

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

December 17, 2020

IN THE MATTER OF:)
NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY) R21-1
STANDARDS, USEPA AMENDMENTS) (Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking - Air)
(January 1, 2020 through June 30, 2020))

Adopted Rule. Final Order.

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by B.F. Currie):

The Board today adopts amendments to the Illinois ambient air quality standards, responding to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) actions during the first half of 2020. The Board includes limited corrections and revisions not derived from USEPA actions during the timeframe of this rulemaking.

This is an identical-in-substance (IIS) rulemaking under Sections 7.2 and 10(H) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 10(H) (2018)). Section 10(H) requires the Board to adopt standards that are identical in substance to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) adopted by USEPA under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C. § 7409 (2018)).

Section 10(H) of the Act and Section 1-5(c)(1) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 ILCS 100/5-1-5(c)(1) (2018)) further provide that Title VII of the Act (415 ILCS 5/Tit. VII (2018)) and Section 5-35 of the APA (5 ILCS 100/5-35 (2018)) do not apply to IIS rulemaking. Accordingly, the Board needs not adopt a “First Notice” proposal and a “Second Notice” proposal for review by JCAR. However, Section 7.2 of the Act requires the Board to consider comments from USEPA, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency), the Attorney General, and the public before adopting IIS rules.

The Board today revises the Illinois ambient air quality standards based on three USEPA actions during this first half of the year. The Board updates one incorporation by reference. The Board incorporates one new federal reference method (FRM) and one federal equivalent method (FEM) into Illinois rules. The Board takes note of a fourth USEPA action that does not prompt Board action.

Included are limited non-substantive corrections and revisions that the Board finds are needed. These include updating incorporations by reference and format changes of types routinely sought by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR).

The Board adopted a proposal for public comment on September 17, 2020. A Notice of Proposed Amendment appeared in the *Illinois Register* on October 2, 2020, at 44 Ill. Reg. 16081. A notice of public hearing also appeared in the October 2, 2020 issue, at 44 Ill. Reg. 16378. The Board held a public hearing on November 19, 2020 by videoconference between Chicago and Springfield with remote access by Webex, as required by section 110 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7410(a) (2016)) and the implementing USEPA regulations. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 51.102 and appendix V (2017).

The public comment period ended on December 4, 2020 by hearing officer order.¹ The Board received a single comment on the proposal:

PC 1 E-mail exchange between Board staff and JCAR staff dated September 28 and 29, 2020.

By PC 1, JCAR staff suggested a single correction to the text. The Board made the correction. The correction is listed in Table 3 of the Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking Addendum (Final) (IIS-RA(F)) added to the record of this rulemaking.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Federal Actions Implemented

USEPA designated new methods for demonstrating compliance with the NAAQS. USEPA also redesignated the ambient air quality attainment status of two areas in Illinois.

February 3, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 5958)

USEPA designated a new FRM for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in ambient air. The Board must incorporate this FRM into the Illinois rules.

May 7, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 27221)

USEPA designated a new FEM for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in ambient air. The Board must incorporate this FEM into the Illinois rules.

May 26, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 31378)

USEPA redesignated the Lemont and Pekin areas from nonattainment to attainment for the 2010 NAAQS for SO₂. This action does not change applicability of any NAAQS in Illinois. The Board takes note, but this USEPA action requires no Board response.

June 15, 2020

USEPA released an updated version of the *List of Designated Reference and Equivalent Methods*. The update incorporates the new FRM designated on February 3, 2020 and new FEM designated on May 7, 2020. Updating the incorporation by reference for the *List* to this latest version incorporates that FRM and FEM into the Illinois rules.

The Board completes rulemaking action on USEPA's FRM and FEM designations by updating the incorporation by reference to the latest version of the *List of Designated Reference and Equivalent Methods*.

¹ The 45-day public comment period based on *Illinois Register* publication would have otherwise been November 16, 2020.

The Board added the (IIS-RA(F)) in the docket for this rulemaking. Table 1 lists the changes the Board makes to the literal text of USEPA's rules. Table 2 lists Board-initiated corrections and revisions, which are discussed immediately below. Table 3 lists the revisions to the text of the proposed amendments made on adoption.

Board-Initiated Corrections and Revisions

The Board includes limited Board-initiated corrections and revisions with the USEPA amendments. All originate from Board review of the text of the rules. Many are of types ordinarily suggested by JCAR, and the Board does not intend that they have a substantive effect.

The Board finds that all Board-initiated corrections and revisions are needed.

Table 2 in the IIS-RA(P) lists these Board-initiated corrections and revisions. Each entry states reasons for the correction or revision.

Not considering the correction made at the request of JCAR staff, other corrections remedy past errors and omissions. Three corrections merit explanation, which is provided in the following subsection.

Removal of Appendices H and I of 40 C.F.R. 50

The Board removes the incorporations by reference of appendices H and I to 40 C.F.R. 50. Neither presently functions for a NAAQS applicable in Illinois.

Appendix H to 40 C.F.R. 50 is used for compliance with the 1979 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone in 40 C.F.R. § 50.9. Similarly, appendix I to 40 C.F.R. 50 is used for compliance with the 1997 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone in 40 C.F.R. § 50.10.

When the Board adopted the initial IIS NAAQS rules in 2013, the Board adopted the 1997 eight-hour NAAQS for ozone and incorporated appendices H and I by reference. The Board proposed the 1979 one-hour NAAQS for ozone but did not adopt it because it no longer applied within Illinois. National Ambient Air Quality Standards, USEPA Regulations (through December 31, 2012), R13-11 (July 25, 2013), slip op. at 48-49.

The Board later removed the 1997 eight-hour NAAQS because it was revoked as to all areas in Illinois. National Ambient Air Quality Standards, USEPA Amendments (January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015, August 26, 2015, October 26, 2015, November 19, 2015, December 18, 2015), R16-2 (Mar. 3, 2016), slip op. at 7. The Board did not remove appendices H and I although they no longer supported any applicable NAAQS.

Version Dates for Incorporations by Reference

The Board corrects the version dates for federal documents incorporated by reference. The Board erroneously changed the date of the *United States Code* to 2019 in the prior update, National Ambient Air Quality Standards, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018), R19-14, National Ambient Air Quality Standards, USEPA Amendments (January 1,

2019 through June 30, 2019), R20-3, National Ambient Air Quality Standards, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019), R20-11 (Aug. 13, 2020) (consol.). The Board now reverts that to the correct date, 2018.

The Board proposed updating the version date for *Code of Federal Regulations* citations to 2020 in this rulemaking. Ordinarily, the Government Printing Office would have made that version available by October or November but has not yet done so. The Board now reverts to the 2019 version, which is available.

Requests for Comments

The Board requested public comments on the proposed amendments. In addition to a general request for comments, the Board specifically requested comments on the following:

1. Did the Board appropriately add the new FRMs and FEM into the Illinois rules?
2. Is there any reason the Board should not remove the incorporations by reference for appendices H and I to 40 C.F.R. 50?
3. Are any of the Board-initiated corrections and revisions problematic?

The Board received no comments in response.

ORDER

The Board adopts the appended amendments to the Illinois ambient air quality regulations at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243 and directs the Clerk to immediately file them with the office of the Secretary of State that they may become effective and published in the *Illinois Register*.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Don A. Brown, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above opinion and order on December 17, 2020, by a vote of 4-0.



Don A. Brown, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board

TEXT OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER I: AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

PART 243
AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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243.105	Air Quality Monitoring Data Influenced by Exceptional Events
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SUBPART B: STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS

Section

243.120	PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}
243.121	Particulates (Repealed)
243.122	Sulfur Oxides (Sulfur Dioxide)
243.123	Carbon Monoxide
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243.125	Ozone
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243.APPENDIX A	Rule into Section Table (Repealed)
243.APPENDIX B	Section into Rule Table (Repealed)
243.APPENDIX C	Past Compliance Dates (Repealed)
243.TABLE A	Schedule for Flagging and Documentation Submission for Data Influenced by Exceptional Events for Use in Initial Area Designations (Repealed)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 10, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part III: Air Quality Standards, in R71-23, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R80-11, at 6 Ill. Reg. 5804, effective April 22, 1982; amended in R82-12, at 7 Ill. Reg. 9906, effective August 18, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13630; amended in R91-35 at 16 Ill. Reg. 8185, effective May 15, 1992; amended in R09-19 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18857, effective October 25, 2011; amended in R13-11 at 37 Ill. Reg. 12882, effective July 29, 2013; amended in R14-6 at 37 Ill. Reg. 19848, effective November 27, 2013; amended in R14-16 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12900, effective June 9, 2014; amended in R15-4 at 39 Ill. Reg. 5434, effective March 24, 2015; amended in R16-2 at 40 Ill. Reg. 4906, effective March 3, 2016;

amended in R17-1 at 41 Ill. Reg. 1121, effective January 23, 2017; amended in R17-10 at 41 Ill. Reg. 13413, effective October 23, 2017; amended in R18-15 at 42 Ill. Reg. 9308, effective May 29, 2018; amended in R19-6 at 43 Ill. Reg. 3034, effective February 19, 2019; amended in R19-14/R20-3/R20-11 at 44 Ill. Reg. 14223, effective August 18, 2020; amended in R21-1 at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 243.101 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part, terms listed below will have the meanings attributed to them in this Section. As used in this Part, all terms not defined in this Section will have the meaning given them by the Act; the CAA, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.102.

“Act” means the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].

“Agency” means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

“Ambient air” means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

“Clean Air Act” or “CAA” means the federal Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq., as amended), incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

“Exceedance of a NAAQS” means one occurrence of a measured or modeled concentration that exceeds the specified concentration level of that NAAQS for the averaging period specified by the standard.

“Exceptional event” means an event and its resulting emissions that fulfills all of the following criteria:

The event affects air quality in such a way that there exists a clear causal relationship between the specific event and the monitored exceedance or violation;

The event is not reasonably controllable or preventable;

The event is caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or a natural event; and

The event is determined by USEPA in accordance with 40 CFR 50.14 to be an exceptional event.

An “exceptional event” does not include any of the following:

Air pollution relating to source noncompliance;

Stagnation of air masses and meteorological inversions;

A meteorological event involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation (i.e., severe, extreme or exceptional drought).

BOARD NOTE: Stagnation of air masses, meteorological inversions, and meteorological events involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation do not directly cause pollutant emissions and are not exceptional events. However, conditions involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation may promote occurrences of particular types of exceptional events, such as wildfires or high wind events, that ~~which~~ do directly cause emissions.

“Federal equivalent method” or “FEM” means a method for measuring the concentration of an air pollutant in the ambient air that USEPA has designated as an equivalent method pursuant to 40 CFR 53 and that ~~which~~ is included in the List of Designated Methods, including later updates, as incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; the term “federal equivalent method” does not include a method for which USEPA has cancelled or superseded an equivalent method designation in accordance with 40 CFR 53.11 or 53.16, as reflected in the incorporation by reference in Section 243.108.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1(f) (definition of “equivalent method”), 50.11(d)(2) (parenthetical definition of “FEM”), and 53.1 (definition of “federal equivalent method”). The clause “including later updates” in this definition is intended to exclude methods canceled by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 53.11 or 53.16 for which the cancellation is included in the updates to List of Designated Methods incorporated by reference in Section 243.108. A federal designation of an FEM becomes effective upon publication of a notice in the Federal Register. A federal cancellation of an FEM becomes effective upon deletion from the listing of FEMs.

“Federal land manager” means the Secretary of the department with authority over the federal Class I area (or the Secretary’s designee).

BOARD NOTE: *See* 40 CFR 50.1(r) and 51.301-~~(2016)~~ (definitions of “federal land manager”). There are no federal Class I areas in or immediately abutting Illinois. *See* subpart D of 40 CFR 81-~~(2016)~~.

“Federal reference method” or “FRM” means a method of sampling and analyzing the ambient air for an air pollutant that USEPA has specified as a reference method in an appendix to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or a method that USEPA has designated as a reference method pursuant to 40 CFR 53 and that ~~which~~ is included in List of Designated Methods, including later updates, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; the term “federal reference method” does not include a method for which USEPA has cancelled or superseded a reference method designation in accordance with 40 CFR 53.11 or 53.16, as reflected in the incorporation by reference in Section 243.108.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1(f) (definition of “reference method”) and 53.1 (definition of “federal reference method”). The clause “including later updates” in this definition is intended to include methods canceled by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 53.11 or 53.16 for which the cancellation is included in the updates to List of Designated Methods incorporated by reference in Section 243.108. A federal designation of an FRM becomes effective upon publication of a notice in the Federal Register. A federal cancellation of an FRM becomes effective upon deletion from the listing of FRMs or from an appendix to 40 CFR 50.

“High wind dust event” is an event that includes the high-speed wind and the dust that the wind entrains and transports to a monitoring site.

“High wind threshold” is the minimum wind speed capable of causing particulate matter emissions from natural undisturbed lands in the area affected by a high wind dust event.

“Micrograms per cubic meter” or “ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ” means one millionth (10^{-6}) of a gram of a contaminant per cubic meter of ambient air, as measured and determined by the methods prescribed for that contaminant.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition and that for “milligrams per liter”.

“Milligrams per cubic meter” or “ mg/m^3 ” means one thousandth (10^{-3}) of a gram of a contaminant per cubic meter of ambient air, as measured and determined by the methods prescribed for that contaminant.

“National Ambient Air Quality Standard” or “NAAQS” means a standard established by USEPA that applies for outdoor air throughout the United States. BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition, derived from the definition in “Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms” (December 1997), EPA 175-B-97-001, at p. 30. USEPA has codified the NAAQS at 40 CFR 50.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition based on the definition in “Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms” (December 1997), document number EPA 175-B-97-001, USEPA, Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs, at p. 30.

“Natural event” means an event and its resulting emissions, which may recur at the same location, in which human activity plays little or no direct causal role. For purposes of this definition, anthropogenic sources that are reasonably controlled are not human activity that plays a direct causal role in causing emissions.

“Parts per billion” or “ppb” means the ratio of the parts of a specified contaminant to a billion parts of air by weight ($1:10^{-9}$), as measured and determined by the methods prescribed for that contaminant.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition and that for “parts per million”, derived from the parentheticals in 40 CFR 50.4(a) and (b) and 50.17(a) and the definition of “parts per billion (ppb)/parts per million (ppm)” in “Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms” (December 1997), EPA 175-B-97-001, at p. 34.

“Parts per million” or “ppm” means the ratio of the parts of a specified contaminant to a million parts of air by weight ($1:10^{-6}$), as measured and determined by the methods prescribed for that contaminant.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition, derived from the parentheticals in 40 CFR 50.4(a) and (b) and 50.17(a) and the definition of “parts per billion (ppb)/parts per million (ppm)” in “Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms” (December 1997), EPA 175-B-97-001, at p. 34.

“PM₁₀” means particulate matter that has an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (μm).

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition, derived from the parenthetical definition in 40 CFR 50.6(c).

“PM_{2.5}” means particulate matter that has an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers (μm).

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition, derived from the parenthetical definition in 40 CFR 50.7(a).

“Prescribed fire” is any fire intentionally ignited by management actions in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific land or resource management objectives.

“Traceable” means that a local standard has been compared and certified either directly or via not more than one intermediate standard, to a primary standard, such as a National Bureau of Standards Standard Reference Material (NBS SRM), or a USEPA/NBS-approved Certified Reference Material (CRM).

“USEPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1(c). The Board has used “USEPA” in text where USEPA has used “Administrator”, ~~if where~~ action by USEPA is clearly contemplated. Otherwise, the Board has retained the term “Agency” as defined in this Section.

“Wildfire” is any fire started by an unplanned ignition caused by lightning; volcanoes; other acts of nature; unauthorized activity; or accidental, human-caused actions, or a prescribed fire that has developed into a wildfire. A wildfire that predominantly occurs on wildland is a natural event.

“Wildland” means an area in which human activity and development are essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar transportation facilities. Structures, if any, are widely scattered.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1 ~~(2016)~~, except as otherwise more specifically indicated.

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.102 Scope

- a) This Part sets forth the NAAQS adopted by USEPA under section 109 of the CAA (42 USC 7409) and incorporated into this Part under Sections pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 10(H) of the Act.
- b) National primary ambient air quality standards (primary NAAQS) define levels of air quality that USEPA has judged are necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality standards (secondary NAAQS) define levels of air quality that USEPA has judged necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. These standards are subject to revision, and additional primary and secondary NAAQS may be promulgated as USEPA deems necessary to protect the public health and welfare.
- c) The promulgation of primary and secondary NAAQS must not be considered in any manner to allow significant deterioration of existing air quality in any portion of this State.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.2 ~~(2012)~~.

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.105 Air Quality Monitoring Data Influenced by Exceptional Events

- a) The federal regulations at 40 CFR 50.14 provide that a state, federal land manager, or federal agency can seek USEPA determination that exceedances or violations of an NAAQS are directly due to an exceptional event, so that the State can exclude affected ambient air quality monitoring data from a compliance determination. An exceptional event is a natural event or the result of human activity that is unlikely to recur and ~~that which~~ is not reasonably controllable or preventable that meets specified criteria. The federal rule provides that a fireworks display, a prescribed fire, a wildfire, a high wind dust event, a stratospheric intrusion, or an aggregate of events on the same day can be an exceptional event.
- b) The Agency must use the applicable procedures of 40 CFR 50.14 to obtain a USEPA determination of an exceptional event and exclusion of affected ambient

air quality monitoring data if the Agency determines that the data are influenced by an exceptional event and should be excluded from a compliance determination ~~determinaton~~.

- c) Ambient air quality monitoring data excluded by a USEPA determination pursuant to 40 CFR 50.14 is excluded from use for compliance determination under this Part.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.14-(2016).

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.107 Reference Conditions

All measurements of air quality that are expressed as mass per unit volume (e.g., micrograms per cubic meter, other than for particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) standards contained in Section 243.120(b), (c), and (d) and lead standards contained in Section 243.126(b), are corrected to a reference temperature of 25 °C-25°C, and to a reference pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (1013.2 millibars). Measurements of PM_{2.5}, for purposes of comparison to the standards contained in Section 243.120(b), (c), and (d), and lead, for purposes of comparison to the standards contained in Section 243.126(b), must be reported based upon the actual ambient air volume measured at the actual temperature and pressure at the monitoring site during the measurement period.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.3-(2013).

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.108 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions:

Government Printing Office (GPO), ~~732 Capitol Street NW~~, Washington, DC 20401, 202-783-3238, www.govinfo.gov/ (~~telephone: 202-512-1800 or 866-512-1800; website: www.gpo.gov~~). The following documents incorporated by reference are available from this source:

Appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Sulfur Dioxide in the Atmosphere (Ultraviolet Fluorescence Method)), referenced in Section 243.122.

Appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Method for the Determination of Sulfur Dioxide in the Atmosphere (Pararosaniline Method)), referenced in Section 243.122.

Appendix B to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Method for the Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter in the Atmosphere (High-Volume Method)), referenced in appendix G to 40 CFR 50 (see below).

Appendix C to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Carbon Monoxide in the Atmosphere (Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry)), referenced in Section 243.123.

Appendix D to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Ozone in the Atmosphere), referenced in Section 243.125.

Appendix F to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Nitrogen Dioxide in the Atmosphere (Gas Phase Chemiluminescence)), referenced in Section 243.124.

Appendix G to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Method for the Determination of Lead in Suspended Particulate Matter Collected from Ambient Air), referenced in Section 243.126.

~~Appendix H to 40 CFR 50 (2018) (Interpretation of the 1-Hour Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone), referenced in Section 243.125.~~

~~Appendix I to 40 CFR 50 (2018) (Interpretation of the 8-Hour Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone), referenced in Section 243.125.~~

Appendix J to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Method for the Determination of Particulate Matter as PM₁₀ in the Atmosphere), referenced in Section 243.120.

Appendix K to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Interpretation of the Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter), referenced in Section 243.120.

Appendix L to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Method for the Determination of Fine Particulate Matter as PM_{2.5} in the Atmosphere), referenced in Section 243.120.

Appendix N to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Interpretation of the Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter), referenced in Section 243.120.

Appendix O to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Method for the Determination of Coarse Particulate Matter as PM_{10-2.5} in the Atmosphere), referenced in appendix Q to 40 CFR 50 and for use in federally required monitoring by the NCore system pursuant to 40 CFR 58.

Appendix P to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Interpretation of the Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone), referenced in Section 243.125.

Appendix Q to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Reference Method for the Determination of Lead in Particulate Matter as PM₁₀ Collected from Ambient Air), referenced in appendix R to 40 CFR 50.

Appendix R to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Lead), referenced in Section 243.126.

Appendix S to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Interpretation of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Nitrogen (Nitrogen Dioxide)), referenced in Section 243.124.

Appendix T to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Interpretation of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Sulfur (Sulfur Dioxide)), referenced in Section 243.122.

Appendix U to 40 CFR 50 (2019) (Interpretation of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone), referenced in Section 243.125.

Clean Air Act, 42 USC 7401 et seq. ~~(2018)-(2019)~~ (for definitions of terms only), referenced in Section ~~243.101-243.102~~.

BOARD NOTE: Segments of the Code of Federal Regulations and the United States Code are available for free download as PDF documents from the GPO FDsys website: www.govinfo.gov/ ~~http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/~~.

USEPA, National Exposure Research Laboratory, Human Exposure & Atmospheric Sciences Division (MD-D205-03), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. The following documents incorporated by reference are available from this source:

“List of Designated Reference and Equivalent Methods” ~~(December 15, 2019)~~ (June 15, 2020) (referred to as the “List of Designated Methods” and referenced in Sections 243.101, 243.120, 243.122, 243.123, 243.124, 243.125, and 243.126.

BOARD NOTE: The List of Designated Methods is available for free download as a PDF document from the USEPA, Technology Transfer, Ambient Monitoring Technology Information Center website: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/criteria.html>.

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)