



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION III  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

The Honorable Tom Corbett  
Governor of Pennsylvania  
225 Main Capitol Building  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

AUG 19 2014

Dear Governor Corbett:

Thank you for your recommendations, dated December 10, 2013 and July 30, 2014, regarding air quality designations for the 2012 revised primary annual fine particle (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) throughout Pennsylvania. I appreciate the information Pennsylvania shared with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as we move forward to improve PM<sub>2.5</sub> air quality. This letter is to notify you of EPA's preliminary response to Pennsylvania's recommendations and to inform you of our approach for completing the initial area designations for the 2012 revised primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard.

On December 14, 2012, EPA promulgated a revised primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS (78 FR 3086, January 15, 2013). In that action, EPA revised the primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard, strengthening it from 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) to 12.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ; retained the existing 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard at 35  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ; retained the existing 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> (coarse particle) standard at 150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ; and retained the current suite of secondary PM standards. EPA revised the primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard based on an integrated assessment of an extensive body of new scientific evidence, which substantially strengthens our body of knowledge regarding PM<sub>2.5</sub>-related health effects. The revised primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard will provide increased protection for children, older adults, persons with pre-existing heart and lung disease, and other at-risk populations against an array of PM<sub>2.5</sub>-related adverse health effects, including premature mortality, increased hospital admissions and emergency department visits, and development and exacerbation of chronic respiratory disease.

History shows us that better health and cleaner air go hand-in-hand with economic growth. Working closely with the states and tribes, EPA is implementing the standards using a commonsense approach that improves air quality and minimizes the burden on state, local, and tribal governments. As part of this routine process, EPA is working with the states and tribes to identify areas in the country that meet the standards and those that need to take steps to reduce PM<sub>2.5</sub> air pollution. Within one year of promulgating a new or revised air quality standard, the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires the Governor of each state to submit to EPA a list of all areas in the state, with a designation recommendation for each area. As a first step in implementing the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard, Governors were required to submit their designation recommendations, including appropriate area boundaries, by December 13, 2013.



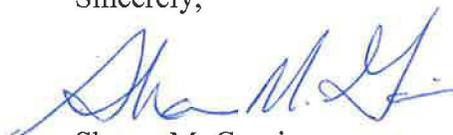
As required by the CAA, EPA then promulgates designations for all areas across the country. EPA designates an area as “nonattainment” if it is violating the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS or if it is contributing to a violation of the NAAQS in a nearby area. Consistent with designations for previous PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards, EPA intends to use a designation category of “unclassifiable/attainment” for areas that are monitoring attainment or do not have monitors, but for which EPA has reason to believe are likely attainment and are not contributing to nearby violations. Additionally, EPA intends to designate as “unclassifiable” those areas where EPA cannot determine based on available information whether the area is meeting the NAAQS or where EPA has not determined that the area contributes to a nearby violation. At this time, EPA is proceeding with intended initial area designations using quality-assured, certified air quality monitoring data from 2011 to 2013.

After considering Pennsylvania’s December 10, 2013 and July 30, 2014 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> designation recommendations and other relevant technical information, including 2011–2013 air quality data, EPA agrees with Pennsylvania’s recommended designations and boundaries regarding the Delaware County and Lebanon County areas, and intends to designate those counties as nonattainment. In addition, EPA intends to modify Pennsylvania’s recommended area boundaries for the Cambria County (Johnstown), Liberty-Clairton (Allegheny County), and Northampton County (Allentown) areas. A Technical Support Document, which provides a detailed analysis to support our preliminary decisions, is enclosed and is also available on EPA’s website at <http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/state.htm>. EPA intends to designate all other areas of the Commonwealth as unclassifiable/attainment. EPA will continue to work with state officials regarding the appropriate boundaries for the areas in Pennsylvania. If Pennsylvania has additional information for EPA to consider, please submit it to us by October 29, 2014.

EPA will make its preliminary designation decisions and supporting documentation available to the general public for review and comment. We will be announcing a 30-day public comment period shortly in the *Federal Register*. After considering the additional information we receive, EPA plans to promulgate final annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> designations in December of 2014.

EPA is committed to working with the states and tribes to share the responsibility of reducing PM<sub>2.5</sub> air pollution. Current and upcoming federal standards and safeguards – including pollution reduction rules for power plants, vehicles, and fuels – will ensure steady progress to reduce PM<sub>2.5</sub>-forming pollution and will protect public health in communities across the country. We look forward to a continued dialogue with you and your staff as we work together to implement the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me, or have your staff contact Ms. Kinshasa Brown-Perry, EPA’s Pennsylvania’s Liaison, at (215) 814-5404 or [Brown-Perry.Kinshasa@epa.gov](mailto:Brown-Perry.Kinshasa@epa.gov).

Sincerely,



Shawn M. Garvin  
Regional Administrator

Enclosure (1)

cc: Honorable E. Christopher Abruzzo, Secretary  
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

Joyce Epps, Director  
Bureau of Air Quality, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection