Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC)



2023 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan Report

June 2024

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Introduction

The mission of the Air Quality Program (AQP) of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC or Community) is to assess the Community's air-shed and develop and implement an innovative regulatory program to address air quality issues. This includes addressing being in a designated non-attainment area for particulates (PM₁₀) and Ozone (O₃) and soon to be non-attainment area for smaller particulates (PM_{2.5}) under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). With federal funding assistance from US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9, the AQP has established a network of four State and Local Ambient Monitoring Sites (SLAMS) to identify and assess the air quality in the Community. The AQP continues to develop a regulatory component whereby the Community can establish its jurisdictional authority for air pollution sources within SRPMIC.

Since the inception of the AQP, staff have developed the technical and administrative capabilities to address air quality issues within the Community. The Program regularly develops and updates its emissions inventory (EI) to identify and assess the various air pollution sources impacting the Community. The Community gained eligibility determination for Treatment as a State (TAS) and has developed draft sections of a Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP).

Air Monitoring Network Plan

This Annual Air Monitoring Network Plan for 2023 will be submitted by the AQP to the USEPA Region 9 as outlined in 40 CFR Part 58.10. In addition, changes made to the network design, any proposed changes to the network, and a three-year data summary have been included in the document.

Ambient Air Monitoring Network

The purpose of the SRPMIC air-monitoring network is to measure ambient concentrations of the selected criteria pollutants at various locations throughout the Community and provide real-time access to the data. These data are used to assess health and welfare effects and determine pollution sources both on and off the Community. The criteria pollutants measured are ozone (O_3), particulate matter 10 (PM_{10}) and particulate matter 2.5 ($PM_{2.5}$); the meteorological parameters include wind speed, wind direction, ambient temperature, solar radiation, relative humidity, and ambient pressure. The collection of these data began in 2002 and continues to date. The three basic monitoring objectives with six types of monitoring sites and five measuring scales were used to develop the monitoring network. Additional items considered when determining the feasibility of the network's design are:

- Accessibility to site
- Availability of power
- Fiscal and personnel resources
- Geographic location
- Security

Monitoring Objective

An ambient air monitoring networks must be designed to meet three basic monitoring objectives. These basic objectives are identified in 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D, 1.1 (a - c).

- 1. Provide air pollution data to the general public in a timely manner.
- 2. Support compliance with NAAQS and emission strategy development.
- 3. Support air pollution research studies.

Each objective is important and must be considered individually when designing a SLAMS monitoring network. All SRPMIC air monitoring sites have the basic monitoring objective of comparison to the NAAQS.

Air Monitoring Site Types

In support of the three basic air monitoring objectives, the network design must include a variety of site type categories. These categories include:

- Determining the highest concentrations expected to occur in the area covered by the network.
- Measuring typical concentrations in areas of high population density.
- Determining general background concentration levels.
- Determining the impact of significant sources or source categories on air quality.
- Determining the extent of regional pollutant transport among populated areas, and in support of secondary standards.
- Measuring air pollution impacts on visibility, vegetation damage, or other welfare-based impacts.

Spatial Scales

The SLAMS (Tribal) network consists of ambient air monitoring sites that provide data to meet the required EPA objectives. Spatial scale of representativeness is described in terms of the physical dimension of the air parcel around the site, which actual pollutant concentrations are reasonably similar (Table 1). Site type describes the five types or purposes of a site.

Spatial Scale	Dimension
Microscale	Several meters up to 100 meters
Middle Scale	100 meters up to 0.5 kilometers
Neighborhood Scale	0.5 kilometers to 4.0 kilometers
Urban Scale	4 kilometers to 50 kilometers
Regional Scale	Tens to hundreds of kilometers

Table 1: Spatial Scales of Representativeness

The goal of locating monitoring sites is to correctly match the spatial scale that is most appropriate for the site type (40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D) (Table 2).

Site Type	Appropriate Siting Scales
Highest Concentration	Micro, Middle, Neighborhood (Sometimes Urban or regional for secondary formed pollutants)
Population Oriented	Neighborhood, Urban
Source Impact	Micro, Middle, Neighborhood
General / Background & Regional Transport	Urban, Regional
Welfare-related Impact	Urban, Regional

Table 2: Site Type and Scales

Site Locations

Four monitoring sites were operated by the SRPMIC during 2023 at various locations and for various durations and purposes. The site name, abbreviation, AQS Code, Site Type, Site Scale and the Criteria Pollutants monitored are included (Table 3). The location of each site, including the longitude/latitude and major cross-streets are also included (Table 4).

Site Name	AQS Code	Site Type	Site Scale	Pollutants	
Senior Center (SC)	04-013-7020	Population Oriented	Neighborhood	PM10, PM2.5	
Red Mountain (RM)	04-013-7021	Regional Transport, Highest Conc.	Urban	O ₃	
Lehi (LE)	04-013-7022	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	PM10, O3	
High School (HS)	04-013-7024	Population Exposure	Neighborhood	PM ₁₀ , O ₃	

Table 3:	SLAMS	Summary
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Table 4: Site Locations

Site	Latitude	Longitude	Location
SC	33.48816	-111.85493	Osborn Rd/Alma School Rd
RM	33.50791	-111.75461	SR87/Arizona Canal
LE	33.47453	-111.80505	Oak Street/Stapley Drive
HS	33.50805	-111.83780	Chaparral Rd/Country Club Drive

This monitoring network meets the monitoring objectives defined in Appendix D in 40 CFR Part 58. A location map of the Community and monitoring site locations are as follows (Figures 1 and 2).





Figure 2: Community and Monitoring Site Locations

Instrumentation

Federal Reference Methods (FRM) and Federal Equivalent Methods (FEM), provide methodology and technologies for quantifying ambient concentrations of air pollutants to the NAAQS. FEMs are alternative monitoring methods that have been designated by EPA as obtaining equivalent results when compared to the FRM.

During 2023, AQP used FRMs to collect filter-based $PM_{2.5}$ samples and FEMs for continuous PM_{10} and ozone. A Teledyne particulate monitor FEM using scattered light spectrometry that can measure both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ continuously, is planned to be operational in 2025. Below is a list of parameters that were operating in 2023 (Table 5).

Site ID	PM10	PM _{2.5}	O ₃	Wind System	Temp / RH	Ambient Pressure	Solar Rad.	Data Logger	Total
SC	1	2			1/1	1	1	1	10
RM			1	1	1/1	1		1	6
LE	1		1	1	1/1	1		1	7
HS	1		1	1				1	3
Total	3	2	3	3	6	3	1	4	26

Data Summaries

The Federal Clean Air Act of 1970 established NAAQS for six pollutants. These pollutants, referred to as the "Criteria Pollutants", include carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead (Pb). Two federal standards exist for most of the criteria pollutants. The primary standard defines levels deemed "... necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health." The secondary standard defines levels "... necessary to protect the public welfare..." (40 CFR Part 50) (Table 6).

Pollutant Primary/ Secondary		Primary/ Secondary	Averaging Time	Level	Form
00		D	8 hours	9 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year
	0	I	1 hour	35 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year
F	'b	P/S	Rolling 3 month avg.	0.15 µg/m³	Not to be exceeded
NO ₂		P 1 hour		100 ppb	98th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
		Р	1 year	53 ppb	Annual Mean
C) 3	P/S	8 hours	0.070 ppm	Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
		Р	1 year	12.0 µg/m ³	annual mean, averaged over 3 years
	PM _{2.5}	S	1 year	15.0 µg/m ³	annual mean, averaged over 3 years
(PM)		P/S	24 hours	35 µg/m³	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
	PM 10	P/S	24 hours	150 µg/m³	Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years
S	72	Р	1 hour	75 ppb	99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
		S	3 hours	0.5 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year

Table	6: N	AAQS	for	Criteria	Pollutants	
i ubio	0.14		101	ontonia	i onatanto	

Air quality data that are affected by unusual or naturally occurring events that are not reasonably controllable using techniques that tribal, state or local air agencies may implement can go through the Exceptional Event (EE) process. This process can determine if the data can be excluded from NAAQS comparison. Examples of these events may include wildfires, high wind dust events, prescribed fires, stratospheric ozone intrusions, and volcanic and seismic activities.

Ozone (O₃)

Eight-hour Average Concentrations

In 2023, there were 35 exceedance-days of the eight-hour ozone standard (0.070ppm) and three violations of the standard. A summary of the eight-hour concentrations (Table 77 and Table 8).

Site	Max. (ppm)	2 nd High (ppm)	3 rd High (ppm)	4th High (ppm)	Number of Exceedances
RM ¹	0.088	0.084	0.083	0.079	28
LE ¹	0.090	0.086	0.083	0.082	34
HS ¹	0.079	0.078	0.078	0.076	12

Table 7: Eight-Hour Summary

1 – Concentration including EEs for 2023

Ozone Minimum Monitoring Requirements

The ozone design criteria for SLAMS minimum monitoring requirements specify that state and local agencies must operate ozone sites for various locations depending upon area size in terms of population and geographic characteristics as defined in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, 4.1. SRPMIC is within the Core Base Statistical Area (CBSA) of Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale. Therefore, the CBSA is applied to the SRPMIC monitoring network. The SRPMIC network meets the minimum monitoring requirements for all criteria pollutants measured. Except where otherwise noted, each monitor meets the requirements of appendices A, B, C, D, and E, where applicable (Table 8).

Table 8: 2023 Ozone	Minimum N	Monitoring	Requirements

CBSA	County	Population & Census	Design Value 2023 (ppm)	Site ID	Required Monitors	Active Monitors	Monitor Needed
Phoenix/Mesa/ Scottsdale	Maricopa	4,585,871 ¹ for all sites	0.077 ³	RM	3 ²	1	0
Phoenix/Mesa/ Scottsdale	Maricopa	4,585,871 ¹ for all sites	0.079 ³	LE	3 ²	1	0
Phoenix/Mesa/ Scottsdale	Maricopa	4,585,871 ¹ for all sites	0.075 ³	HS	3 ²	1	0

¹ – United States Census Bureau Maricopa County estimate July 1, 2023

² – For entire network

³– Concentration including EEs for 2023

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

24-hour Average Concentrations

In 2023, there were two exceedance of the 24-hour standard (155.0 μ g/m³). The days were flagged for EE consideration. There were no violations of the 24-hour PM₁₀ standard (Table 9).

Site	Max.	2 nd High	Number	Annual
	(µg/m³)	(µg/m³)	Of Exceedances	Average (μg/m³)
HS	178 ¹	176 ¹	2	34.1

Table 9: 24-Hour Average PM₁₀ Summary

LE	126	125	0	27.8
SC	129	112	0	27.7

¹– Concentration including EEs for 2023

PM₁₀ Minimum Monitoring Requirements

Federal Regulations require agencies to show they meet the minimum monitoring requirements for PM₁₀ (40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, 4.6 (a)) in there CBSA. The number of PM₁₀ stations in areas where CBSA populations exceed 1,000,000 must be in the range from 6 to 10 stations. There are two other agencies that operate PM₁₀ monitors in the CBSA. They include Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD), and Pinal County Air Quality Department (PCAQD). ADEQ operates one monitor, MCAQD operates 15, and PCAQD operates four. SRPMIC is within the CBSA of Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, therefore SRPMIC's network meets the minimum monitoring requirements for PM₁₀ (Table 10). Except where otherwise noted, each monitor meets the requirements of appendices A, B, C, D, and E, where applicable.

CBSA	Population Census	Agency	Required Monitors	Active Monitors	Monitors Needed
Phoenix/Mesa /Scottsdale	4,585,871 ¹	SRPMIC	6 – 10²	3	0
Phoenix/Mesa /Scottsdale	4,585,871 ¹	ADEQ	6 – 10²	1	0
Phoenix/Mesa /Scottsdale	4,585,871 ¹	MCAQD	6 – 10²	15	0
Phoenix/Mesa /Scottsdale	4,585,871 ¹	PCAQD	6 – 10²	4	0
			Total	23	0

Table	10:	2023	PM ₁₀	Minimum	Monitorina	Requirement
i ubio	10.	2020	1 10110	winning	mornioning	rtoquironioni

¹ – United States Census Bureau Maricopa County estimate July 1, 2023

² – For entire network

Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

During 2023, the primary PM_{2.5} sampler was operated at the Senior Center location on a 1 in 6-day schedule. The 1 in 6-day schedule was granted by EPA Region 9 in October 2008. The collocated sampler schedule was reduced to a 1 in 12-day schedule in April 2020.

24-hour Average Concentrations

There were no exceedances or violations of the 24-hour or annual standards during 2023 (Table 11).

Site	Max. Value (µg/m³)	2 nd High Value (µg/m ³)	Number of Exceedances	98 th Percentile Value	Annual Average (µg/m³)	Number of Samples
SC ^{pa}	14.1	13.3	0	13.3	6.3	58
SC ^{cb}	11.1	11.0	0	с	с	31

Table 11: 24-Hour Average PM _{2.5} Summa	ry 6-Da	y Schedule
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p Primary

c Collocated not for NAAQS comparison

a Filter-based (6-day schedule)

b Filter-based (12-day schedule)

PM_{2.5} Minimum Monitoring Requirements

Federal Regulations require agencies to show they meet the minimum monitoring requirements for PM_{2.5} (40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, 4.7.1) in there CBSA. The number of PM_{2.5} stations in areas where CBSA populations exceed 1,000,000 three sites. There are two other agencies that operate PM_{2.5} monitors in the CBSA. They include Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD), and Pinal County Air Quality Department (PCAQD). ADEQ operates one monitor, MCAQD operates eight, and PCAQD operates two. SRPMIC is within the CBSA of Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, therefore SRPMIC's network meets the minimum monitoring requirements for PM_{2.5} (Table 12). Except where otherwise noted, each monitor meets the requirements of appendices A, B, C, D, and E, where applicable.

Table 12: 2023	PM _{2.5} Minimum	Monitoring	Requirement	t

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CBSA	Population Census	Agency	Required Monitors	Active Monitors	Monitors Needed
Phoenix/Mesa/ Scottsdale	4,585,871 ¹	SRPMIC	3	1	0
Phoenix/Mesa/ Scottsdale	4,585,871 ¹	ADEQ	3	1	0
Phoenix/Mesa/ Scottsdale	4,585,871 ¹	MCAQD	3	8	0
Phoenix/Mesa/ Scottsdale	4,585,871 ¹	PCAQD	3	2	0
			Total	12	0

¹ – United States Census Bureau Maricopa County estimate July 1, 2023

² – For entire network

Data Completeness

To compare a set of criteria pollutant data to the NAAQS the set must contain at least 75% valid data (Table 13) (Table 14) (

Table 15) (Table 16). All criteria pollutant parameter met the requirement.

Site	Number of Actual Samples	Number of Scheduled Samples	Data Completeness (Actual/Scheduled)
RM	8664	8760	98.9%
LE	8683	8760	99.1%
HS	8693	8760	99.2%
Total	26,040	26,280	99.0%

Table 13: Ozone (O₃) Completeness

Table 14: Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) Completeness

PM₁₀ Interval Site	Number of Actual Samples	Number of Scheduled Samples	Data Completeness (Actual/Scheduled)
HS	8659	8760	98.8%
LE	8550	8760	97.6%
SC	8721	8760	99.5%
Total	25,930	26,280	98.6%

Table 15 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Completeness

Site	Number of Actual Samples	Number of Scheduled Samples	Data Completeness (Actual/Scheduled)
SC ^{pa}	58	6	97%
SC ^{cb}	30	30	100%
Total	88	90	98.5%

^P Primary ^c Collocated ^a Filter-based (6-day schedule) ^b Filter-based (12-day schedule)

Table 16: Total Data Completeness Network

Pollutant	Data Completeness
Ozone	99.0%
PM ₁₀	99.0%
PM _{2.5}	98.5%
Total	98.9%

NAAQS Exceedance Summary

An Exceedance Day is defined as the number of days where at least one monitor in the network exceeded the NAAQS.

Ozone

There were 35 ozone exceedance days in 2023. Out of those days, 24 were flagged for EE consideration (Table 17).

Date	Red Mountain	Lehi	High School
04/11/23		0.071	
04/16/23		0.073	
05/08/23	0.071		
05/11/23	0.073	0.077	
05/12/23	0.074	0.076	
05/14/23		0.072	
05/16/23	0.071	0.075	
05/17/23	0.084	0.090	0.078
06/04/23		0.071	
06/08/23	0.071	0.071	
06/13/23	0.073	0.077	
06/14/23	0.076	0.076	
06/17/23	0.073	0.075	
06/22/23		0.073	
06/23/23	0.079	0.080	0.073
06/24/23	0.078	0.079	0.073
06/25/23	0.076	0.083	0.079
06/26/23	0.078	0.078	0.072
06/30/23	0.079	0.079	0.071
07/01/23	0.075	0.076	0.071
07/02/23	0.073	0.074	
07/03/23	0.072	0.073	
07/19/23		0.072	
07/21/23	0.072	0.073	
07/24/23	0.077	0.082	0.071
07/25/23	0.076	0.079	
07/26/23	0.071	0.071	
07/27/23	0.088	0.086	0.079
07/29/23	0.073	0.071	
07/31/23	0.079	0.079	0.075
08/01/23	0.076	0.077	0.072
08/17/23	0.083	0.081	0.078
08/18/23	0.073	0.076	
08/22/23	0.071	0.071	
08/30/23		0.071	

Table 17: 2023 NAAQS 8-hour Ozone Exceedance Days

Data marked for EE in red

Particulate Matter

There were two PM₁₀ exceedance days in 2023. They are both flagged for EE consideration. There were no $PM_{2.5}$ exceedance days that were flagged as EEs (Table 18).

Pollutant	Interval	Site	Concentration (µg/m ³)	Date
PM 10	24-hour	High School	177.0*	7/21/23
PM 10	24-hour	High School	178.7*	7/26/23
PM _{2.5}	24-Hour	None	-	-
PM _{2.5}	Annual	None	-	-

Table 18: 2023 NAAOS 24-hour PM₁₀ Exceedance Days

*EE pursuant

NAAQS Violations

Ozone (O3)

Three sites violated the 8-hour NAAQS for 2023 (Table 19).

	I	able 19: Violation	ns of the 8-hour	Ozone Standard	
Site	2021 4 th	2022 4 th	2023 4th	3-Year Average	3-Year Average of 4 th
	Highest	Highest	Highest	of 4 th Highest	High
	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm) EE Excluded

Table 10. Vialatia of the 0 h 0 **~**1

RM	0.078	0.075	0.079	0.077	0.076
LE	0.076	0.079	0.082	0.079	0.077
HS	0.074	0.077	0.076	0.075	0.073

Particulates - PM₁₀

When EES were excluded, no site violated the 24-hour PM-10 NAAQS (Table 20).

Site	2021 Expected Exceedances Rate	2022 Expected Exceedances Rate	2023 Expected Exceedances Rate	3-yr Avg. Rate of Expected Exceedances	3-yr Avg. Rate of Expected Exceedances without EE
SC	1	0	0	0.3	0
LE	0	1	0	0.3	0
HS	2	0	2	1.3	0

Table 20: Violations of the 24-hour PM₁₀ Standard

Particulates – PM_{2.5}

No site violated the 24-hour or Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS (Table 21 and Table 22).

Site	2021 98 th Percentile (μg/m ³)	2022 98 th Percentile (μg/m ³)	2023 98 th Percentile (µg/m ³	3-Year Average 98 th Percentile (µg/m ³) with EE	Design Value (µg/m³) with EE
SCpa	13.6	14.4	13.3	13.7	14

Table 21: Violations of the 24 Hour PM_{2.5} Standard

P Primary

^a Filter-based (6-day schedule)

Table 22: Violations the Annua	I PM _{2.5} Standard
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Site	2021 Annual Average (µg/m ³)	2022 Annual Average (µg/m ³)	2023 Annual Average (µg/m ³)	Three-Year Average Annual (µg/m³)	Design Value (µg/m³) with EE
SCpa	7.2	6.3	6.9	6.8	6.8

^p Primary

^a Filter-based (6-day schedule)

Network Information

The following is a list of information regarding SRPMIC's monitoring network activities that occurred during 2023.

Organization

In November, the AQP developed and implemented a new organization chart with input from EPA Region 9. It better defines the rolls and responsibilities of new and existing staff and documents the independence of the Quality Assurance Officer (see

Figure 3). In January 2023, an additional QC staff member, Stephanie Lane, was hired to work on instruments and emissions inventory. In March 2023, Ben Davis was hired as the new QA Officer. In January 2024, the AQP hired Graciela "Zonnie" Olivas to work on Instruments, Emissions Inventory, and the Climate Pollution Reduction Grant.



Figure 3 AQP Organization Chart

In conjunction with findings in the 2022 EPA Technical Systems Audit (TSA). The AQP developed a new level 0-3 data verification and validation (DVV) SOP, which includes; three levels of data review, separation of QC and QA duties, data verification check sheet; reviewing and documenting PM weighing laboratory data, and documenting the roles and responsibilities of each level (Figure 4).





Ozone Monitoring:

On October 1, 2015, EPA updated the ozone NAAQS from .075 ppm to .070 ppm in an effort to reduce the ozone pollution and improve public health. The final area designations for the 2015 ozone standard were completed by the EPA on April 30, 2018. EPA determined that air quality on the SRPMIC Tribal lands does not meet the NAAQS for ground-level ozone and was therefore designated as nonattainment in the marginal classification along with the surrounding area in Maricopa County.

During 2023, three ozone monitors were reported operational. There were 35 exceedance-days of the eight-hour primary standard and three violations of the NAAQS. 24 of the 35 exceedance-days of the eight-hour ozone standard were flagged for EE designation. They were influence by wildfire smoke (Table 17Table 17: 2023 NAAQS 8-hour Ozone Exceedance Days).

The Exceptional Events Rule (EER) was promulgated by the EPA in 2007 and lists the requirements for air agencies to follow to justify exclusion of data due to EEs. Air agencies must provide this evidence to EPA before they can approve data under the EER in order to exclude air quality data from regulatory decisions.

The ozone monitor at the Senior Center site continues to remain shut down. The reason being SRPMIC was asked to temporarily move the Senior Center site on 8/19/22 because of needed Community housing construction next to the site. SRPMIC was unable to get enough power at the new temporary site to power a shelter with an A/C unit, therefore the Senior Center ozone monitor was shut down on 8/18/22. Recently, the SRPMIC Community Council approved the relocation of the Senior Center monitoring station to a permanent site within the SRPMIC Tribal Government Complex

PM₁₀ Monitoring

During 2023, three PM₁₀ site monitors operated continuously. There was two exceedance-days of the 24-hour primary standard, and no violations (Table 20).

The Senior Center site was temporarily relocated 60 meters east from its original location on August 19, 2022 due to nearby construction for housing units. The temporary site is situated in front of the Senior Service Center facility. SRPMIC was unable to obtain sufficient electrical capacity to operate an environmental control shelter for the ozone monitor, so only the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ monitors were relocated. Recently, the SRPMIC Community Council approved the relocation of the Senior Center monitoring station to a permanent site within the SRPMIC Tribal Government Complex

PM_{2.5} Monitoring

Primary and collocated PM_{2.5} FRM filter-based monitors were operated at the Senior Center site. The primary sampler operated on a 1 in 6-day schedule; the collocated sampler schedule was reduced from a 1 in 6-day schedule to a 1 in 12-day schedule after April 9, 2020. An annual letter was sent to EPA Region 9 to request a waiver to continue the 1 in 6-day sampling schedule. EPA Region 9 approved the waiver on January 13th, 2024. A copy of the approval is included in Appendix B. Recently, the SRPMIC Community Council approved the relocation of the Senior Center monitoring station to a permanent site within the SRPMIC Tribal Government Complex

Regulatory Information

An independent auditor conducted quarterly audits on the SRPMIC air monitoring network. Criteria pollutants, ozone, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are audited quarterly, and all meteorological parameters are done bi-annually.

Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD) conducted the performance audits on the SRPMIC air monitoring equipment. Audits conducted by MCAQD began mid-2021 and ended 12/31/23. In 2024, AQP will develop its own audit capabilities.

During each quarter, SRPMIC submitted the results of all valid measurement quality checks for precision and accuracy data to AQS. The SRPMIC monitoring network meets the minimum data assessment requirements for SLAMS sites according to 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix A, and 40 CFR Part 58.16 for reporting of all ambient air quality data and associated quality assurance data for ozone, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ to the AQS database.

On 4/18/24, the 2022 Data Certification documents were submitted to the EPA Region 9. On 4/23/24, EPA Region 9 confirmed that SRPMIC fully met part 58.15 of the Code of Federal Regulations and added concurrence flags to SRPMIC data in AQS database.

The EPA Region 9 conditionally approved the SRPMIC ambient air quality monitoring program's revised Quality Assurance Project Plan documents on 10/27/22.

The SRPMIC 2023 Annual Monitoring Network Plan Report document will be submitted to EPA Region 9 prior to 7/1/24. SRPMIC will hold a Public Comment Meeting on 5/29/24.

The AQP continues to submit hourly data to the AirNow data website and has participated in the program since 2007. AQP utilizes AirNow Tech for mapping of hourly data comparisons with other local monitors and HYSPLIT trajectory analysis.

The AQP continues to provide public outreach using a Flag Communication Network. This network uses colored flags to indicate air pollution values. There are five flagpole stations throughout the Community: the High School, Senior Center, Salt River Community Building, Lehi Community Building, and Two Waters Complex.

AQP provides the Community with access to air pollution forecasts, real-time air pollution measurements, and air information including, air quality advisories through the SRPMIC website (https://www.srpmic-nsn.gov/government/epnr/aqhome/#1494960386930-13414e5d-df9a).

Equipment and Site Upgrades:

The following, are major equipment purchases and upgrades completed in 2023 (Table 23).

AQS Site # Site Name		Quantity	Equipment Purchase or Upgrade	
	Network	1	Agilaire AirVision Upgrade (Website)	

Table 23: Equipment Purchases and Upgrades

Red Mountain	Lehi	1	Environmental Shelter
Lehi	Lehi	1	API Transfer Standard

Monitoring Network Modifications

The following, are major network modifications 2023 (Table 24).

AQS Site #	Site Name	Parameter	Modifications	
04 013 7020	Senior Center	Ozone, PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} and meteorological	Site moved to a temporary location in nearby area due to housing construction on 8/19/22. Ozone and met instruments were unable to be housed in the shelter at the new temporary site. Projected new location available summer 2024.	
04 013 7022	Lehi	Ozone, PM ₁₀ and meteorological	Proposed relocation: Proposing to move out of Lehi Police/Fire Substation to permanent site nearby due to site issues. Projected new location available winter 2024.	

Table 24: Summary	of Network Modifications

Pollution Trends

The following are graphs of long-term trends of the NAAQS.

Ozone (O₃)

One-Hour Concentrations

Maximum 1-hour concentrations of ozone at the SRPMIC monitoring sites show a significant decline from 2005 to 2009 and a steady slow increase from 2009 to 2023 (Figure 5).



8-Hour Concentrations

Eight-hour average concentrations of ozone at the SRPMIC monitoring locations reflect the trend seen in the 1-hour maximum concentrations between 2005 and 2009 and a slight increase from 2009 to 2023. Since this graph shows the 3-year average, the effect is not as pronounced (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Three-year Average of the 4th-highest Ozone 2005 - 2023



Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Annual Concentrations

Annual average concentrations of PM_{10} at the SRPMIC locations have shown a general decline between 2005 and 2023.



Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

24-hr NAAQS Violations

24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ values continue to be well below the NAAQS (Figure 8).



Annual Concentrations

The $PM_{2.5}$ annual average concentrations show a general decline from 2005 to 2015 with a mild increase from 2015 to 2023 (Figure 9).



APPENDIX A: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Senior Center (SC) Temporary Site



Site Name	Senior Center
AQS ID	04-013-7020
GPS Coordinates (decimal degrees)	33.488, -111.8547
Street Address	10844 East Osborn Road, Scottsdale, AZ 85356
County	Maricopa
Distance to Roadways (m)	Osborn Road (15), Alma School Road (218)
Traffic Count (AADT)	Osborn Rd west of Alma School Rd, 2023: 417, using DOT AADT count
Groundcover	gravel
Representative Statistical Name	CBSA: Phoenix – Mesa - Scottsdale

Site Description: The Senior Center site was temporarily relocated 60 meters east from its original location on August 19, 2022 due to nearby construction for housing units. The temporary site is situated in front of the Senior Service Center facility. SRPMIC was unable to obtain sufficient electrical capacity to operate an environmental control shelter for the ozone monitor, so only the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ monitors were relocated. Recently, the SRPMIC Community Council approved the relocation of the Senior Center monitoring station to a permanent site within the SRPMIC Tribal Government Complex.

Pollutant	PM 2.5 & PM10
Parameter Occurrence Code	2
Primary / QA Collocated	NA
Parameter code	81102
Basic monitoring objective(s)	NAAQS comparison, Public information
Site type(s)	Population exposure
Monitor type	SLAMS (Tribal)
Network affiliation(s)	NA
Manufacturer/Model	Thermo/1405
Method code	079
Collecting Agency	SRPMIC
Analytical lab	NA
Reporting Agency	SRPMIC
Spatial scale	Neighborhood
Monitoring start date	10/01/2012
Current Sampling Frequency	Continuous
Required sampling frequency	NA
Sampling Season	01/01 - 12/31
Probe height (m)	6.5
Distance from supporting structure (m)	1.9
Distance from obstructions on roof; horizontal	Horizontal: 12.08
distance + vertical height above probe for	Vortical: 2.90
obstructions nearby (m)	Vertical. 2.9
Distance from obstructions not on roof; horizontal	
distance + vertical height above probe for	No obstruction
obstructions nearby (m)	
Distance from tree drip-lines (m)	13.2
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (m)	Furnace (35.9)
Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation	NA
requirement (m)	1 1 1 1
Unrestricted airflow (degrees around probe/inlet)	360
Probe material for reactive gases	NA
Residence time for reactive gases (s)	NA
Will there be changes within the next 18 months? (Y/N)	Ν
Is it suitable for comparison against annual $PM_{2.5}$?	NA
(I/N)	
samplers	NA
Frequency of flow rate verification for automated PM analyzers	Biweekly
Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous	NT A
instruments	INA
Date of Annual Performance Evaluation for gaseous	NA
Date of semi-annual flow rate audits for PM monitors	03/8/23,9/11/23

Table 32: Senior Center (Temporary Site)

Red Mountain (RM)



Site Name	Red Mountain
AQS ID	04-013-7021
GPS Coordinates (decimal degrees)	33.507916, -111.754616
Street Address	15115 Beeline Highway, Scottsdale, AZ 85256
County	Maricopa
Distance to Roadways (m)	Beeline Highway (608)
Traffic Count (AADT)	Beeline Hwy (SR87) from Gilbert Rd to Shea Blvd., 2017: 26,710, ADOT AADT count
Groundcover	Gravel
Representative Statistical Name	CBSA: Phoenix – Mesa - Scottsdale

Site Description: The monitoring site is located south of the old Red Mountain Trap & Skeet area. A large portion of the area is open range, populated with desert scrubland vegetation, and is approximately one-half mile southeast of State Route 87 (Beeline Highway). This station monitors ozone and the meteorological parameters wind speed, wind direction, atmospheric pressure, ambient temperature and relative humidity.

Table 2	25: Red	Mountain

Pollutant	Ozone
Parameter Occurrence Code	1
Primary / QA Collocated	NA
Parameter code	44201
Basic monitoring objective(s)	NAAQS comparison, Public information
Site type(s)	Highest conc., regional transport
Monitor type(s)	SLAMS (Tribal)
Network affiliation(s)	NA
Manufacturer/Model	Thermo/49i
Method code	047
FRM/FEM/ARM	FEM
Collecting Agency	SRPMIC
Analytical lab	NA
Reporting Agency	SRPMIC
Spatial Scale	Urban
Monitoring start date	01/27/2012
Current Sampling Frequency	
Sampling Season	01/01 – 12/31
Probe height (m)	4.1
Distance from supporting structure (m)	1.5
Distance from obstructions on roof; horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (m)	No obstruction
Distance from obstructions not on roof; horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (m)	No obstruction
Distance from tree drip-lines (m)	No tree
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (m)	No furnace or incinerator
Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (m)	NA
Unrestricted airflow (degrees around probe/inlet) (m)	360
Probe material for reactive gases	Teflon
Residence time for reactive gases (s)	1.9
Will there be changes within the next 18 months? (Y/N)	N
Is it suitable for comparison against the annual PM _{2.5} ? (Y/N)	N
Frequency of flow rate verification for manual PM samplers	NA
Frequency of flow rate verification for automated PM analyzers	NA
Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments	Biweekly
Date of Annual Performance Evaluation for gaseous parameters	03/30/22, 09/16/22
Date of semi-annual flow rate audits for PM monitors	NA

<u>Lehi (LE)</u>



Site Name	Lehi
AQS ID	04 013 7022
GPS Coordinates (decimal degrees)	33.474533, -111.80505
Street Address	3250 North Stapley Drive, Mesa, AZ 85203
County	Maricopa
Distance to Roadways (m)	Stapley Drive (18.3), Oak Street (81)
Traffic Count (AADT)	Stapley Drive south of Oak St, 2017: 806, using KHA AADT count
Groundcover	Paved, gravel
Representative Statistical Name	CBSA: Phoenix – Mesa - Scottsdale

Site Description: The Lehi monitoring site is inside the Police/Fire Substation building. The equipment for PM_{10} and meteorological monitoring is located on the roof. The site is bordered on the north and east by agricultural fields, on the west by neighborhood homes, a Booster Pump Facility to the north, and a Community Recreation Center to its south. The SRPMIC monitors continuous ozone and PM_{10} at this site, as well as the meteorological parameters wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, barometric pressure, and ambient temperature (Table 26).

Table 26: Lehi				
Pollutant	Ozone	PM ₁₀ , (continuous)		
Parameter Occurrence Code	1	3		
Primary/QA Collocate	NA	NA		
Parameter Code	44201	81102		
Basic monitoring objective(s)	NAAQS comparison, Public information	NAAQS comparison, Public information		
Site type(s)	Population Exposure, regional transport	Population exposure		
Monitor type	SLAMS (Tribal)	SLAMS (Tribal)		
Network Affiliation(s)	NA	NA		
Manufacturer/Model	Teledyne/T400	Thermo/1405		
Method code	087	079		
FRM/FEM/ARM	FEM	FEM		
Collecting Agency	SRPMIC	SRPMIC		
Analytical lab	NA	NA		
Reporting Agency	SRPMIC	SRPMIC		
Spatial scale	Neighborhood	Neighborhood		
Monitoring start date	05/21/2014	04/01/2018		
Current Sampling Frequency	Continuous	Continuous		
Required sampling frequency	NA	NA		
Sampling Season	01/01 – 12/31	01/01 – 12/31		
Probe height (m)	6.0	6.7		
Distance from supporting structure (m)	2.0	2.7		
Distance from obstructions on roof; horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (m)	Horizontal: 29.05 Vertical: 4.5	Horizontal: 6.9 Vertical: 2.2		
Distance from obstructions not on roof; horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (m)	No obstruction	No obstruction		
Distance from tree drip-lines (m)	10.8	10.1		
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (m)	¹ Furnace (16.7)	¹ Eurnace (35.2)		
Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (m)	NA	NA		
Unrestricted airflow (degrees around probe/inlet)	360	360		
Probe material for reactive gases	Teflon	NA		
Residence time for reactive gases (s)	9.8	NA		
Will there be changes within the next 18 months? (Y/N)	Y	Y		
Is it suitable for comparison against annual PM _{2.5} ? (Y/N)	Ν	N		
Frequency of flow rate verification for manual PM samplers	NA	NA		
Frequency of flow rate for automated PM analyzers	NA	Biweekly		
Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments	Biweekly	NA		
Date of Annual Performance Evaluation for gaseous parameters	06/12/23, 12/23/23	NA		
ate of semi-annual flow rate audits for PM monitors	NA	06/12/23, 12/12/23		

¹ – Furnace referred is outdoor patio grille

High School (HS)



Site Name	High School
AQS ID	04 013 7024
GPS Coordinates (decimal degrees)	33.50805, -111.8378
Street Address	4827 North Country Club Drive, Scottsdale, AZ 85256
County	Maricopa
Distance to Roadways (m)	North Country Club Drive (141), Chaparral Road (172)
Traffic Count (AADT)	N Country Club Drive south of E Chaparral Road, 2017: 571, using KHA AADT count
Groundcover	Paved, gravel
Representative statistical name	CBSA: Phoenix – Mesa - Scottsdale

Site Description: The High School site is located on the property of Salt River High School in the annex of the Maintenance Facility room. The Central Arizona Project Aqueduct Canal borders along the north section and the surrounding area to the north and south are agricultural fields. The criteria pollutants ozone and PM_{10} are monitored continuously at this station ().

Table 2	7High School	
Pollutant	Ozone	PM ₁₀
Parameter Occurrence Code	1	2
Primary / QA Collocated	NA	NA
Parameter code	44201	81102
Basic monitoring objective(s)	NAAQS comparison, Public information	NAAQS comparison, Public information
Site type(s)	Population exposure, regional transport	Population exposure
Monitor type	SLAMS (Tribal)	SLAMS (Tribal)
Network affiliation(s)	NA	NA
Manufacturer/Model	Thermo/49i	Thermo/1405
Method code	047	079
Collecting Agency	SRPMIC	SRPMIC
Analytical lab	NA	NA
Reporting Agency	SRPMIC	SRPMIC
Spatial scale	Neighborhood	Neighborhood
Monitoring start date	04/21/2014	10/01/2012
Current Sampling Frequency	Continuous	Continuous
Required sampling frequency	NA	NA
Sampling Season	01/01 – 12/31	01/01 – 12/31
Probe height (m)	6.3	6.5
Distance from supporting structure (m)	1.7	1.9
Distance from obstructions on roof; horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (m)	Horizontal: 45.35 Vertical: 2.9	Horizontal: 42.98 Vertical: 2.9
Distance from obstructions not on roof; horizontal distance + vertical height above probe for obstructions nearby (m)	No obstruction	No obstruction
Distance from tree drip-lines (m)	11.1	13.2
Distance to furnace or incinerator flue (m)	Furnace (37.4)	Furnace (35.9)
Distance between monitors fulfilling a QA collocation requirement (m)	NA	NA
Unrestricted airflow (degrees around probe/inlet)	360	360
Probe material for reactive gases	Teflon	NA
Residence time for reactive gases (s)	10.5	NA
Will there be changes within the next 18 months? (Y/N)	N	Ν
Is it suitable for comparison against annual PM _{2.5} ? (Y/N)	NA	NA
Frequency of flow rate verification for manual PM samplers	NA	NA
Frequency of flow rate verification for automated PM analyzers	NA	Biweekly
Frequency of one-point QC check for gaseous instruments	Biweekly	NA
Date of Annual Performance Evaluation for gaseous parameters	06/13/23, 12/11/23	NA
Date of semi-annual flow rate audits for PM monitors	NA	06/13/23, 12/11/23

APPENDIX B: WAIVERS

According to 40 CFR Part 58.12 (d)(1) for PM_{2.5} manual samplers at required SLAMS stations must operate on at least a 1-in-3 day schedule unless a waiver for an alternative schedule has been approved by EPA Regional Administrator. On 1/9/24, AQP receive a waiver to operate the PM_{2.5} samplers at a 1-in-6 day schedule because values remain well below the standard (see below).



January 9, 2024

Christopher Horan Division Manager, Community Development Department Environmental Protection & Natural Resources Division Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 10005 East Osborn Road Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Dear Manager Horan:

This letter provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) review and approval for the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community's (SRPMIC) request emailed to the EPA on November 9, 2023 for a renewal of the PM_{2.5} sampling waiver. This waiver approves continuation of a 1-in-6 day sampling frequency for the primary PM_{2.5} sampler at the Senior Center State or Local Air Monitoring Station (SLAMS) site (Air Quality System (AQS) ID: 04-013-7020, Parameter Occurrence Code (POC): 1). Monitoring agencies must have PM_{2.5} sampling frequency reductions approved by the EPA, with such approval based on consideration of factors described in 40 CFR 58.12(d)(1) and the determination that the sampling frequency reduction will not compromise data needed for implementation of the applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Review of the record of data from SRPMIC's Senior Center $PM_{2.5}$ monitor against the factors set forth in 40 CFR 58.12(d)(1) supports a determination that the sampling frequency reduction will not compromise data needed for implementation of the NAAQS. For design value years 2020, 2021, and 2022 (encompassing data from calendar years 2018-2022), Senior Center's annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values were not within ±10 percent of the level of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and the design values were below the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. For design value years 2020, 2021, and 2022, Senior Center's 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ design values were not within ±5 percent of the level of the 2006 24-hour NAAQS and there were no exceedances of the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Senior Center does not determine the $PM_{2.5}$ design value (2012 annual or 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS) for the area. The $PM_{2.5}$ monitor at Senior Center is not part of a National Core multipollutant monitoring station, is not a required regional background or regional transport site, nor is it a speciation sampler for a speciation trends network station. Therefore, EPA approves the waiver request for 1-in-6 day PM_{2.5} sampling frequency for the primary sampler at the Senior Center site. In next year's annual network plan (ANP), please continue to provide the relevant design value information, include this waiver approval in the ANP, and submit a new waiver request if continuation of the waiver is desired. If SRPMIC transitions from a Federal Reference Method (FRM) to a Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) sampler in the near future, as noted in the request letter, please also include this information in next year's ANP.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (415) 972-3134 or Shaye Hong at (415) 947-4104.

Sincerely,

DENA VALLANO Digitally signed by DENA VALLANO Cale: 202401.09 1544:30-08:00

Dena Vallano, Manager, Monitoring and Analysis Section

cc (via email): Benjamin Davis, SRPMIC Regina Leverette-Mason, SRPMIC

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APPENDIX C: PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENTS

Public Notice Flyer



PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY **Community Development Department**

Environmental Protection & Natural Resources 10005 EAST OSBORN ROAD, SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85256 (480) 362-7500 EPNR@srpmic-nsn.gov

Notice of Public Meeting for Comments

Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community 2023 Air Monitoring Network Plan Report

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION & NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION AIR QUALITY PROGRAM

Purpose of Meeting:

To provide an opportunity for public to comment on Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community's 2023 Air Monitoring Network Plan

SUMMARY: The Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC), Community Development Department's (CDD) Environmental Protection & Natural Resources Division (EPNR) Air Quality Program (AQP) make its annual air monitoring network plan available for public comments before submission to the Environmental Protection Agency Region 9. In accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 58.10 the annual air monitoring network plan is made available for review and comment for at least 30 days. The SRPMIC presents data collected from the monitoring network on network design, detailed data statistics, network plan purposes and the proposed changes information. The document is available for review at: www.srpmic-nsn.gov/government/epnr/aghome/.

PUBLIC MEETING:

A meeting hosted by the SRPMIC CDD-EPNR will be held on: Wednesday, May 29, 2024 11:00 am - 1:00 pm Two Waters, Building B, 3st Floor, Stars Room 10005 East Osborn Road Scottsdale, AZ 85256

CDD-EPNR invites all members of the public to a hearing on AQP SRPMIC 2023 Air Monitoring Network Plan Report. The AQP is providing an opportunity for interested parties to submit written comments via mail to CDD/EPNR, 10005 E Osborn Rd, Scottsdale, AZ 85256 or e-mail to epnr@srpmic-nsn.gov. The comment period deadline is June 16, 2024.

If you have any question please contact Ben Davis benjamin.davis@srpmic-nsn.gov

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SRPMIC 2023 Air Monitoring Annual Network Plan- May 29, 2024

Public Comments and Sign in

Face Book Posting



Newspaper Posting



Community Board Posting



May 18, 2023

O'odham Action News

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