

State of Mississippi

Air Quality Data Summary

for

Calendar Year 2025



**Mississippi Department of
Environmental Quality**

Air Division

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Introduction

Under the Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes primary air quality standards to protect public health, including the health of 'sensitive populations such as people with asthma, children, and older adults'. EPA also sets secondary standards to protect public welfare. This includes protecting ecosystems, including plants and animals, from harm, as well as protecting against decreased visibility and damage to crops, vegetation, and buildings.

EPA has set national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six principal air pollutants (also called criteria pollutants): Ground-Level Ozone (O₃), Particulate Matter (PM), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and Lead (Pb). The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) monitors all of these pollutants with the exception of lead. MDEQ ceased lead monitoring on June 30, 2016.

This report shows the monitored levels of criteria pollutants at sites in Mississippi during calendar year 2025 and compares these levels to the NAAQS. The results indicate that Mississippi is currently designated as in attainment for all criteria pollutants under existing EPA designations.

On May 6, 2024, the EPA revised the NAAQS for particulate matter (PM), lowering the primary annual PM_{2.5} standard from 12.0 µg/m³ to 9.0 µg/m³. Under the Exceptional Events Rule (40 CFR 50.14), EPA Region 4 has concurred with MDEQ exceptional event demonstrations for three PM_{2.5} monitors: Hernando in DeSoto County (March 11, 2026), Hattiesburg in Forrest County (July 6, 2026), and Hinds CC in Jackson (September 29, 2026). With the concurred wildfire, prescribed fire, and Saharan dust days excluded, the 2023-2025 annual PM_{2.5} design value at each of these sites is 9.0 µg/m³ or lower, which meets the revised standard. The PM_{2.5} values in this report reflect those concurrences; see the Exceptional Event Concurrences page for details. EPA's concurrence is a preliminary step and not final agency action; EPA has not yet issued area designations for the 2024 PM_{2.5} standard.

On December 10, 2024, the EPA revised the secondary NAAQS for sulfur dioxide (SO₂). The previous secondary standard of 0.5 ppm (3-hour average) was replaced with a new annual standard of 10 ppb (annual mean, averaged over 3 years). The EPA anticipates that additional emissions reductions beyond those already required for the 2010 primary SO₂ standard will not be needed to meet this revised secondary standard. The new standard became effective on January 27, 2025.

For questions regarding this summary or to request additional information about air quality monitoring in Mississippi, please contact Rodney Cuevas at RCuevas@mdeq.ms.gov. MDEQ is committed to protecting the state's air quality and providing transparent information to the public.

How to Read This Report

This report uses technical terms from the EPA. Here is what they mean in plain language:

NAAQS (National Ambient Air Quality Standards)

The maximum safe levels of air pollution set by the EPA to protect public health. If a pollutant stays below its standard, the air is considered safe to breathe.

Design Value (DV)

A calculated number that represents the worst air quality at a monitoring site over a multi-year period (usually 3 years). It is compared to the NAAQS to determine if an area meets federal standards.

Attainment

An area is 'in attainment' when its design values are at or below the federal standard.

Mississippi is currently in attainment for all criteria pollutants.

Exceptional Event

An unusual event, such as a wildfire, that affects air quality and is not reasonably controllable.

When EPA concurs with a state's demonstration, the affected days are excluded from the design value.

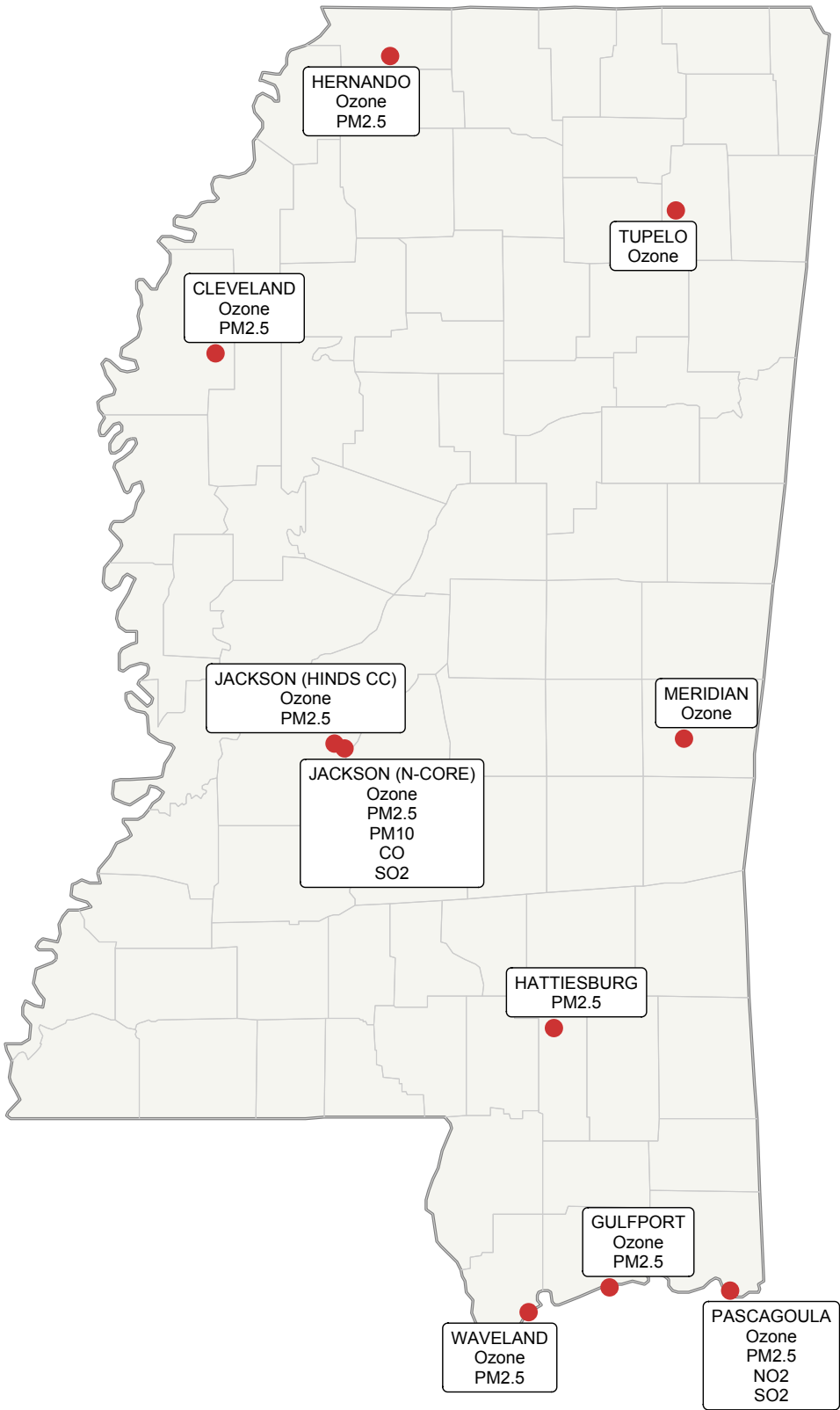
98th or 99th Percentile

Rather than using the absolute worst day, EPA uses a statistical method that looks at near-worst conditions. For example, the 98th percentile means the value exceeded only 2% of the time (about 7 days per year).

Units of Measurement

- ppb (parts per billion) – Imagine 1 drop of ink in a swimming pool
- ppm (parts per million) – Imagine 1 drop of ink in a large bathtub
- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (micrograms per cubic meter) – Weight of particles in a volume of air

2025 MDEQ Air Monitoring Network



100 km

Monitoring Network Information

County	City	Site ID	Pollutants Monitored	Latitude	Longitude
Bolivar	Cleveland	28-011-0002	Ozone, PM2.5 Continuous	33 45 03	-90 44 03
DeSoto	Hernando	28-033-0002	Ozone, PM2.5 Continuous	34 49 14	-89 59 16
Forrest	Hattiesburg	28-035-0004	PM2.5 6-Day, PM2.5 Continuous	31 19 23	-89 17 15
Hancock	Waveland	28-045-0003	Ozone, PM2.5 Continuous	30 18 03	-89 23 45
Harrison	Gulfport	28-047-0008	Ozone, PM2.5 Continuous	30 23 24	-89 02 59
Hinds	Jackson (Hinds CC)	28-049-0021	Ozone, PM2.5 Continuous	32 20 48	-90 13 32
Hinds	Jackson (N-CORE)	28-049-0020	Ozone, PM2.5 3-Day, PM2.5 Cont., Speciated, PM10-2.5, CO, NOy, SO2	32 19 45	-90 10 58
Jackson	Pascagoula	28-059-0006	Ozone, PM2.5 Continuous, NO, NO2, NOx, SO2	30 22 42	-88 32 03
Lauderdale	Meridian	28-075-0003	Ozone	32 21 52	-88 43 53
Lee	Tupelo	28-081-0005	Ozone	34 15 54	-88 45 58
Yalobusha	Coffeeville (EPA CASTNET)*	28-161-9991	Ozone	34 00 17	-89 42 16

* The Coffeeville monitor is part of the EPA Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET). It is operated by the EPA, not MDEQ.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Pollutant	Type	Time	Level	Form
Carbon Monoxide	Primary	8 hours	9 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year
Carbon Monoxide	Primary	1 hour	35 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year
Lead	Primary/Secondary	Rolling 3-month	0.15 µg/m³ (1)	Not to be exceeded
Nitrogen Dioxide	Primary	1 hour	100 ppb	98th percentile of 1-hour daily max concentrations, avg over 3 years
Nitrogen Dioxide	Primary/Secondary	1 year	53 ppb (2)	Annual Mean
Ozone	Primary/Secondary	8 hours	0.070 ppm (3)	Annual 4th-highest daily max 8-hr concentration, avg over 3 years
PM2.5	Primary	1 year	9.0 µg/m³ (6)	Annual mean, avg over 3 years
PM2.5	Secondary	1 year	15.0 µg/m³	Annual mean, avg over 3 years
PM2.5	Primary/Secondary	24 hours	35 µg/m³	98th percentile, avg over 3 years
PM10	Primary/Secondary	24 hours	150 µg/m³	Not to be exceeded more than once per year on avg over 3 years
Sulfur Dioxide	Primary	1 hour	75 ppb (4)	99th percentile of 1-hour daily max concentrations, avg over 3 years
Sulfur Dioxide	Secondary	1 year	10 ppb	Annual mean, avg over 3 years

Numbers in parentheses refer to the Footnotes & Clarifications on page 8.

Footnotes & Clarifications

(1) In areas designated nonattainment for the Pb standards prior to the promulgation of the current (2008) standards, and for which implementation plans to attain or maintain the current (2008) standards have not been submitted and approved, the previous standards (1.5 µg/m³ as a calendar quarter average) also remain in effect.

(2) The level of the annual NO₂ standard is 0.053 ppm. It is shown here in terms of ppb for the purposes of clearer comparison to the 1-hour standard level.

(3) Final rule signed October 1, 2015, and effective December 28, 2015. The previous (2008) O₃ standards are not revoked and remain in effect for designated areas. Additionally, some areas may have certain continuing implementation obligations under the prior revoked 1-hour (1979) and 8-hour (1997) O₃ standards.

(4) The previous SO₂ standards (0.14 ppm 24-hour and 0.03 ppm annual) will additionally remain in effect in certain areas: (1) any area for which it is not yet 1 year since the effective date of designation under the current (2010) standards, and (2) any area for which an implementation plan providing for attainment of the current (2010) standard has not been submitted and approved and which is designated nonattainment under the previous SO₂ standards or is not meeting the requirements of a SIP call under the previous SO₂ standards (40 CFR 50.4(3)).

(5) The Coffeeville (Yalobusha County) monitoring site is part of the EPA Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET). It is an EPA-operated site, not a State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) site operated by MDEQ.

(6) PM_{2.5} design values in this report exclude only the days on which EPA Region 4 has concurred with an MDEQ exceptional event demonstration (40 CFR 50.14): Hernando (letter of March 11, 2026), Hattiesburg (July 6, 2026), and Hinds CC (September 29, 2026). Days MDEQ flagged but EPA deferred or has not acted on remain in the data. Where EPA had not yet entered all concurrence flags into AQS when this report was generated, the annual mean was recomputed from AQS daily data with exactly the dates listed in EPA's letter excluded.

2025 Air Quality Summary

Values shown represent the highest Design Value recorded at any monitoring site in Mississippi.

Ozone (8-Hour)



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 69 ppb
Standard: 70 ppb

99% of standard

PM2.5 Annual



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 9.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Standard: 9.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Reflects EPA Region 4 exceptional event concurrences for Hernando, Hattiesburg, and Hinds CC.

PM2.5 24-Hour



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Standard: 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

66% of standard

PM10



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 64 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Standard: 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

43% of standard

CO (8-Hour)



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 1 ppm
Standard: 9 ppm

11% of standard

CO (1-Hour)



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 1.3 ppm
Standard: 35 ppm

4% of standard

NO2 (1-Hour)



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 26 ppb
Standard: 100 ppb

26% of standard

NO2 (Annual)



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 3.3 ppb
Standard: 53 ppb

6% of standard

SO2 (1-Hour)



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 4 ppb
Standard: 75 ppb

5% of standard

SO2 (Annual)



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 0.8 ppb
Standard: 10 ppb

8% of standard

SO2 (3-Hour)



MEETS STANDARD

State Max: 2.8 ppb
Standard: 500 ppb

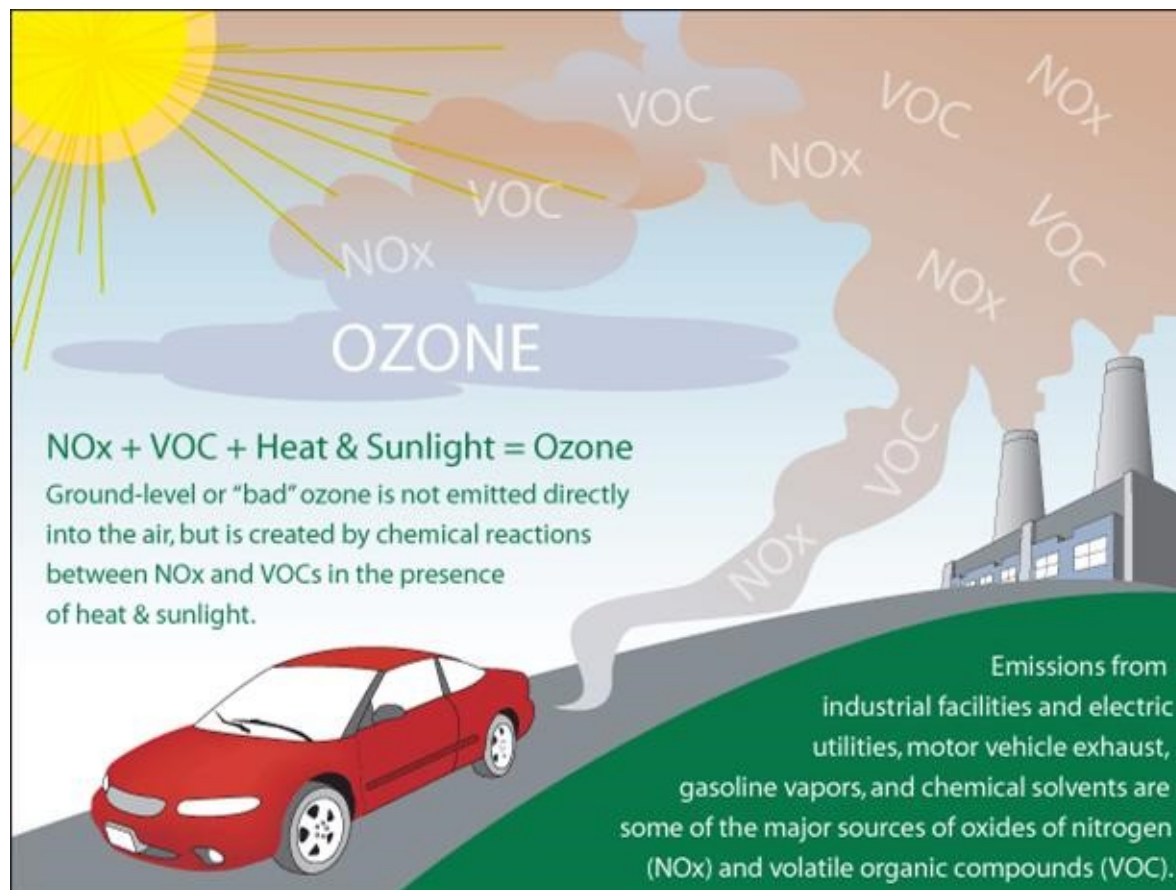
1% of standard

Ground-Level Ozone (O₃)

Ozone is a gas composed of three atoms of oxygen. Ozone occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone can be good or bad, depending on where it is found. It occurs naturally in the stratosphere approximately 6 to 30 miles above the Earth's surface where it forms a protective layer that shields us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.

In the Earth's lower atmosphere, near ground level, ozone occurs naturally in lower amounts. Additional ground-level ozone is formed when nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted by cars, power plants, industrial boilers, refineries, chemical plants, and various other sources react chemically in the presence of sunlight. Because this reaction takes time to occur, ozone is usually formed downwind of emission sources.

Ozone Formation Diagram



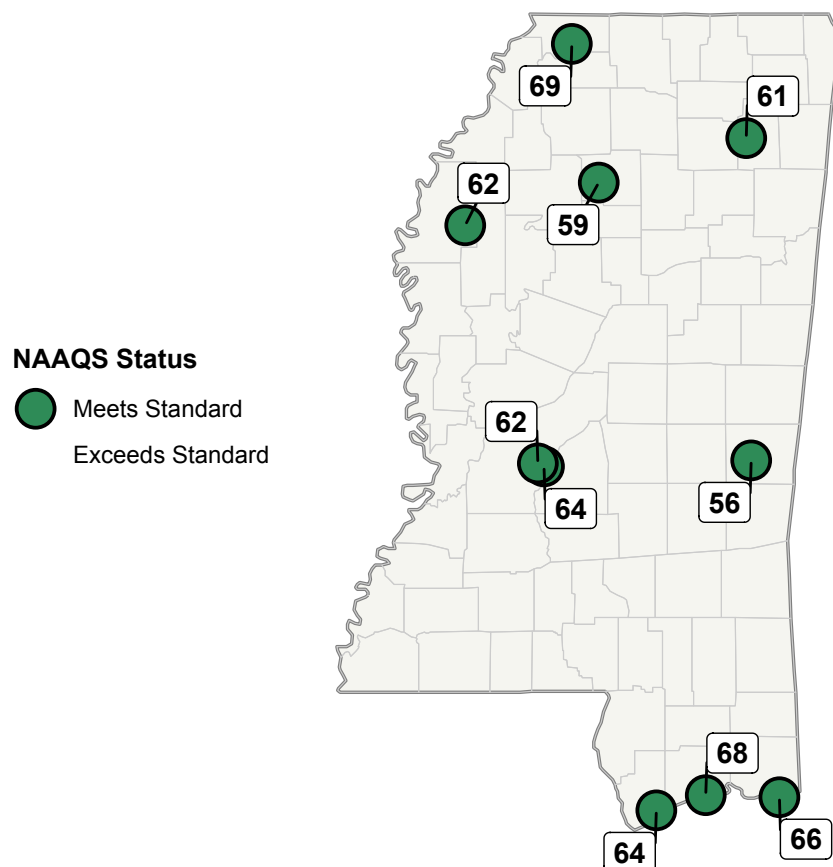
Ground-Level Ozone (O3): 8-Hour Standard

There is one primary and secondary ozone standard – the 8-hour average. MDEQ monitors ozone continuously from March 1st through October 31st each year at the monitoring sites listed below. Ozone is monitored year around at our N-CORE site located in Jackson.

Primary and Secondary 8-Hour Standard – 70 ppb

The 8-hour standard is met when the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average concentration (also known as the design value) is less than or equal to 0.070 parts per million (ppm) or 70 parts per billion (ppb).

What this means for you: Mississippi's ground-level ozone levels are within federal safety limits. On the warmest days, ozone may reach 'Moderate' levels, which is generally safe for most people. People with respiratory conditions like asthma should monitor air quality on hot, sunny days.



Site	County	DV (ppb)
Hernando	DeSoto	69
Gulfport Youth Court	Harrison	68
Pascagoula	Jackson	66
Waveland	Hancock	64
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	64
Cleveland Delta State	Bolivar	62
Hinds CC	Hinds	62
Tupelo Airport	Lee	61
Coffeeville	Yalobusha	59
Meridian	Lauderdale	56

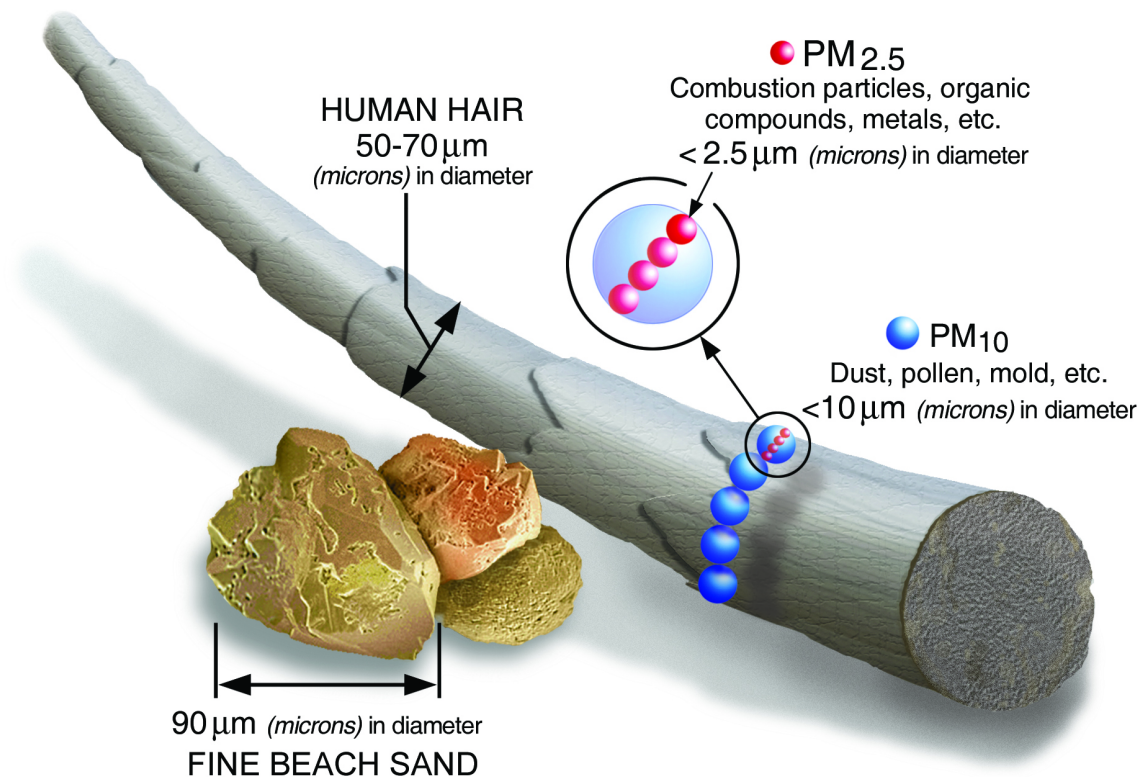
Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀)

Particulate matter (PM) is a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Some particles, such as dust, dirt, soot, or smoke, are large enough to be seen with the naked eye. Others are so small they can only be detected using an electron microscope.

PM_{2.5} refers to fine inhalable particles with diameters of 2.5 micrometers or smaller. These particles are so small they can penetrate deep into the lungs and even enter the bloodstream. Sources include combustion (vehicles, power plants, fires), industrial processes, and chemical reactions in the atmosphere.

PM₁₀ includes inhalable particles with diameters of 10 micrometers or smaller. Sources include crushing or grinding operations, dust stirred up by vehicles on roads, and some industrial sources.

Size Comparison of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ Particles



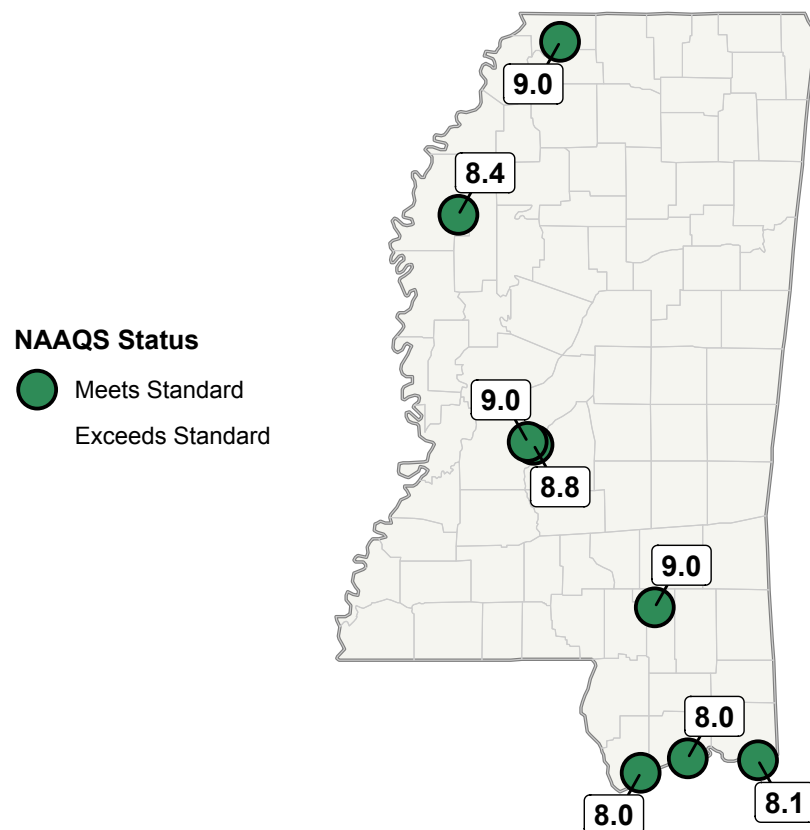
Particulate Matter (PM2.5): Annual Standard

There are two primary and secondary PM2.5 standards – (1) the Annual Average and (2) the 24-Hour Average. MDEQ monitors PM2.5 continuously at the monitoring sites listed below.

Primary and Secondary Annual Standard – 9.0 µg/m³ and 15.0 µg/m³, respectively

The annual average primary standard is met when the three-year average of the annual averages does not exceed 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³). The annual average secondary standard is met when the three-year average of the annual averages does not exceed 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³). Values reflect EPA-concurred exceptional events (see next page).

What this means for you: Fine particle (PM2.5) levels in Mississippi are near the federal standard. Wildfire smoke and prescribed burns can temporarily raise particle levels. People with heart or lung conditions, children, and older adults are most sensitive to particle pollution.



Site	County	DV (µg/m³)
Hernando	DeSoto	9.0
Hattiesburg	Forrest	9.0
Hinds CC	Hinds	9.0
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	8.8
Cleveland Delta State	Bolivar	8.4
Pascagoula	Jackson	8.1
Waveland	Hancock	8.0
Gulfport Youth Court	Harrison	8.0

PM2.5 Exceptional Event Concurrences

Under the Exceptional Events Rule (40 CFR 50.14 and 51.930), a state may ask EPA to exclude air quality data affected by events that are not reasonably controllable or preventable, such as wildfires, prescribed fires conducted under a smoke management program, and long-range Saharan dust. MDEQ submitted demonstrations for three PM2.5 monitors, and EPA Region 4 concurred, based on the weight of evidence, on the days listed in each letter. Only those days are excluded from the design values in this report; days EPA deferred remain in the data.

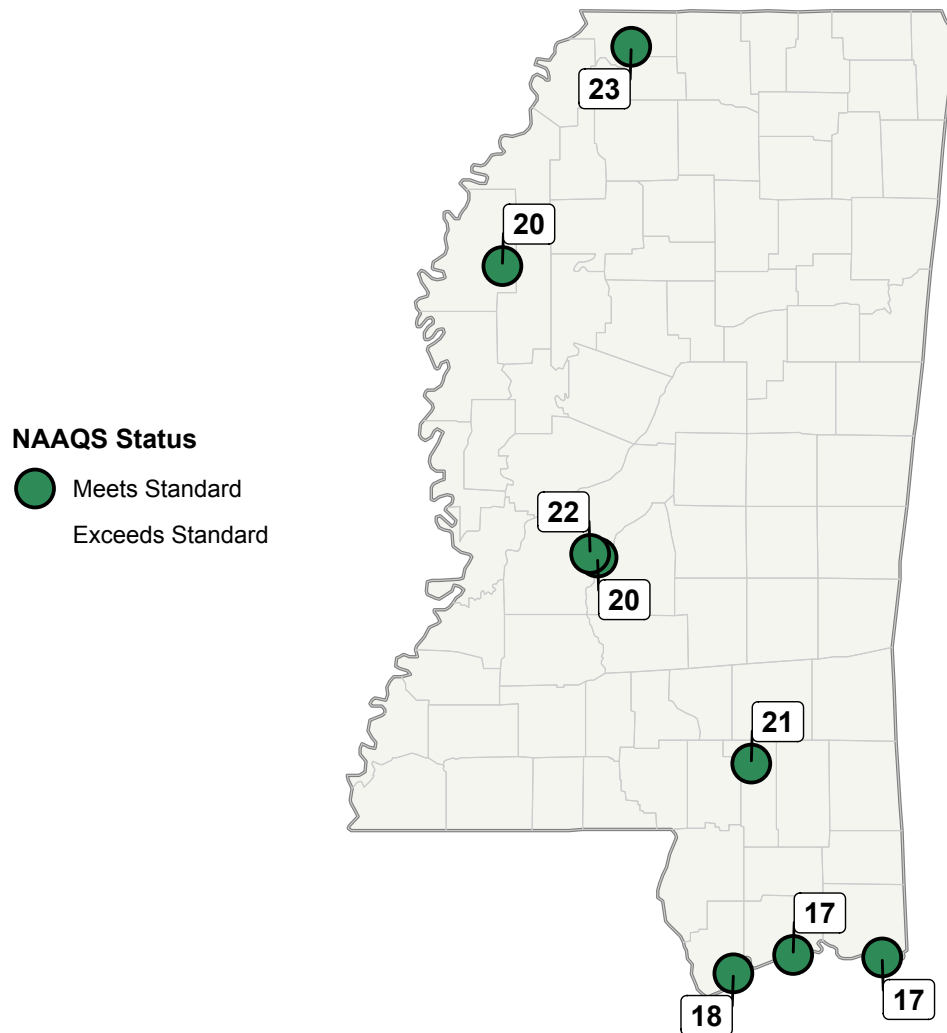
Site	County	AQS ID	Event Types	EPA Concurrence Letter	Days Concurred	2023–2025 DV without exclusion	2023–2025 DV with concurrence
Hinds CC	Hinds	28-049-0021	Wildfire, prescribed fire, Saharan dust	09/29/2026	20 (20 in 2023–2025)	9.3	9.0
Hattiesburg	Forrest	28-035-0004	Wildfire, prescribed fire, Saharan dust	07/06/2026	24 (16 in 2023–2025)	9.3	9.0
Hernando	DeSoto	28-033-0002	Canadian wildfire smoke	03/11/2026	2 (2 in 2023–2025)	9.1	9.0

EPA's concurrence is a preliminary step in the regulatory process and does not constitute final agency action. If EPA takes a regulatory action that relies on the excluded data, including initial area designations for the 2024 annual PM2.5 NAAQS, it will publish notice in the Federal Register. Hattiesburg: EPA's letter also stated a 2022–2024 design value reduced from 9.4 to 9.0 µg/m³. Hinds CC: EPA's letter stated a 2023–2025 design value reduced from 9.3 to 9.0 µg/m³. Concurrence letters and technical support documents are on file with MDEQ.

Particulate Matter (PM2.5): 24-Hour Standard

Primary and Secondary 24-Hour Standard – 35 µg/m³

The 24-hour average standard is met when the three-year average of the annual 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations does not exceed 35 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³).



Site	County	DV (µg/m³)
Hernando	DeSoto	23
Hinds CC	Hinds	22
Hattiesburg	Forrest	21
Cleveland Delta State	Bolivar	20
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	20
Waveland	Hancock	18
Gulfport Youth Court	Harrison	17
Pascagoula	Jackson	17

Particulate Matter (PM10): 24-Hour Standard

There is one primary and secondary PM10 standard – the 24-Hour Average. MDEQ monitors PM10 continuously at the N-CORE site located in Jackson.

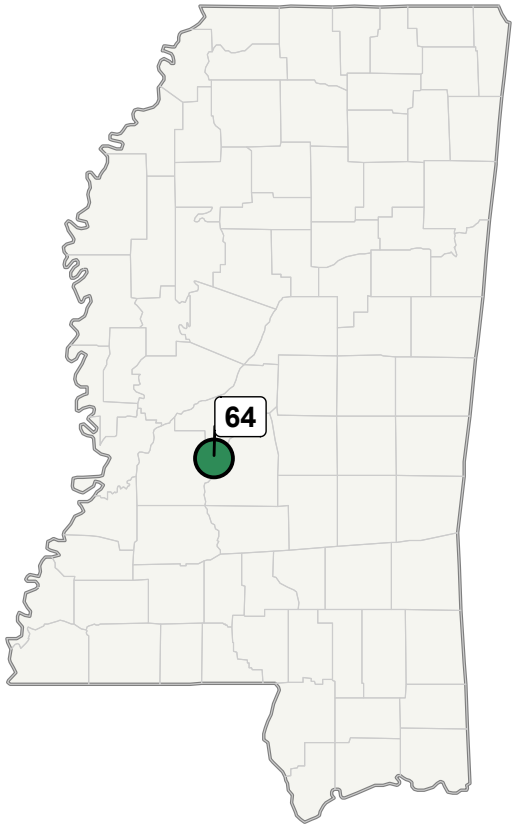
Primary and Secondary 24-Hour Standard – 150 µg/m³

The 24-hour primary and secondary standard is met when 150 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) is not exceeded more than once per year on average over three years. The value shown is the three-year average of the annual second-highest 24-hour concentration.

What this means for you: Coarse particle (PM10) levels in Mississippi are well within safe limits. PM10 includes dust, pollen, and mold that can affect breathing. Levels in Mississippi are far below the federal standard.

NAAQS Status

- Meets Standard
- Exceeds Standard



Site	County	DV (µg/m³)
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	64

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that is produced when carbon-containing fuels, such as gasoline, natural gas, oil, coal, and wood, are burned incompletely. The largest source of CO is motor vehicle exhaust.

At high concentrations, CO can be harmful because it reduces the amount of oxygen delivered to the body's organs and tissues. People with cardiovascular disease are most at risk. MDEQ monitors CO continuously at the N-CORE site located in Jackson, Mississippi.

CO Standards

There are two primary CO standards: (1) the 8-hour average standard of 9 ppm and (2) the 1-hour average standard of 35 ppm. Both standards are met when the measured values do not exceed the standard more than once per year.

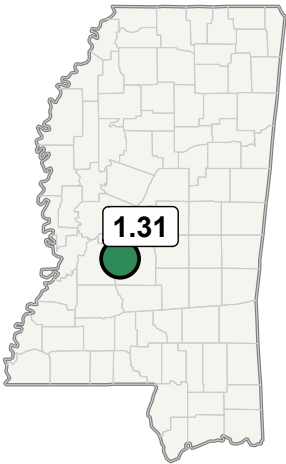
Carbon Monoxide (CO): 1-Hour and 8-Hour Standards

What this means for you: Carbon monoxide levels in Mississippi are very low and well within safe limits. CO is produced by vehicles and fuel combustion. At high levels it can be harmful, but Mississippi's outdoor levels are far below levels of concern.

1-Hour CO (Standard: 35 ppm)

NAAQS Status

- Meets Standard
- Exceeds Standard

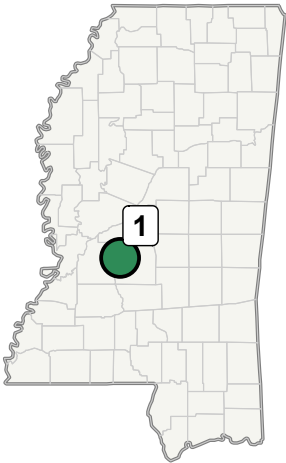


Site	Value (ppm)
Jackson NCORE	1.31

8-Hour CO (Standard: 9 ppm)

NAAQS Status

- Meets Standard
- Exceeds Standard



Site	Value (ppm)
Jackson NCORE	1

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2): Annual Standard

Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) can often be seen as a reddish-brown layer. Nitrogen dioxide forms when fuel is burned at high temperatures. The primary manmade sources are motor vehicles and electric utilities.

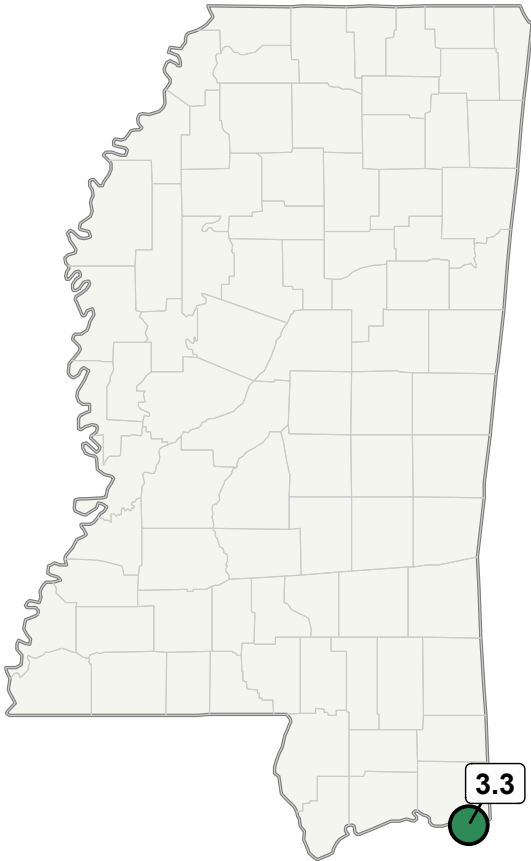
Primary and Secondary Annual Standard – 53 ppb

The annual average NO2 standard is met when the annual average does not exceed 53 parts per billion (ppb).

What this means for you: Nitrogen dioxide levels in Mississippi are very low and well within safe limits. NO2 comes mainly from vehicle exhaust and power plants. Mississippi's levels are a small fraction of the federal standard.

NAAQS Status

- Meets Standard
- Exceeds Standard

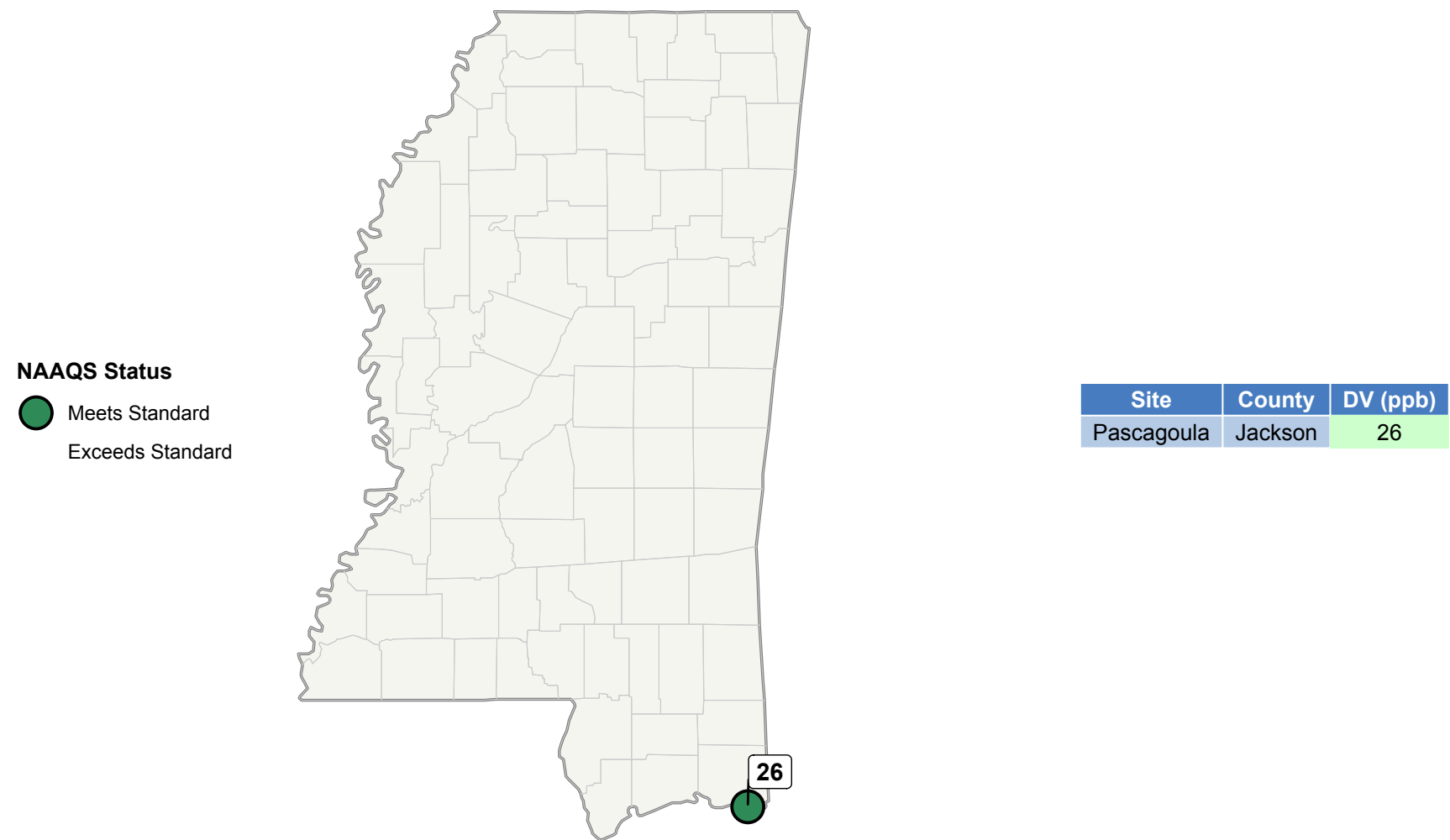


Site	County	Mean (ppb)
Pascagoula	Jackson	3.3

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2): 1-Hour Standard

Primary 1-Hour Standard – 100 ppb

The 1-hour average NO2 standard is met when the three-year average of the annual 98th percentiles of the 1-hour averages does not exceed 100 ppb.



Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): 1-Hour Standard

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) belongs to the family of sulfur oxide gases (SO_x). These gases dissolve easily in water. Over 49% of SO₂ released comes from electric utilities.

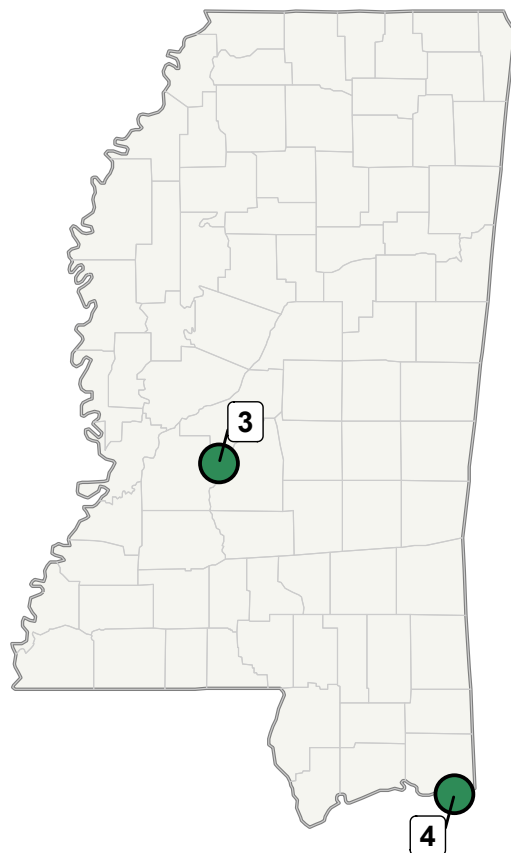
Primary 1-Hour Standard – 75 ppb

The 1-hour average SO₂ standard is met when the three-year average of the annual 99th percentiles of the 1-hour averages does not exceed 75 ppb.

What this means for you: Sulfur dioxide levels in Mississippi are very low and well within safe limits. SO₂ comes mainly from power plants and industrial facilities. Mississippi's levels are a small fraction of the federal standard.

NAAQS Status

- Meets Standard
- Exceeds Standard



Site	County	DV (ppb)
Pascagoula	Jackson	4
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	3

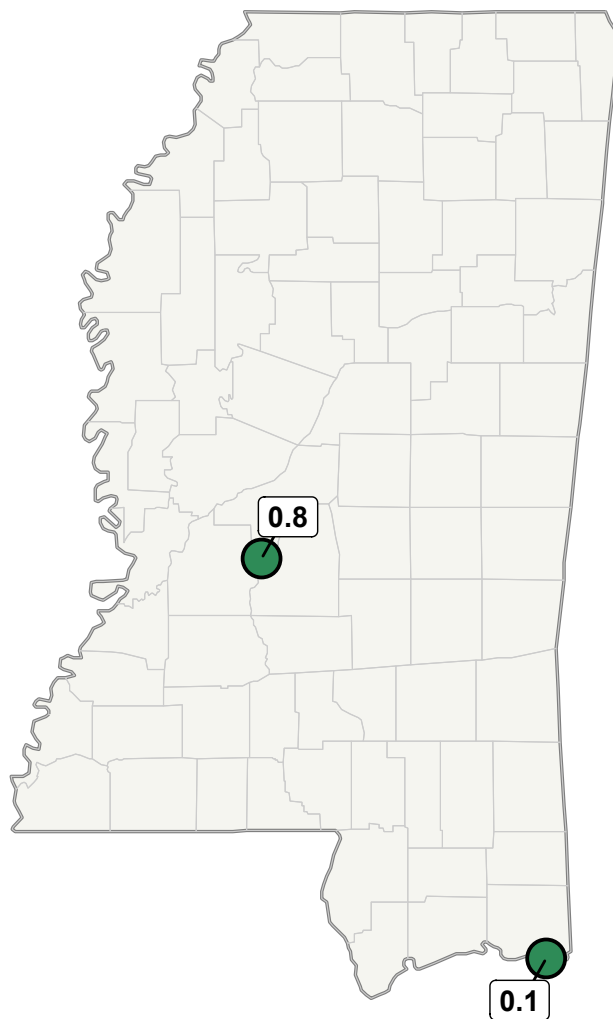
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): Secondary Annual Standard

Secondary Annual Standard – 10 ppb

The secondary annual SO₂ standard is met when the 3-year average of the annual mean concentration does not exceed 10 ppb. This standard, established in December 2024, replaced the previous secondary 3-hour standard.

NAAQS Status

- Meets Standard
- Exceeds Standard



Site	County	DV (ppb)
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	0.8
Pascagoula	Jackson	0.1

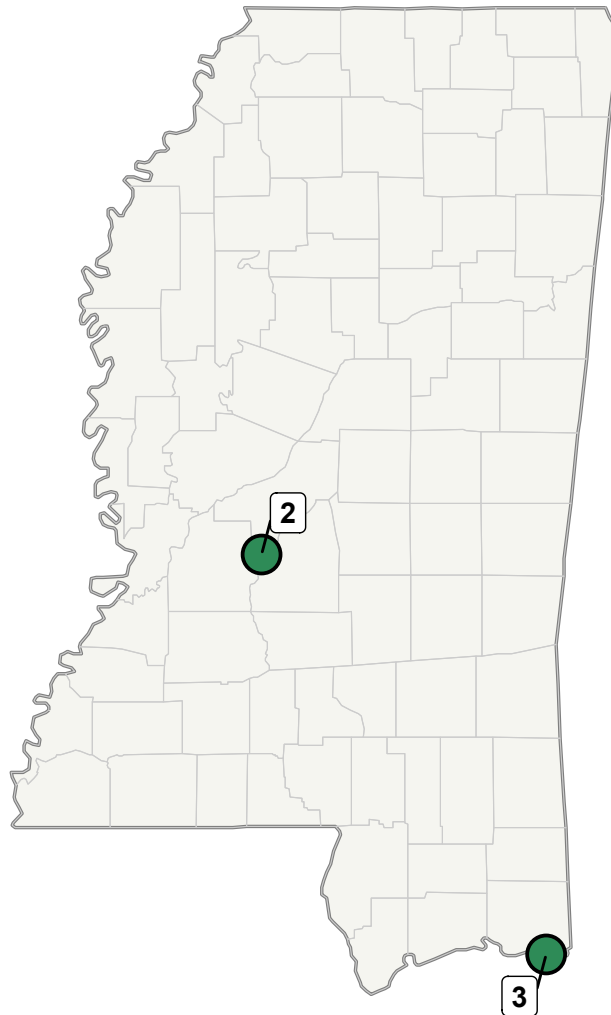
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): Secondary 3-Hour Standard

Secondary 3-Hour Standard – 0.5 ppm (500 ppb)

The secondary 3-hour standard is met if the second-highest 3-hour average concentration in a calendar year does not exceed 0.5 parts per million (ppm), which is approximately 500 parts per billion (ppb).

NAAQS Status

- Meets Standard
- Exceeds Standard



Site	County	Value (ppb)	Units
Pascagoula	Jackson	3	Parts per billion
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	2	Parts per billion

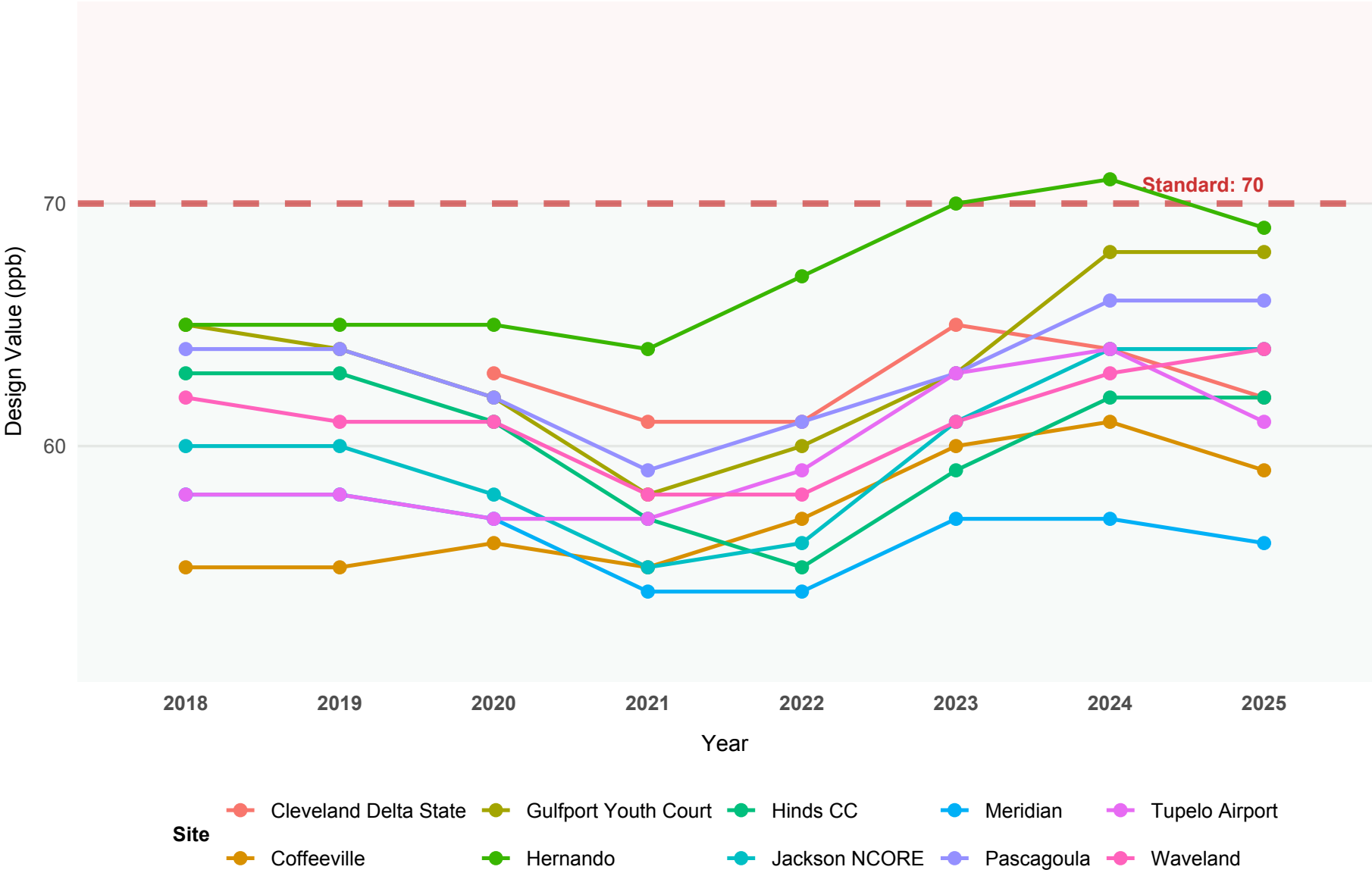
Appendix 1

10-Year Data Trends By County

Appendix 1 | Statewide Ozone Comparison

All Sites - Ozone Design Value Comparison

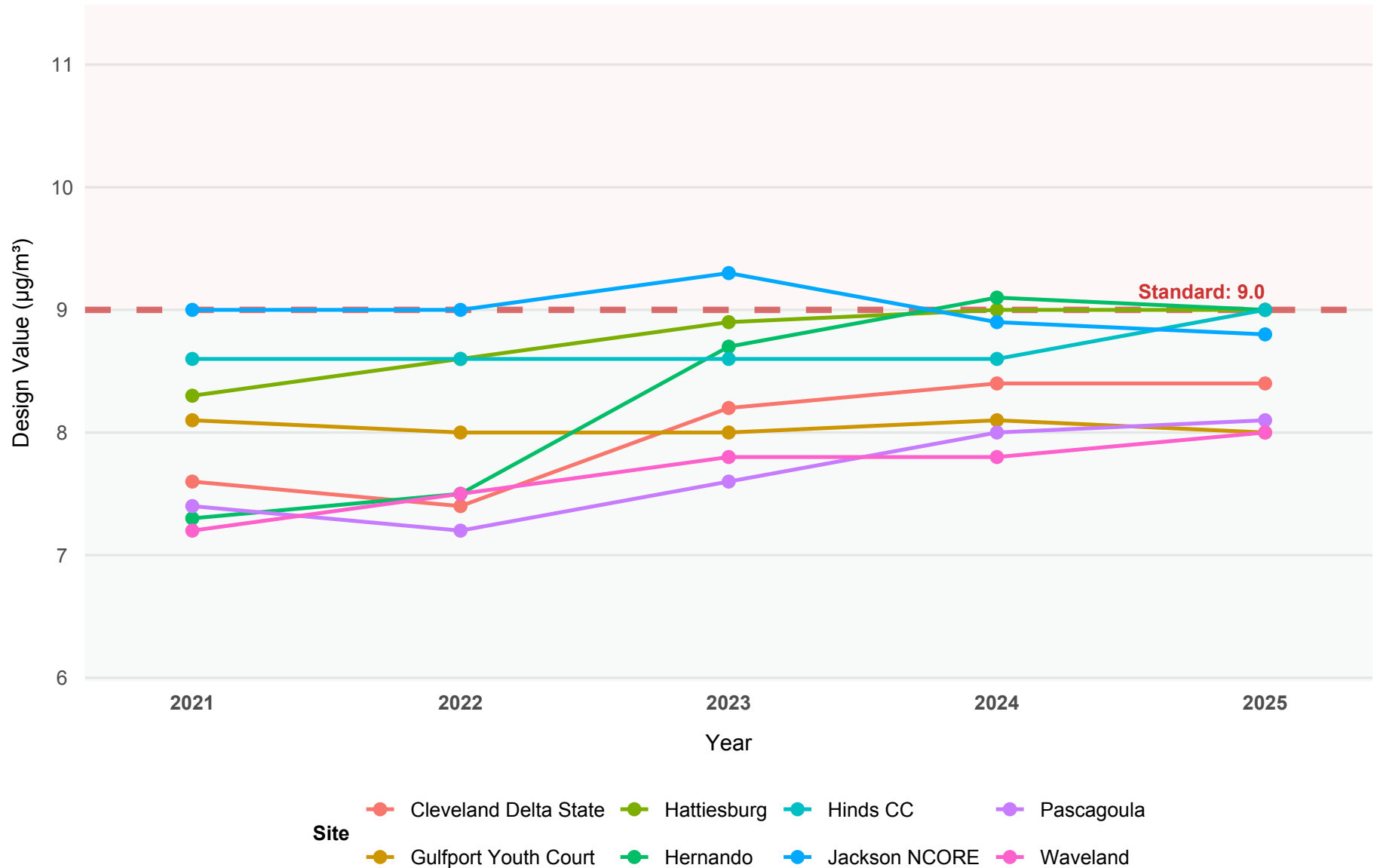
3-Year Design Value (Rolling Average) | 4th Max 8-Hour (ppb)



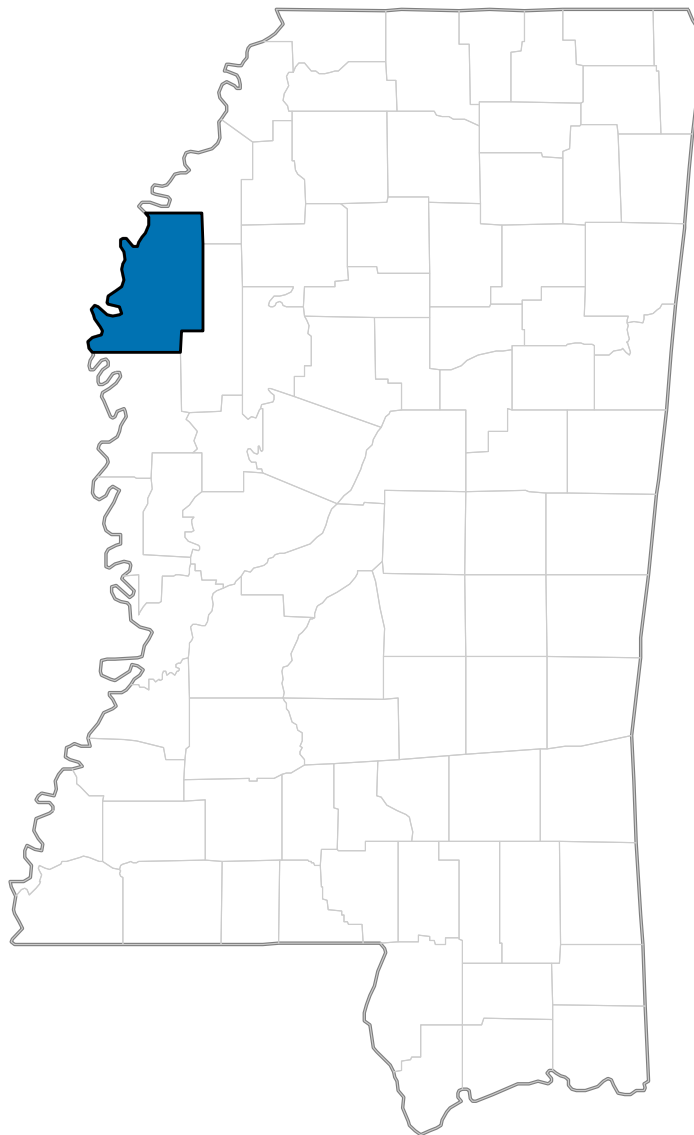
Appendix 1 | Statewide PM2.5 Comparison

All Sites - PM2.5 Design Value Comparison

3-Year Design Value (Rolling Average) | Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



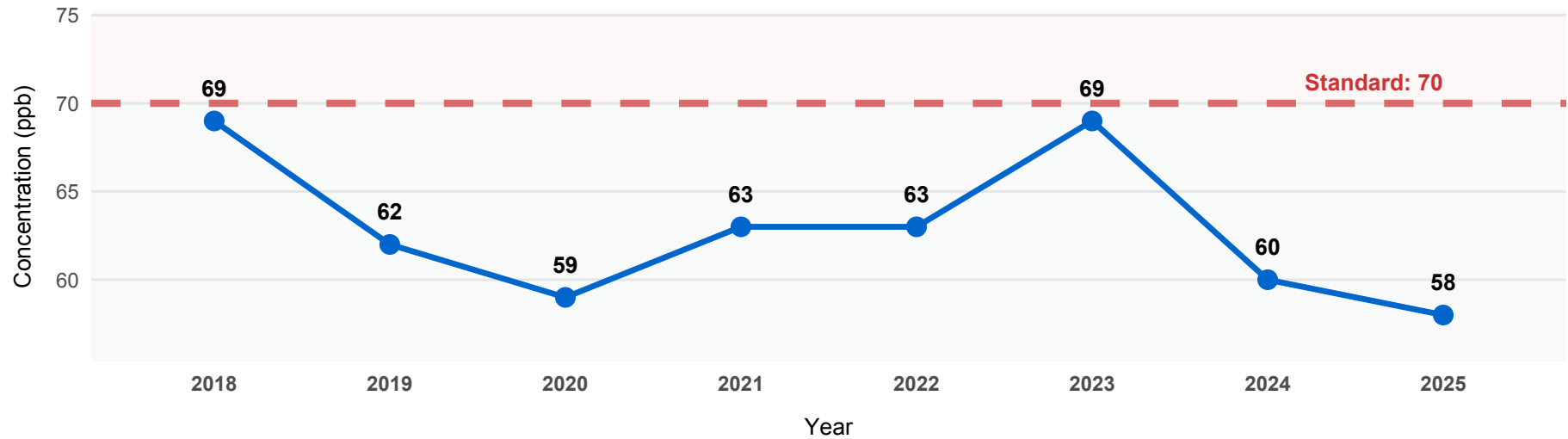
Appendix 1 | Bolivar County



Appendix 1 | Bolivar County

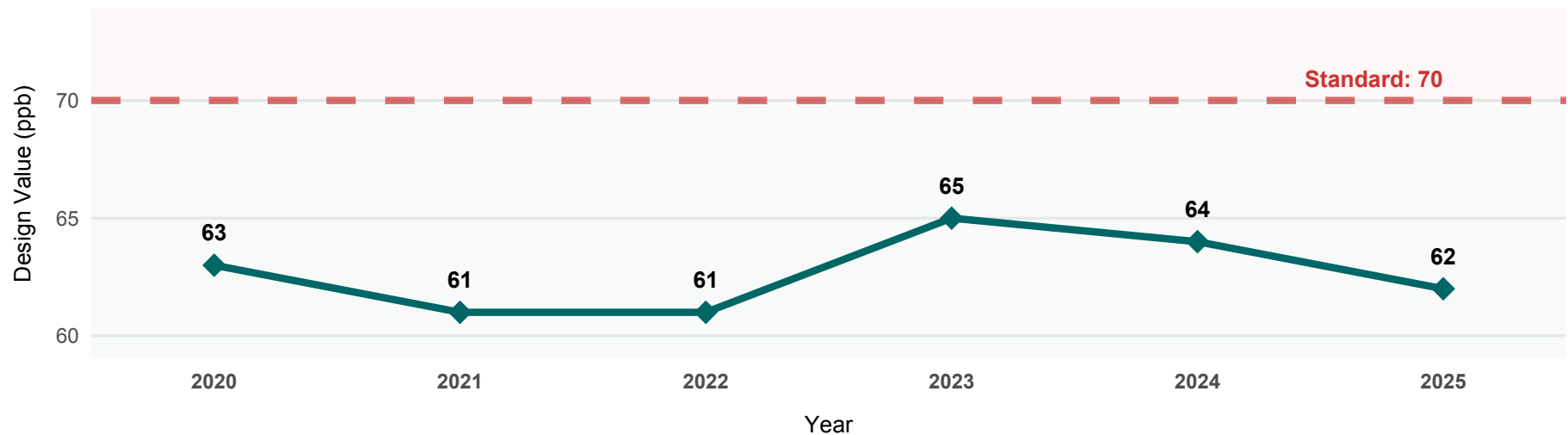
Cleveland Delta State - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-011-0002



Cleveland Delta State - Ozone

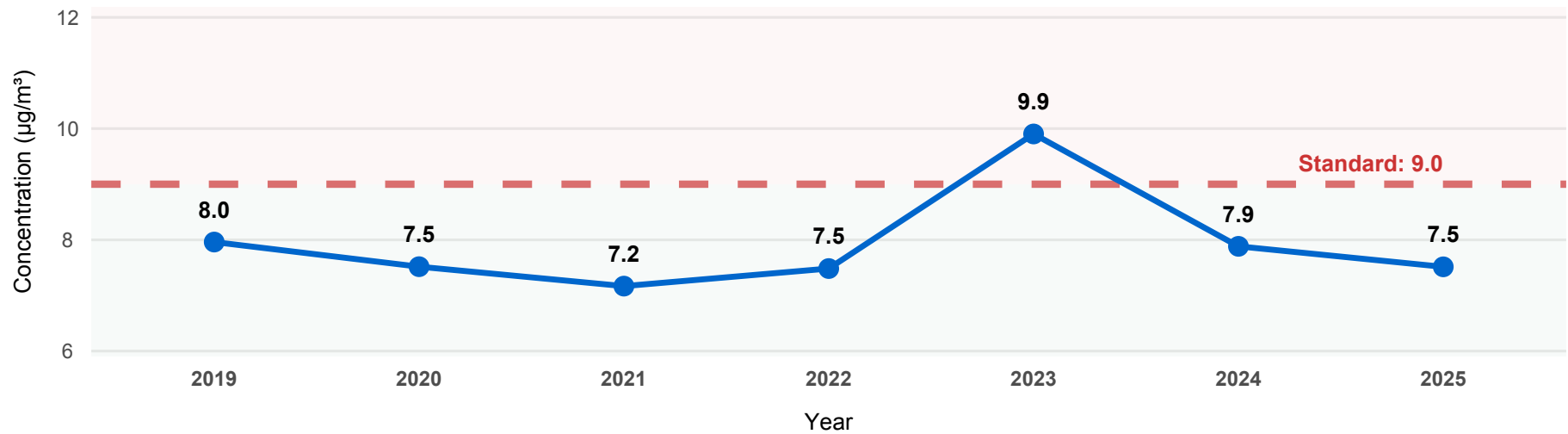
3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-011-0002



Appendix 1 | Bolivar County

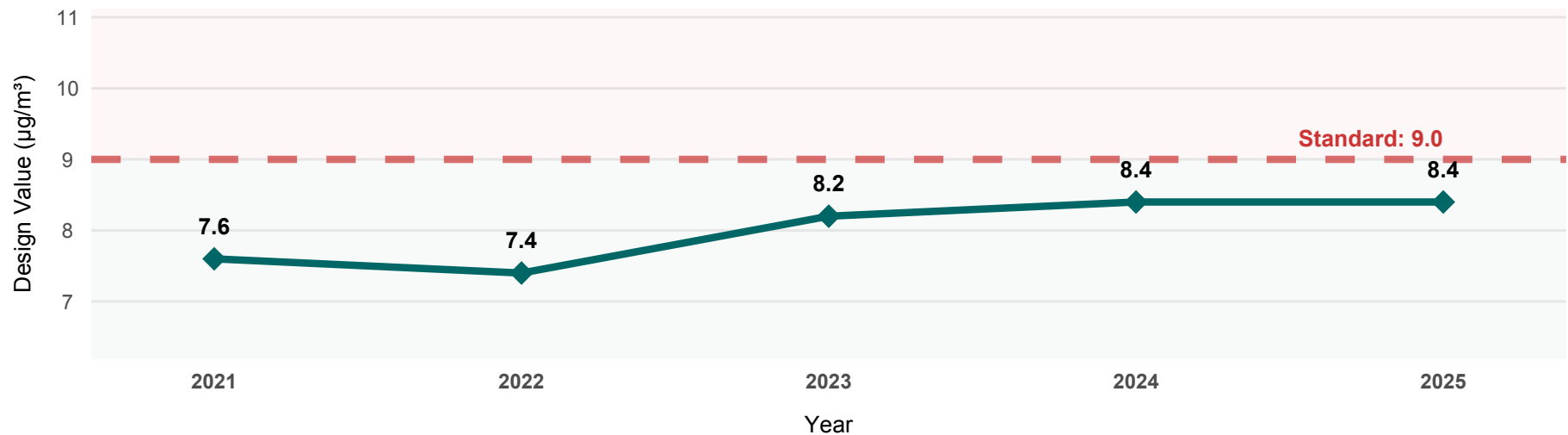
Cleveland Delta State - PM2.5

Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-011-0002



Cleveland Delta State - PM2.5

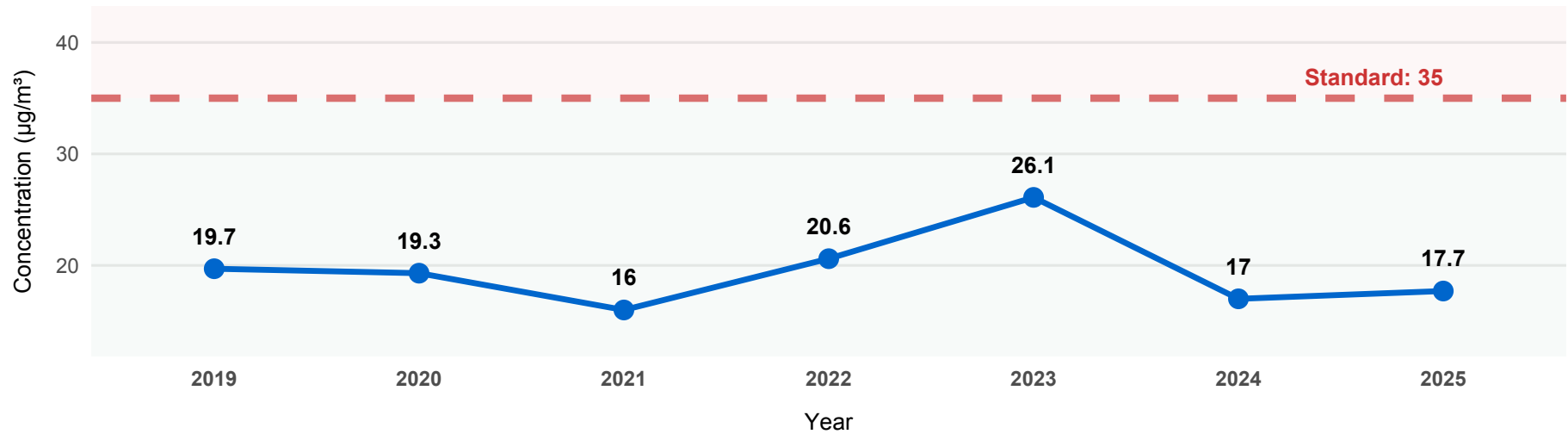
3-Year Design Value | Annual Mean Avg | Site ID: 28-011-0002



Appendix 1 | Bolivar County

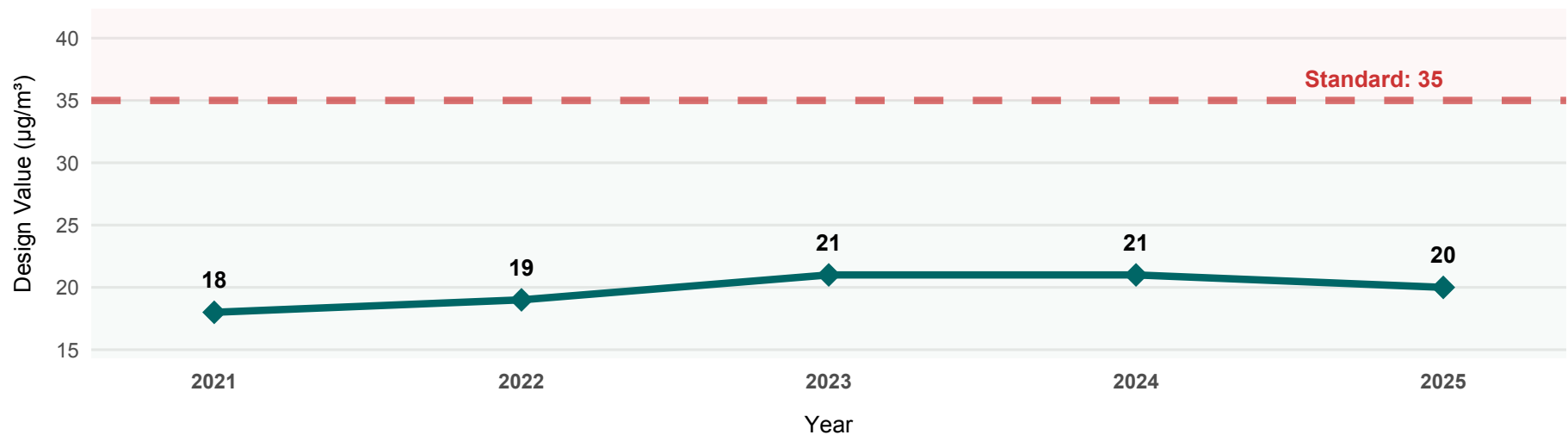
Cleveland Delta State - PM2.5

24-Hour 98th %ile ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-011-0002



Cleveland Delta State - PM2.5

3-Year Design Value | 98th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-011-0002



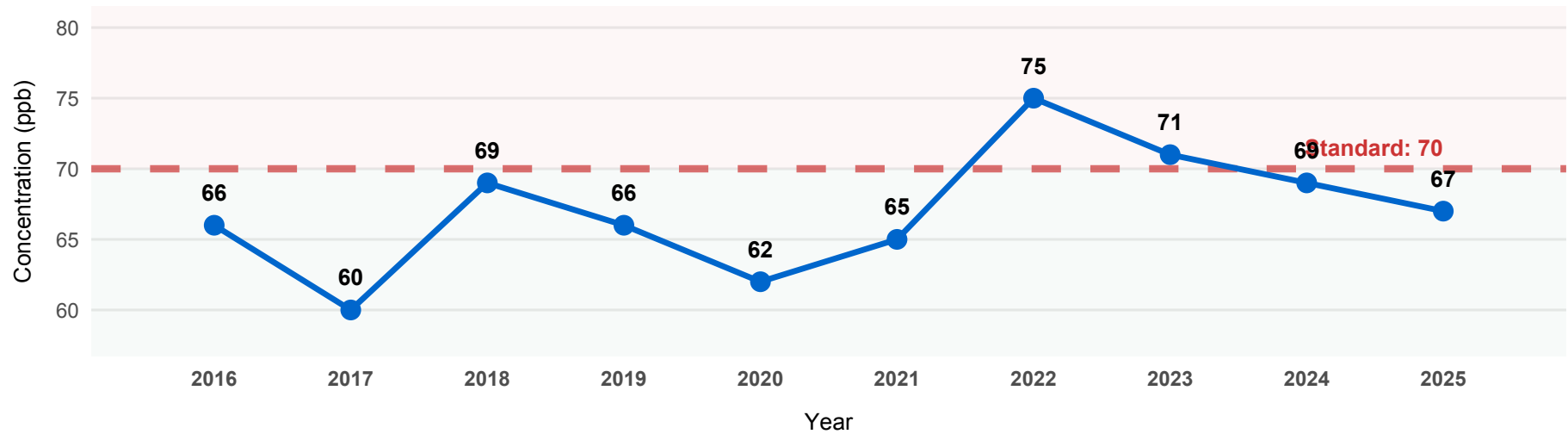
Appendix 1 | DeSoto County



Appendix 1 | DeSoto County

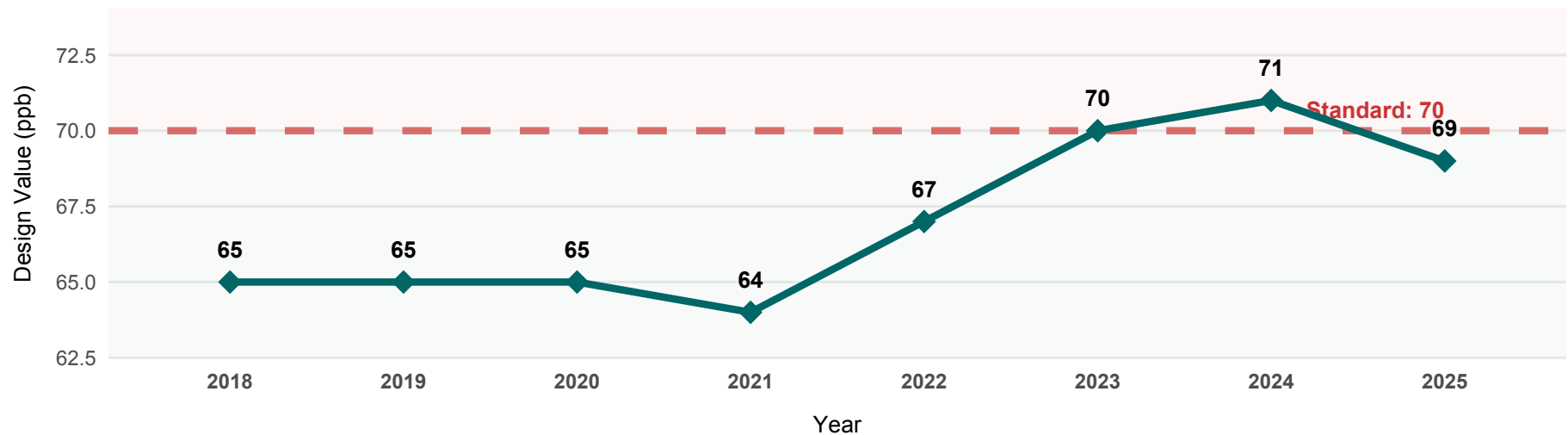
Hernando - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-033-0002



Hernando - Ozone

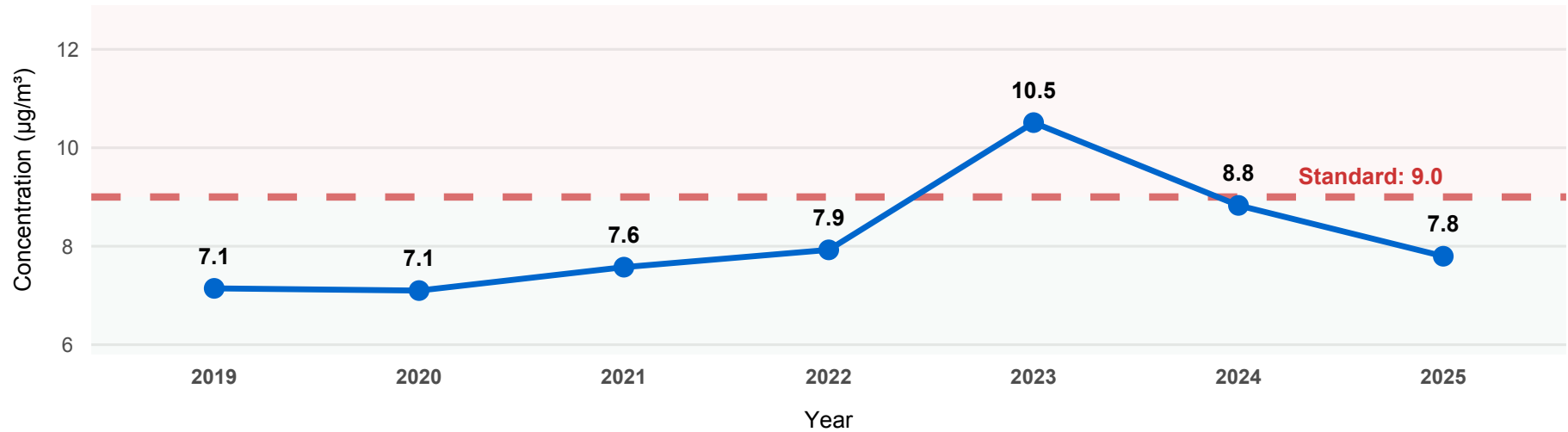
3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-033-0002



Appendix 1 | DeSoto County

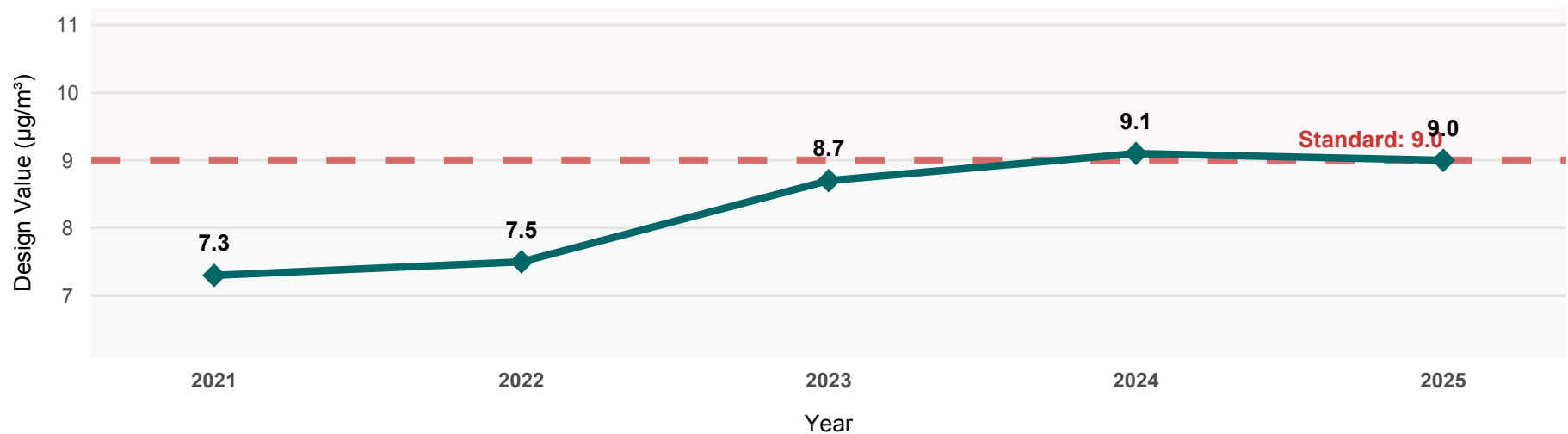
Hernando - PM2.5

Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-033-0002



Hernando - PM2.5

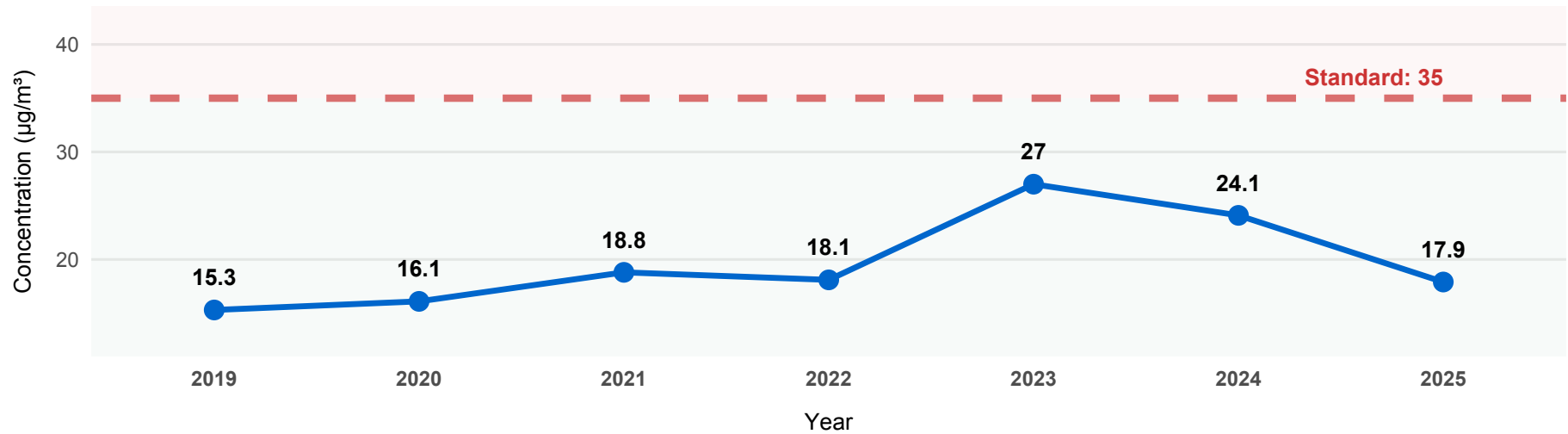
3-Year Design Value | Annual Mean Avg | Site ID: 28-033-0002



Appendix 1 | DeSoto County

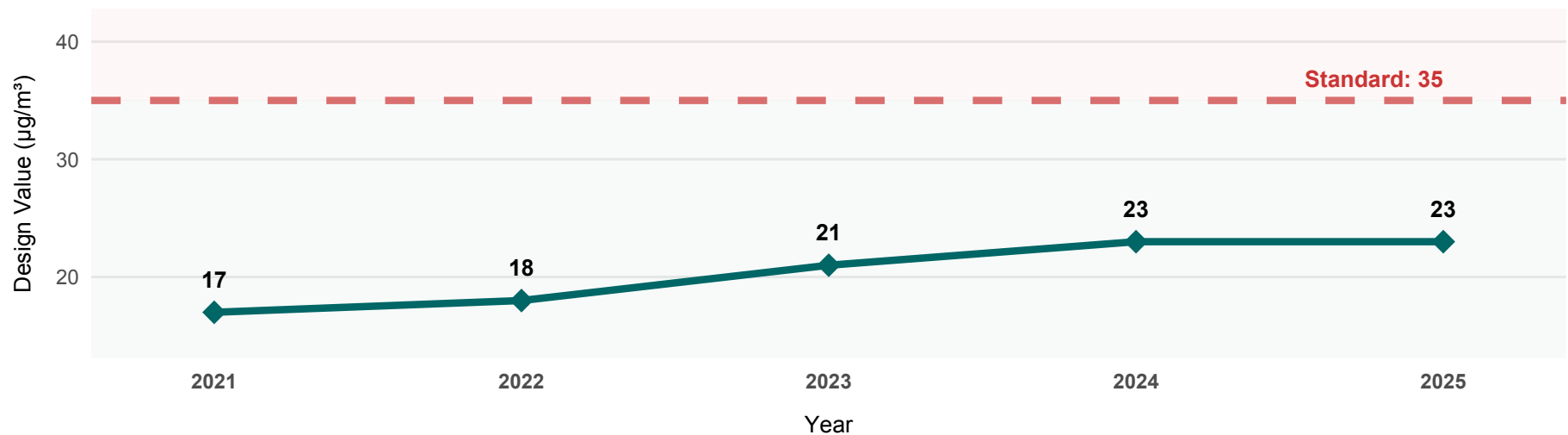
Hernando - PM2.5

24-Hour 98th %ile ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-033-0002

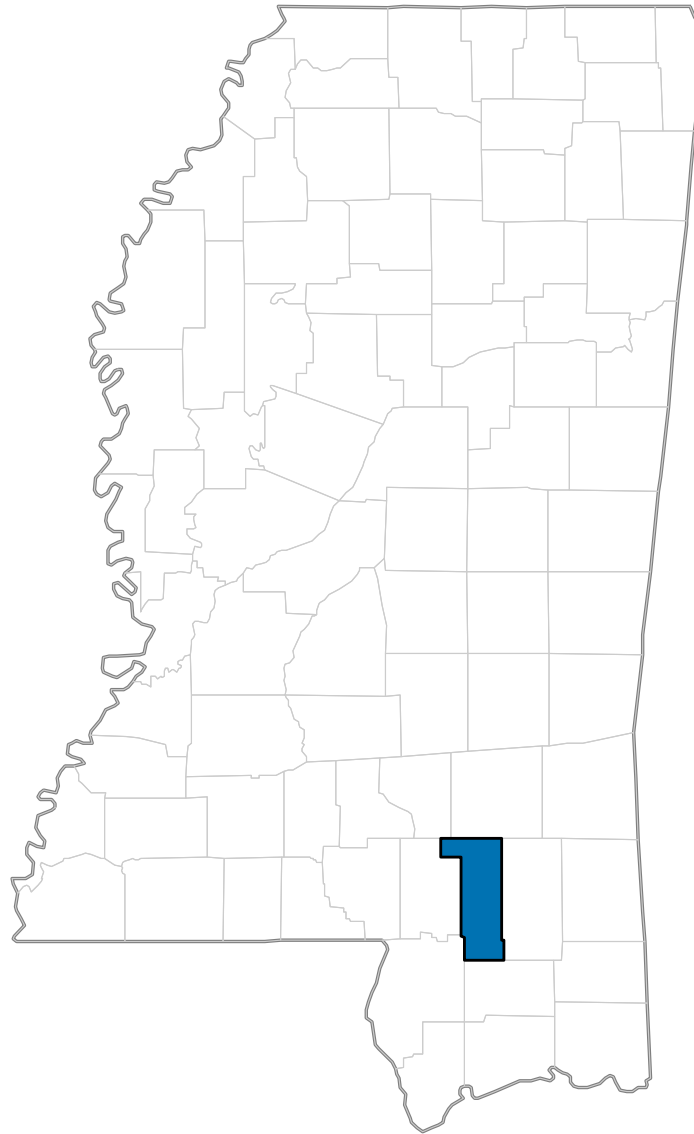


Hernando - PM2.5

3-Year Design Value | 98th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-033-0002



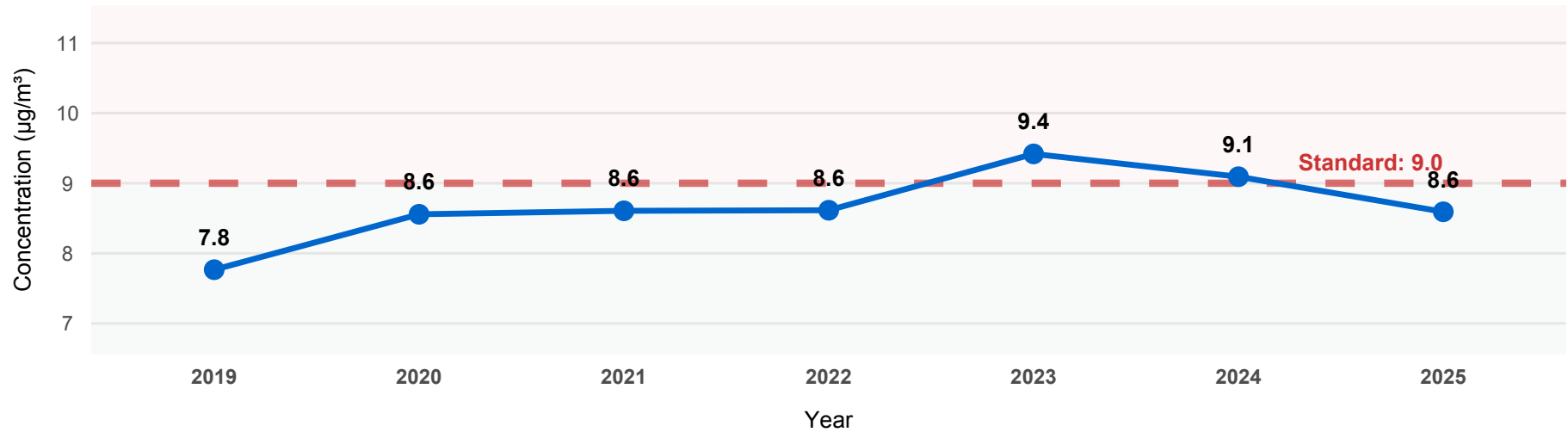
Appendix 1 | Forrest County



Appendix 1 | Forrest County

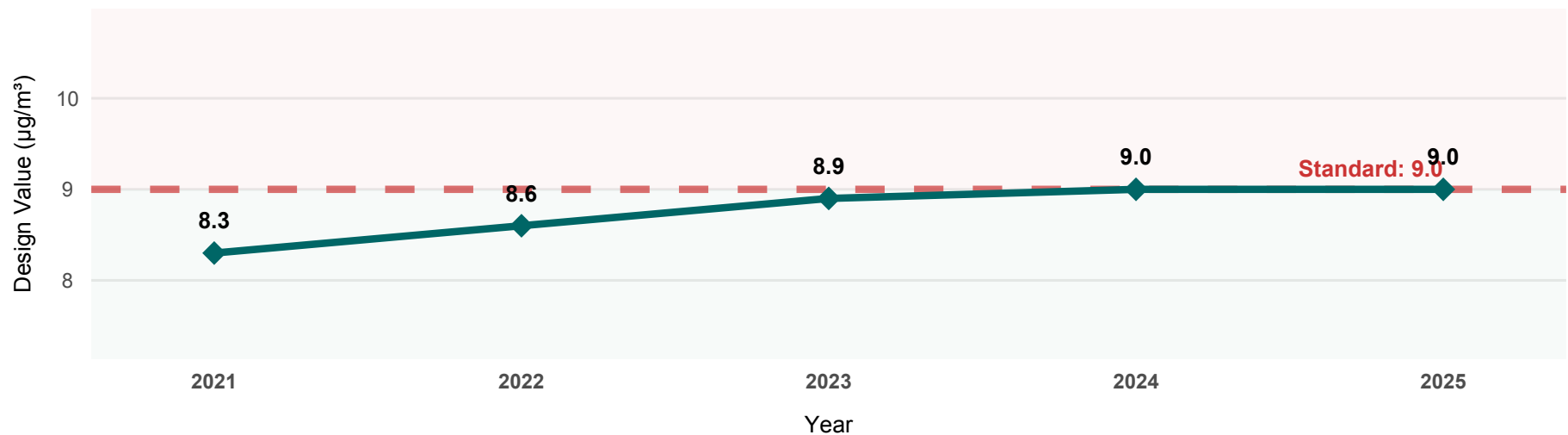
Hattiesburg - PM2.5

Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-035-0004



Hattiesburg - PM2.5

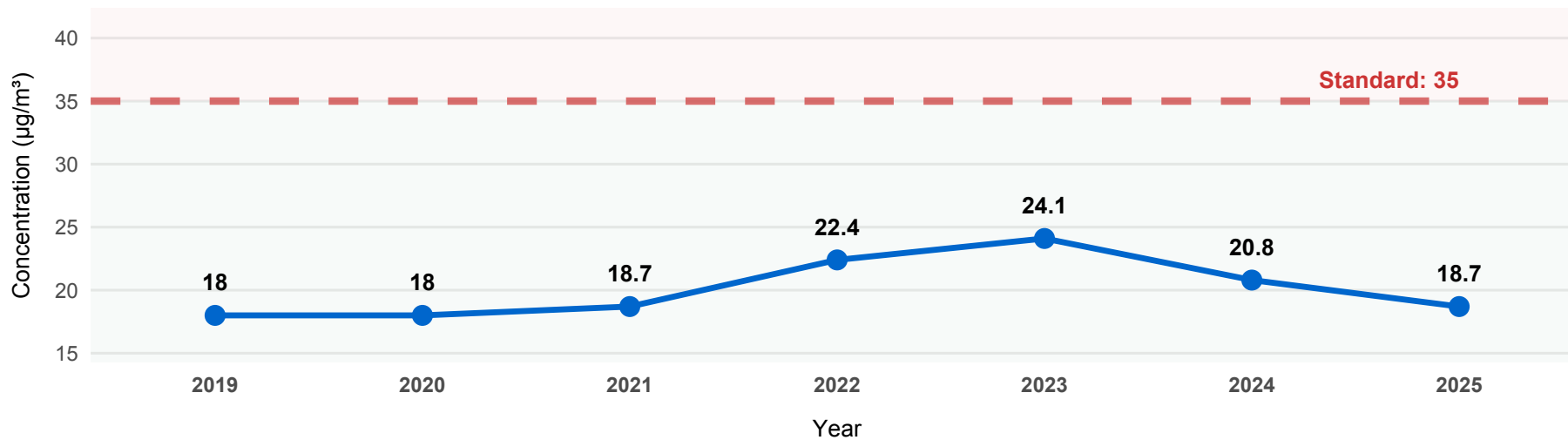
3-Year Design Value | Annual Mean Avg | Site ID: 28-035-0004



Appendix 1 | Forrest County

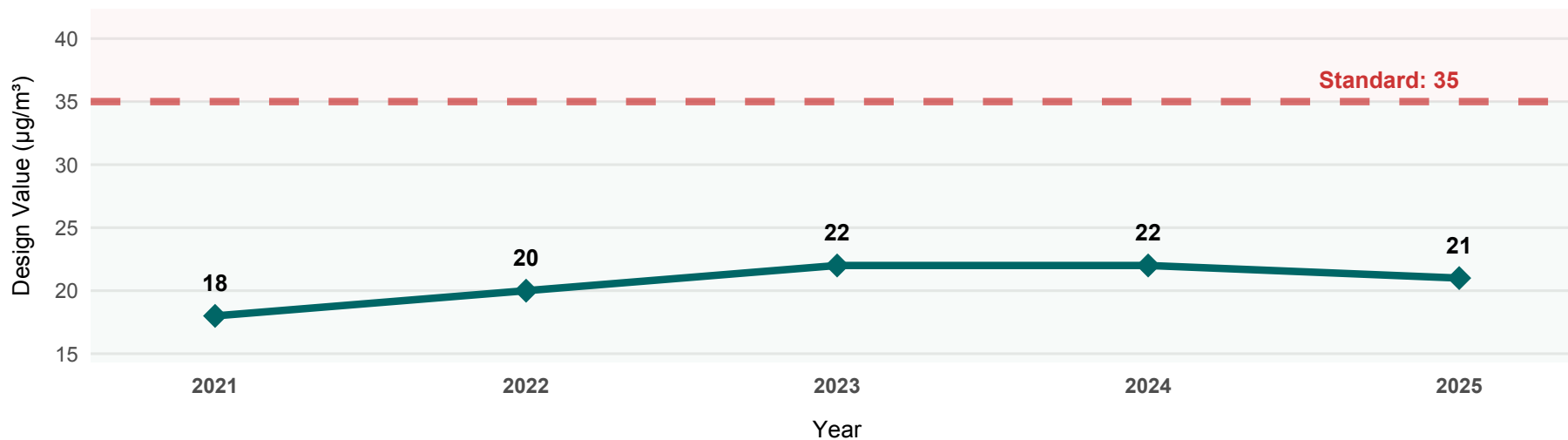
Hattiesburg - PM2.5

24-Hour 98th %ile ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-035-0004

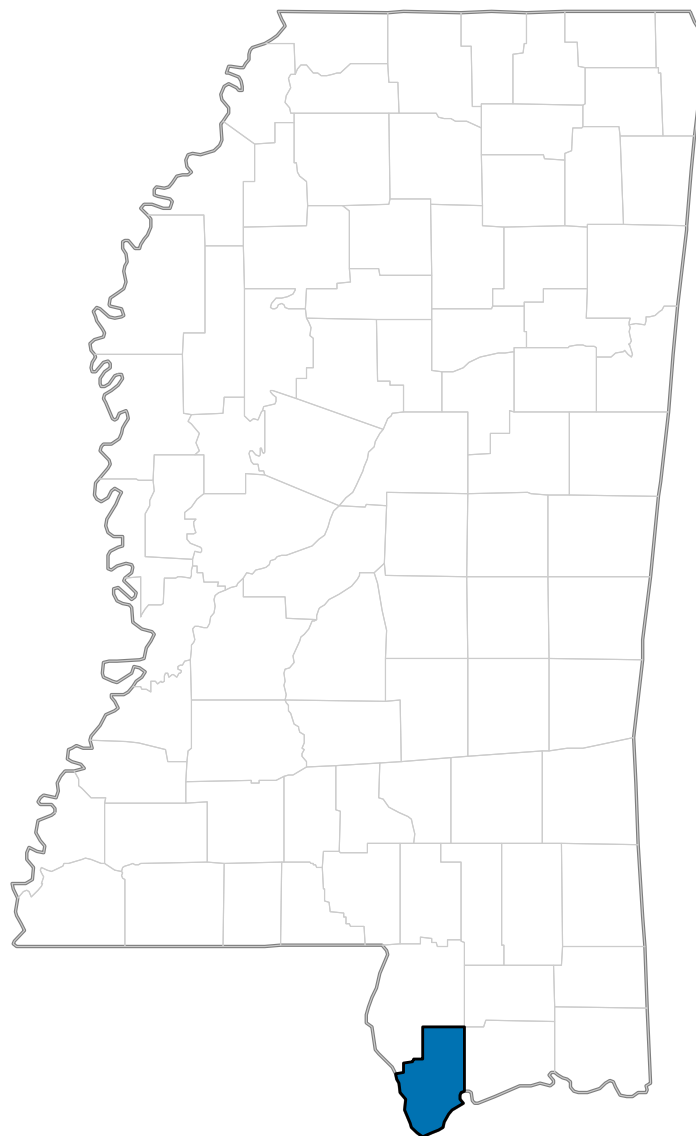


Hattiesburg - PM2.5

3-Year Design Value | 98th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-035-0004



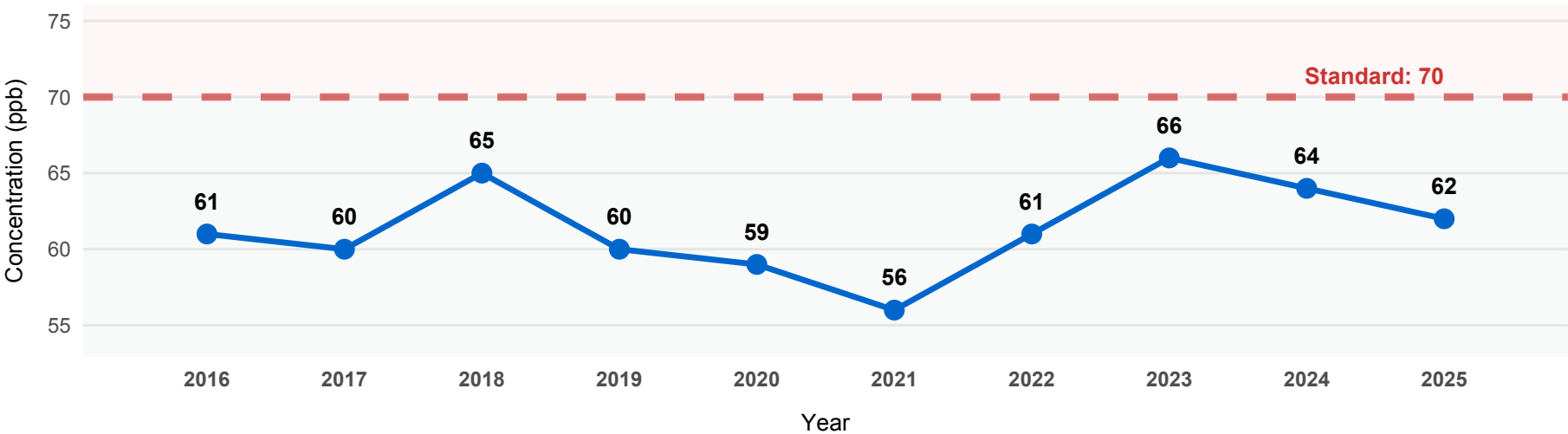
Appendix 1 | Hancock County



Appendix 1 | Hancock County

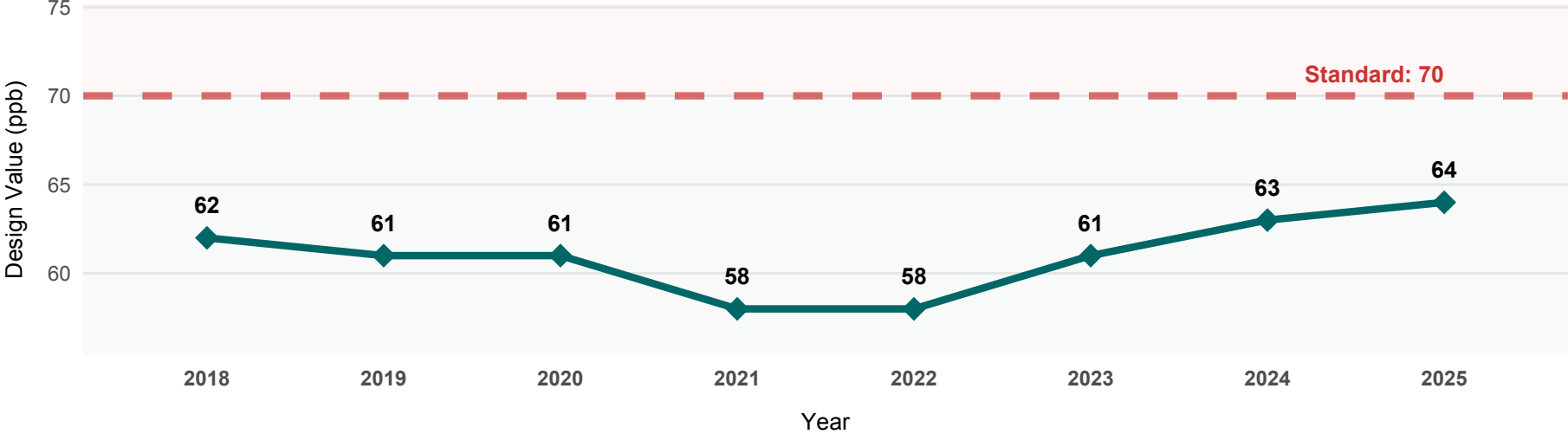
Waveland - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-045-0003



Waveland - Ozone

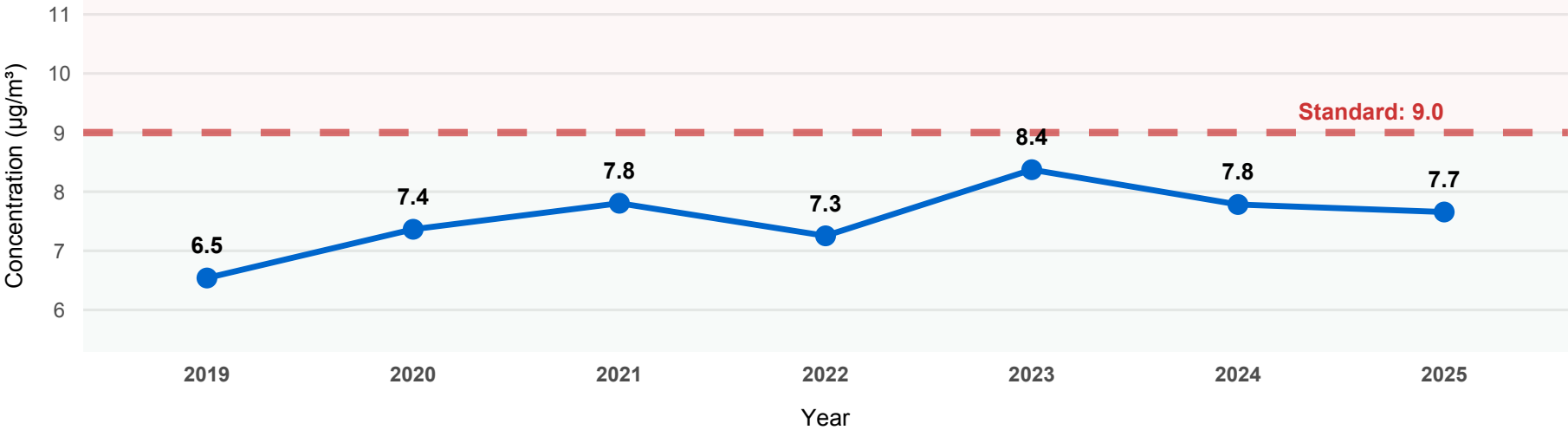
3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-045-0003



Appendix 1 | Hancock County

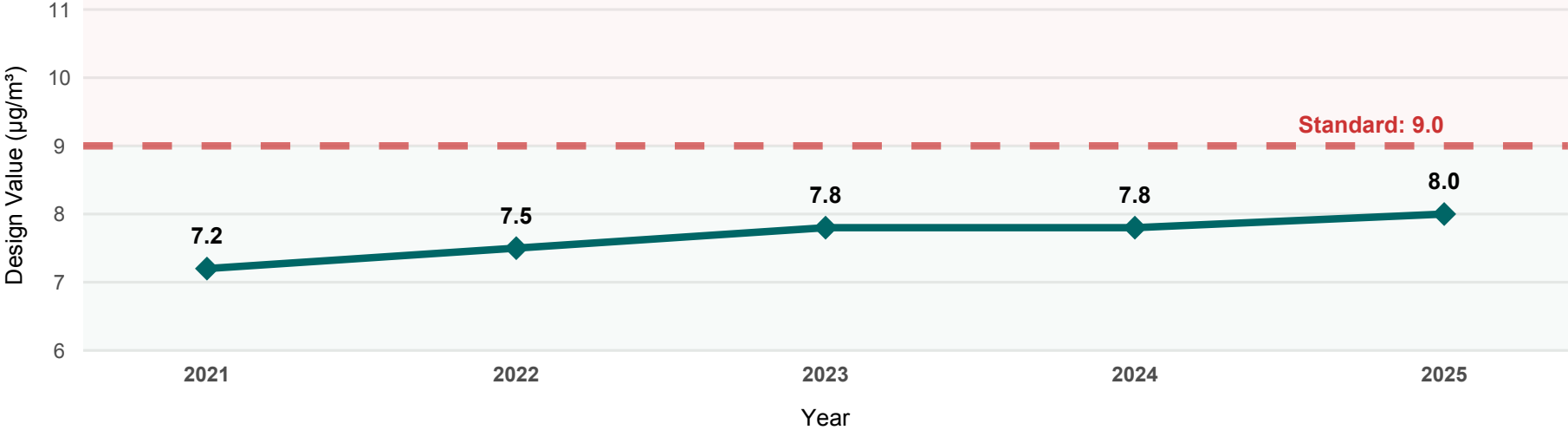
Waveland - PM2.5

Annual Mean (µg/m³) | Site ID: 28-045-0003



Waveland - PM2.5

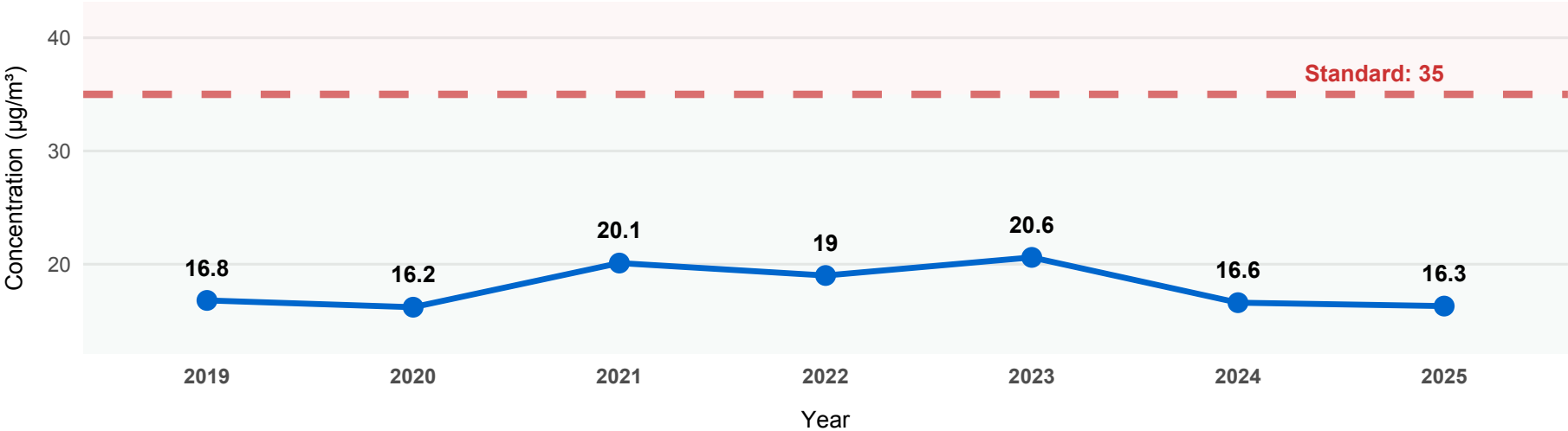
3-Year Design Value | Annual Mean Avg | Site ID: 28-045-0003



Appendix 1 | Hancock County

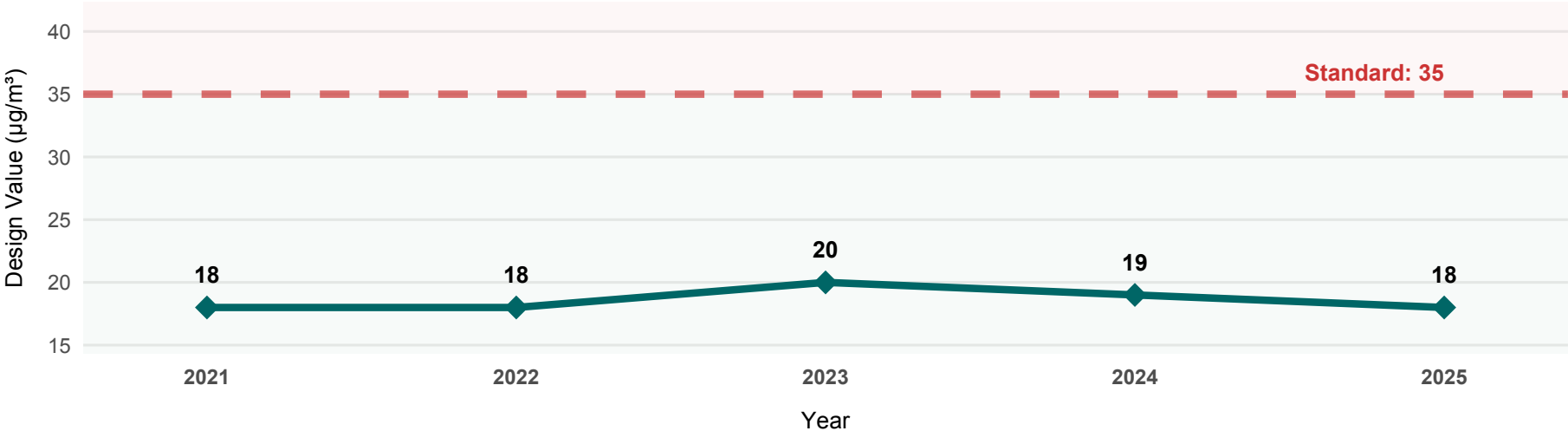
Waveland - PM2.5

24-Hour 98th %ile ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-045-0003



Waveland - PM2.5

3-Year Design Value | 98th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-045-0003



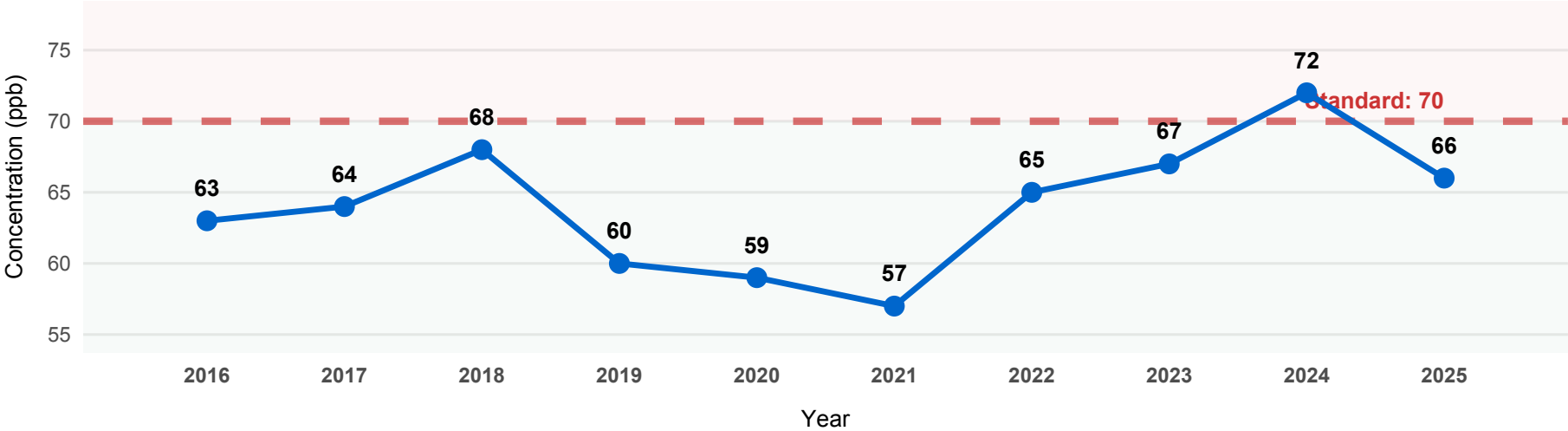
Appendix 1 | Harrison County



Appendix 1 | Harrison County

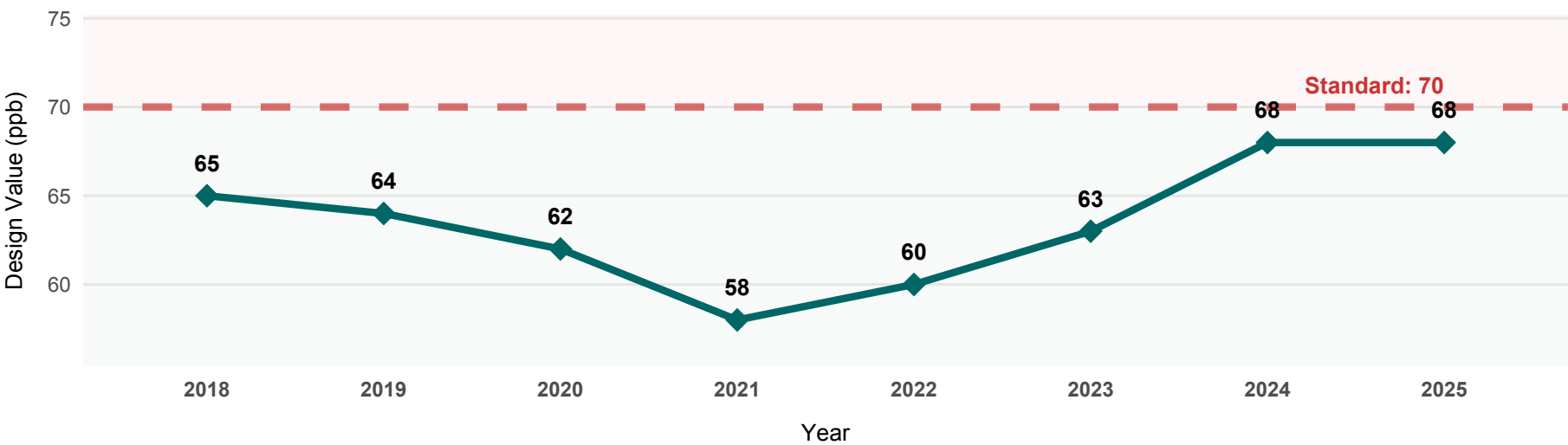
Gulfport Youth Court - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-047-0008



Gulfport Youth Court - Ozone

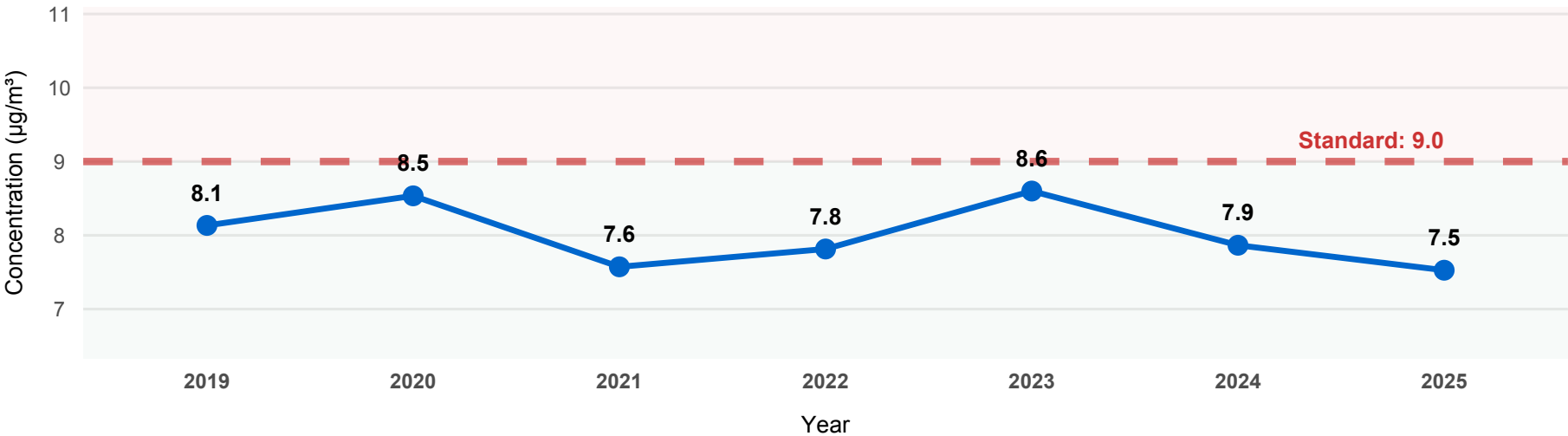
3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-047-0008



Appendix 1 | Harrison County

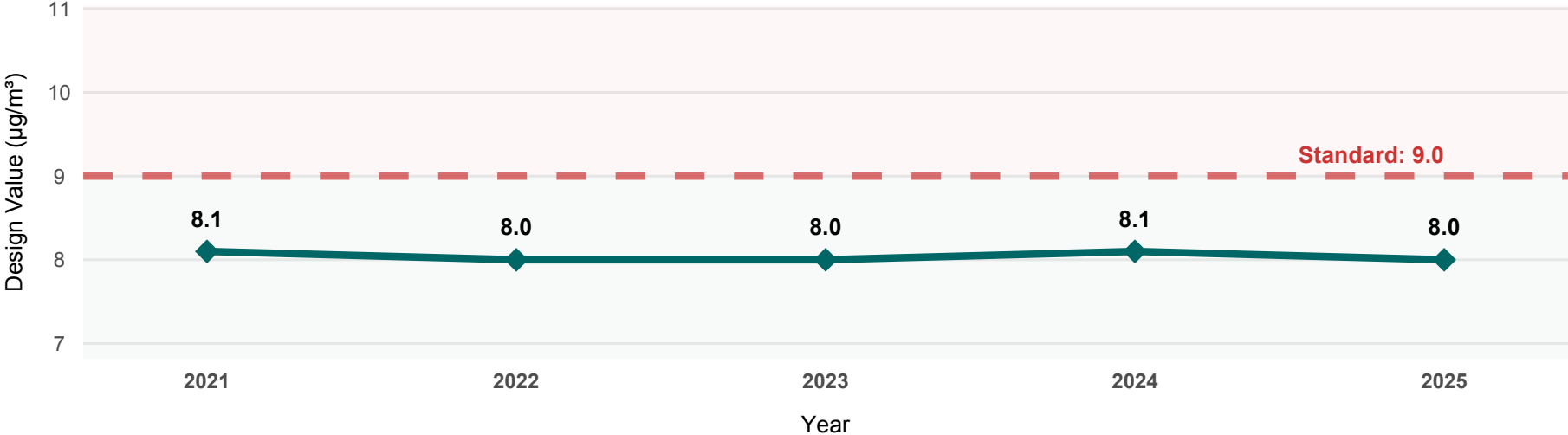
Gulfport Youth Court - PM2.5

Annual Mean (µg/m³) | Site ID: 28-047-0008



Gulfport Youth Court - PM2.5

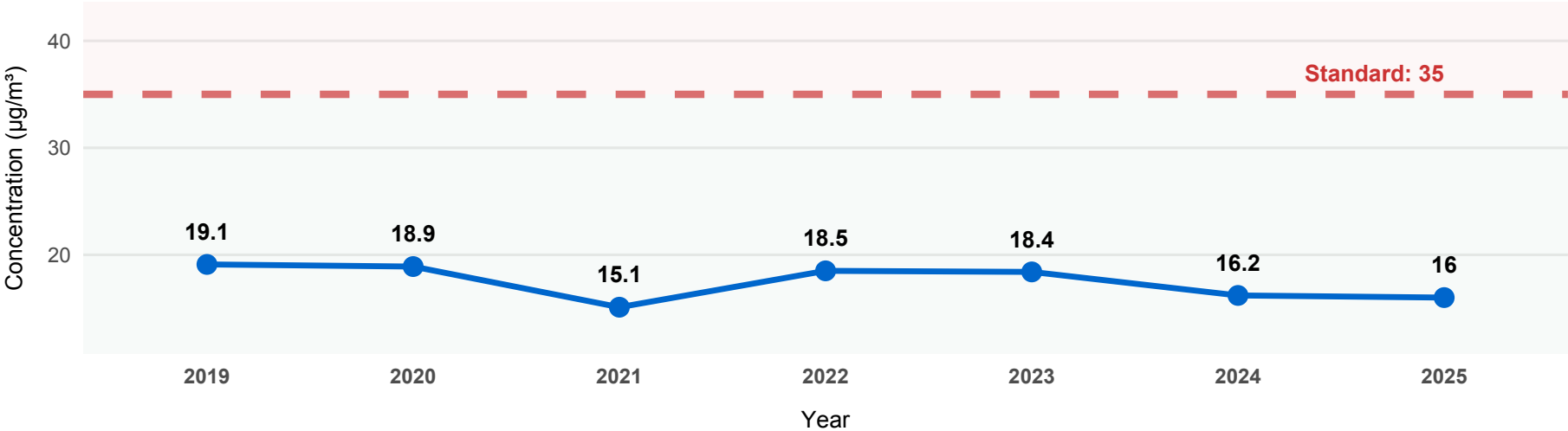
3-Year Design Value | Annual Mean Avg | Site ID: 28-047-0008



Appendix 1 | Harrison County

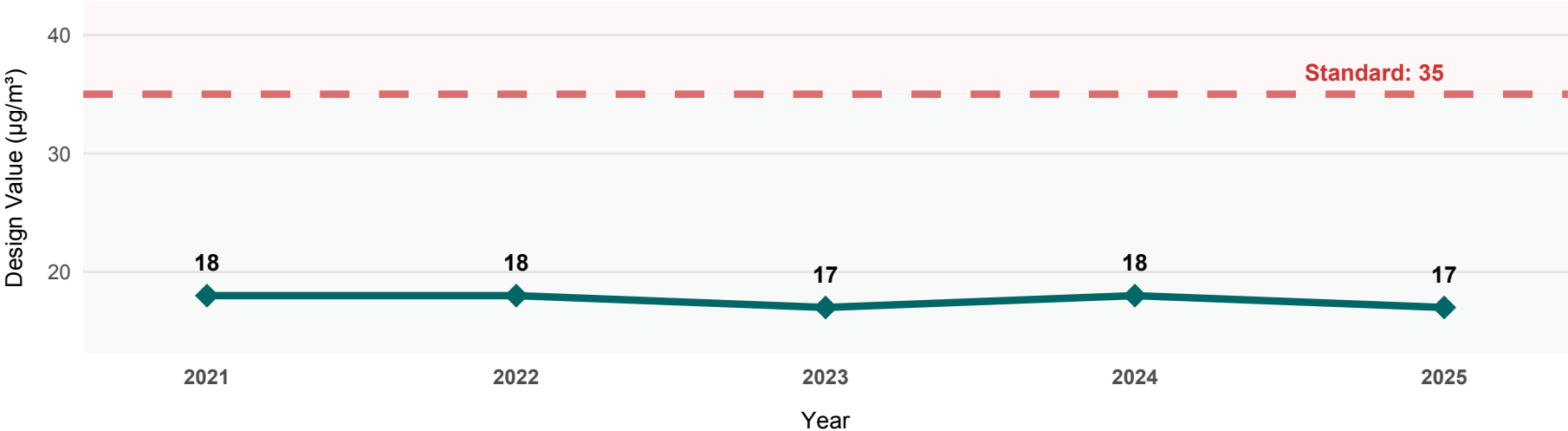
Gulfport Youth Court - PM2.5

24-Hour 98th %ile ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-047-0008

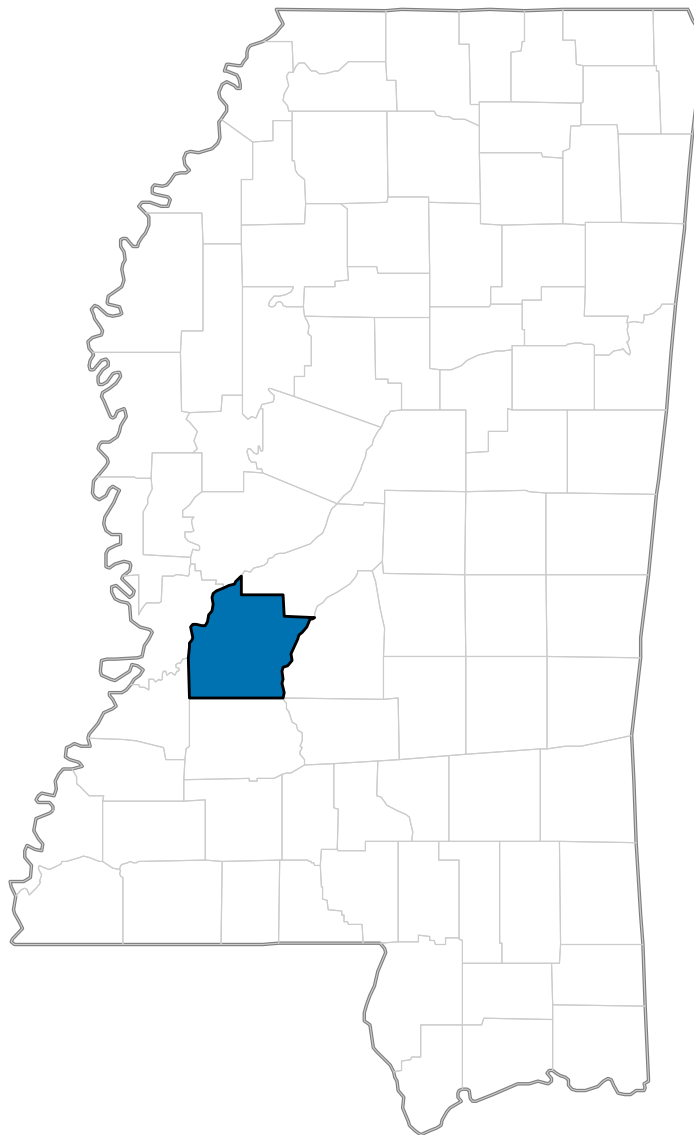


Gulfport Youth Court - PM2.5

3-Year Design Value | 98th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-047-0008



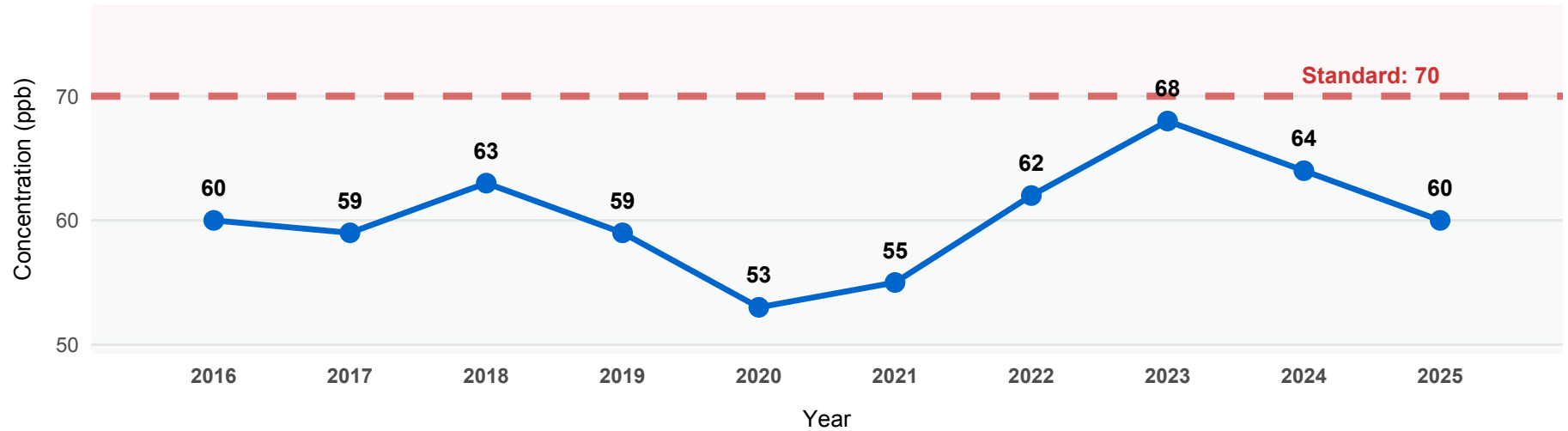
Appendix 1 | Hinds County



Appendix 1 | Hinds County

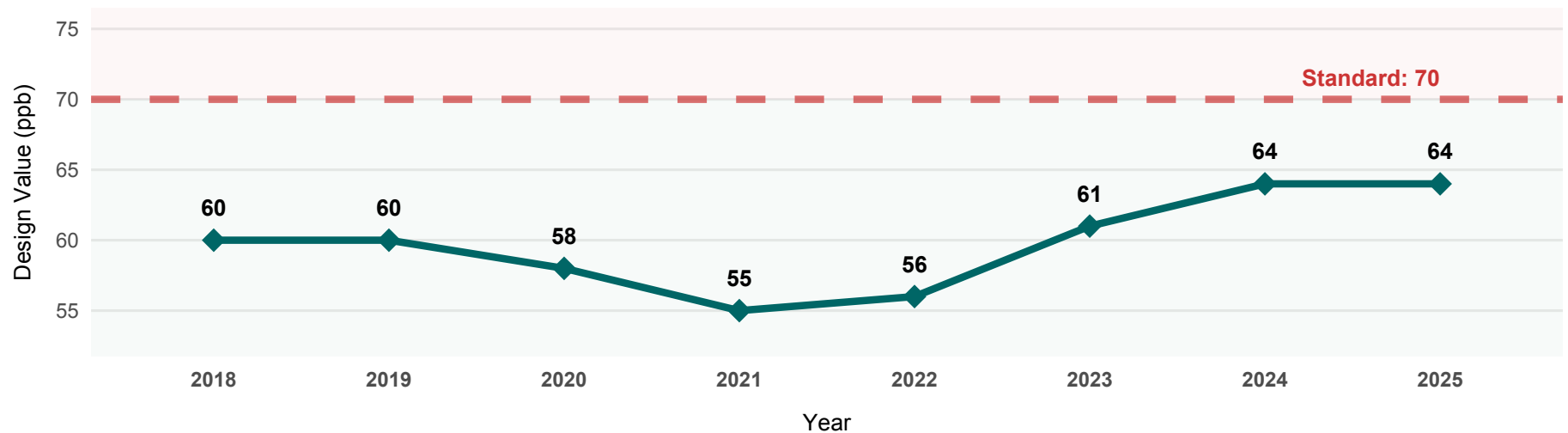
Jackson NCORE - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Jackson NCORE - Ozone

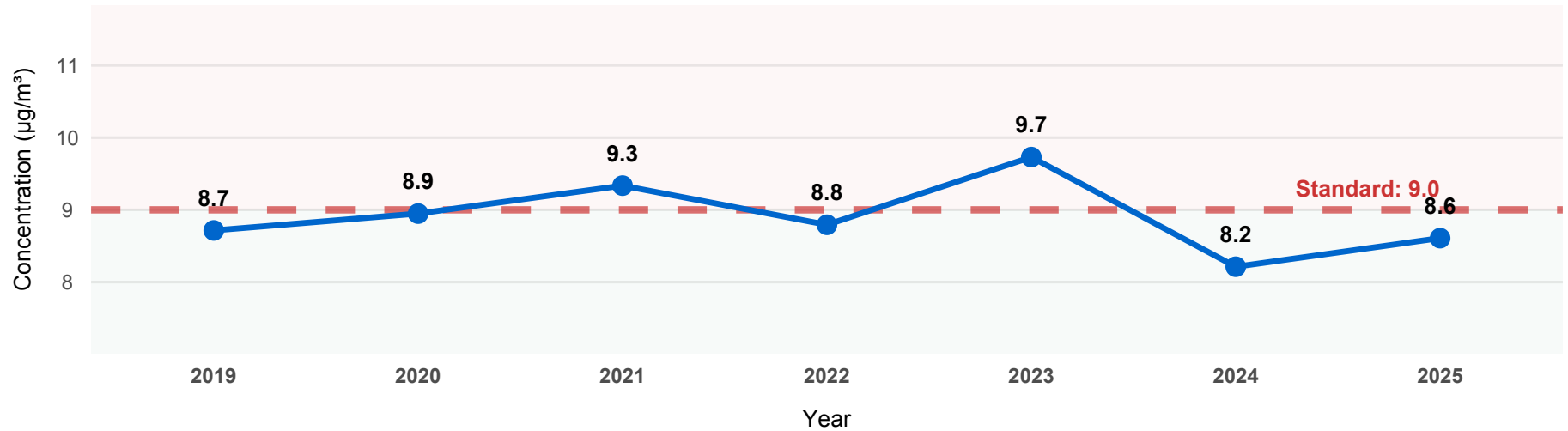
3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Appendix 1 | Hinds County

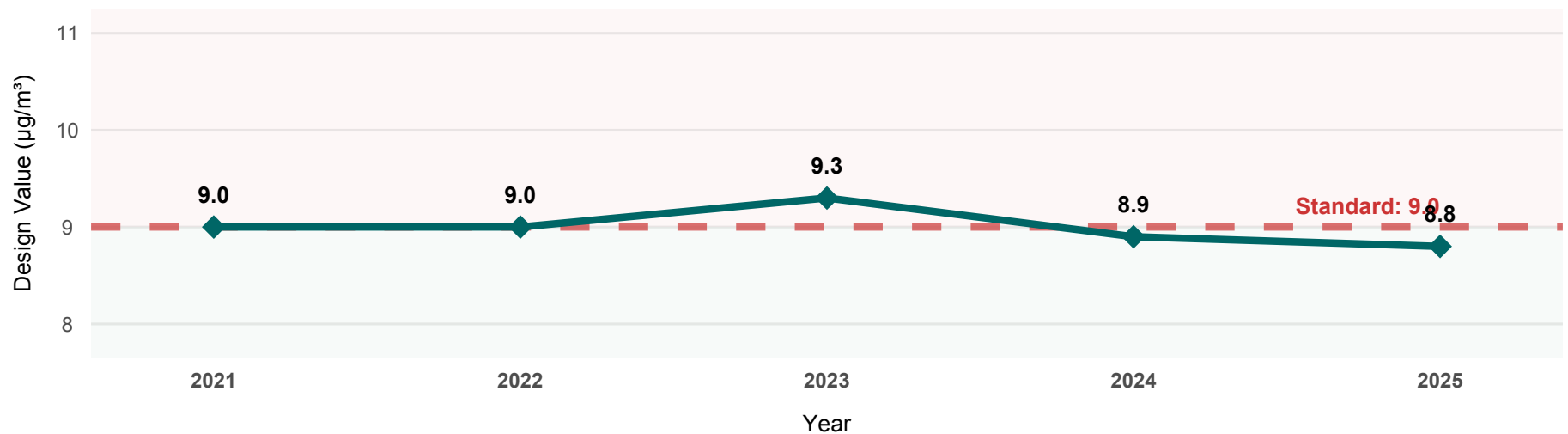
Jackson NCORE - PM2.5

Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Jackson NCORE - PM2.5

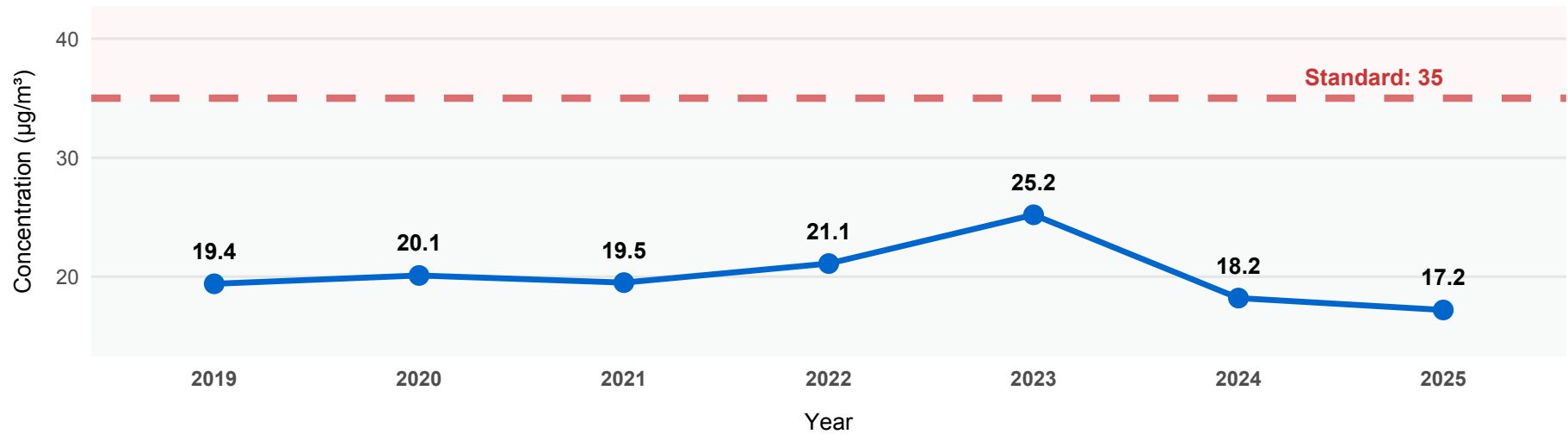
3-Year Design Value | Annual Mean Avg | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Appendix 1 | Hinds County

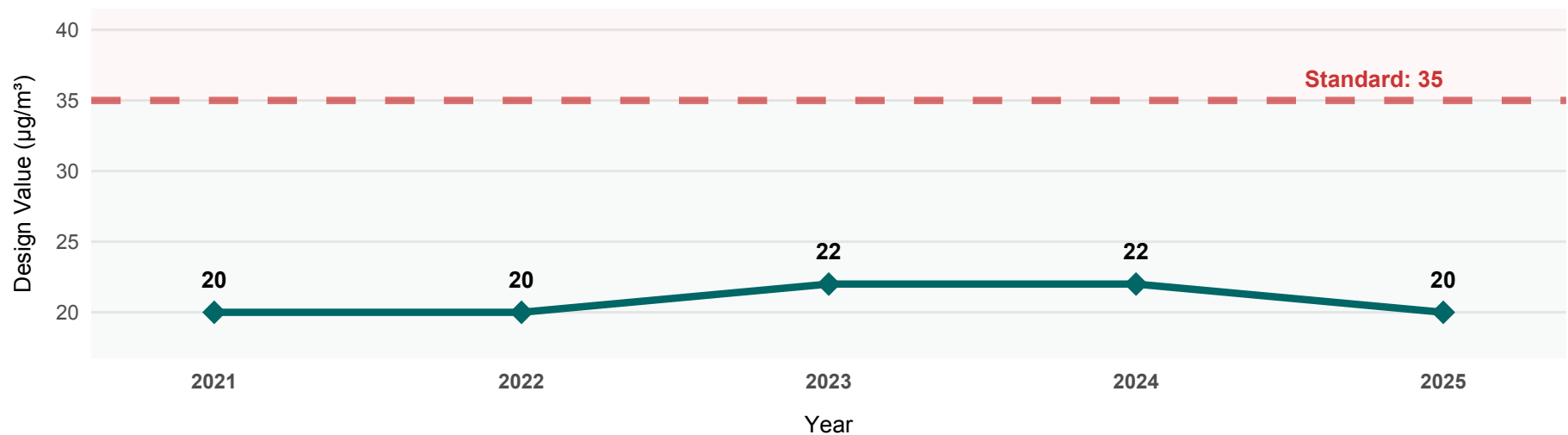
Jackson NCORE - PM2.5

24-Hour 98th %ile ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Jackson NCORE - PM2.5

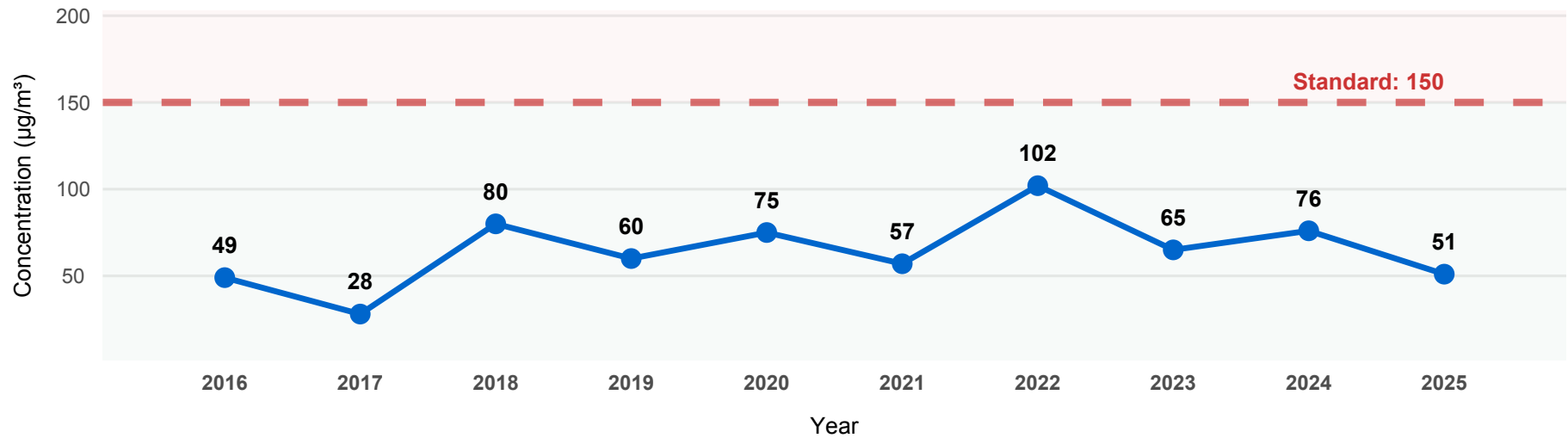
3-Year Design Value | 98th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Appendix 1 | Hinds County

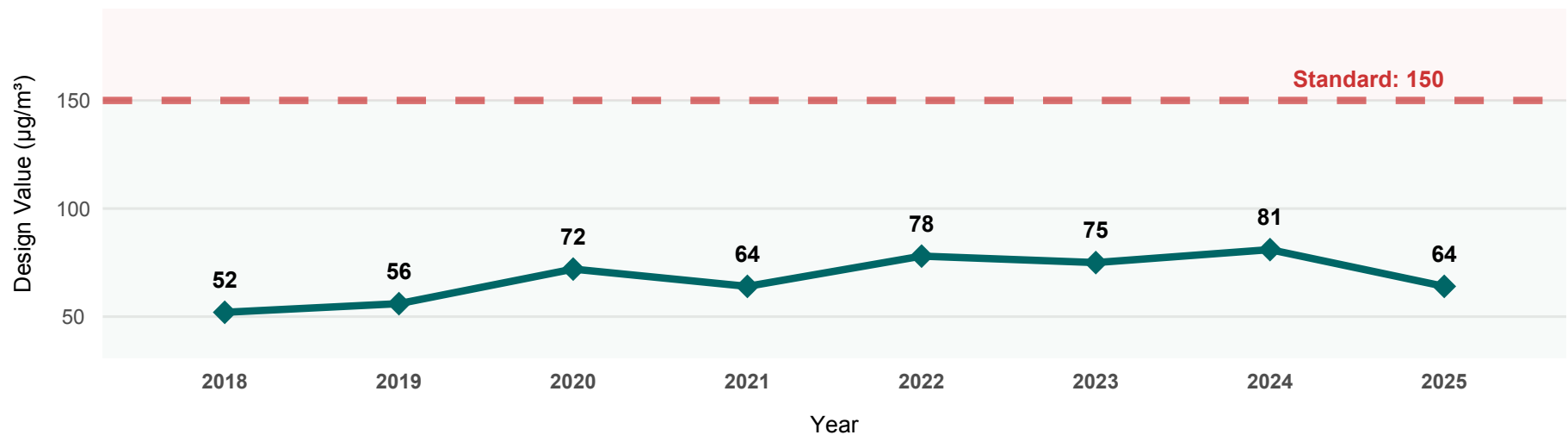
Jackson NCORE - PM10

24-Hour 2nd Max ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Jackson NCORE - PM10

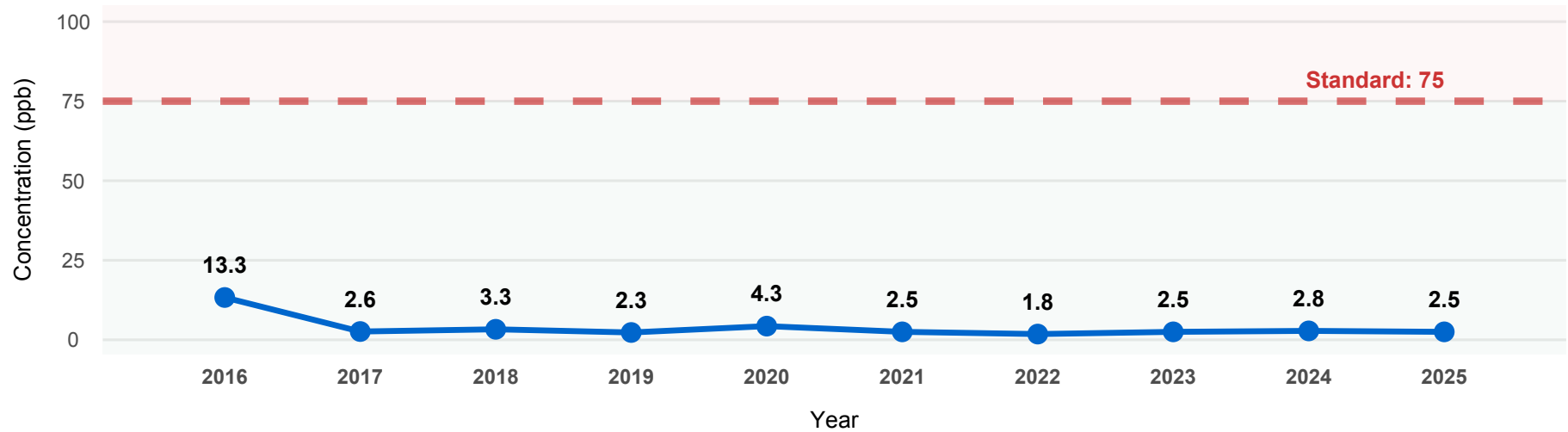
3-Year Design Value | 2nd Max Avg | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Appendix 1 | Hinds County

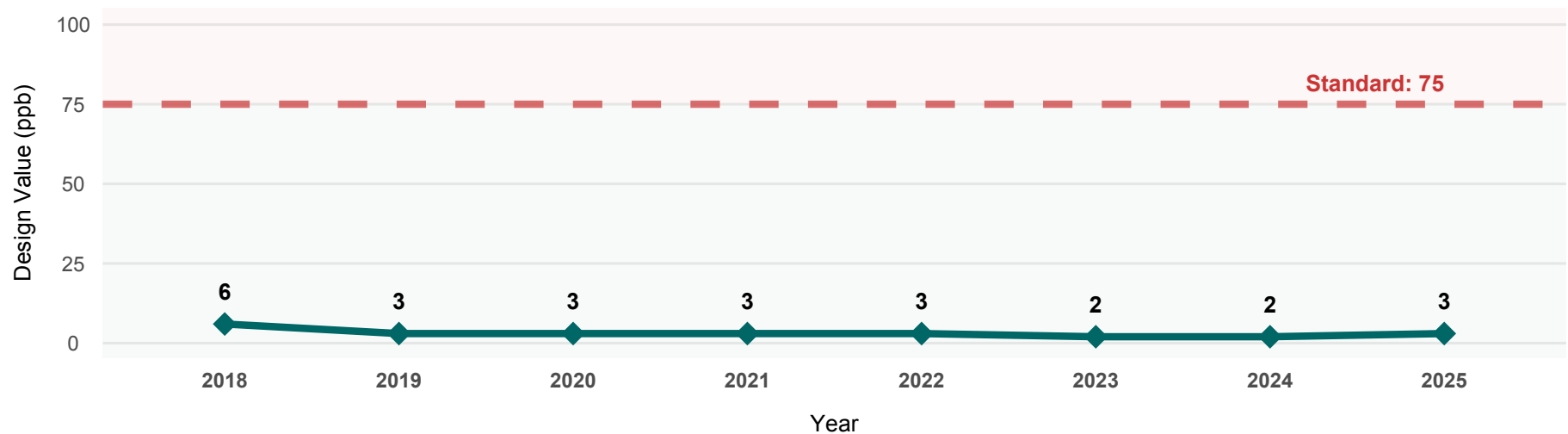
Jackson NCORE - SO2

1-Hour 99th %ile (ppb) | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Jackson NCORE - SO2

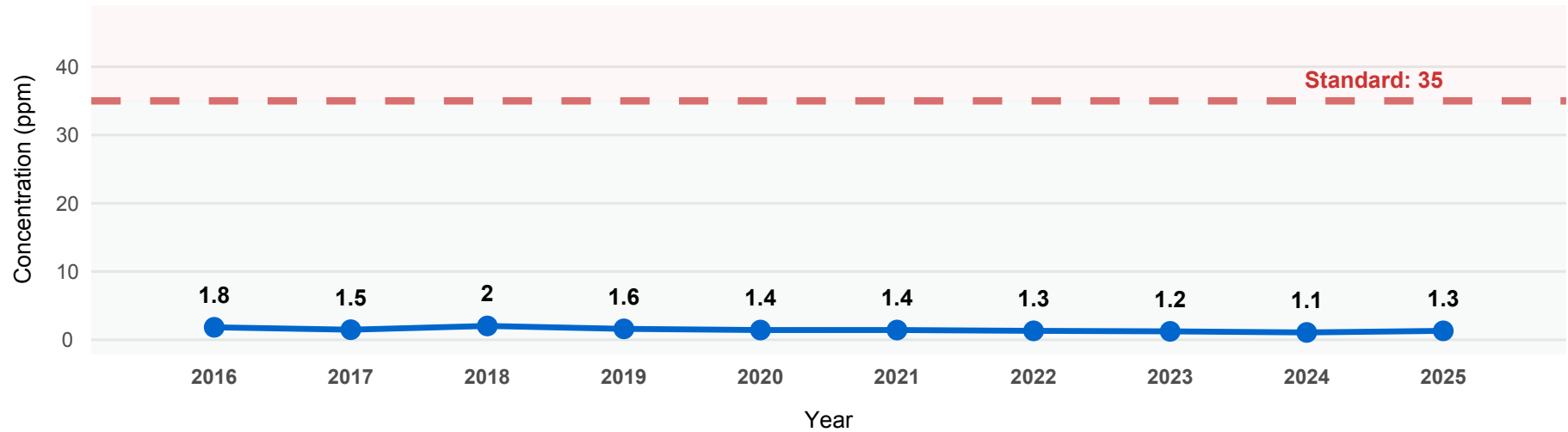
3-Year Design Value | 99th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Appendix 1 | Hinds County

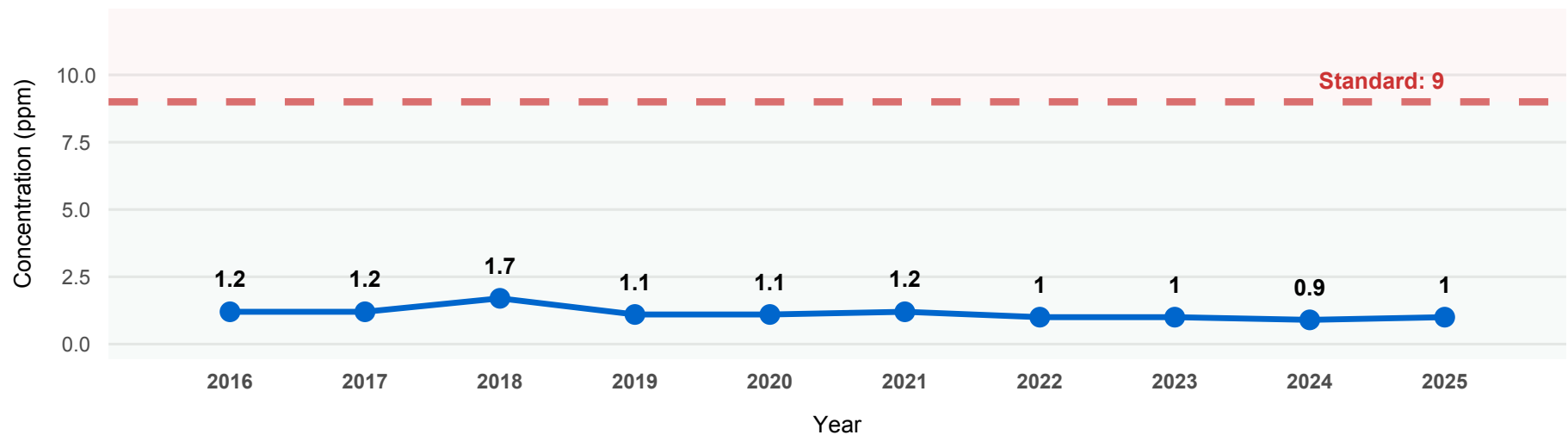
Jackson NCORE - CO

1-Hour 2nd Max (ppm) | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Jackson NCORE - CO

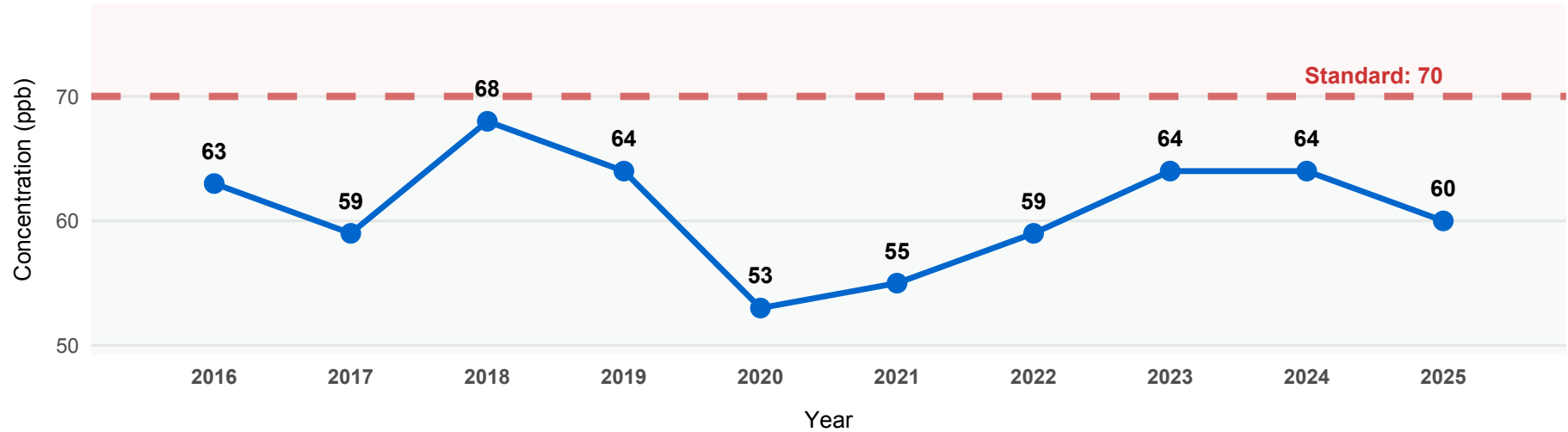
8-Hour 2nd Max (ppm) | Site ID: 28-049-0020



Appendix 1 | Hinds County

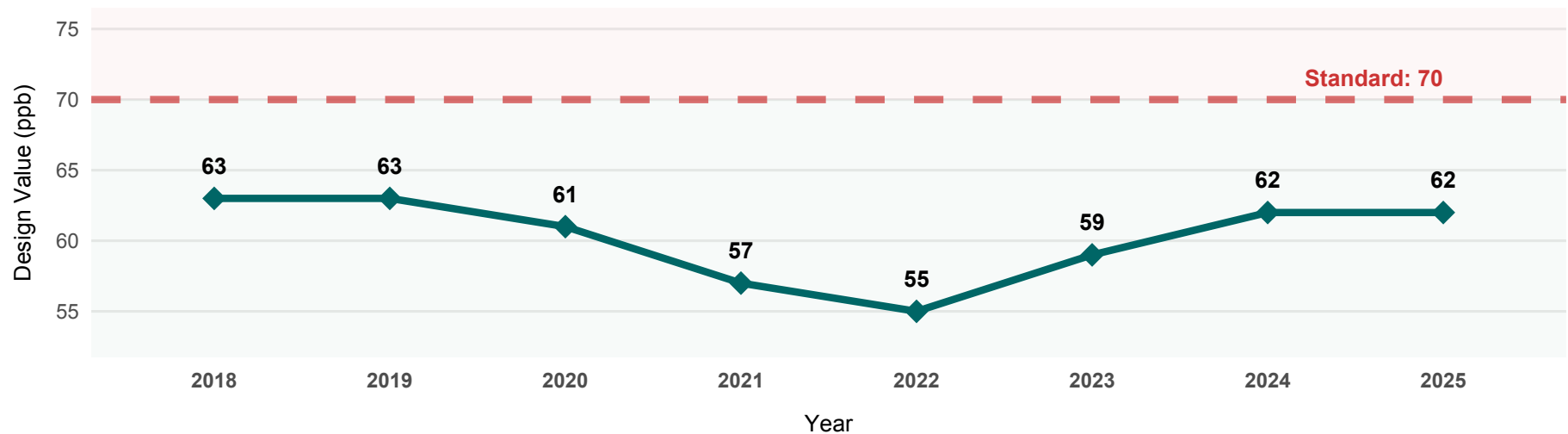
Hinds CC - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-049-0021



Hinds CC - Ozone

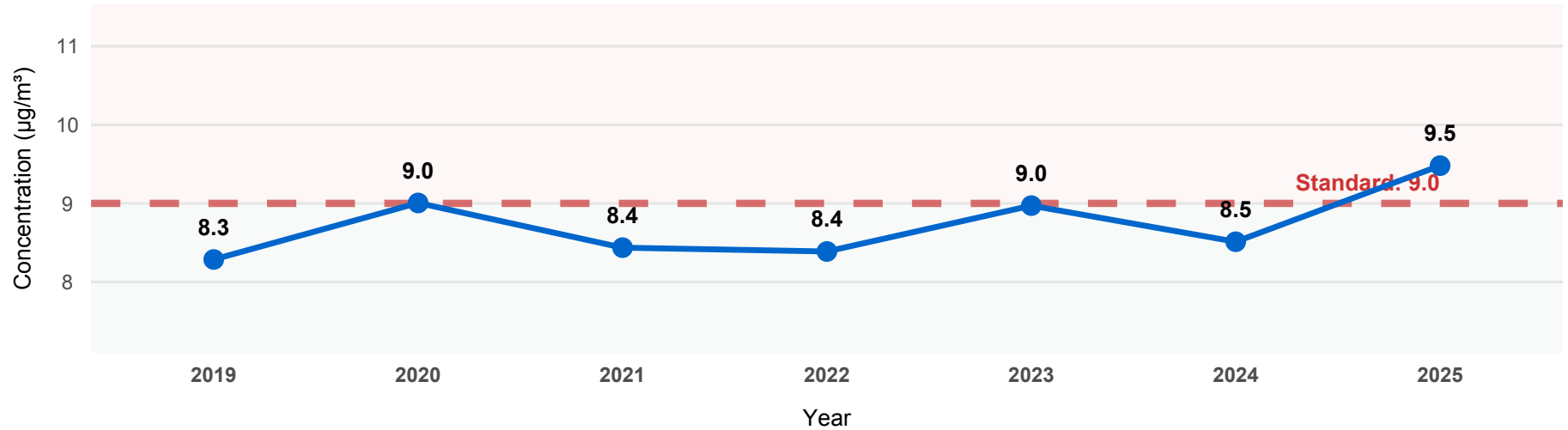
3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-049-0021



Appendix 1 | Hinds County

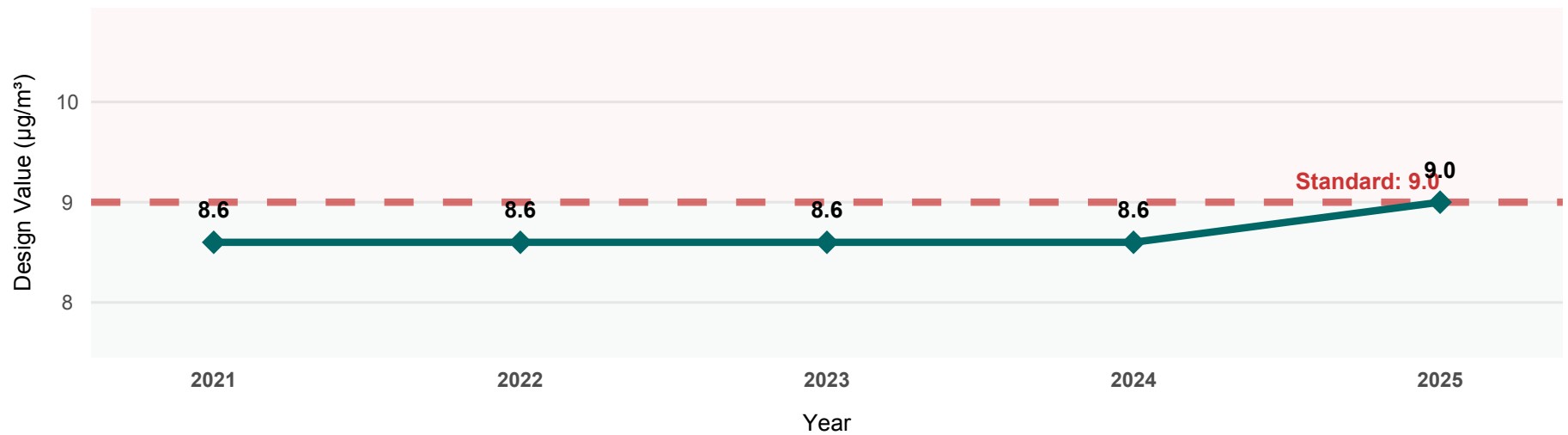
Hinds CC - PM2.5

Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-049-0021



Hinds CC - PM2.5

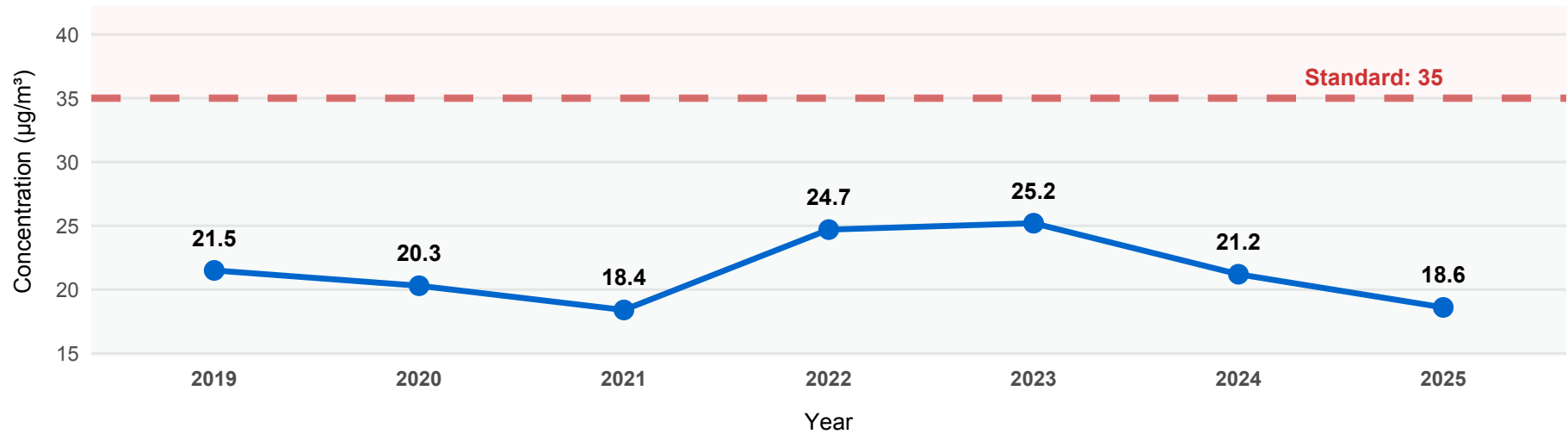
3-Year Design Value | Annual Mean Avg | Site ID: 28-049-0021



Appendix 1 | Hinds County

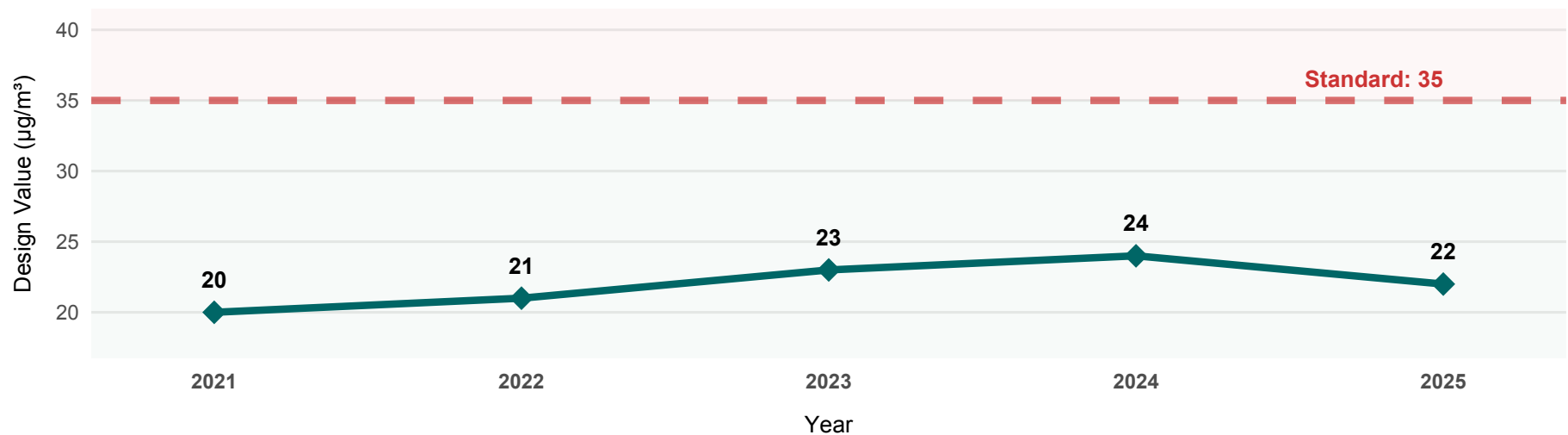
Hinds CC - PM2.5

24-Hour 98th %ile ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-049-0021

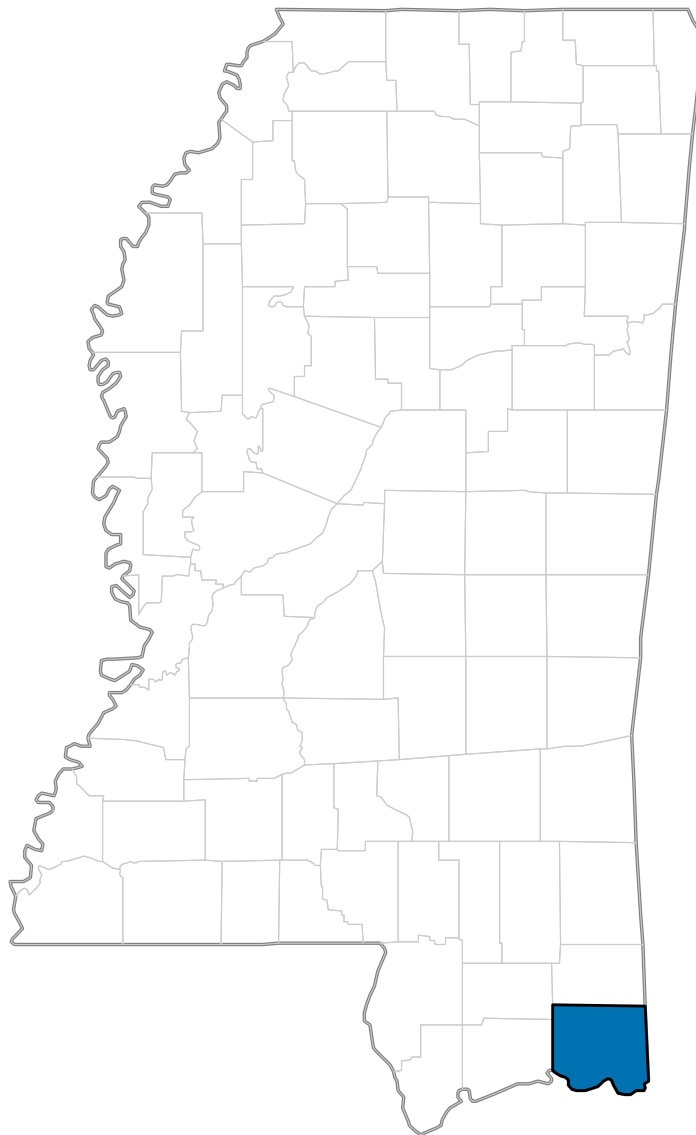


Hinds CC - PM2.5

3-Year Design Value | 98th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-049-0021



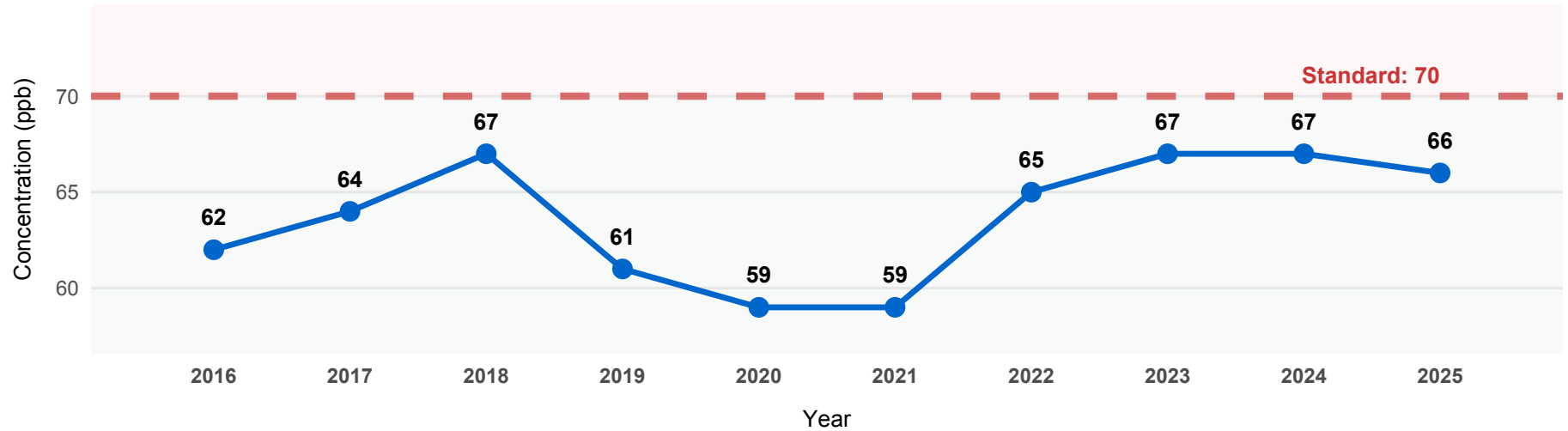
Appendix 1 | Jackson County



Appendix 1 | Jackson County

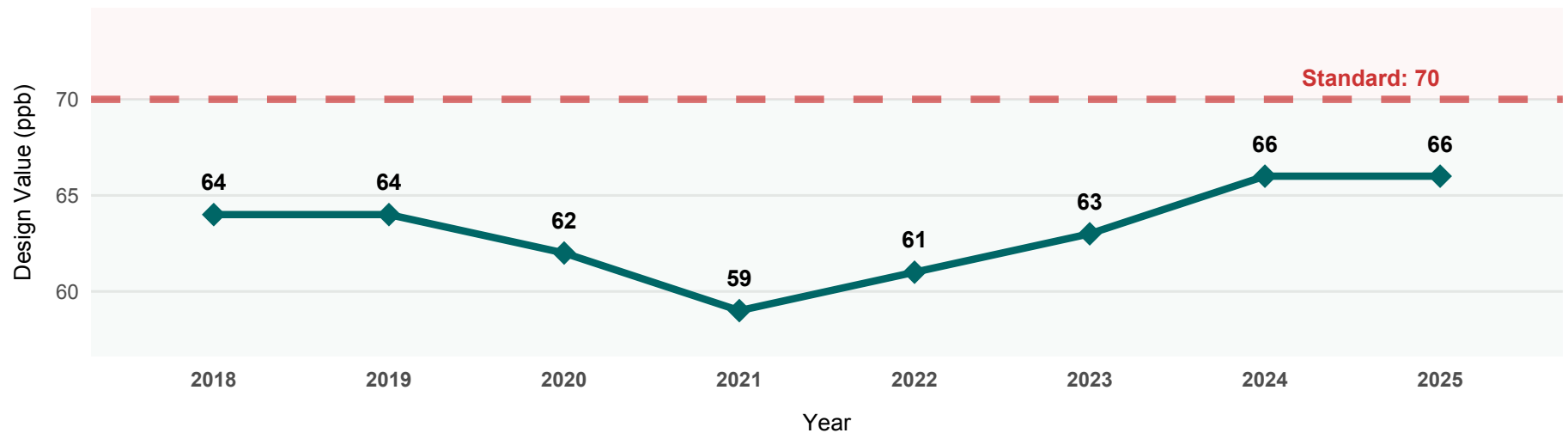
Pascagoula - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-059-0006



Pascagoula - Ozone

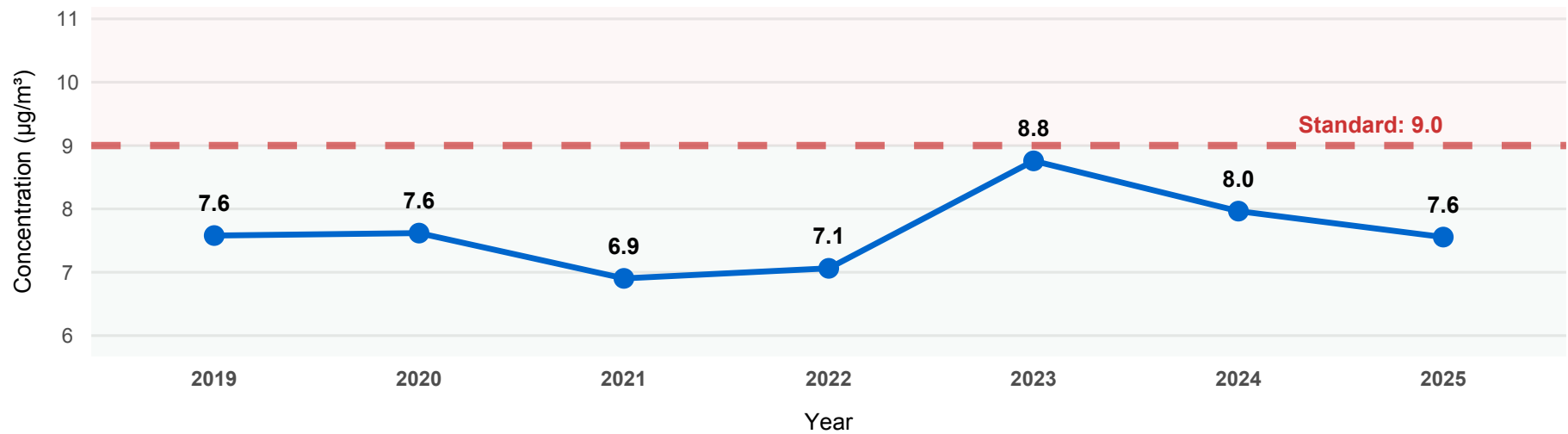
3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-059-0006



Appendix 1 | Jackson County

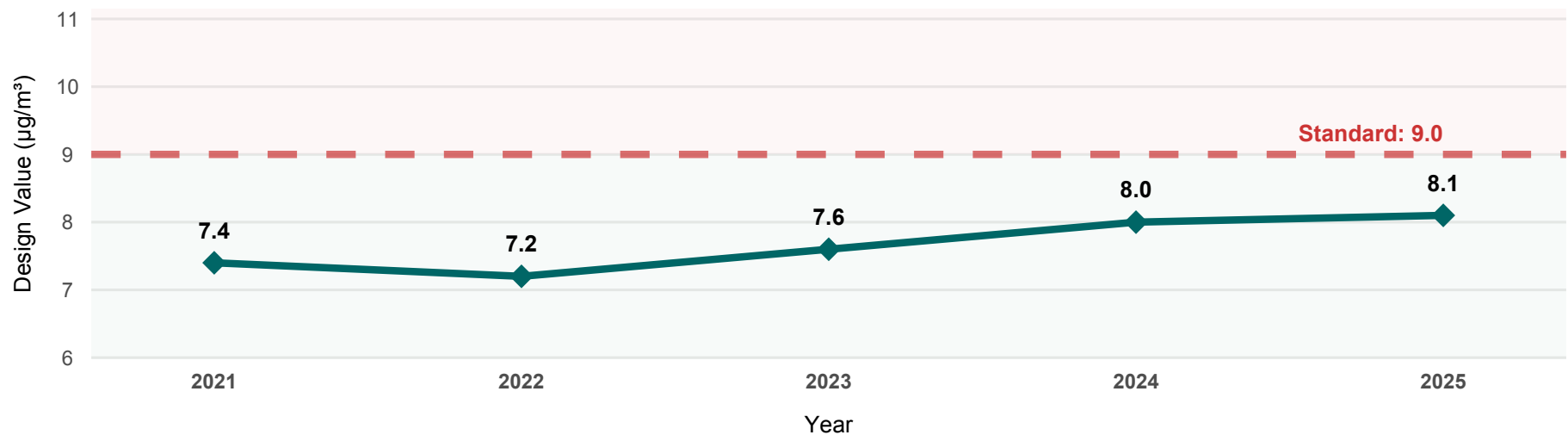
Pascagoula - PM2.5

Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-059-0006



Pascagoula - PM2.5

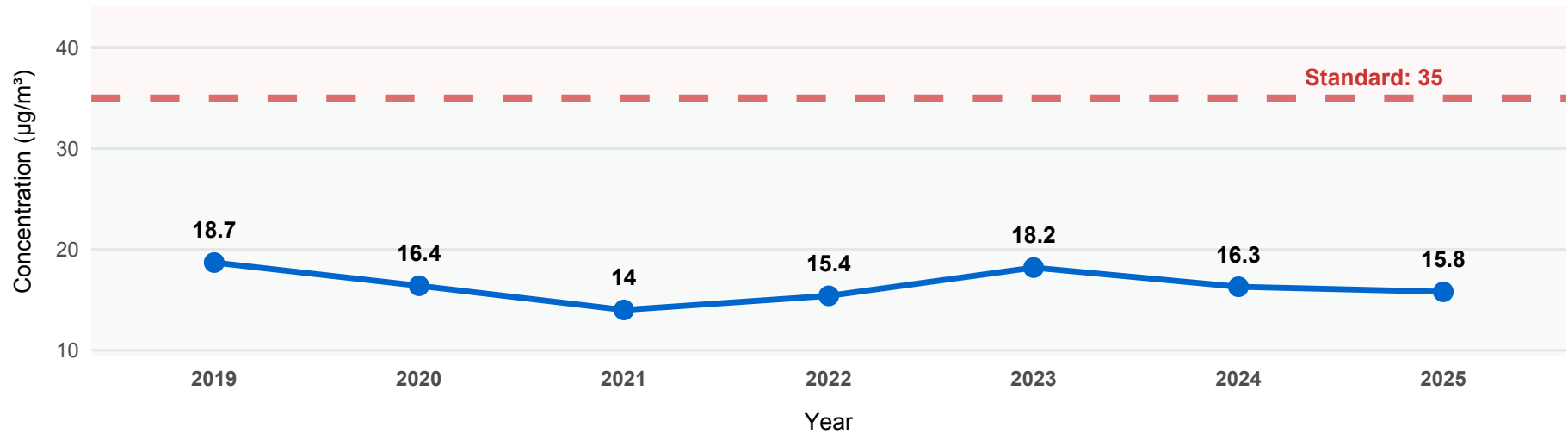
3-Year Design Value | Annual Mean Avg | Site ID: 28-059-0006



Appendix 1 | Jackson County

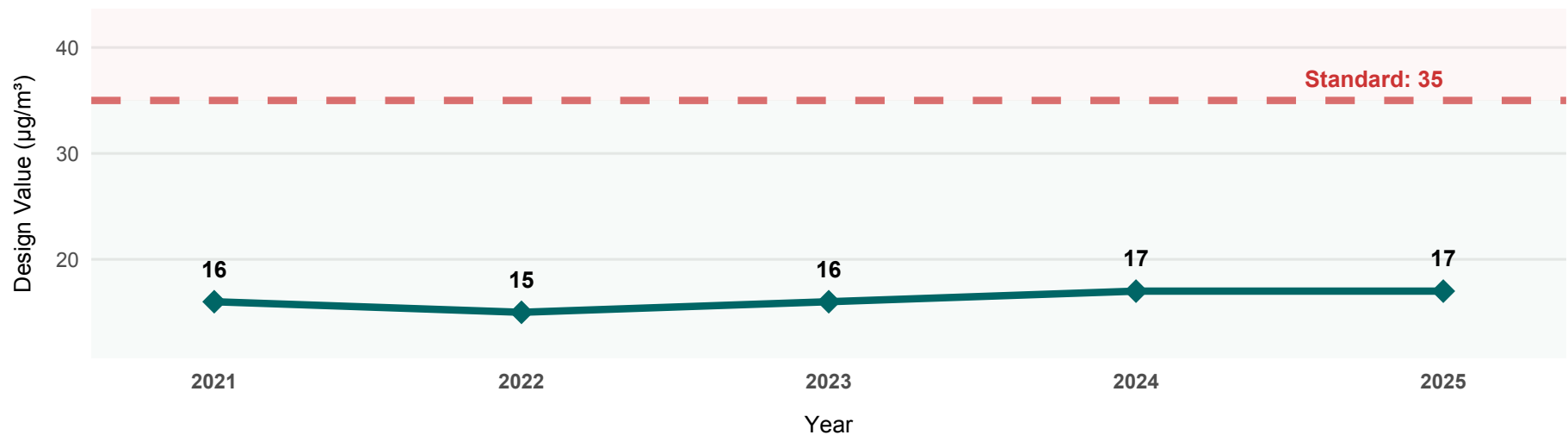
Pascagoula - PM2.5

24-Hour 98th %ile ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Site ID: 28-059-0006



Pascagoula - PM2.5

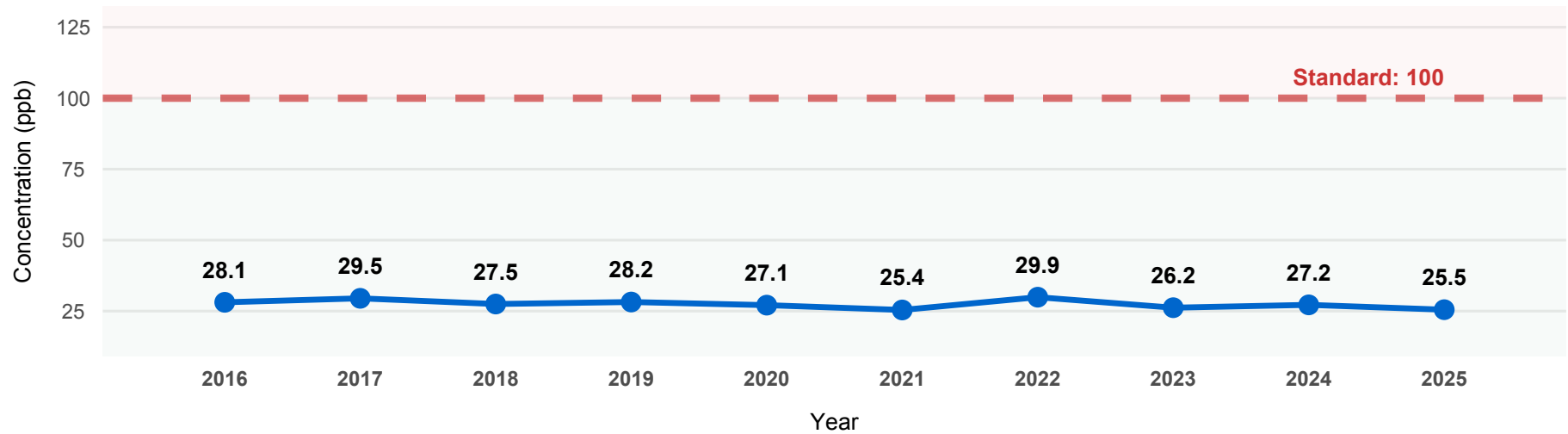
3-Year Design Value | 98th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-059-0006



Appendix 1 | Jackson County

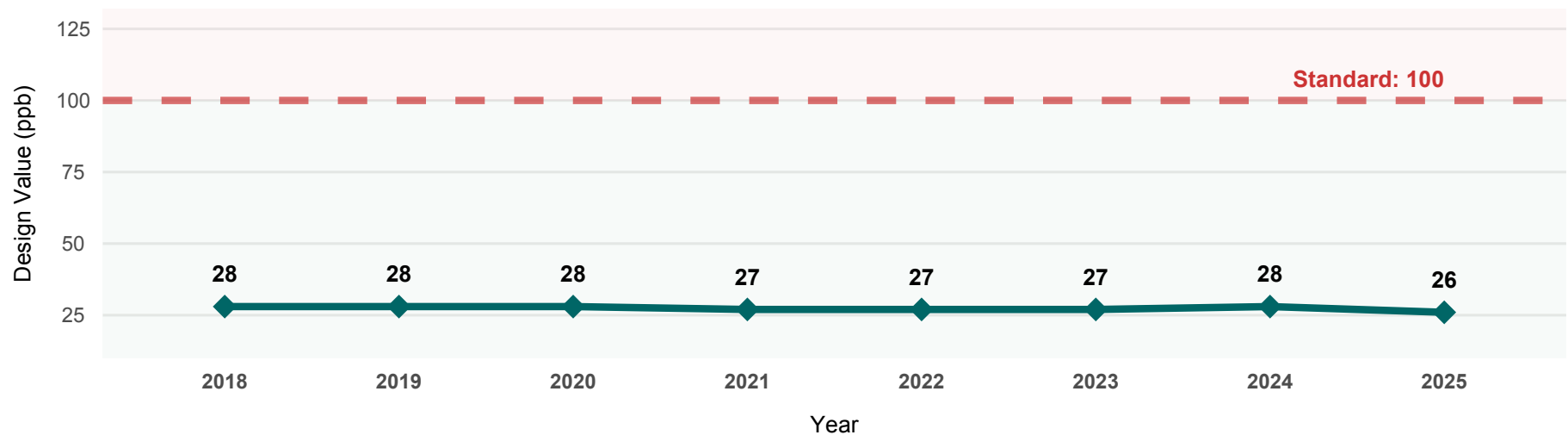
Pascagoula - NO2

1-Hour 98th %ile (ppb) | Site ID: 28-059-0006



Pascagoula - NO2

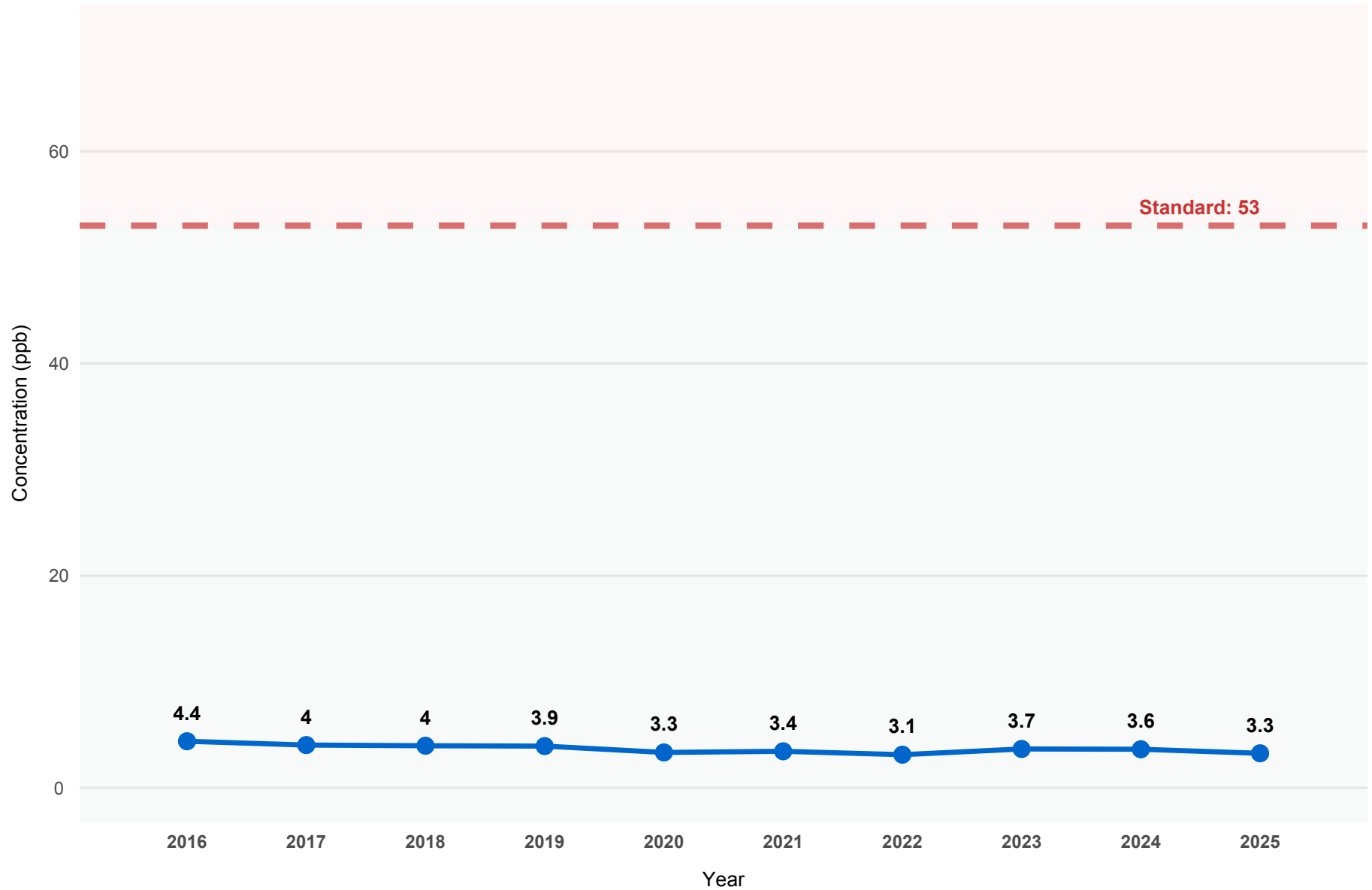
3-Year Design Value | 98th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-059-0006



Appendix 1 | Jackson County

Pascagoula - Nitrogen Dioxide

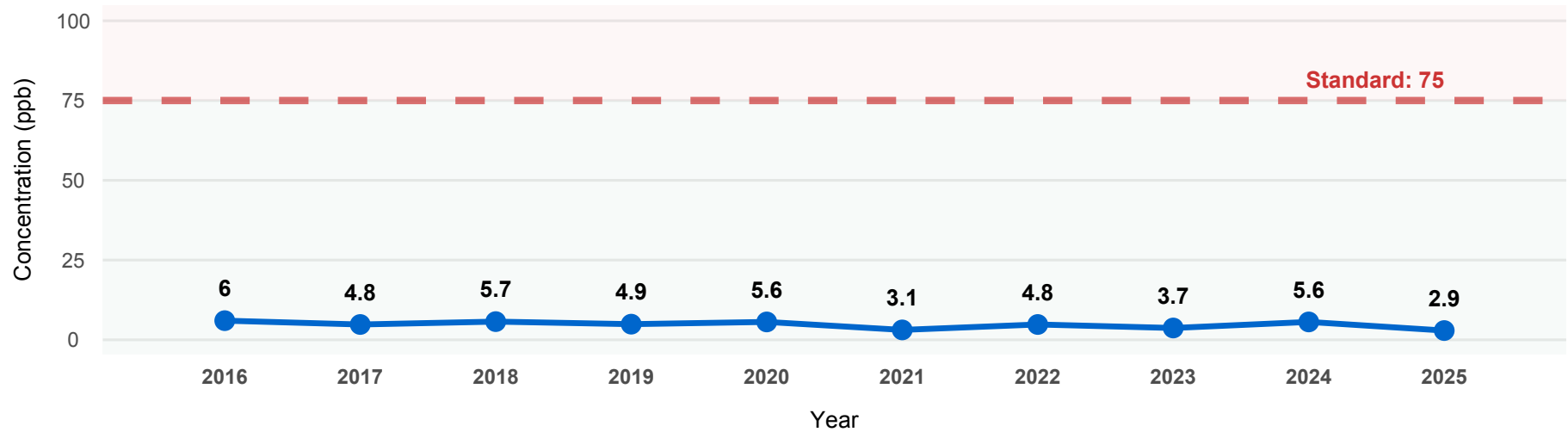
Annual Mean (ppb) | Site ID: 28-059-0006



Appendix 1 | Jackson County

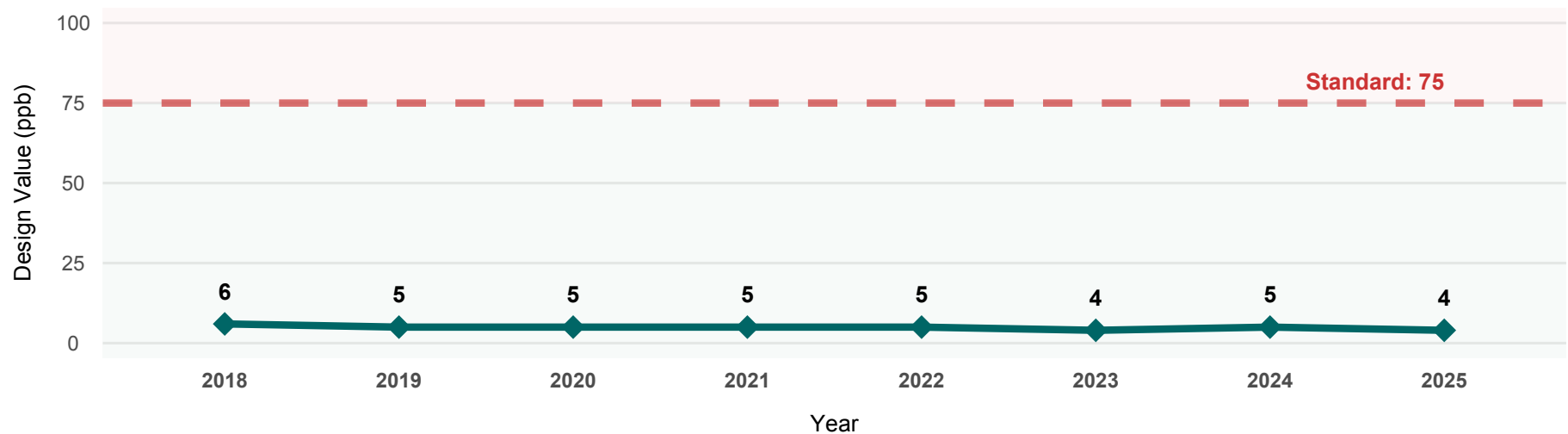
Pascagoula - SO2

1-Hour 99th %ile (ppb) | Site ID: 28-059-0006

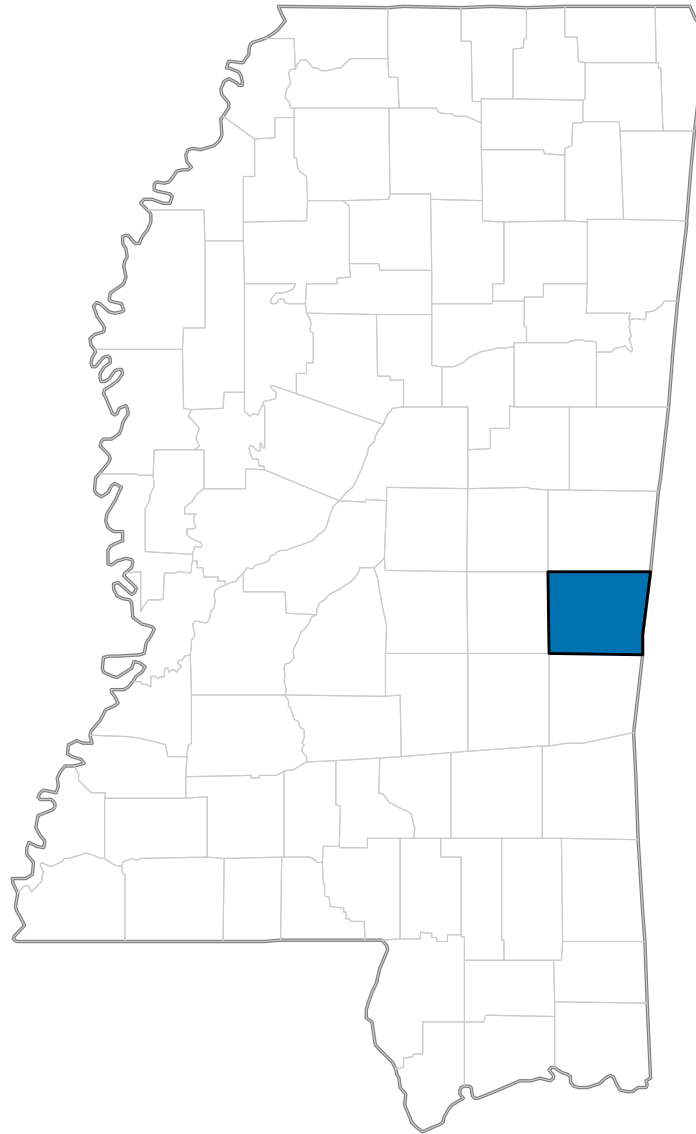


Pascagoula - SO2

3-Year Design Value | 99th %ile Avg | Site ID: 28-059-0006



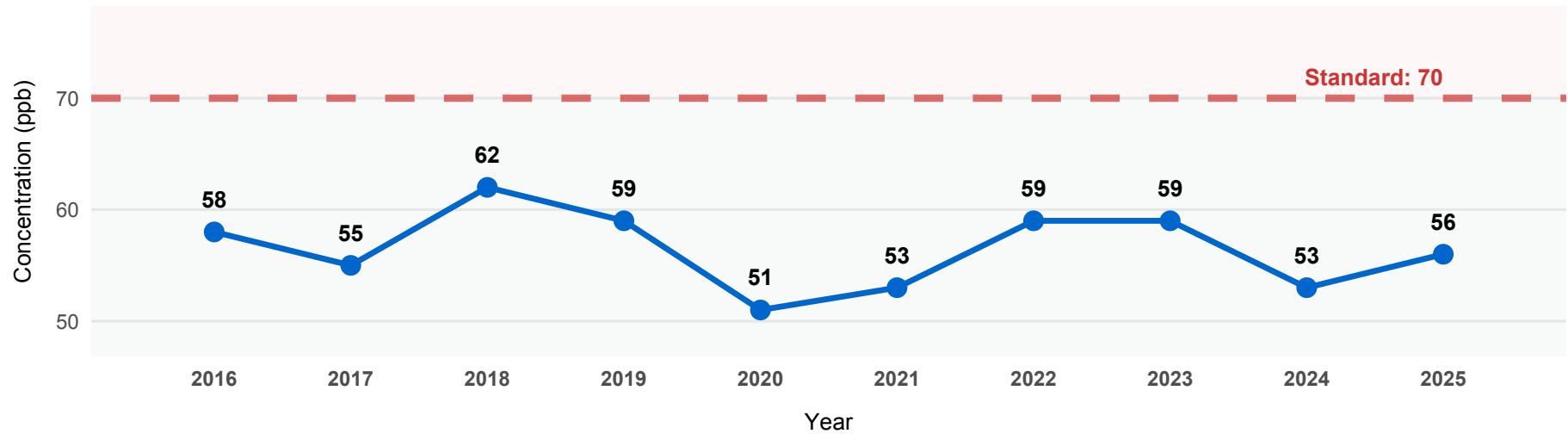
Appendix 1 | Lauderdale County



Appendix 1 | Lauderdale County

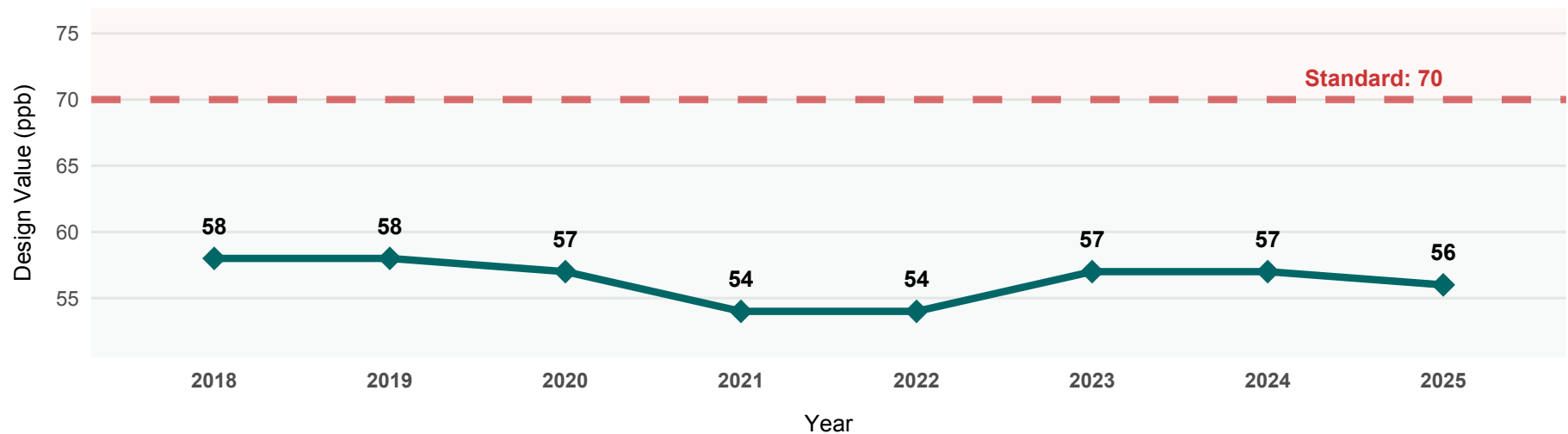
Meridian - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-075-0003

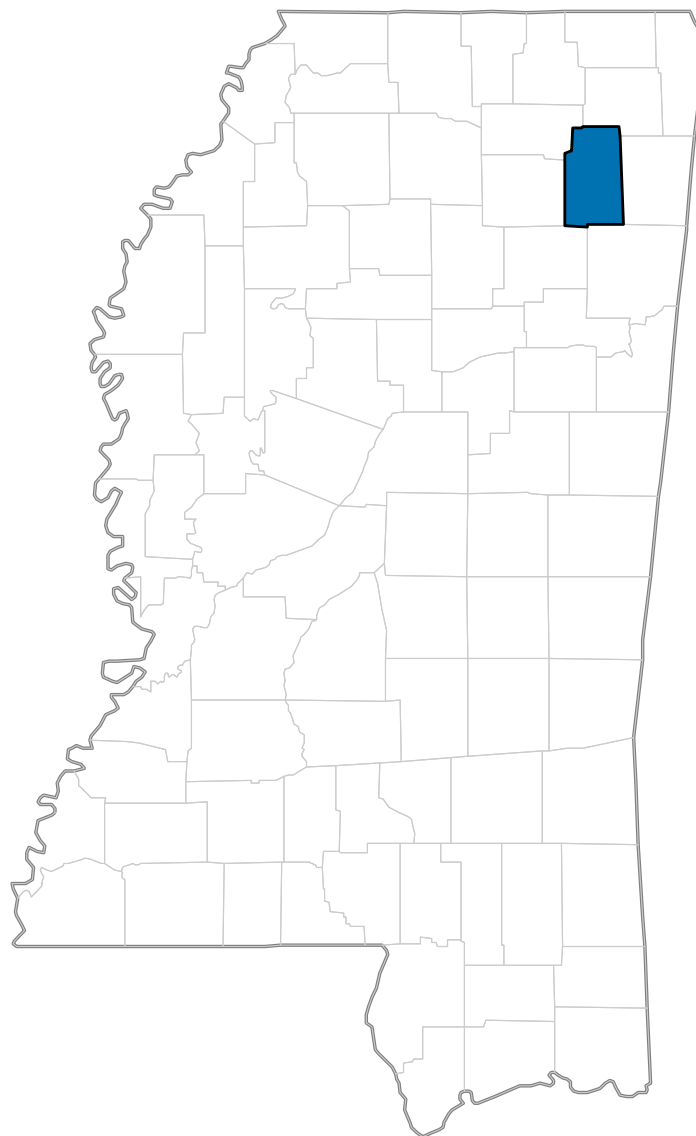


Meridian - Ozone

3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-075-0003



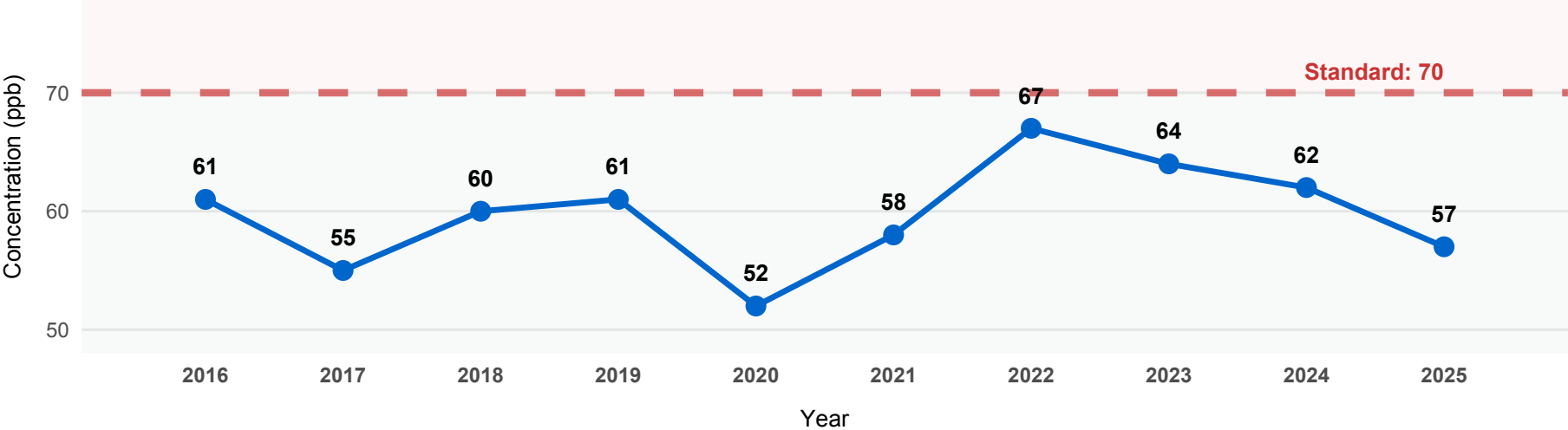
Appendix 1 | Lee County



Appendix 1 | Lee County

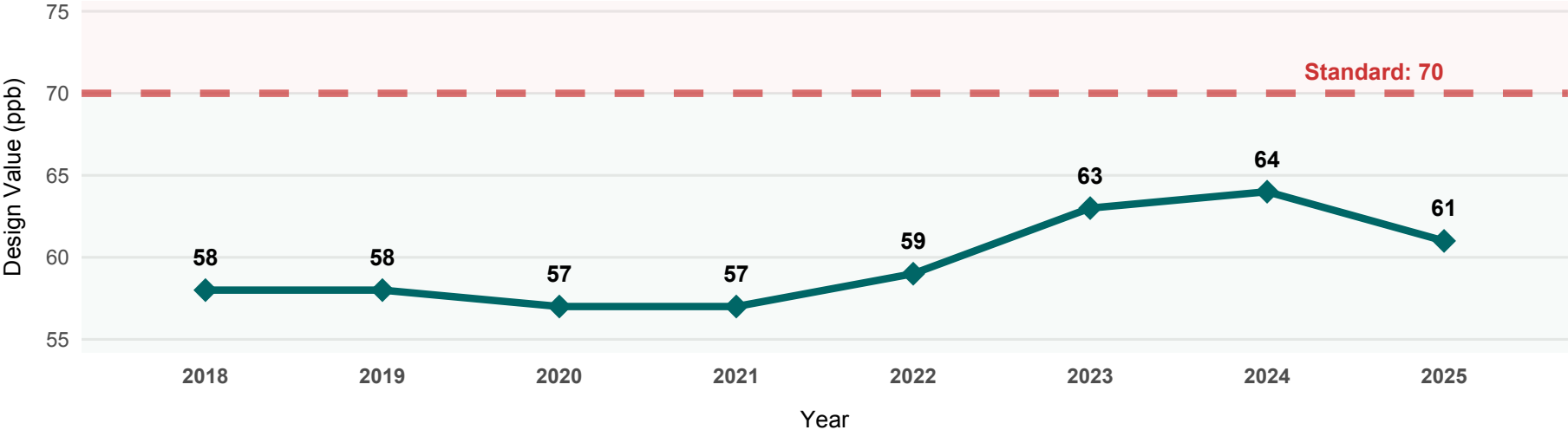
Tupelo Airport - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-081-0005

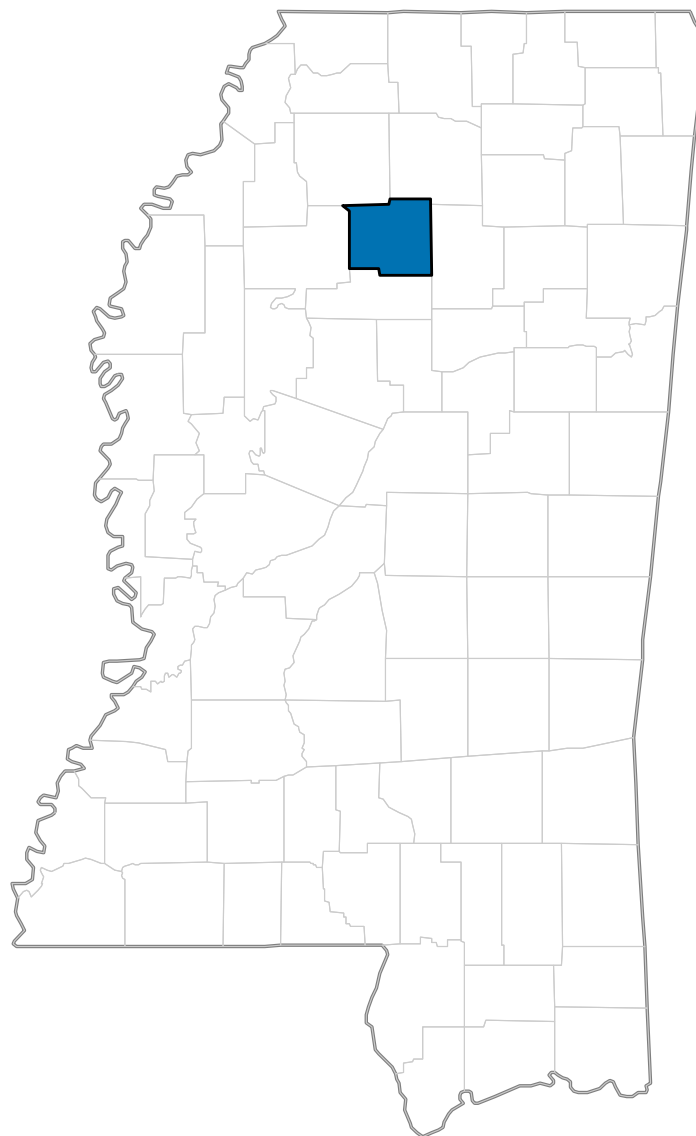


Tupelo Airport - Ozone

3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-081-0005



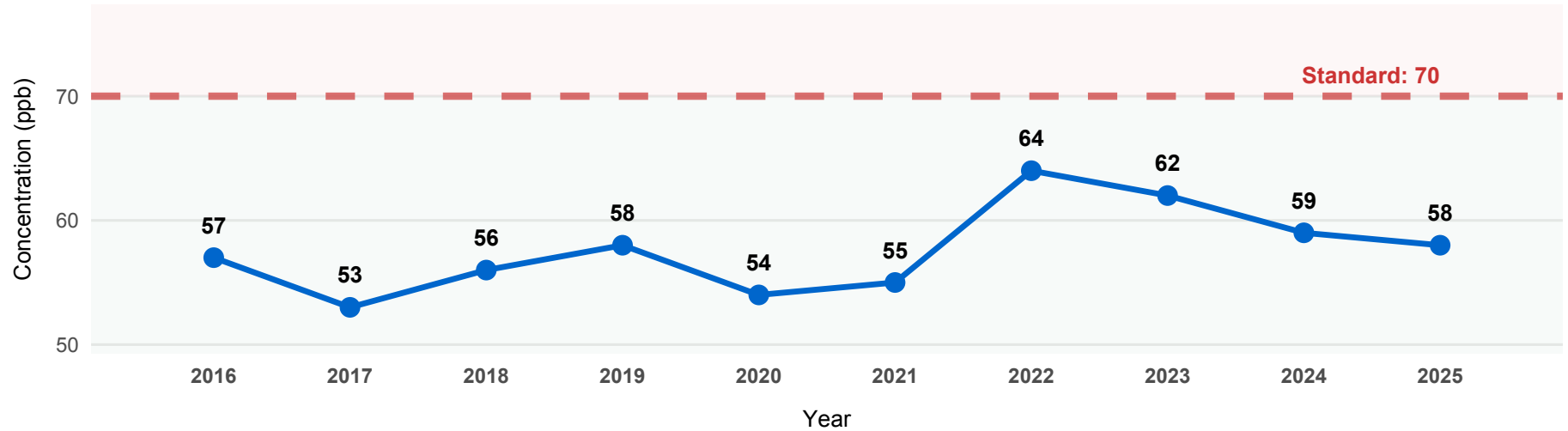
Appendix 1 | Yalobusha County



Appendix 1 | Yalobusha County

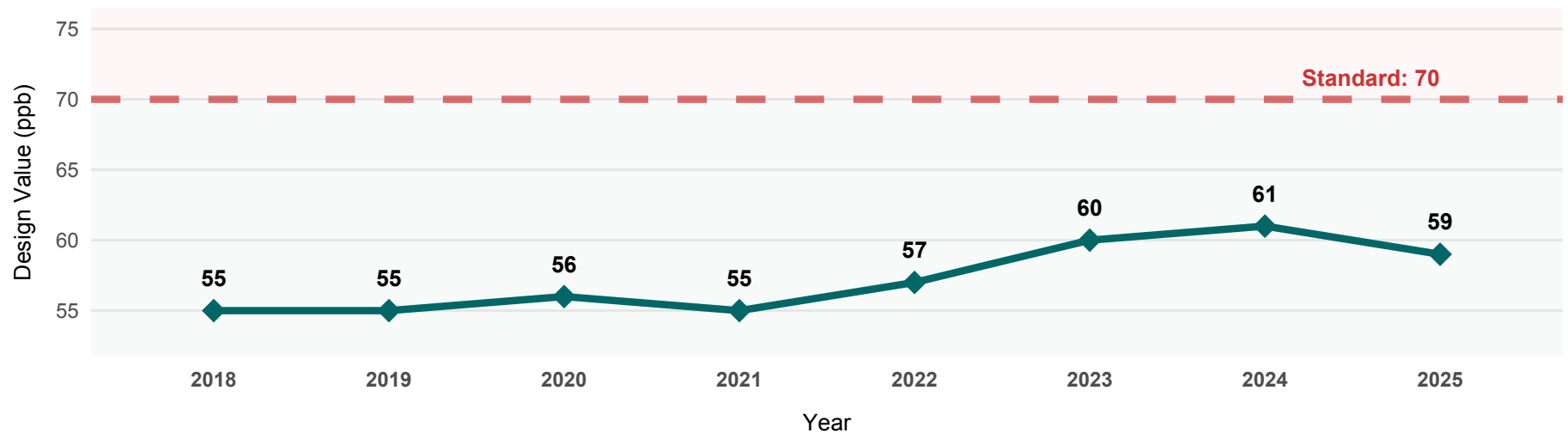
Coffeeville - Ozone

4th Max 8-Hour (ppb) | Site ID: 28-161-9991



Coffeeville - Ozone

3-Year Design Value | 4th Max Avg | Site ID: 28-161-9991



Appendix 2

Data Completeness By Pollutant

Appendix 2 | 8-Hour Ozone Data Completeness

Completeness Requirement

The standards for 8-hour ozone data completeness are:

- The daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations are available for at least 75%, on average, of the designated sampling days for any one year.
- The daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations are available for at least 90%, on average, of the designated sampling days for a three-year period.

Site	2023	2024	2025	3-Year Completeness
Cleveland Delta State	98%	100%	96%	98%
Coffeeville	92%	96%	96%	95%
Gulfport Youth Court	98%	96%	99%	98%
Hernando	96%	96%	99%	97%
Hinds CC	100%	98%	99%	99%
Jackson NCORE	97%	96%	98%	97%
Meridian	98%	99%	98%	98%
Pascagoula	98%	96%	98%	97%
Tupelo Airport	100%	99%	98%	99%
Waveland	97%	93%	98%	96%

Appendix 2 | PM2.5 Quarterly Data Completeness

Completeness Requirement

A year meets the requirements when at least 75% of the scheduled sampling days for each quarter have valid data.

Mississippi 2023

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Cleveland Delta State	75%	100%	97%	93%	100%
Gulfport Youth Court	75%	100%	100%	100%	96%
Hattiesburg	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hernando	75%	100%	100%	95%	98%
Hinds CC	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Jackson NCORE	75%	100%	89%	83%	100%
Pascagoula	75%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Waveland	75%	100%	96%	96%	100%

Mississippi 2024

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Cleveland Delta State	75%	100%	100%	96%	100%
Gulfport Youth Court	75%	97%	100%	96%	100%
Hattiesburg	75%	100%	96%	100%	99%
Hernando	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hinds CC	75%	100%	99%	100%	99%
Jackson NCORE	75%	97%	100%	100%	100%
Pascagoula	75%	100%	100%	97%	100%
Waveland	75%	92%	95%	96%	100%

Mississippi 2025

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Cleveland Delta State	75%	100%	96%	100%	98%
Gulfport Youth Court	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hattiesburg	75%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Hernando	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hinds CC	75%	100%	97%	98%	100%
Jackson NCORE	75%	100%	96%	96%	100%
Pascagoula	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Waveland	75%	100%	100%	97%	100%

Appendix 2 | PM10 Quarterly Data Completeness

Completeness Requirement

A year meets the requirements when at least 75% of the scheduled sampling days for each quarter have valid data.

Mississippi 2023

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	100%	89%	83%	100%

Mississippi 2024

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	95%	100%	100%	100%

Mississippi 2025

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	100%	96%	96%	100%

Appendix 2 | Carbon Monoxide Data Completeness

Completeness Requirement

The standards for CO data completeness are:

- 8-Hour: Considered valid if at least 75% of hourly averages for the 8-hour period are available.
- 1-Hour: Considered valid if at least 75% of hourly averages for the 1-hour period are available.

8-Hour Average Completeness

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	99%	92%	96%	100%

1-Hour Average Completeness

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	97%	90%	94%	97%

Appendix 2 | Nitrogen Dioxide Quarterly Data Completeness

Completeness Requirement

The standards for nitrogen dioxide data completeness are based on hourly data that are at least 75% complete for each quarter.

Mississippi 2023

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Pascagoula	75%	89%	94%	95%	95%

Mississippi 2024

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Pascagoula	75%	92%	93%	91%	94%

Mississippi 2025

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Pascagoula	75%	94%	94%	91%	93%

Appendix 2 | Sulfur Dioxide (1-Hour) Quarterly Data Completeness

Completeness Requirement

A year meets data completeness requirements when all 4 quarters are complete. A quarter is complete when at least 75% of the sampling days for each quarter have complete data.

Mississippi 2023

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	95%	90%	96%	96%
Pascagoula	75%	90%	90%	96%	96%

Mississippi 2024

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	96%	96%	97%	97%
Pascagoula	75%	90%	93%	91%	95%

Mississippi 2025

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	96%	96%	93%	97%
Pascagoula	75%	95%	95%	95%	96%

Appendix 2 | Sulfur Dioxide (3-Hour) Quarterly Data Completeness

Completeness Requirement

A year meets data completeness requirements when all 4 quarters are complete. A quarter is complete when at least 75% of the sampling days for each quarter have complete data.

Mississippi 2023

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	89%	84%	90%	90%
Pascagoula	75%	84%	84%	90%	89%

Mississippi 2024

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	90%	90%	91%	90%
Pascagoula	75%	83%	87%	85%	89%

Mississippi 2025

Site	Standard	Jan–Mar	Apr–Jun	Jul–Sep	Oct–Dec
Jackson NCORE	75%	90%	90%	87%	91%
Pascagoula	75%	88%	90%	89%	89%