



**DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

Sarah Huckabee Sanders
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July 1, 2024

Mr. David F. Garcia
Director, Air and Radiation Division
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1201 Elm Street, Suite 500
Dallas, Texas 75270-2102

RE: Arkansas 2024-2025 Annual Network Plan

Dear Mr. Garcia:

The final 2024-2025 Annual Network Plan (Plan) for the Ambient Air Monitoring Network for the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is enclosed to fulfill requirements set forth in 40 CFR § 58.10. The DEQ Plan was made available for public inspection from May 26, 2024 through June 26, 2024. During this period, DEQ did not receive any public comments. DEQ's 2024-2025 Plan is also publically available here: <https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/air/apn.aspx>

Please contact David Clark, Technical Section Supervisor, (David.Clark@arkansas.gov or 501-682-0070) or myself (Demetria.Kimbrough@arkansas.gov or 501 682-0927) with any comments or questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Demetria Kimbrough".

Demetria Kimbrough, MPH
Associate Director
Office of Air Quality
Division of Environmental Quality
Arkansas Department of Energy & Environment



ARKANSAS AMBIENT AIR MONITORING NETWORK

Annual Network Plan for 2024–2025

Division of Environmental Quality
Office of Air Quality
July 1, 2024

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I. Introduction

The Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) operates a network of air quality monitors to support state implementation plans, national air quality assessments, and policy decisions with respect to pollutants for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) under the Federal Clean Air Act. These pollutants include ozone, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and lead (Pb). DEQ is required to submit an annual air monitoring network plan to EPA's Region 6 office in Dallas, Texas (EPA Region 6). Specifically, 40 CFR Part 58, Subpart B §58.10(a)(1) requires that:

... the State, or where applicable local, agency shall adopt and submit to the Regional Administrator an annual monitoring network plan which shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of an air quality surveillance system that consists of a network of SLAMS monitoring stations including FRM, FEM, and ARM monitors that are part of SLAMS, NCore stations, STN stations, State speciation stations, SPM stations, and/or, in serious, severe and extreme ozone nonattainment areas, PAMS stations, and SPM monitoring stations...

DEQ has prepared this Ambient Air Monitoring Network Annual Network Plan for 2024–2025 (Network Plan) for submission to EPA by July 1, 2024. DEQ is making this Network Plan available for public inspection for thirty days prior to submission to EPA Region 6.

The Network Plan provides the framework for the establishment and maintenance of the statewide air quality surveillance (AQS) system. The Network Plan represents DEQ's commitment to protect the health of Arkansas citizens through ambient air monitoring using the latest and best technology that is available and to communicate the data collected to the public as quickly and accurately as possible. This Network Plan does not include any proposed modifications to Arkansas's existing ambient air monitoring network.

II. The Arkansas Ambient Air Monitoring Network

DEQ operates numerous air monitors at various monitoring sites throughout the State of Arkansas as shown in Figure 1 and listed in Table 1. Each site has a unique AQS identification number. All monitors listed in Table 1 belong to the State and Local Air Monitoring System (SLAMS). DEQ sites the monitors according to federal requirements based on a number of factors including pollutant concentrations, population density in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and core-based statistical areas (CBSAs), location of sources with significant emissions, and other factors. In addition, DEQ has reviewed its SLAMS network to determine whether the monitors adequately capture air quality conditions across the state, including in disadvantaged communities as identified in the White House Council on Environmental Quality's Climate and Environmental Justice Tool (CJEST). Based on DEQ's assessment, the SLAMS network meets all federal requirements and each monitor is located in or representative of one or more areas designated as disadvantaged by CJEST (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Map of Arkansas Ambient Air Monitoring Network

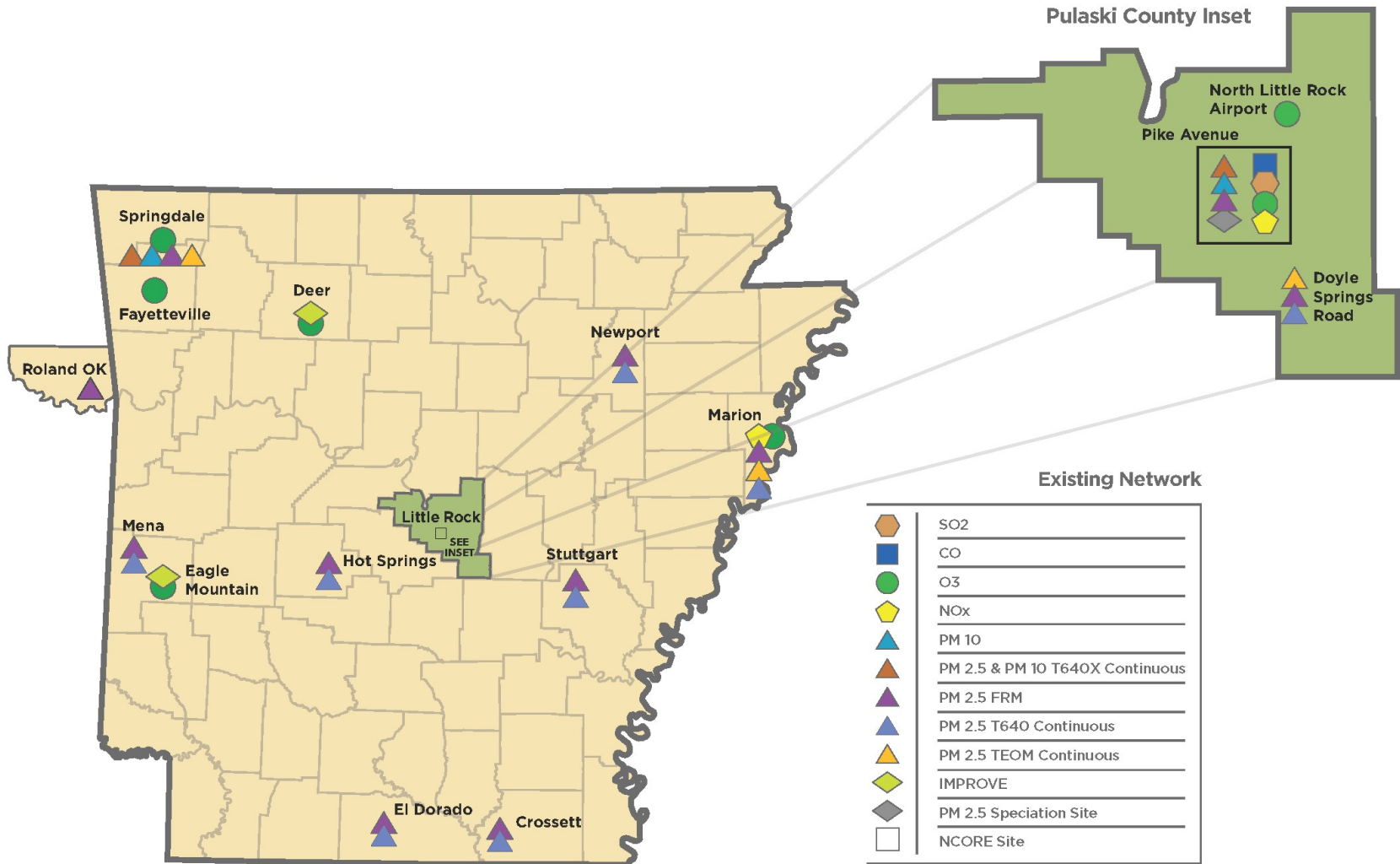
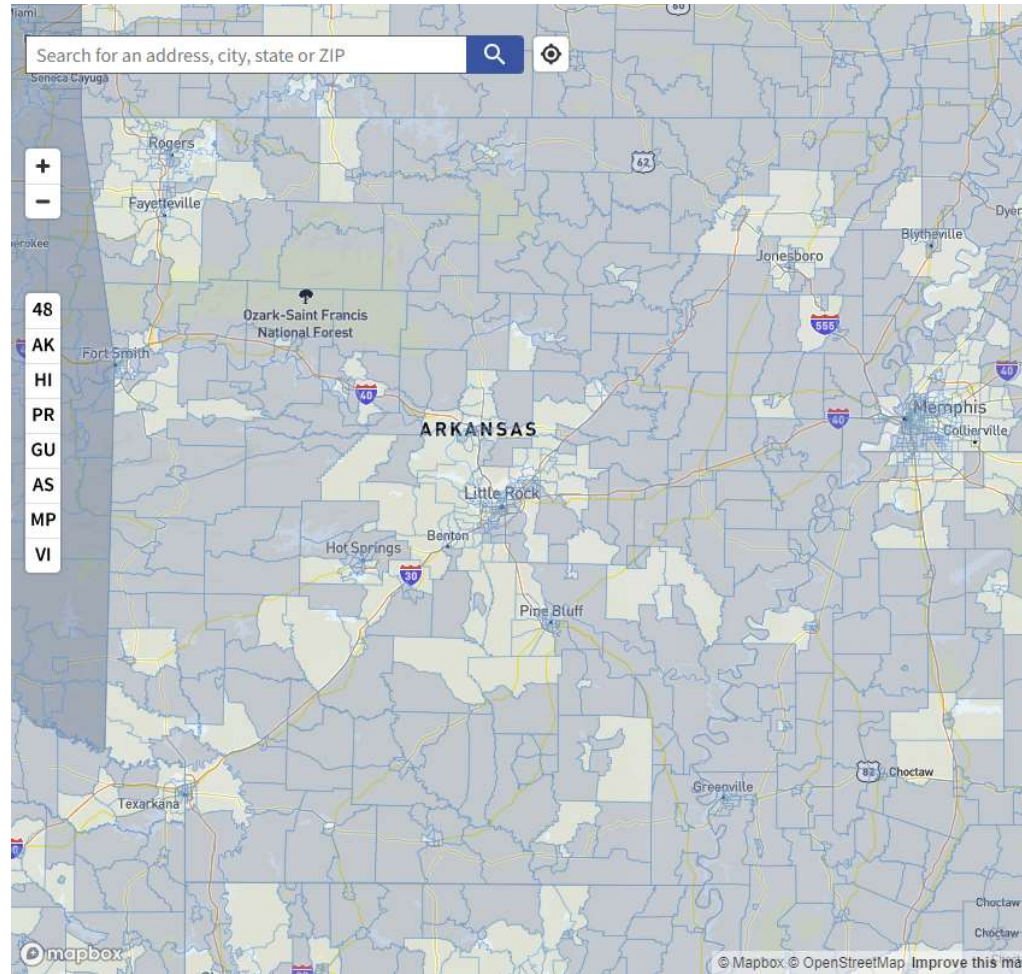


Figure 2. CJEST Map of Disadvantaged Communities by Census Tract in Arkansas¹



¹ White House Council on Environmental Quality (2022). "Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool." Accessed March 20, 2024. <<https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#3/33.47/-97.5>> Darker shade indicates census tracts that meet one or more of the White House Council on Environmental Quality disadvantaged criteria.

Table 1. DEQ Operated SLAMS Monitor Locations

AQS ID #	Site Name	Address/Location	Latitude, Longitude	Pollutants Measured	MSA
05-001-0011	Stuttgart	1703 N. Beurkle	34.518392, -91.558822	PM _{2.5}	Not in an MSA
05-003-0005	Crossett	201 Unity Rd.	33.136708, -91.950233	PM _{2.5}	Not in an MSA
05-035-0005	Marion	Polk & Colonial Dr.	35.197178, -90.193047	PM _{2.5} Ozone NO ₂	Memphis
05-051-0003	Hot Springs	300 Werner	34.469309, -93.000000	PM _{2.5} ¹	Hot Springs
05-067-0001	Newport	7648 Victory Blvd.	35.637192, -91.188771	PM _{2.5}	Not in an MSA
05-101-0002	Deer	Hwy 16	35.832633, -93.208072	Ozone	Not in an MSA
05-113-0002	Mena	Hornbeck Rd	34.583581, -94.226019	PM _{2.5}	Not in an MSA
05-113-0003	Eagle Mtn	463 Polk 631	34.454428, -94.143317	Ozone	Not in an MSA
05-119-0007	PARR (NCore)	Pike Ave at River Road	34.756072, -92.281139	PM _{2.5} PM ₁₀ Ozone NO _x NO _y Speciation Trace SO ₂ Trace CO	Little Rock
05-119-1002	NLRAP	Remount Rd	34.835606, -92.260425	Ozone	Little Rock
05-119-1008	DSR	Doyle Springs Rd	34.681225, -92.328539	PM _{2.5}	Little Rock
05-139-0006	El Dorado	Union Memorial Hospital	33.220403, -92.672092	PM _{2.5}	Not in an MSA
05-143-0005	Springdale	600 S. Old Missouri Rd	36.179617, -94.116611	PM _{2.5} PM ₁₀ Ozone	Fayetteville
05-143-0006	Fayetteville	429 Ernest Lancaster Dr.	36.011703, -94.167436	Ozone	Fayetteville
40-135-9021	Roland, OK	207 Cherokee Blvd	35.40814, -94.524413	PM _{2.5}	Fort Smith

DEQ maintains its ambient air monitoring network in accordance with the quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 58, App. A, designs its network in accordance with App. D, and locates its sites to meet all requirements of App. A, D, and E. The operation of each monitor meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58 Appendices B and C, where applicable. DEQ operates and maintains the monitors,

as well as enters data from these monitoring sites into the national Air Quality Systems (AQS) database. This data is made available to the public within ninety days following the end of each calendar quarter. Table 2 details the methods, operating schedule, and objectives of each SLAMS monitor.

Table 2. DEQ Operated SLAMS Methods and Operation

AQS ID #	Pollutants Measured	Method Code	Sampling Method	Operating Schedule	Monitoring Objective	Spatial Scale	NAAQS Comparable
05-001-0011	PM _{2.5}	143	R&P 2000 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5} ⁴	636	Teledyne T640	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
05-003-0005	PM _{2.5}	143	R&P 2000 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5} ⁴	636	Teledyne T640	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
05-035-0005	PM _{2.5}	143	R&P 2000 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5}	701	R&P TEOM	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	No
	PM _{2.5} ⁴	636	Teledyne T640	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	Ozone	19	UV Photometric	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	NO ₂	35	Chemiluminescence	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
05-051-0003	PM _{2.5} ¹	143	R&P 2000 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5} ⁴	636	Teledyne T640	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
05-067-0001	PM _{2.5}	143	R&P 2000 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5} ⁴	636	Teledyne T640	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
05-101-0002	Ozone	19	UV Photometric	Continuous	Background	Neighborhood	Yes

AQS ID #	Pollutants Measured	Method Code	Sampling Method	Operating Schedule	Monitoring Objective	Spatial Scale	NAAQS Comparable
05-113-0002	PM _{2.5}	143	R&P 2000 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Regional Background	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5} ⁴	636	Teledyne T640	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
05-113-0003	Ozone	19	UV Photometric	Continuous	Regional Transport	Neighborhood	Yes
05-119-0007	PM _{2.5} ¹	145	R & P 2025 FRM	Daily 1 in 1	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5} ^{1,2}	636	Teledyne T640X	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM ₁₀ ¹	127	Gravimetric	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM ₁₀ ^{1,2}	639	Teledyne T640X	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{10-2.5} ¹	176	Gravimetric/FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{10-2.5} ^{1,2}	640	Teledyne T640X	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	Ozone	19	UV Photometric	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	NO _x	74	Chemiluminescence	Continuous	Susceptible and Vulnerable Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	NO _y	574	Chemiluminescence	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	No
	Speciation	810	Low Volume	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	No
Trace SO ₂	560	Infrared	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	
Trace CO	554	Infrared	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes	
05-119-1002	Ozone	19	UV Photometric	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes

AQS ID #	Pollutants Measured	Method Code	Sampling Method	Operating Schedule	Monitoring Objective	Spatial Scale	NAAQS Comparable
05-119-1008	PM _{2.5}	143	R&P 2000 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5}	701	R&P TEOM	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	No
	PM _{2.5} ⁴	636	Teledyne T640	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
05-139-0006	PM _{2.5}	143	R&P 2000 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5} ⁴	636	Teledyne T640	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
05-143-0005	PM _{2.5}	145	R&P 2025 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{2.5}	701	R&P TEOM	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	No
	PM ₁₀	127	Gravimetric	Daily 1 in 6	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	PM _{10-2.5} ⁴	640	Teledyne T640X	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
	Ozone	19	UV Photometric	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
05-143-0006	Ozone	19	UV Photometric	Continuous	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes
40-135-9021	PM _{2.5}	145	R&P 2025 FRM	Daily 1 in 3	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	Yes

¹Collocated Monitors

²Teledyne T640X Began Operation at AQS 05-119-0007 on 1/1/2021

³Discontinued operation of R&P TEOM at PARR on 3/31/2021

⁴Recently deployed with vendor data transmission configuration expected by December 31, 2024

A. Ozone Monitoring Network

Table D-2 of 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D specifies the number of SLAMS ozone monitors required based on MSA population and the previous year’s design value (DV) for the area. Table 3 lists population statistics for MSAs located in Arkansas. Table 4 lists the most recent DV and sampling schedule for the DEQ operated monitors. DVs as a percent of an ozone NAAQS that are greater than or equal to 85% are bolded in Table 4. Table 5 lists the populations of the MSAs in Arkansas and the minimum number of monitors required in each MSA based on population and the most recent DV. DEQ is not proposing any changes to the ozone network, including the sampling schedule, in this Network Plan.

Table 3. U.S. Census Bureau Population Statistics for MSAs in Arkansas

MSA	2020 Census	2023 Estimates
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	546,725	590,337
Fort Smith, AR-OK	244,308	248,748
Hot Springs, AR	100,173	99,784
Jonesboro, AR	134,207	136,390
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	748,038	764,045
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,337,770	1,328,236
Pine Bluff, AR	87,744	83,937
Texarkana, TX-AR	147,524	145,907

Table 4. Arkansas Ozone SLAMS Monitors Schedule and 2020–2022 Ozone DVs

AQS ID # (Site Name)	Sampling Schedule	2020-2022 8-Hour Ozone (ppm) ²				
		2020	2021	2022	DV	DV % NAAQS
05-035-0005 (Marion)	Continuous	0.069	0.072	0.071	0.070	100.0
05-101-0002 (Deer)	Continuous	0.060	0.058	0.064	0.060	85.7
05-113-0003 (Eagle Mtn)	Continuous	0.058	0.065	0.061	0.061	87.1
05-119-0007 (PARR)	Continuous	0.060	0.064	0.064	0.062	88.6
05-119-1002 (NLRAP)	Continuous	0.064	0.067	0.062	0.064	91.4
05-143-0005 (Springdale)	Continuous	0.055	0.064	0.067	0.062	88.6
05-143-0006 (Fayetteville)	Continuous	0.055	0.062	0.067	0.061	87.1

² <https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/about-air-data-reports>

Table 5. Arkansas MSA Populations and Minimum Ozone Monitors Required in SLAMS Network

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	2023 Population Estimates	Monitors Required
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	590,337	2
Fort Smith, AR-OK	248,748	1
Hot Springs, AR	99,784	0
Jonesboro, AR	136,390	0
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	764,045	2
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,328,236	2
Pine Bluff, AR	83,937	0
Texarkana, TX-AR	145,907	0

Arkansas’s network meets or exceeds the minimum SLAMS ozone requirement for each MSA. The Little Rock MSA meets the required number and the Memphis MSA exceeds the minimum number of SLAMS monitors with five monitors. DEQ operates one of the five SLAMS ozone monitors in the Memphis MSA, with the other four operated by either Shelby County Health Department (SCHD) or Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). The Fayetteville MSA has two monitors, which meets the requirement for the MSA. A monitor in Roland, OK operated by the Cherokee National satisfies ozone monitoring requirements for the Fort Smith MSA. There are two additional SLAMS ozone monitors in the rural areas of Deer and Eagle Mountain, which are used to enhance EPA’s AIRNOW ozone mapping program and to determine background and transport ozone.

In addition to the SLAMS network, EPA operates one ozone monitor (05-019-9991) as part of the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET). This ozone monitor is compliant with the regulatory requirements in 40 CFR Parts 50, 53, and 58. Therefore, this site is also used to determine if an area meets or exceeds the NAAQS. The 2020–2022 DV for this site is 0.057 ppm.

B. Particulate Matter Monitoring Network

1. Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Network

Table D-5 of 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D specifies the number of SLAMS PM_{2.5} monitors required based on MSA population and the previous year’s DV. Table 6 lists the most recent area DV and sampling schedule for DEQ operated monitors. Table 7 lists populations the MSAs in Arkansas and the minimum number of monitors required in each MSA based on population and the most recent DV. DEQ is not proposing any changes to the PM_{2.5} network, including the sampling schedule, in this Network Plan.

Table 6. Arkansas PM_{2.5} SLAMS Monitors Schedule and 2020–2022 PM_{2.5} DVs

AQS ID # (Site Name)	Sampling Schedule	2020–2022 24-Hour PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)					2020–2022 Annual PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)					Collocated with TEOM ³
		2020	2021	2022	DV	DV % NAAQS	2020	2021	2022	DV	DV % NAAQS	
05-001-0011 (Stuttgart)	1:3	17.3	20.6	16.8	18	51.4	7.23	7.56	7.77	7.5	83.3	No
05-003-0005 (Crossett)	1:3	18.0	15.4	24.1	19	54.3	7.43	7.92	7.92	7.8	86.7	No
05-035-0005 (Marion)	1:3	17.2	18.4	18.3	18	51.4	7.51	8.12	7.75	7.8	86.7	Yes
05-051-0003 (Hot Springs)	1:3	18.7	22.7	22.5	21	60.0	8.02	8.77	8.18	8.3	92.2	No
05-067-0001 (Newport)	1:3	20.7	26.3	23.8	24	68.6	7.13	7.98	7.96	7.7	85.6	No
05-113-0002 (Mena)	1:3	20.8	21.9	20.7	21	60.0	7.23	8.42	7.89	7.8	86.7	No
05-119-0007 (PARR)	1:1	17.7	20.9	19.7	19	54.3	8.19	9.29	8.86	8.8	97.8	No
05-119-1008 (DSR)	1:3	24.1	24.8	29.5	26	74.3	9.69	9.66	9.55	9.6	106.7	Yes
05-143-0005 (Springdale)	1:3	21.8	20.0	26.8	23	65.7	8.48	9.09	9.12	8.9	98.9	Yes
05-139-0006 (El Dorado)	1:3	16.2	21.6	19.8	19	54.3	6.92	8.14	7.30	7.5	83.3	No
40-135-9021 (Roland, OK)	1:3	19.7	19.8	22.4	21	60.0	7.17	8.33	7.54	7.7	85.6	No

³ A Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) sampler is an instrument for continuous measurement of particulate matter in near real time.

Table 7. Arkansas MSA Populations and Minimum PM_{2.5} Monitors Required in SLAMS Network

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	2023 Estimates	Monitors Required
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	590,337	1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	248,748	0
Hot Springs, AR	99,784	0
Jonesboro, AR	136,390	0
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	764,045	1
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,328,236	2
Pine Bluff, AR	83,937	0
Texarkana, TX-AR	145,907	0

Arkansas’s network meets or exceeds the minimum SLAMS PM_{2.5} requirements for each MSA. DEQ operates two monitors that report NAAQS-comparable data and one quality assurance (QA) monitor in the Little Rock MSA. There are two additional monitors in the Little Rock MSA that report data that is not NAAQS-comparable. There are a total of four monitors in the Memphis MSA, exceeding the requirement for the MSA. In addition to one DEQ operated monitor, there are three additional SLAMS monitors operated by either SCHD or MDEQ in the Memphis MSA. SCHD operates a PM_{2.5} monitor at site 47-157-0100 that meets the near-road monitoring requirement for the Memphis MSA (See MOA in Appendix B). The Fayetteville MSA and Fort Smith MSA each have one monitor to fulfill the MSA requirements. The Hot Springs MSA monitor, operated by DEQ, and the Texarkana MSA monitor, operated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), were put in place to fulfill previous monitoring requirements that are no longer in force.

DEQ also operates five additional PM_{2.5} monitors. For Hot Springs (05-051-0003), the site includes two FRM (POC 1 & POC 4) monitors operating on a combined 1:3 (each on an alternating 1:6) and one QC monitor (POC 2) operating on a 1:12. For PARR (05-119-0007), the site includes one FRM (POC 1) monitor operating on a 1:1 and one QC monitor (POC 2) operating 1:12. Also at PARR (05-119-0007) a collocated T640x FEM is continuous and there for comparison with the PM_{2.5} FRM.

In addition, the following sites are co-located with a TEOM continuous monitor: Marion (05-035-0005), DSR (05-119-1008), and Springdale (05-143-0005).

Table 8 lists the monitoring sites used for daily Air Quality Index (AQI) reporting. The monitors at these locations, which include Springdale and PARR, also report hourly data to the AIRNOW web page to be used for real-time air quality particulate mapping.

Table 8. Continuous PM_{2.5} AQI Monitoring Site Information

AQS ID #	Site Name	Sampling Frequency
05-143-0005	Springdale	Hourly
05-119-0007	PARR	Hourly

2. Coarse Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) Network

Table D-4 of 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D specifies the number of SLAMS PM₁₀ monitors required based on MSA population and the recent concentrations for the area. Table 9 lists the most recent three-year average and sampling schedule for DEQ operated monitors. DEQ’s monitors fall within the low-concentration category (ambient concentrations less than 80% of the PM₁₀ NAAQS) based on recent three-year averages as a percentage of the NAAQS. Table 10 lists populations of the MSAs in Arkansas and the minimum number of monitors required in each MSA based on population in areas with low ambient concentrations of PM₁₀. DEQ is not proposing any changes to the PM₁₀ network, including the sampling schedule, in this Network Plan.

Table 9. Arkansas PM₁₀ SLAMS Monitors Schedule and 2020–2022 PM₁₀ Three-Year Average

AQS ID #	Sampling Schedule	2020–2022 24-Hour PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)				
		2020	2021	2022	3-Yr Avg.	3-Yr Avg. % NAAQS
05-119-0007 (PARR)	1:3	44	37	37	39	26.0
05-143-0005 (Springdale)	1:6	37	36	36	36	24.0

Table 10. Arkansas MSA Populations and Minimum PM₁₀ Monitors Required in SLAMS Network

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	2023 Estimates	Monitors Required ⁴
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	590,337	1–2
Fort Smith, AR-OK	248,748	0
Hot Springs, AR	99,784	0
Jonesboro, AR	136,390	0
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	764,045	1–2
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,328,236	2–4
Pine Bluff, AR	83,937	0
Texarkana, TX-AR	145,907	0

Arkansas’s network meets the minimum SLAMS PM₁₀ requirement for each MSA. DEQ operates two PM₁₀ monitoring sites, one in the Little Rock MSA and one in the Fayetteville MSA. The PARR site (05-119-0007) also has a collocated PM₁₀ monitor operating on a 1:12 sampling schedule. SCHED operates two PM₁₀ sites in the Memphis MSA.

3. PM_{10-2.5} Particle Mass

DEQ performs PM_{10-2.5} monitoring at PARR (05-119-0007) as part of an NCore monitoring site in accordance with 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D § 3. The monitor is also operating on a 1:12 sampling schedule and the QC sampler runs on a 1:12 schedule, as required. DEQ is not proposing any changes for this monitor.

⁴ 40 CFR 58 Appendix D.4.d. provides that “a range of monitoring stations is specified in Table D-4 because sources of pollutants and local control efforts can vary from one part of the country to another and therefore, some flexibility is allowed in selecting the actual number of stations in any one locale.”

4. PM_{2.5} Speciation

DEQ performs PM_{2.5} speciation sampling at PARR (05-119-0007) as part of an NCore monitoring site in accordance with 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D § 3. DEQ is not proposing any changes for this monitor.

C. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Monitoring Network

The number of SLAMS SO₂ monitors required for Arkansas CBSAs is determined using a Population Weighted Emissions Index (PWEI). PWEI values are calculated by multiplying the CBSA population by the total SO₂ emitted within the CBSA using data available from the most recent National Emissions Inventory (NEI). Table 11 lists the PWEI and number of monitors required in each Arkansas CBSA in accordance with 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D §4.4.2. DEQ is not proposing any SO₂ network changes in this Plan.

Table 11. Arkansas CBSA Populations and Minimum SO₂ Monitors Required in SLAMS Network

CBSA	2023 Estimate	2020 SO ₂ Emissions (tpy)	PWEI	Monitors Required ⁵
Metropolitan Statistical Areas				
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	590,337	1006	594	0
Fort Smith, AR-OK	248,748	1097	273	0
Hot Springs, AR	99,784	77	8	0
Jonesboro, AR	136,390	195	27	0
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	764,045	579	442	0
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,328,236	968	1286	0
Pine Bluff, AR	83,937	11,355	953	0
Texarkana, TX-AR	145,907	1173	171	0
Micropolitan Statistical Areas				
Arkadelphia, AR	21,274	100	2	0
Batesville, AR	38,320	10559	405	0
Blytheville, AR	38,663	3150	122	0
Camden, AR	26,434	183	5	0
El Dorado, AR	37,397	639	24	0
Forrest City, AR	22,101	21	0	0
Harrison, AR	45,601	223	10	0
Helena-West Helena, AR	14,961	35	1	0
Magnolia, AR	22,150	1766	39	0
Malvern, AR	33,258	143	5	0
Mountain Home, AR	42,875	61	3	0
Paragould, AR	46,743	44	2	0
Russellville, AR	84,637	275	23	0
Searcy, AR	78,452	106	8	0

⁵ PWEI ≥ 10⁶ : Three monitors required
 10⁶ > PWEI ≥ 10⁵ : Two monitors required
 10⁵ PWEI ≥ 5000 : One monitor required

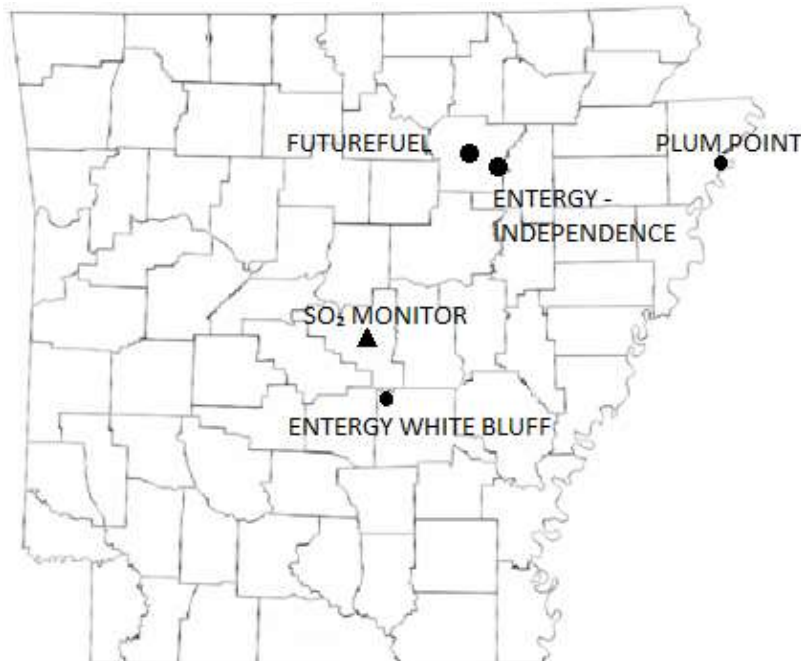
Arkansas’s network meets or exceeds the minimum SLAMS SO₂ requirement for each CBSA. SCHD operates an SO₂ monitor in the Memphis CBSA. DEQ operates one trace SO₂ monitor at PARR (05-119-0007) as part of an NCore monitoring site in accordance with 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D §3.

In addition to the population-based monitoring location, DEQ also uses modeling data to characterize air quality in counties with facilities that emit greater than 2000 tons per year (tpy) SO₂, in accordance with the SO₂ Data Requirements Rule at 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart BB. Table 12 lists facilities emitting greater than or equal to 2000 tpy SO₂ in Arkansas. Figure 3 provides the location of these facilities relative to the trace SO₂ monitor located at PARR (05-119-0007).

Table 12. Facilities Emitting Greater Than or Equal to 2000 tpy SO₂

FIPS Code ⁶	County	Facility Name	2022 SO ₂ Emissions (tpy)	Latitude	Longitude
0506900110	Jefferson	Entergy Arkansas, Inc.– White Bluff ⁷	13958.72	34.4231	-92.1398
0506300042	Independence	Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – Independence ⁷	2105.61	35.6775	-91.4118
0509300461	Mississippi	Plum Point ⁷	12384.7	35.6581	-89.9422
0506300036	Independence	Futurefuel ⁷	3052.408	35.7181	-91.5242

Figure 3. Relative Location of Facilities Emitting Greater than or Equal to 2000 TPY SO₂



⁶ Facility-specific Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

⁷ Emissions data source: 2021 Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, State and Local Emissions Inventory System (SLEIS)

None of the facilities listed in Table 13 are within the spatial scale covered by the current SO₂ monitor. Therefore, modeling was performed that included each listed facility.

On January 24, 2017, based on modeling for Plum Point, DEQ sent EPA a Designation Recommendations letter that included Unclassifiable/Attainment for Mississippi County, which EPA confirmed in their September 27, 2017 Intended Designations letter to DEQ.

On September 11, 2015, DEQ submitted modeling to EPA demonstrating attainment with the 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS and a recommendation of “Attainment/Unclassifiable” for Independence County AR. In October 2015 Sierra Club provided EPA with modeling that contradicted DEQ’s modeling and on June 30, 2016, EPA designated Independence County as “unclassifiable” based on “insufficient information”. On April 20, 2018, DEQ submitted to EPA a refined modeling simulation and an “Unclassifiable” to “Attainment/ Unclassifiable” re-designation request for Independence County. On April 12, 2019, EPA reclassified Independence County to “Attainment/Unclassifiable” for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS.

On September 11, 2015, DEQ submitted to the EPA an actual emissions SO₂ air dispersion modeling analysis for the Entergy Arkansas, LLC. White Bluff Steam Electric Station (White Bluff Station) located in Jefferson County, AR and recommended a designation of “Attainment/Unclassifiable”. On July 12, 2016 (FR Vol. 81, No. 133, 45039), EPA concurred with the DEQ recommendation and designated Jefferson County, AR as having a designation of “Attainment/Unclassifiable”. In addition, a copy of the Entergy – White Bluff Ongoing Data Requirements (40 CFR § 51.1205) Annual Emissions Update Information is attached as Appendix A.

D. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Monitoring Network

40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D § 4.3 requires SLAMS networks to meet requirements for near-road NO₂ monitoring, area-wide NO₂ monitoring, and any additional monitoring required by the EPA Regional Administrator. Each CBSA with a population of one million or more persons must have a microscale near-road NO₂ monitoring station. Each CBSA with a population of one million or more persons must have an area-wide NO₂ monitor. In addition, Regional Administrators may require NO₂ monitors above and beyond minimum network requirements.

DEQ operates NO₂ monitors at two sites in Arkansas: PARR (05-119-007) and Marion (05-035-0005). The Marion monitor (05-035-0005) serves as an area-wide NO₂ monitor for the Memphis CBSA, which is the only CBSA located partially in Arkansas with more than a million people. SCHD operates a near-road NO₂ monitor, Southwest Tennessee Community College (47-157-0100), in the Memphis CBSA required under 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D § 4.3.2. The PARR site serves as one of the minimum of forty additional NO₂ monitoring stations nationwide required by Regional Administrators for areas with susceptible and vulnerable populations under 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D § 4.3.4.

DEQ performs NO/NO₂ monitoring at PARR (05-119-0007) as part of an NCore monitoring site in accordance with 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D § 3. These measurements produce conservative estimates for NO₂ consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D § 4.3.6.

DEQ is not proposing any changes for the NO₂ monitoring network.

E. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Monitoring Network

40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D § 4.2 requires a minimum of one CO monitor co-located with a near-road NO₂ monitor in CBSAs have a population of one million or more persons. The Regional Administrator may require additional monitoring.

SCHD operates a CO monitor collocated with the near-road NO₂ monitor (47-157-0100) in the Memphis CBSA, which is the only CBSA located partially in Arkansas with more than a million people. This monitor satisfies the minimum required CO monitors.

DEQ operates a Trace CO monitor at PARR (05-119-0007) as part of an NCore monitoring site in accordance with 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D § 3. DEQ is not proposing any changes for the CO monitoring network.

F. Lead (Pb) Network/Lead Waivers

40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D § 4.5 requires source-oriented monitoring near Pb sources that are expected to or have been shown to contribute to a maximum lead concentration in ambient air in excess of the NAAQS. Specifically, there must be a source-oriented SLAMS site located to measure the maximum Pb concentration in ambient air resulting from each non-airport Pb source that emits 0.5 tpy or more and from each airport that emits 1.0 tpy based on the most recent NEI or other scientifically justifiable methods and data. EPA may waive source-oriented monitoring requirements if the State can demonstrate that the source will not contribute to a maximum Pb concentration in ambient air in excess of 50% of the NAAQS. These waivers must be renewed once every five years in accordance with 40 CFR Part 58.10(d).

DEQ does not operate any source-oriented monitors for lead. DEQ ensures that all sources emitting above the thresholds in 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D § 4.5 are identified by requiring each facility with Pb permit limits greater than or equal to 0.5 tpy Pb to submit actual annual Pb emissions for the facility. There are two sources in Arkansas with a Pb waiver based on their actual lead emissions: Entergy Arkansas, LLC (Entergy) Independence Plant and Entergy White Bluff. See Sections F.1. and F.2. for additional details regarding these two facilities. There are five additional facilities for which EPA previously issued Pb waivers. These waivers have not been renewed because recent annual Pb emissions have not exceeded the thresholds listed in 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D § 4.5. Table 14 lists recent emissions and waiver status for facilities for which DEQ previously requested waivers from EPA. DEQ is currently working with EPA and Aerojet Rocketdyne, Inc. to evaluate the facility's Pb emissions and the potential placement of a source-specific Pb monitor or the submittal to EPA of an additional Pb waiver. This facility was identified as reporting greater than 0.5 tpy Pb of actual emissions in a recent emission inventory submittal.

Table 13. Source-Oriented Pb Waiver Status by Facility

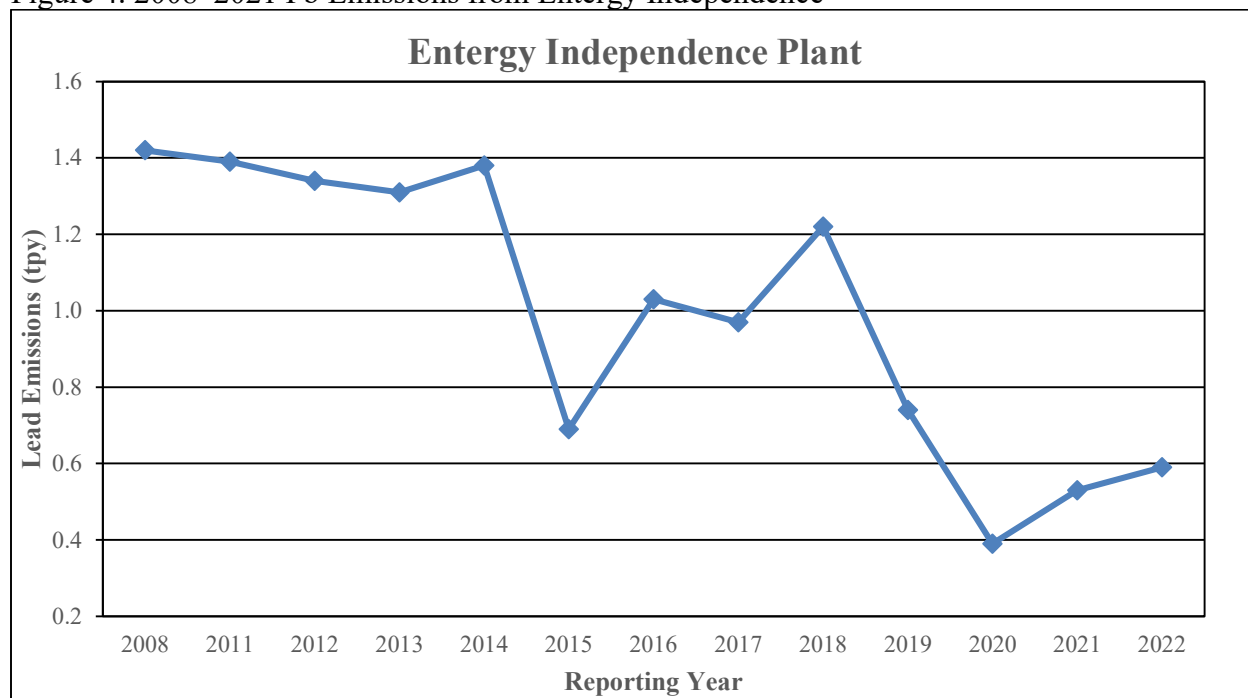
EIS #	Facility Name	Annual Lead Emissions (tpy)						Renewal Requested
		2017 NEI	2018 State EI	2019 State EI	2020 NEI	2021 State EI	2022 State EI	
1083411	Entergy Independence Plant	0.97	1.22	0.74	0.39	0.53	0.59	Approved 4/29/2021
893911	Entergy White Bluff Plant	1.00	1.06	0.93	0.53	0.89	0.68	Approved 4/29/2021

DEQ previously operated a Pb sampler at PARR (05-119-0007) as part of an NCore monitoring site. However, DEQ discontinued Pb monitoring after meeting the three-year data collection requirements and obtaining EPA approval in 2016 consistent with revised network design criteria for non-source oriented lead monitoring (81 FR 17247).

1. Entergy Independence Plant

EPA approved a lead waiver for Entergy Independence on January 20, 2011. This approval was based on AERMOD modeling results that indicated that Independence's 2008 emissions of 1.42 tpy would result in a maximum three-month average concentration level of 0.03 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), which is 20% of the Pb NAAQS. Pb emissions from Independence have decreased since the 2008 emissions used in the modeling. See Figure 3. Therefore, DEQ requested renewal of the waiver in 2015 and again in 2020 as part of DEQ's Five Year Network Assessments submitted to EPA. EPA granted the 2015 renewal request in a letter dated November 16, 2015 and again on April 29, 2021.

Figure 4. 2008–2021 Pb Emissions from Entergy Independence⁸

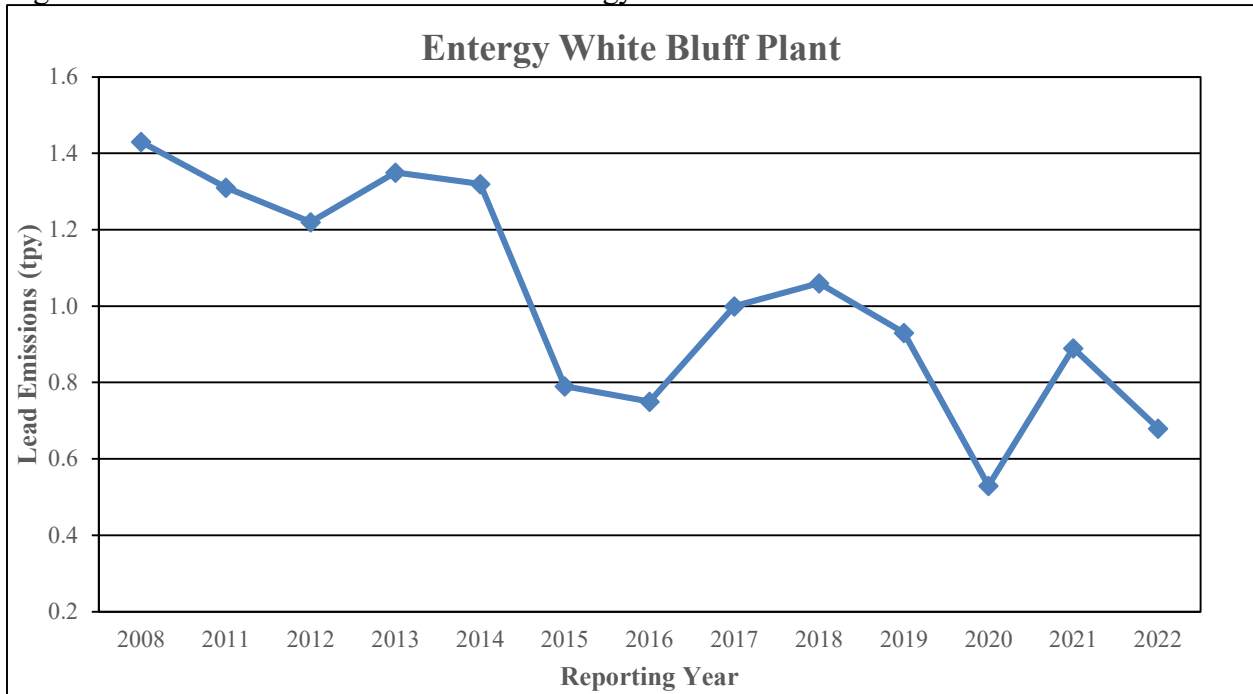


⁸ Data Source: NEI (2008, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020) and State EI (2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2021)

2. Entergy White Bluff

EPA approved a lead waiver for Entergy White Bluff on January 20, 2011. This approval was based on AERMOD modeling results that indicated that White Bluff's 2008 emissions of 1.43 tpy would result in a maximum three-month average concentration level of $<0.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Pb emissions from White Bluff have decreased since the 2008 emissions used in the modeling. See Figure 4. Therefore, DEQ requested renewal of the waiver in 2015 and again in 2020 as part of Five Year Network Assessments that DEQ submitted to EPA. EPA granted the 2015 renewal request in a letter dated November 16, 2015 and again on April 29, 2021.

Figure 5. 2008–2021 Pb Emissions from Entergy White Bluff⁹



⁹ Data Source: NEI (2008, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020) and State EI (2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2021)

III. Contact Information

Inquiries should be sent to the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Office of Air Quality, Policy and Planning Branch at airplancomments@adeq.state.ar.us.

Appendix A. Entergy White Bluff- Ongoing Data Requirement for Annual Updated SO₂ Emissions Information



DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Sarah Huckabee Sanders
GOVERNOR

Shane E. Khoury
SECRETARY

July 1, 2024

Mr. David F. Garcia
Director, Air and Radiation Division
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1201 Elm Street, Suite 500
Dallas, Texas 75270-2102

Re: 2010 SO₂ NAAQS Ongoing Data Requirements Annual Updated Emissions Information and Further Modeling Recommendation - Entergy Arkansas, LLC White Bluff Steam Electric Station

Dear Mr. Garcia:

A comparison, per 40 CFR 51.1205(b)(1), of the annual SO₂ actual emissions included in the August 2015 modeling analysis (2012-2014) for the Entergy Arkansas, LLC White Bluff Steam Electric Station (hereafter, White Bluff Station) and the nine years of data (2015-2023) since this August 2015 modeling analysis indicate that SO₂ emissions at the White Bluff Station for the years following the August 2015 modeling analysis are lower than those included in the 2015 modeling analysis. Therefore, the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recommends to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that no additional modeling analysis is needed at this time and that Jefferson County, AR remains “Attainment/Unclassifiable” for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS.

As background, on June 3, 2010, the EPA revised the 2010 one-hour sulfur dioxide (SO₂) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) by establishing a new one-hour standard at a level of 75 parts per billion (equivalent to 196.5 µg/m³). On August 21, 2015 the EPA issued its SO₂ Data Requirements Rule (SO₂ DRR), which required characterization of air quality based on modeling or actual monitoring for categories of sources based on annual SO₂ emission rates. For areas that were characterized using air quality modeling, the *Ongoing Data Requirements* in 40 C.F.R. § 51.1205(b)(1) apply when the modeling was based on actual emissions. In such cases, the air agency will be required to submit an annual report to the EPA providing updated emissions information and recommending to the EPA whether further modeling is warranted to assess any expected changes in recent air quality.

On September 11, 2015, the DEQ submitted to the EPA an SO₂ air dispersion modeling analysis (August 2015 modeling analysis) using actual emissions for the White Bluff Station located in Jefferson County, AR. The August 2015 modeling analysis reported that the maximum model-

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

ee.arkansas.gov | 5301 Northshore Drive, North Little Rock, AR 72118 | 501.682.0744

predicted impact of 162.4 µg/m³ was below the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS of 196.5 µg/m³. Therefore, DEQ recommended to the EPA a designation of “Attainment/Unclassifiable” (meeting the SO₂ NAAQS requirements) for Jefferson County. On July 12, 2016 (FR Vol. 81, No. 133, 45039), EPA concurred with the ADEQ recommendation and published the Final Rule: *Air Quality Designations for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard—Round 2*, that designated Jefferson County, AR as having a designation of “Attainment/Unclassifiable”.

For the August 2015 White Bluff Station 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS modeling analysis, all five sources of SO₂ at the White Bluff Station were included in the modeling analysis (Table 1) and actual emission data for the years 2012–2014 were used. Because actual emissions data were used in the August 2015 modeling analysis, DEQ is subject to the annual follow-up analysis described in 40 C.F.R. §51.1205(b)(1).

Table 1: White Bluff Station SO₂ Sources

Source Description	Source ID
Unit No. 1 Boiler	SN-01
Unit No. 2 Boiler	SN-02
Auxiliary Boiler	SN-05
Emergency Diesel Generator	SN-21
Emergency Fire Pump Engine	SN-22

The requirements of 40 C.F.R. §51.1205(b)(1) entail DEQ submitting an annual assessment to the EPA by July 1 of each year that provides updated actual emissions and recommends whether further modeling is warranted to assess any expected changes in recent air quality:

§ 51.1205 Ongoing data requirements.

(b) Modeled areas. For any area where modeling of actual SO₂ emissions serve as the basis for designating such area as attainment for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS, the air agency shall submit an annual report to the EPA Regional Administrator by July 1 of each year, either as a stand-alone document made available for public inspection, or as an appendix to its Annual Monitoring Network Plan (also due on July 1 each year under 40 CFR 58.10), that documents the annual SO₂ emissions of each applicable source in each such area and provides an assessment of the cause of any emissions increase from the previous year. The first report for each such area is due by July 1 of the calendar year after the effective date of the area’s initial designation.

(1) The air agency shall include in such report a recommendation regarding whether additional modeling is needed to characterize air quality in any area to determine whether the area meets or does not meet the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS. The EPA Regional Administrator will consider the emissions report and air agency recommendation, and may require that

the air agency conduct updated air quality modeling for the area and submit it to the EPA within 12 months.

A current assessment of the annual SO₂ actual emissions for the three years (2012-2014) included in the August 2015 modeling analysis and the nine years subsequent to the August 2015 modeling analysis (2015–2023) indicate that SO₂ emissions at the White Bluff Station for the years following the 2015 modeling analysis are lower than the levels included in the 2015 modeling analysis (Table 2 and Figure 1).

Table 2: White Bluff Station SO₂ Actual Emissions for the previously modeled years (2012-2014) and the more recent years (2015-2023) as an update.

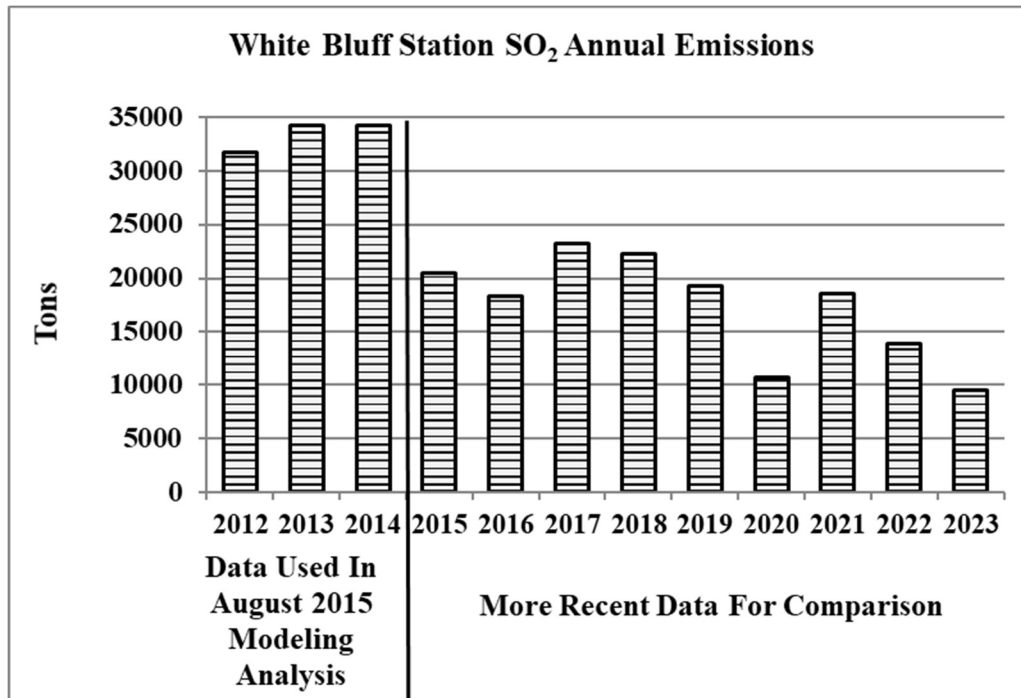
Annual SO ₂ Emissions (tons/year)							
Data Period	Year	Unit no. 1 Boiler ¹	Unit No. 2 Boiler ¹	Auxillary Boiler ²	Emergency Diesel Generator ³	Emergency Diesel Fire Pump ³	Total Emissions
Data used in August 2015 Modeling Analysis	2012	15,231.9	16,455.3	0.030	0.0007	0.0013	31,687.2
	2013	17,227.1	16,969.2	0.001	0.0016	0.0021	34,196.3
	2014	17,503.5	16,719.1	0.003	0.0004	0.0026	34,222.6
Data included in previous Ongoing Data Requirements submittals	2015	10,149.4	10,331.1	0.001	0.0130	0.0039	20,480.5
	2016	7,984.0	10,352.0	0.068	0.0128	0.0025	18,336.1
	2017	14,356.1	8,856.0	0.007	0.0012	0.0030	23,212.1
	2018	9,273.4	12,981.5	0.019	0.0017	0.0030	22,254.9
	2019	10,326.9	8,983.7	0.016	0.0123	0.0033	19,310.7
	2020	6,255.0	4,456.0	0.085	0.0020	0.0027	10,711.1
	2021	8,488.9	10,034.4	0.005	0.0020	0.0033	18,523.3
2022	7,578.8	6,379.9	0.020	0.0023	0.0040	13,958.7	
Most Recent Annual Data Available	2023	3,480.77	6,036.47	0.120	0.0018	0.0083	9,517.4

¹Emissions from EGUs Unit 1 and Unit 2 boilers as measured by facility CEMS and reported to the EPA Clean Air Markets Program Data (CAMPD).

²Emissions from aux. boiler calculated based on actual annual fuel oil usage and measured fuel oil sulfur content.

³Emissions from emergency generator and emergency fire pump calculated based on actual annual hours of operation and US EPA AP-42 factors.

Figure 1: White Bluff Station SO₂ actual annual emissions for the previously modeled years (2012-2014) and the more recent years (2015-2023) as an update.



This 2010 SO₂ NAAQS annual report fulfills the requirement of 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart BB, §51.1205(b)(1) that DEQ submit an emissions update assessment and additional modeling recommendation to the EPA Regional Administrator. If you have any questions regarding this SO₂ emissions update assessment for the White Bluff Station, please contact David Clark (Policy and Planning, Technical Section Supervisor; (501) 682-0070 or David.Clark@adeq.state.ar.us) of my staff or myself at (501) 682-0927 or Demetria.Kimbrough@adeq.state.ar.us.

Sincerely,

Demetria Kimbrough, MPH
 Associate Director
 Office of Air Quality
 Division of Environmental Quality
 Arkansas Department of Energy & Environment

Appendix B. 2023 Update to May/June 2008 Memorandum of Agreement between SCHD, MDEQ and DEQ concerning air quality monitoring requirements for the Memphis MSA



LEE HARRIS
MAYOR

SHELBY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.
Shelby County Health Department

MICHELLE A. TAYLOR, MD DRPH, MPA
HEALTH DIRECTOR & OFFICER

May 9, 2024

Ms. Michelle Walker Owenby, Air Director
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Air Pollution Control Division
Davy Crockett Tower
500 James Robertson Parkway, 7th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Mr. Jaricus Whitlock, P.E., Chief, Air Division
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Pollution Control
P.O. Box 2261
Jackson, Mississippi 39225

Demetria Kimbrough, Associate Director, Office of Air Quality
Division of Environmental Quality
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118

Dear All,

In accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed in May and June of between the Shelby County Health Department (SCHD), Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), and the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment-Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ), this letter serves as a notification that each respective agency in the MOA have been contacted by the SCHD. Although no changes have occurred, there are a few planned changes later in the year (see chart below) within the SCHD and DEQ portions of the network. With this MOA, all agencies are meeting EPA monitoring requirements.

If you have any questions, please call me at (901) 222-9193.

Sincerely,

Kasia Smith Alexander
Bureau Director, Environmental Health and Sustainability Bureau
Shelby County Health Department

Mission

To promote, protect and improve the health of ALL in Shelby County.

814 Jefferson Avenue ♦ Memphis, TN 38105 ♦ 901 222-9000 ♦ www.shelbytnhealth.com

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
ON AIR QUALITY MONITORING FOR CRITERIA
POLLUTANTS FOR
THE MEMPHIS, TN- MS- AR
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)**

Participating Agencies:

Shelby County Health Department (SCHD)
Air Pollution Control Program

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Office of Pollution Control, Air Division

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment
Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

PURPOSE / OBJECTIVE / GOALS

The purpose of this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is to inform the entities of the Memphis, Tennessee-Mississippi-Arkansas Metropolitan Statistical Area of monitoring network changes. The MOA between SCHD, MDEQ, and DEQ is to collectively meet United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) minimum monitoring requirements for particles of an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers and less (PM_{2.5}), and ozone; as well as other criteria pollutants air quality monitoring deemed necessary to meet the needs of the MSA as determined reasonable by all parties. This MOA will formalize and reaffirm the collective agreement in order to provide adequate criteria pollutant monitoring for the Memphis, TN-MS-AR MSA as required by 40 CFR 58 Appendix D, Section 2, (e).

PM_{2.5} MSA monitoring network include:

<u>County</u>	<u>Federal Referenced Method PM_{2.5}</u>	<u>Federal Equivalent Method PM_{2.5}</u>	<u>Continuous PM_{2.5}</u>	<u>Speciation PM_{2.5}</u>	<u>Collocated PM_{2.5}</u>
Shelby County, TN SCHD	4 (includes 2 at Alabama, 1 at NCore, and 1 at the Near Road station*)	3*		1	2
Crittenden County, AR DEQ	1	1**	1		
DeSoto County, MS MDEQ		1			

*The SCHD plans to replace two FRM PM_{2.5} samplers with a T640x at Alabama Ave. later this year. Plans also include adding a T640x at Near Rd site.

**The DEQ has added a T640 at the Marion, AR site.

Criteria Air Pollutant MSA monitoring network include:

<u>County</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>PM_{10-2.5}</u>	<u>O₃</u>	<u>NO_x/NO_y/NO/NO₂</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO₂</u>
Shelby County, TN SCHD	4 (1TEOM at Alabama Ave., 3-T640x at NCore, Near Rd., & Alabama Ave***)	1	3	3 (includes 1 NO/NO ₂ /NO _x at Near Road Station, 1 NO/NO _y (trace) at NCore/, 1 True NO ₂ (trace) at NCore-PAMS)	2 (includes 1 trace at NCore and 1 at the Near Road Station)	1 (trace at NCore)
Crittenden County, AR DEQ			1	1		
DeSoto County, MS MDEQ			1			

***The SCHD plans to replace the continuous PM₁₀ TEOM with a T640x at Alabama Ave. and add PM₁₀ at the Near Rd. site with a new T640x later this year. After the replacement, there will be three PM 10 samplers (all T640x), two FRM PM_{2.5} samplers, and three FEM PM_{2.5} (same T640x) samplers operating in Shelby County.

RESPONSIBILITIES / ACTIONS

Each of the parties to this Agreement is responsible for ensuring that its obligations under the MOA are met. As conditions warrant, the affected agencies may conduct telephone conference calls, meetings, or other communications to discuss monitoring activities for the MSA. Each affected agency shall inform the other affected agencies via telephone or email of any monitoring changes occurring within its jurisdiction of the MSA at its earliest convenience, after learning of the need for the change or making the changes. Such unforeseen changes may include evictions from monitoring sites, destruction of monitoring sites due to natural disasters, or any occurrences that result in an extended (greater than one quarter) or permanent change in the monitoring network.

LIMITATIONS

- All commitments made in this MOA are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and each agency's budget priorities. Nothing in this MOA obligates SCHD, MDEQ, or DEQ to expend appropriations or to enter into any contract, assistance agreement, interagency agreement or other financial obligation.
- This MOA is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document. Any endeavor involving reimbursement or contribution of funds between parties to this agreement will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures, and will be subject to separate agreements that will be affected in writing by representatives of the parties.
- This MOA does not create any right or benefit enforceable by law or equity against SCHD, MDEQ, or DEQ, their officers or employees, or any other person. This MOA does not apply to any entity outside SCHD, MDEQ, or DEQ.
- No proprietary information or intellectual property is anticipated to arise out of this MOA.

TERMINATION

This Memorandum of Agreement may be revised upon the mutual consent of SCHD, MDEQ and DEQ. Each party reserves the right to terminate this MOA. A thirty (30) day written notice must be given prior to the date of termination.

Appendix C. Newspaper Public Notice

Correction: Notice of Public Review Period for Arkansas Air Monitoring Network

Correction to the original public notice published on May 19, 2024, which included incorrect comment period dates and Network Plan years:

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 58, Subpart B, states are required to submit an annual air monitoring network plan to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ), has prepared the Arkansas Ambient Air Monitoring Network Annual Network Plan for 2024–2025 (Network Plan) for submission to EPA Region 6. DEQ has also prepared for public review an update to the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide Data Requirements Rule (SO₂ DRF) on-going data requirements, which has been included as Appendix A to the Network Plan. The public review period is May 26, 2024, through June 26, 2024, at 4:30 p.m. Written comments received from the public received during the public review period will be made part of the record.

This Network Plan provides the framework for establishment and maintenance of an air quality surveillance system for the state. The Network Plan represents the DEQ's commitment to protect the health of the citizens of Arkansas through ambient air monitoring using the latest and best technology that is commercially available and to communicate the data collected to the public as quickly and accurately as possible. This Network Plan does not include any proposed modifications to Arkansas's existing ambient air monitoring network.

The Network Plan and the SO₂ Data Requirements Rule, Annual Updated Emissions Report (Appendix A) are available for public inspection on DEQ's web site at the following address:

<https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/airplan.aspx>

In addition, a paper copy of the Network Plan can be obtained by contacting Office of Air Quality, Policy and Planning Branch staff by e-mail at airplancomments@adeq.state.ar.us.

DEQ will accommodate interested persons with limited English proficiency by producing critical information in languages other than English upon request. Request for materials in another language should be sent to Shay Randolph by email at shay.randolph@adeq.state.ar.us or by phone at 501-682-0801.

Any comments regarding the Network Plan or the SO₂ Data Requirements Rule, Annual Updated Emissions Report should be received by DEQ no later than 4:30 p.m. on June 26, 2024 at:

E m a i l :
airplancomments@adeq.state.ar.us

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