Summary of Major Changes to 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix A

▸   Combines PSD (APP B) into APP A - Provided a similarities/difference section in Section 1 as well as a table. Provided necessary information in particular sections.

▸   Mentions the measurement quality checks (formally P&A) are required as part of **quarterly** certification.

▸   Provides more explanatory information on quality management plans (QMPs) and QAPPs as related to the revised EPA QA Policy 5360.1 A2. Also provide for the graded approach.

▸   Mentions the need for adequate resources both in personnel and funding to plan implement, assess and report on the achievement of the requirements of this Appendix and its approved QAPP. Identifies the need for an independent QA function within monitoring organizations.

▸   Mentions DQOs and the OAQPS responsibility to provide DQOs for Level 2 and 3 NCore objectives.

▸   Identifies an ozone DQO of 7% precision and 7% bias.

▸   Redefines reporting organization and quality assurance organization. An additional field in AQS may be necessary.

▸   Restructured measurement quality checks into automated (Section 3.2) and manual (section 3.3) checks.

▸   Removed SO_2 and NO_2 manual audit checks (formally 3.4.2 and 3.4.3)

▸   Lowered but widened the concentration range on the one point biweekly QC check to allow for trace gas monitoring but also suggested that monitoring organizations select the check concentration based on routine concentration level.

▸   Provided additional concentration ranges for the annual performance evaluation check to allow for trace gas monitoring.

▸   Changed PM_{10} collocation requirement to 15% of routine sites; similar to $PM_{2.5}$

▸   Decreased the flow rate verification checks for the automated PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ instruments from every two weeks to once a month but removed alternate procedure which allowed a flow verification without the use of an external flow rate transfer standard.

▸   Lowered the $PM_{2.5}$ concentration from 6 ug/m^3 to 3ug/m^3 where collocated and PEP data can be used in precision and bias estimates.

▸   Revised the statistical assessment of gaseous, PM10 and Pb through the use of confidence limits and putting more emphasis on bias by using absolute values. Consolidates a number of different approaches into one more consistent approach.