment	0.120	0.3	0.104	0.0
TN	Memphis NA Area	Marginal	0.117	0.0	0.115	0.0
TN	Nashville NA Area	Moderate	0.126	2.3	0.119	0.0
TX	Beaumont-Port Arthur NA Area	Serious	0.140	3.6	0.136	2.1
TX	Dallas-Fort Worth NA Area	Moderate	0.147	3.1	0.141	2.7
TX	El Paso NA Area	Serious	0.140	3.7	0.136	5.1
TX	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria NA Area	Severe 17	0.210	13.0	0.202	6.9
UT	Salt Lake City-Ogden NA Area	Moderate	0.117	0.3	0.100	0.0
VA	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport Beach	Marginal	0.110	0.7	0.138	2.0
VA	Richmond-Petersburg NA Area	Moderate	0.122	0.7	0.122	1.1

Table 1. Ozone Nonattainment Areas - Air Quality Update, 1990-92 (continued)

State	Nonattainment Area Name	Clean Air Act Classification	1990-92 Update		1992 2nd Daily Max 1-hr	1992 Estimated Exceedances
			A.Q. Value	Average Est. Exc.		
VA	Smyth County NA Area	Marginal	ND	ND	ND	ND
WA	Seattle - Tacoma NA Area	Marginal	0.118	1.1	0.104	0.0
WI	Door Co NA Area	Marginal	0.132	2.7	0.096	0.0
WI	Kewaunee Co NA Area	Moderate	0.116	0.8	0.093	0.0
WI	Manitowoc Co NA Area	Moderate	0.136	2.8	0.096	0.0
WI	Milwaukee-Racine NA Area	Severe 17	0.148	4.7	0.133	2.4
WI	Sheboygan NA Area	Moderate	0.153	3.2	0.099	0.0
WI	Walworth Co. NA Area	Marginal	0.120	0.3	0.101	0.0
WV	Charleston NA Area	Moderate	0.118	0.3	0.067	0.0
WV	Greenbrier NA Area	Marginal	0.101	0.4	0.077	0.0
WV	Parkersburg-Marietta NA Area	Moderate	0.116	0.0	0.095	0.0

94 Nonattainment Areas

SOURCE: EPA's air quality data system, the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS), with supplemental data from EPA Regional Offices.

NOTES:

- Designations and classifications for ozone nonattainment areas as published in the Federal Register, 40 CFR Part 81. Unclassified and transitional nonattainment areas are not included in this listing.
- The updated air quality value is estimated for the 1990-92 period using EPA guidance for calculating design values (Laxton Memorandum, June 18, 1990). Generally, the fourth highest monitored value with 3 complete years of data is selected as the updated air quality value because the standard allows one exceedance for each year. It is important to note that the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments required that O₃ nonattainment areas be classified on the basis of the design value at the time the Amendments were passed, generally the 1987-89 period was used.
- The National Ambient Air Quality standard for ozone is 0.12 parts per million (ppm) daily maximum 1-hour average not to be exceeded more than once per year on average. The average estimated number of exceedances column shows the number of days the 0.12 ppm standard was exceeded on average at the site recording the highest updated air quality value. This is done after adjustment for incomplete, or missing days, during the 3-year period, 1990-92. The last two columns contain data from the site recording the highest second daily maximum 1-hour concentration in 1992. The last column shows the estimated exceedances for 1992 at the site recording the highest second maximum 1-hour concentration listed in the previous column.
- Supplemental data from a site operating on a seasonal schedule. Data to be entered into AIRS.
- A new monitoring site which started in August 1992. A redesignation request for this area is expected soon. EPA will examine additional air quality data during this redesignation review.

6. Supplemental data published in the State of California annual air quality summary. Data to be entered into AIRS.
7. The nonattainment/updated air quality value site for the Chicago NA Area is in Kenosha County, WI.
8. Incomplete data exists for the design value monitor in Baton Rouge for 1992. Due to construction at the Capitol Complex, sampling ended at this site on July 31, 1992. The site was relocated to the nearby Highway Department and operation resumed on August 3, 1992.
9. Sampling ended on September 30, 1992, for the design value Lake Charles site; however, a new monitoring site was established on October 1, 1992.
10. Calculation of the updated air quality value and estimated exceedances adjusted to account for start-up of a IMOS study site with data only in 1991.
11. The design value monitor in Bow was discontinued after the 1990 ozone season, and the replacement site in Concord began operation in 1992.
12. The site is located at the summit of Whiteface Mountain, NY. Elevation of the site is 4867 feet. This is a rural transport area. The nonattainment area is that portion of Whiteface Mountain above 4500 feet elevation.
13. Calculation of estimated exceedances adjusted for start-up of a new site in 1990.
14. The site was located atop Whitetop Mountain, VA as part of the Mountain Cloud Study. Site elevation is 5520 feet. No data reported after 1988. This is a rural transport area. The nonattainment area is that portion of Whitetop Mountain above 4500 feet elevation.
15. Calculation of estimated exceedances adjusted for seasonal sampling.
16. Calculation of estimated exceedances adjusted for start-up of new site in 1991.

Table 2. Additional Areas With Average Estimated Exceedances Greater than 1.0 for 1990-92

STATE	AREA NAME	Clean Air Act CLASSIFICATION	1990-92 Updated A.Q. Value		1992 2nd Daily Max 1-hr	1992 Est. Exd.
			A.Q. Value	Avg. Est. Exd.		
CA	Mono County, CA	Unclassifiable	0.130	1.5 (#1)	0.140	4.4
CA	Imperial County, CA	Transitional	0.150	9.0 (#2)	0.150	9.0
OH	Lawrence County, OH	Unclassifiable	0.142	2.1 (#3)	0.106	0.0
OH	Washington County, OH	Unclassifiable	0.141	1.5 (#4)	0.216	2.0
TX	Gregg County, TX	Unclassifiable	0.129	1.8 (#5)	0.101	1.2

Notes:

- (1) Exceedances are under review by the APCD.
- (2) A new monitoring site which started in October 1991.
- (3) Lawrence County is adjacent to the Huntington-Ashland nonattainment area. Average estimated exceedance rate has been adjusted to account for the start-up schedule of a new site in 1990.
- (4) Washington County, OH is in the Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA and adjacent to the Parkersburg nonattainment area. Data is from a new site that started monitoring in July 1990 and has incomplete data for that year.
- (5) 1991 data is incomplete for Gregg County as sampling was not conducted from April 16, 1991, to June 17, 1991.

SOURCE: EPA's air quality data system, the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) with supplemental data from EPA Regional Offices.

NOTES:

1. Designations and classifications for carbon monoxide nonattainment areas as published in the Federal Register, 40CFR, Part 81. Unclassified nonattainment areas are not included in this listing.

2. The National Ambient Air Quality Standard for carbon monoxide is 9 ppm 8-hour nonoverlapping average not to be exceeded more than once per year. The rounding convention in the standard specifies that values of 9.5 ppm, or greater, are counted as exceeding the level of the standard. The updated air quality value listed for the 1991-92 period shown in the fourth column is the highest of the annual second maximum 8-hour concentrations observed at any site in the area during the two year period. The exceedances of the carbon monoxide standard listed in the fifth column are from the site recording that updated value.

3. The year associated with the updated air quality value concentration is listed in the sixth column. The last two columns contain 1992 data from the site recording the highest second maximum non-overlapping 8-hour concentration in 1992. The number of exceedances shown in the last column are from the site recording the highest second maximum non-overlapping 8-hour concentration listed in the previous column.

4. The nonattainment site stopped monitoring in June 1992.

5. The nonattainment site stopped monitoring at the end of 1989.

6. The nonattainment site was temporarily shutdown after mid-1990 due to localized construction activity. The site was back on-line in 1991.

7. The nonattainment site was discontinued in mid-1988.

8. The nonattainment site was discontinued in 1986. Data listed is from a new site which started monitoring in 1992.

Table 3. Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Areas - Air Quality Update, 1991-92

STATE	NONATTAINMENT AREA NAME	CLEAN AIR ACT CLASSIFICATION	1991-92 Update		1992 2nd Max 8-hr	1992 8-hr Exc.
			A.Q. Value	8-hr Exc. YEAR		
AK	Anchorage Area	Moderate >= 12.7	10.8	2	10.8	2
AK	Fairbanks North Star Borough	Moderate < 12.7	10.1	3	10.0	2
AZ	Phoenix NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	9.8	5	9.8	5
CA	Chico NA Area	Moderate >= 12.7	9.1	0	5.9	0 (#4)
CA	Fresno NA Area	Moderate >= 12.7	9.0	1	6.9	0 (#5)
CA	Lake Tahoe S. Shore	Moderate < 12.7	9.0	1	9.0	1
CA	Los Angeles South Coast Air Basin	Serious	16.4	35	16.4	35
CA	Modesto NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	9.4	1	5.9	0
CA	Sacramento NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	10.9	5	8.1	0
CA	San Diego NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	7.6	0	6.8	0
CA	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose	Moderate < 12.7	10.3	4	7.0	0
CA	Stockton NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	10.9	2	6.6	0
CO	Colorado Springs NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	7.2	0	6.6	0
CO	Denver-Boulder NA Area	Moderate >= 12.7	13.3	7	13.3	7
CO	Fort Collins Area	Moderate < 12.7	9.8	2	6.9	0
CO	Longmont NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	7.2	0	6.6	0
CT	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown	Moderate < 12.7	8.9	1	7.7	1 (#6)
DC-MD-VA	Washington NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	8.8	0	6.5	0
MA	Boston NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	5.4	0	5.4	0 (#7)
MD	Baltimore NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	8.1	0	6.8	0
MN	Duluth NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	5.2	0	4.0	0
MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	10.8	2	7.5	0
MT	Missoula	Moderate < 12.7	9.9	5	8.9	0
NC	Raleigh-Durham NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	8.8	0	7.3	0
NC	Winston-Salem NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	6.6	0	5.7	0
NM	Albuquerque NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	10.1	2	8.4	0
NV	Las Vegas NA Area	Moderate >= 12.7	12.1	6	9.7	2
NV	Reno NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	11.9	2	8.0	0
NY-NJ	New York-N. New Jersey-Long Island	Moderate >= 12.7	10.7	2	9.7	2
NY	Syracuse NA Area	Attainment	8.4	0	7.5	0
OH	Cleveland NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	6.6	0	6.6	0 (#8)
OR	Grants Pass	Moderate < 12.7	9.0	0	7.4	0
OR	Klamath Falls	Moderate < 12.7	8.8	1	5.9	0
OR	Medford	Moderate < 12.7	10.5	3	7.4	0
PA-NJ	Philadelphia-Camden Co NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	7.1	0	6.8	0
TN	Memphis NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	9.3	1	9.3	1
TX	El Paso	Moderate < 12.7	11.2	3	10.0	3
UT	Ogden NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	8.6	0	8.6	0
UT	Provo-Orem NA Area	Moderate >= 12.7	11.6	6	10.0	3
WA-OR	Portland-Vancouver NA Area	Moderate < 12.7	9.5	2	7.8	0
WA	Seattle-Tacoma NA Area	Moderate >= 12.7	9.2	1	9.2	1
WA	Spokane NA Area	Moderate >= 12.7	11.8	13	10.1	6

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Table 4. Additional Areas with Two or More Exceedances of the Carbon Monoxide NAAQS, 1991-92

STATE	NONATTAINMENT AREA NAME	CLEAN AIR ACT CLASSIFICATION	1991-92 Update		1992	
			A.Q. Value	8-hr Exc	2nd Max 8-hr	1992 8-hr Exc
OH	Steubenville, OH-WV	Unclassified	13.9	6	6.9	1

Note:

The designation for this area is under review by the states and EPA under the process set out in Section 107(d)(4)(A) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Installation of control equipment at a major point source was completed in 1991.