

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Air Quality Standards

2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:

243.101	Amend
243.102	Amend
243.103	Amend
243.104	Repeal
243.105	New
243.106	Repeal
243.107	Amend
243.108	Amend
243.120	Amend
243.122	Amend
243.123	Amend
243.124	Amend
243.125	Amend
243.126	Amend
243.APPENDIX A	Repeal
243.APPENDIX B	Repeal
243.APPENDIX C	Repeal
243.TABLE A	New

4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 10, and 27

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: The following briefly describes the subjects and issues involved in this rulemaking. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of May 16, 2013, proposing amendments in R13-11 for public comment, which opinion and order is available from the address below. As is explained in that opinion, the Board will receive public comment on the proposed amendments for 45 days from the date they appear in the Illinois Register before proceeding to adopt amendments based on this proposal.

The R13-11 proceeding relates to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243 of the Illinois air pollution control Part. These amendments would update the Illinois ambient air quality regulations to include all current federal NAAQS as adopted and amended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) through December 31, 2012. USEPA has codified the NAAQS in 40 C.F.R.

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50. As such, this proceeding embraces USEPA actions that span the period from April 30, 1971 through December 31, 2012.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of May 16, 2013 in R13-11 that list numerous corrections and amendments that are not based on current federal amendments. The tables contain deviations from the literal text of the federal amendments underlying these amendments, as well as corrections and clarifications that the Board made in the base text involved. Persons interested in the details of those corrections and amendments should refer to the May 16, 2013 opinion and order in R13-11.

Section 10(H) of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10(H)] provides that Section 5-35 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35] does not apply to this rulemaking. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the IAPA, it is not subject to First Notice or to Second Notice review by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR).

- 6) Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None
- 7) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency amendments currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? Yes. The amendments incorporate a number of federal regulations pertaining to monitoring for the criteria pollutants of interest. The amendments further incorporate a USEPA document that lists all methods that USEPA has designated for use in the required monitoring.
- 10) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- 11) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b) (2012)].
- 12) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: The Board will accept written public comment on this proposal for a period of 45 days after the date of this publication. Comments should reference R13-11 and be addressed to:

John T. Therriault, Assistant Clerk

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Illinois Pollution Control Board
State of Illinois Center, Suite 11-500
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, IL 60601

The Board will conduct one public hearing on the proposed amendments because they will ultimately result in submission to the United States Environmental Protection Agency of an amendment to the State implementation plan (SIP). Section 110(a)(2) of the Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2) (2011)) requires reasonable notice and hearing before a state undertakes an amendment to the SIP. The public hearing will occur at the following time and location:

11:00 a.m., June 26, 2013

Sangamo Building, Room 1119N
Illinois Pollution Control Board Hearing Room
1021 North Grand Avenue
Springfield, Illinois

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference R13-11:

Michael J. McCambridge
Staff Attorney
Illinois Pollution Control Board
100 W. Randolph 11-500
Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: 312/814-6924
E-mail: michael.mccambridge@ipcb.state.il.us

Request copies of the Board's opinion and order at 312-814-3620, or download a copy from the Board's Website at <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us>.

13) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

- A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations affected: This rulemaking may affect those small businesses, small municipalities and not-for-profit corporations that emit pollutants that could potentially affect ambient air quality in any area of Illinois. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates

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Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b) (2012)].

- B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: The existing rules and proposed amendments require extensive reporting, bookkeeping and other procedures, including emissions monitoring, annual reports and maintenance of operating records. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b) (2012)].
- C) Types of Professional skills necessary for compliance: Compliance with the existing rules and proposed amendments may require the services of an attorney, certified public accountant, chemist, and registered professional engineer. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b) (2012)].
- 14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: 36 Ill. Reg. 17947; Dec. 21, 2012

The Full Text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

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

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PART 243
AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
243.101	Definitions
243.102	Preamble Scope Scope
243.103	Applicability
243.104	Nondegradation (Repealed)
243.105	Air Quality Monitoring Data Influenced by Exceptional Events
243.106	Monitoring (Repealed)
243.107	Reference Conditions
243.108	Incorporations by Reference

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
243.124	Nitrogen Oxides (Nitrogen Dioxide as Indicator)
243.125	8-Hour Ozone
243.126	Lead Appendix

243.APPENDIX A	Rule into Section Table (Repealed)
Appendix 243.APPENDIX B	Section into Rule Table (Repealed)
Appendix 243.APPENDIX C	Past Compliance Dates (Repealed)
243.TABLE A	Schedule of Exceptional Event Flagging and Documentation Submission for New or Revised NAAQS

AUTHORITY: Implementing ~~Section~~ Sections 7.2 and 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (~~Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1010 and 1027~~)[415 ILCS 5/7.2, [10.10](#) and 27].

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SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part III: Air Quality Standards, in R71-23, 4 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R80-11, 46 PCB 125, 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. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 243.101 Definitions

- a) ~~Except as stated in this Part and unless a different meaning of a term is clear from its context, the definitions of terms used in this Part shall be the same as those used in the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5] (Act).~~
- b) ~~All terms that appear in this Part have the definitions specified by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 or 211.~~

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 ~~such standard~~ NAAQS for the averaging period specified by the standard.

~~"Exceptional event"~~ means an event that fulfills all of the following criteria:

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The event affects air quality;

The event is not reasonably controllable or preventable;

The event is ~~an event~~ 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:

Stagnation of air masses or meteorological inversions;

A meteorological event involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation; or

Air pollution relating to source noncompliance.

~~"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 ~~which that~~ 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 the 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 or from an appendix to 40 CFR 50.

~~"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

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Section 243.108, or a method that USEPA has designated as a reference method pursuant to 40 CFR 53 and ~~which~~ that is included in the 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 the 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.

"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" (immediately below).

"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~~ to 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 in which human activity plays little or no direct causal role.

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"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" (~~immediately below~~), derived from the parentheses 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 ~~and that for "parts per million"~~ (~~immediately below~~), derived from the parentheses 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).

"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 ~~segments of~~ text where USEPA has used "Administrator," where action by USEPA is clearly contemplated. Otherwise, the Board has retained the term "Agency" as defined in this Section.

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 ~~C.F.R.~~ CFR 50.1 (2012), except as otherwise more specifically indicated.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.102 ~~Preamble~~ Scope

- ~~a) Air quality standards are limits on atmospheric concentrations of air contaminants established for the purpose of protecting public health and welfare. The levels of air quality designated by the standards are designed to protect against injury to human, plant or animal life and they are further intended to allow maximum enjoyment of life and property consistent with the intent of the Act.~~
- a) This Part sets forth the NAAQS adopted by USEPA under section 109 of the CAA (42 USC 7409) and incorporated into this Part pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 10(H).
- ~~b) The first use of our air resources is to sustain life. Air entering the respiratory tract must not menace health. Therefore, the air quality standards set must, as a minimum, provide air which will not adversely affect, through acute or chronic symptoms, the health of the community. Adverse health effects include not only the possible production and aggravation of disease, but also interference with bodily functions. The standards have also taken into account soiling, corrosion, vegetation damage and other human effects.~~
- 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. ~~Such~~ 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.
- ~~e) Primary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which are necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. Secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which are necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.~~

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- 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.
- d) ~~The standards are more than goals. They are legally enforceable limitations, and any person causing or contributing to a violation of the standards is subject to enforcement proceedings under the Act. The standards have also been designed for use as a basis for the development of implementation plans by State and local agencies for the abatement and control of pollutant emissions from existing sources, and for the determination of air contaminant emission limitations to insure that population and economic growth trends do not add to the region's air pollution problems.~~

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

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.103 Applicability

The standards in this Part ~~are applicable~~ apply throughout the State of Illinois, except as otherwise provided in this Part.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.104 Nondegradation (Repealed)

~~Existing ambient air quality that is better than the established ambient air quality standards at the date of their adoption will be maintained in its present high quality. Such ambient air quality shall not be lowered unless and until it is proved to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) that the change is justifiable as a result of necessary economic and social development and will not interfere with or become injurious to human health or welfare.~~

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.105 Air Quality Monitoring Data Influenced by Exceptional Events

- a) Requirements:

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- 1) The Agency may request USEPA to exclude from use in determinations data showing an exceedance of an NAAQS that is directly due to an exceptional event. The Agency must demonstrate to USEPA that ~~such~~the event caused a specific air pollution concentration at a particular air quality monitoring location.
 - 2) A demonstration to justify data exclusion may include any reliable and accurate data, but must demonstrate a clear causal relationship between the measured exceedance of an NAAQS and the event in accordance with ~~paragraph subsection~~ (c)(3)(D) of this section.
- b) Determinations by USEPA. USEPA has stated the criteria for making a determination to exclude data as follow:
- 1) Exceptional ~~events~~Events. USEPA has stated that it will exclude data from use in determinations of exceedance of an NAAQS ~~where~~when the Agency has demonstrated that an exceptional event caused a specific air pollution concentration in excess of one or more NAAQS at a particular air quality monitoring location, and the Agency otherwise satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 50.14.
 - 2) Fireworks ~~displays~~Displays. USEPA has stated that it will exclude data from use in determinations of exceedance of an NAAQS ~~where~~when the Agency has demonstrated that emissions from fireworks displays caused a specific air pollution concentration in excess of one or more NAAQS at a particular air quality monitoring location, and the ~~state~~State otherwise satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 50.14. USEPA has stated that ~~such~~this data will be treated in the same manner as exceptional events under ~~this rule subsection~~ (b)(1), provided the Agency has demonstrated that ~~such~~the use of fireworks is significantly integral to traditional national, ethnic, or other cultural events, including, but not limited to, July Fourth celebrations, ~~which~~that satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 50.14.
 - 3) Prescribed ~~fires~~Fires. USEPA has stated that it will exclude data from use in determinations of exceedance of an NAAQS ~~where~~when the Agency has demonstrated that emissions from prescribed fires caused a specific air pollution concentration in excess of one or more NAAQS at a particular air quality monitoring location, and the Agency otherwise satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 50.14, provided that ~~such~~the emissions are from prescribed fires that USEPA determines meets the definition of

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~~“exceptional event”~~ in Section 243.101, and provided that the Agency has certified to USEPA that the State has adopted and is implementing a Smoke Management Program (SMP) or the ~~state~~State has ensured that the burner employed basic smoke management practices. If an exceptional event occurs using the basic smoke management practices approach, the Agency must undertake a review of the State’s approach to ensure public health is being protected and must include consideration of development of ~~aan~~ SMP.

BOARD NOTE: In each of corresponding 40 CFR 50.14(b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3), USEPA stated ~~“EPA shall exclude data from use in determinations of exceedances and NAAQS violations.”~~ In the first person, ~~“shall”~~ is used more to express present intent or to commit to future action. The Board has changed ~~“EPA shall”~~ to ~~“USEPA has stated that it will.”~~ Further, the Board has relied on the defined term ~~“exceedance of an NAAQS.”~~

c) Schedules and Procedures:

- 1) Public ~~notification~~Notification. The Agency or, ~~where~~when the Agency has delegated authority pursuant to Section 4(g) or (r) of the Act ~~[415-ILCS 5/4(g), or (r)]~~, the Agency’s delegatee, must notify the public promptly whenever an event occurs or is reasonably anticipated to occur ~~which~~that may result in the exceedance of an NAAQS.
- 2) Flagging of ~~data~~Data
 - A) The Agency must notify USEPA of the State’s intent to exclude one or more measured ~~exceedance~~exceedances of an NAAQS as being due to an exceptional event by placing a flag in the appropriate field for the data record of concern that has been submitted to the federal air quality system (AQS) database.
 - B) Flags placed on data in accordance with this Section must be deemed informational only, and the data must not be excluded from determinations with respect to an exceedance of an NAAQS unless and until ~~after~~ USEPA notifies the Agency of USEPA concurrence following the Agency’s submittal of a demonstration pursuant to subsection (c)(3) ~~of this Section~~ by placing a concurrence flag in the appropriate field for the data record in the AQS database.

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- C) Flags placed on data as being due to an exceptional event, together with an initial description of the event, must be submitted to USEPA not later than July 1~~st~~ of the calendar year following the year in which the flagged measurement occurred, except as allowed under subsection (c)(2)(D) or (c)(2)(E) ~~of this Section~~.
 - D) This subsection (c)(2)(D) corresponds with 40 CFR 50.14(c)(2)(iv), which has expired by its own terms. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
 - E) This subsection (c)(2)(E) corresponds with 40 CFR 50.14(c)(2)(v), which has expired by its own terms. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
 - F) USEPA has stated that, when USEPA sets ~~an~~ NAAQS for a new pollutant or revises the NAAQS for an existing pollutant, USEPA may revise or set a new schedule for flagging exceptional event data, providing initial data descriptions, and providing detailed data documentation in AQS for the initial designations of areas for those NAAQS. Table A ~~to~~ of this Part provides the existing schedule for submission of flags with initial descriptions in AQS and detailed documentation. These schedules apply for those data that will or may influence the initial designation of areas for those NAAQS. USEPA has stated that it will revise the table upon which Table A ~~to this Part~~ is based as necessary to accommodate revised data submission schedules for new or revised NAAQS.
- 3) Submission of ~~demonstrations~~ Demonstrations
- A) When the Agency has flagged data as being due to an exceptional event and is requesting exclusion of the affected measurement data, the Agency must, after notice and opportunity for public comment, submit a demonstration to USEPA to justify data exclusion not later than the sooner of three years following the end of the calendar quarter in which the flagged concentration was recorded or 12 months prior to the date that a regulatory decision must be made by USEPA. The Agency must submit to USEPA the public comments it received, along with its demonstration ~~to USEPA~~.

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- B) This subsection (c)(3)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 50.14(b)(3)(ii), which pertains only to a reporting period and opportunity to demonstrate exceptions that has passed. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
- C) This subsection (c)(3)(~~BC~~) corresponds with 40 CFR 50.14(b)(3)(~~hiii~~), which pertains only to a reporting period and opportunity to demonstrate exceptional events that has passed in a provision that has expired by its own terms. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
- D) The demonstration to justify data exclusion must provide the following evidence:
 - i) That the event satisfies the definition of ~~"~~"exceptional event~~"~~ set forth in Section 243.101;
 - ii) That there is a clear causal relationship between the measurement under consideration and the event that is claimed to have affected the air quality in the area;
 - iii) That the event is associated with a measured concentration in excess of normal historical fluctuations, including background; and
 - iv) That there would have been no exceedance or violation but for the event.
- E) With the submission of the demonstration, the Agency must document that the public comment process was followed.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.14 (2012).

(Source: Added at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.106 Monitoring (Repealed)

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~~Pollution levels will be determined by fixed or mobile sampling stations beyond the premises on which a source is located. Stations will be located according to the guidelines for established monitoring networks as developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.~~

(Source: Repealed at 37 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, ~~except~~ other than for particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) standards contained in Section 243.120(b) and (c) and lead standards contained in Section 243.126(b), are corrected to a reference temperature of 25^o 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) and (c), and lead, ~~measurements shall~~ 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 (2012).

(Source: Amended at 37 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:

- a) ~~Pararosaniline method, 40 CFR 50, appendix A (1982).~~
- b) ~~Non-dispersive infrared spectrometry technique, 40 CFR 50, appendix C (1982), 36 Fed. Reg. 22391, November 25, 1971.~~
- e) ~~Colorimetric method, 36 Fed. Reg. 22396, November 25, 1971.~~
- d) ~~Ozone-ethylene reaction method, 40 CFR 50, appendix D (1982), 36 Fed. Reg. 22392, November 25, 1971.~~
- e) ~~Lead, 40 CFR 50, appendix G (2008).~~

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- ~~f) Reference method for the determination of particulate matter as PM₁₀ in the atmosphere, 40 CFR 50, appendix J (1990).~~
- ~~g) Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter, 40 CFR 50, appendix K, 73 Fed. Reg. 61144 (October 17, 2006).~~
- ~~h) Reference method for the determination of particulate matter as PM_{2.5} in the atmosphere, 40 CFR 50, appendix L, 73 Fed. Reg. 61144 (October 17, 2006).~~
- ~~i) Interpretation of the NAAQS for PM_{2.5}, 40 CFR 50, appendix N, 73 Fed. Reg. 1497 (January 9, 2008).~~
- ~~j) Interpretation of the NAAQS for O₃, 40 CFR 50, appendix P, 73 Fed. Reg. 16436 (March 27, 2008).~~
- ~~k) The NAAQS for Lead; Final Rule, 40 CFR 50, 51, 53, and 58, 73 Fed. Reg. 66964 (November 12, 2008).~~
- ~~l) Interpretation of the NAAQS for Lead, 40 CFR 50, appendix R, 73 Fed. Reg. 66964 (November 12, 2008).~~

Government Printing Office (GPO), 732 Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401 (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 (2012) (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 (2012) (Reference Method for the Determination of Sulfur Dioxide in the Atmosphere (Pararosaniline Method)), referenced in Section 243.122.

Appendix B to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (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](#)): 50.

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Appendix C to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (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 (2012) (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 (2012) (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 (2012) (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 (2012) (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 (2012) (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 (2012) (Reference Method for the Determination of Particulate Matter as PM₁₀ in the Atmosphere), referenced in Section 243.120.

Appendix K to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (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 (2012) (Reference Method for the Determination of Fine Particulate Matter as PM_{2.5} in the Atmosphere), referenced in Section 243.120.

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Appendix N to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (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 (2012) (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 (2012) (Interpretation of the Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone), referenced in Section 243.125.

Appendix Q to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (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 (2012) (Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Lead), referenced in Section 243.126.

Appendix S to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (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 58 (2012) (Interpretation of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Sulfur (Sulfur Dioxide)), referenced in Section 243.122.

Clean Air Act, 42 USC 7401 et seq. (2011) (for definitions of terms only), referenced in Section 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: <http://www.gpo.gov/>.

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:

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"List of Designated Reference and Equivalent Methods" (December 17, 2012) (referred to as "List of Designated Methods" and referenced in Sections 243.101, 243.120, 243.122, 243.123, 243.124, 243.125, and 243.126.

This reference includes the no Federal Register notices subsequent to December 17, 2012 that updated the List of Designated Methods.

BOARD NOTE: This document is available for free download as a PDF document from the USEPA, Technology Transfer, Ambient Monitoring Technology Information Center website: <http://www.epa.gov///.html>.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS

Section 243.120 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}

- a) ~~Standards. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for PM₁₀ are a maximum 24-hour average concentration of 150 µg/m³. The standards are attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one, as measured and determined in accordance with subsection (b).~~ 1987 Primary and Secondary 24-Hour NAAQS for PM₁₀
- b) ~~Measurement Method. For determining conformance with the PM₁₀ ambient air quality standards, PM₁₀ shall be measured by the method described in 40 CFR 50, appendix J or an equivalent method designated pursuant to 40 CFR 53 (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108). The standards are attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, appendix K (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108).~~
- e) ~~Standards. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for PM_{2.5} are:~~
- 1) ~~An annual arithmetic mean concentration of 15.0 µg/m³ and as measured and determined in conformance with subsection (d).~~

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- ~~2) A maximum 24-hour concentration of 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, at the 98th percentile value, and as measured and determined in conformance with subsection (d).~~
- ~~d) Measurement Method for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$. For determining conformance with the $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ambient air quality standards, $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ shall be measured by the method described in 40 CFR 50, appendix L or an equivalent method designated pursuant to 40 CFR 53 (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108). Compliance with the standards is determined using the methods and procedures described in 40 CFR 50, appendix N (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108).~~
 - 1) The annual primary and secondary $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ standards are met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, appendix N, is less than or equal to 15.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
 - 2) The 24-hour primary and secondary $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ standards are met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, appendix N, is less than or equal to 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- ~~a) 1987 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{10} :~~
 - 1) The level of the 1987 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{10} is 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average concentration. The 1987 primary and secondary NAAQS for PM_{10} is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, as determined in accordance with appendix K to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is equal to or less than one.
 - 2) This subsection (a)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 51.6(b), a provision marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.
 - 3) For the purpose of determining attainment of the 1987 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{10} , particulate matter must be measured in the ambient air as PM_{10} by a method that fulfills either of the following requirements:
 - A) An FRM based on appendix J to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA

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and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108~~, 243.108; or

- B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a) is derived from 40 CFR 50.6 (2012). USEPA adopted 1997 primary NAAQS for PM₁₀ at 62 Fed. Reg. 38652 (July 18, 1997). As a result of a judicial vacatur, USEPA later removed the transitional provision relative to the 1987 NAAQS at 65 Fed. Reg. 80776 (Dec. 22, ~~1000~~2000) and the 1997 NAAQS at 69 Fed. Reg. 45595 (July 30, 2004). Thus, the 1987 primary and secondary NAAQS for PM₁₀ are included in this subsection (a).

- b) 1997 ~~primary and secondary annual average~~ Primary and Secondary Annual Average and 24-~~hour~~ Hour NAAQS for PM~~2.5~~ 2.5
- 1) The 1997 primary and secondary annual average NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is 15.0 µg/m³, annual arithmetic mean concentration, and the 1997 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is 65 µg/m³, 24-hour average concentration, measured in the ambient air as PM_{2.5} by a method that fulfills either of the following requirements:
 - A) An FRM based on appendix L of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108~~ 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or
 - B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
 - 2) The 1997 primary and secondary annual average NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 15.0 µg/m³.
 - 3) The 1997 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 65 µg/m³.

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BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) is derived from 40 CFR 50.7 (2012). The 2006 primary and secondary annual average and 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} differs from the 1997 standards in that the 24-hour average concentration required by the 2006 standard is substantially lower (more stringent) than that for the 1997 standard. The Board has retained the 1997 standard in this subsection (b) because USEPA has retained the 1997 standard in 40 CFR 50.6.

- c) 2006 ~~primary and secondary annual average~~ Primary and Secondary Annual Average and 24-~~hour~~ Hour NAAQS for PM~~2.5~~ 2.5
- 1) The 2006 primary and secondary annual average NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is 15.0 µg/m³, annual arithmetic mean concentration, and the 2006 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is 35 µg/m³, 24-hour average concentration, measured in the ambient air as PM_{2.5} by a method that fulfills either of the following requirements:
 - A) An FRM based on appendix L of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108~~ 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or
 - B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
 - 2) The 2006 primary and secondary annual average NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 15.0 µg/m³.
 - 3) The 2006 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 35 µg/m³.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) is derived from 40 CFR 50.13 (2012).

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 243.122 Sulfur Oxides (Sulfur Dioxide)

- a) ~~Primary Standards. The primary ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides measured as sulfur dioxide are:~~
- 1) ~~An annual arithmetic mean concentration of $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.03 ppm); and,~~
 - 2) ~~A maximum 24-hour concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year, of $365 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.14 ppm).~~
- b) ~~Secondary Standard. The secondary ambient air quality standard for sulfur oxides measured as sulfur dioxide is a maximum 3-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year of $1,300 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.5 ppm).~~
- c) ~~Measurement Method. For determining conformance with sulfur oxide air quality standards, sulfur oxides shall be measured as sulfur dioxide by the pararosaniline method described in 40 CFR 50, appendix A, (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108), or by an equivalent method of proof approved by the Agency.~~
- a) 1971 ~~primary annual average~~Primary Annual Average and 24-~~hour~~Hour NAAQS for ~~sulfur oxides (as sulfur dioxide)~~Sulfur Oxides (as Sulfur Dioxide) (SO₂):
- 1) The level of the 1971 primary annual average NAAQS for sulfur oxides is 0.030 ppm, not to be exceeded in a calendar year. The annual arithmetic mean must be rounded to three decimal places (fractional parts equal to or greater than 0.0005 ppm must be rounded up).
 - 2) The level of the 1971 primary 24-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides is 0.14 ppm, not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year. The 24-hour averages must be determined from successive non-overlapping 24-hour blocks starting at midnight each calendar day and must be rounded to two decimal places (fractional parts equal to or greater than 0.005 ppm must be rounded up).
 - 3) Sulfur oxides must be measured in the ambient air as SO₂ by the FRM described in appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or by an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

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- 4) To demonstrate attainment, the annual arithmetic mean and the second-highest 24-hour averages must be based upon hourly data that are at least 75 percent complete in each calendar quarter. A 24-hour block average must be considered valid if at least 75 percent of the hourly averages for the 24-hour period are available. In the event that only 18-, 19-, 20-, 21-, 22-, or 23-hour averages are available, the 24-hour block average must be computed as the sum of the available hourly averages using the number of hours (i.e., 18, 19, etc.) as the divisor. If less than 18-hour averages are available, but the 24-hour average would exceed the level of the standard when zeros are substituted for the missing values, subject to the rounding rule of subsection (b) ~~of this Section, then,~~ this must be considered a valid 24-hour average. In this case, the 24-hour block average must be computed as the sum of the available hourly averages divided by 24.

- 5) The 1971 primary annual average and 24-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides set forth in this subsection (a) ~~remains~~ remain applicable to all areas notwithstanding the promulgation of the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~. The Board will delete the 1971 primary annual average and 24-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides set forth in this subsection (a) after fulfillment of the conditions recited by USEPA in corresponding 40 CFR 50.4(e).

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 50.4(e) recites that the 1971 primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides remains effective in two types of areas for which USEPA has not yet approved an implementation plan for attainment with the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides. The first type of area is one that USEPA had designated as non-attainment for that standard as of the effective date of the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for the 1971 primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides as of the effective date of the 2010 NAAQS. That date was August 23, 2010. See 75 Fed. Reg. 35520 (June 22, 2010). As of that date, USEPA had not designated any area in Illinois as non-attainment. See 40 CFR 81.314 (2010). The Board is unaware of any USEPA SIP call for any area of Illinois relative to the 1971 primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides. As of December 31, 2012, USEPA had not yet designated the attainment status of areas in Illinois. See 40 CFR 81.314 (2012). The Agency recommended that USEPA designate limited areas of Illinois as non-attainment with the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS. See letter of June 2, 2011 from Laurel Kroack, Chief, Bureau of Air, Agency, to Cheryl A. Newton, Director, Office of the Air

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and Radiation Division, USEPA Region 5 (available at http://www.epa.gov/designations/R5_IL_rec_wtechanalysis.pdf). When the conditions of this subsection (a)(5) have been fulfilled, or USEPA has removed 40 CFR 50.4, the Board will remove the standard of this subsection (a) as obsolete.

b) 1971 ~~secondary three-hour~~ Secondary Three-Hour NAAQS for ~~sulfur oxides~~ Sulfur Oxides (as SO₂):

- 1) The level of the 1971 secondary three-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides is 0.5 ppm, not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year. The three-hour averages must be determined from successive non-overlapping three-hour blocks starting at midnight each calendar day and must be rounded to one decimal place (fractional parts equal to or greater than 0.05 ppm must be rounded up).
- 2) Sulfur oxides must be measured in the ambient air as SO₂ by the FRM described in appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or by an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
- 3) To demonstrate attainment, the second-highest three-hour average must be based upon hourly data that are at least 75 percent complete in each calendar quarter. A three-hour block average must be considered valid only if all three hourly averages for the three-hour period are available. If only one or two hourly averages are available, but the three-hour average would exceed the level of the standard when zeros are substituted for the missing values, subject to the rounding rule of subsection (b)(1) of this ~~Section, then~~, this must be considered a valid three-hour average. In all cases, the three-hour block average must be computed as the sum of the hourly averages divided by three.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) is derived from 40 CFR 50.5 (2012).

c) 2010 ~~primary one-hour~~ Primary One-Hour NAAQS for ~~sulfur oxides~~ Sulfur Oxides (as SO₂):

- 1) The level of the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides is 75 ppb, measured in the ambient air as SO₂.

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- 2) The 2010 one-hour primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the three-year average of the annual (99th percentile) of the daily maximum one-hour average concentrations is less than or equal to 75 ppb, as determined in accordance with appendix T of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
- 3) The level of the 2010 one-hour primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides must be measured by ~~a~~an FRM based on appendix A-1 or A-2 of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or by ~~a~~an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) is derived from 40 CFR 50.17 (2012). The 1971 primary NAAQS for SO₂ remains in effect until the federal conditions of 40 CFR 50.4(e) have been fulfilled, as outlined in subsection (a)(5) ~~of this Section~~ and the appended Board note.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. ———, effective ———)

Section 243.123 Carbon Monoxide

- a) ~~Standards. The ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide are:~~
 - 1) ~~A maximum 8-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year of 10 milligrams per cubic meter (9 ppm); and,~~
 - 2) ~~A maximum 1-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year of 40 milligrams per cubic meter (35 ppm).~~
- b) ~~Measurement Method. For determining conformance with the carbon monoxide air quality standard, carbon monoxide shall be measured by the nondispersive infrared spectrometry technique as described in 40 CFR 50, App. C (1982), 36 Fed. Reg. 22,391, November 25, 1971, or by an equivalent method approved by the Agency.~~
- a) The 1971 eight-hour and one-hour primary NAAQS for carbon monoxide are as follow~~follows~~:

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- 1) An eight-hour average concentration of 9 ppm (10 mg/m³), not to be exceeded more than once per year; and
 - 2) A one-hour average concentration of 35 ppm (40 mg/m³), not to be exceeded more than once per year.
- b) The levels of carbon monoxide in the ambient air must be measured by a method that fulfills either of the following requirements:
- 1) An FRM based on appendix C of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108, 243.108~~; or
 - 2) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
- c) An eight-hour average concentration must be considered valid if at least 75 percent of the hourly average for the eight-hour period ~~are~~ is available. In the event that only six-hour (or seven-hour) averages are available, the eight-hour average must be computed on the basis of the hours available using six (or seven) as the divisor.
- d) When summarizing data for comparison with the standards, averages must be stated to one decimal place. Comparison of the data with the levels of the standards in ppm must be made in terms of integers with fractional parts of 0.5 or greater rounded up.

BOARD NOTE: This Section is derived from 40 CFR 50.8 (2012).

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. ~~—~~, effective ~~_____~~)

Section 243.124 Nitrogen Oxides (Nitrogen Dioxide as Indicator)

- a) ~~Standard. The ambient air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide is an annual arithmetic mean concentration of 100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.05 ppm).~~
- b) ~~Measurement Method. For determining conformance with the nitrogen dioxide air quality standard, nitrogen dioxide shall be measured by the colorimetric~~

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~~method as described in 36 Fed. Reg. 22,396, November 25, 1971, or by an equivalent method approved by the Agency.~~

- a) The level of the 1971 primary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides is 53 ppb, annual average concentration, measured in the ambient air as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).
- b) The level of the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for nitrogen oxides is 100 ppb, one-hour average concentration, measured in the ambient air as NO₂.
- c) The level of the 1971 secondary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides is 0.053 ppm (100 µg/m³), annual arithmetic mean concentration, measured in the ambient air as NO₂.
- d) The levels of the standards in subsections (a) through (c) ~~of this Section~~ must be measured by:
 - 1) ~~A~~An FRM based on appendix F to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in ~~the~~ List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or
 - 2) By a ~~Federal~~federal FEM designated by USEPA and listed in ~~the~~ List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
- e) The 1971 primary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is met when the annual average concentration in a calendar year is less than or equal to 53 ppb, as determined in accordance with ~~Appendix~~appendix S of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108~~243.108, for the annual standard.
- f) The 2010 one-hour primary NAAQS for nitrogen oxides in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ is met when the three-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily maximum one-hour average concentration is less than or equal to 100 ppb, as determined in accordance with ~~Appendix~~appendix S of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108~~243.108, for the 1-hour standard.
- g) The 1971 secondary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ is attained when the annual arithmetic mean concentration in a calendar year is less than or equal to 0.053 ppm, rounded to three decimal places (fractional parts equal to or greater than 0.0005 ppm must be rounded up). To

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demonstrate attainment, an annual mean must be based upon hourly data that are at least 75 percent complete or upon data derived from manual methods that are at least 75 percent complete for the scheduled sampling days in each calendar quarter.

~~BOARD NOTE: This Section is derived from 40 CFR 50.11 (2012).~~

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 243.125 ~~8-Hour~~ Ozone

- a) ~~Standard. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for ozone are 0.075 ppm (parts per million) daily maximum 8-hour average concentration, measured and determined in accordance with subsection (b).~~
- b) ~~Measurement Method. Ozone shall be measured by a federal equivalent method based on 40 CFR 50, appendix D and designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53 (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108) or an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards are met when the average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm, as determined using 40 CFR 50, appendix P (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108).~~
- a) 1979 ~~primary~~Primary and ~~secondary one hour~~Secondary One-Hour NAAQS for ~~ozone.~~Ozone
 - 1) The level of the 1979 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone measured by an FRM based on appendix D to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108~~243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in ~~the~~ List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is 0.12 ppm (235 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The NAAQS is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12 ppm (235 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) is equal to or less than 1, as determined by appendix H to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
 - 2) The 1979 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone set forth in this subsection (a) will remain applicable to all areas notwithstanding the

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promulgation of the 2008 eight-hour primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone set forth in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~. USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 50.9(b) that the one-hour primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone set forth in this subsection (a) will no longer apply to an area one year after the effective date of the designation of that area by USEPA pursuant to 42 ~~UCSUSC~~ 7407 for the 2008 eight-hour primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone. USEPA has codified the area designations and classifications with respect to the primary and secondary 1997 one-hour NAAQS and the 2008 primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone in 40 CFR 81.314.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a) is derived from 40 CFR 50.9 (2012). USEPA revoked the 1979 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone for all areas in Illinois effective June 15, 2005. See 40 CFR 81.314 (table for one-hour NAAQS for ozone, note 3; 70 Fed. Reg. 44470, 75 (Aug. 3, 2005). USEPA's state implementation plan (SIP) regulations, however, provide that the State may first apply for modification of the SIP for the 1997 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone eight years after the revocation, which is on or after June 15, 2013. See 40 CFR 51.905(e). Since there is no indication that USEPA has approved such a SIP modification, the Board has retained the 1979 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone of 50 CFR 50.9.

- b) 1997 ~~primary~~Primary and ~~secondary eight-hour~~Secondary Eight-Hour NAAQS for ~~ozone~~Ozone
- 1) The 1997 hour primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone, measured by ~~an~~an FRM based on appendix D to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108~~243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in ~~the~~the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is 0.08 ppm, daily maximum eight-hour average.
 - 2) The 1997 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum eight-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm, as determined in accordance with appendix I to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
 - 3) USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 50.10(c) that the 1997 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone set forth in subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~ will no longer apply to an area for

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transportation conformity purposes one year after the effective date of USEPA designation of that area pursuant to 42 USC 7407 for the 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS set forth for ozone in subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~. The 1997 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone set forth in this subsection (b) will remain applicable to all areas for all other purposes notwithstanding the 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone set forth in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ or the USEPA designation of areas for that 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has codified area designations and classifications with respect to the 1997 and 2008 primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone in 40 CFR 81.314. When USEPA has taken action and the conditions of subsection (b)(3) have been fulfilled, or USEPA has removed 40 CFR 50.9 or 50.10, the Board will remove obsolete 1997 primary and secondary one-hour or eight-hour NAAQS for ozone from subsections (a) and (b).

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) is derived from 40 CFR 50.10 (2012).

- c) 2008 ~~primary~~ Primary and ~~secondary eight-hour~~ Secondary Eight-Hour NAAQS for ~~ozone~~ Ozone
- 1) The 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone is 0.075 ppm, daily maximum eight-hour average, measured by an FRM based on appendix D to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108~~ 243.108, or an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
 - 2) The 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone ambient air quality standards are met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum eight-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm, as determined in accordance with appendix P to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) is derived from 40 CFR 50.15 (2012).

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(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.126 Lead

- a) ~~Standard. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for lead and its compounds measured as elemental lead are 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, maximum rolling three-month average measured and determined over a three-year period.~~
- b) ~~Measurement Method. For determining conformance with the ambient air quality standards for lead and its compounds, lead and its compounds shall be measured as elemental lead by federal equivalent method based on 40 CFR 50 appendix G and designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53 (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108). Compliance with the primary and secondary ambient air quality standards shall be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, appendix R (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108).~~
- a) 1978 ~~primary and secondary quarterly average~~ Primary and Secondary Quarterly Average NAAQS for ~~lead.~~ Lead
- 1) The 1978 primary and secondary quarterly average NAAQS for lead and its compounds, measured as elemental lead by an FRM based on appendix G to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or by an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is 1.5 ~~micrograms per cubic meter.~~ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, maximum arithmetic mean averaged over a calendar quarter.
 - 2) The 1978 primary and secondary quarterly average NAAQS for lead set forth in this subsection (a) will remain applicable to all areas notwithstanding the 2008 primary and secondary quarterly average NAAQS for lead in subsection ~~(b) of this Section~~. The 1978 primary and secondary quarterly average NAAQS for lead set forth in this subsection (a) will no longer apply to an area one year after the effective date of the designation of that area by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7407 for the 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead set forth in subsection ~~(b) of this Section~~; except that, for areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 primary and secondary quarterly average

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NAAQS for lead set forth in this subsection (a) as of January 12, 2009, the 1978 primary and secondary NAAQS for lead set forth in this subsection (a) will apply until USEPA has approved an implementation plan for that area pursuant to 42 USC 7514 providing for attainment or maintenance of the 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead set forth in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

BOARD NOTE: The Board substituted "January 12, 2009" for the open-ended language in corresponding 40 CFR 50.12(b) relative to the effective date of 40 CFR 50.16. January 12, 2009 is the effective date recited at 73 Fed. Reg. 66964 (Nov. 12, 2008). USEPA designated Granite City as nonattainment with the 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead in 2010 and an area of Chicago in 2011. USEPA designated all other areas of Illinois for the 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead in 2012. See 40 CFR 81.314 (area designations in Illinois); 76 Fed. Reg. 72097, 108 (Nov. 22, 2011) (effective December 31, 2011); 75 Fed. Reg. 71033, 42 (Nov. 22, 2010) (effective December 31, 2010). Thus, this subsection (a) has been obsolete since December 31, 2012.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a) is derived from 40 CFR 50.12 (2012).

- b) ~~2008 primary and secondary three month average~~ Primary and Secondary Three-Month Average NAAQS for lead. ~~Lead~~
- 1) The 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead and its compounds is 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, arithmetic mean concentration over a three-month period, measured in the ambient air as lead by either of the following:
 - A) An FRM based on ~~Appendix~~ appendix G of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section ~~243.108~~ 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or
 - B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
 - 2) The 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead are met when the maximum arithmetic three-month mean concentration

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for a three-year period, as determined in accordance with Appendix R of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) is derived from 40 CFR 50.16 (2012).

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. ———, effective ———)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Section 243.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

Appendix A
Rule into Section Table

RULE	SECTION
301	243.102
302	243.103
303	243.104
304	Appendix C
305	243.106
306	243.107
307	243.121
308	243.122
309	Repealed
310	243.123
311	243.124
312	243.125
313	243.126

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

Section 243.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

~~Section 243.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)~~
Appendix B
Section into Rule Table

SECTION	RULE
243.101	—
243.102	301
243.103	302
243.104	303
243.106	305
243.107	306
243.121	307
243.122	308
243.123	310
243.124	311
243.125	312
243.126	313

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. —, effective —)

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

Section 243. APPENDIX C. Past Compliance Dates (Repealed)

~~Section 243. APPENDIX C. Past Compliance Dates (Repealed)~~

~~Appendix C
Past Compliance Dates~~

~~Except as otherwise noted, compliance with this Part was required June 26, 1973.~~

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Section 243. TABLE A Schedule of Exceptional Event Flagging and Documentation Submission for New or Revised NAAQS

<u>NAAQS (Level) Regulatory Citations</u>	<u>Air quality data collected for calendar year</u>	<u>Event flagging & initial description deadline</u>	<u>Detailed documentation submission deadline</u>
<u>2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} (35 µg/m³) Section 243.120(c)(1) 40 CFR 50.13(a) 71 Fed. Reg. 61144 (Oct. 17, 2006)</u>	<u>2004-2006</u>	<u>October 1, 2007</u>	<u>April 15, 2008</u>
<u>2008 eight-hour ozone (0.075 ppm) Section 243.125(c)(1) 40 CFR 50.15(a) 73 Fed. Reg. 16436 (Mar. 27, 2008)</u>	<u>2005-2007 2008 2009</u>	<u>June 18, 2009 June 18, 2009 60 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the event occurred or February 5, 2010, whichever date occurred first</u>	<u>June 18, 2009 June 18, 2009 60 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the event occurred or February 5, 2010, whichever date occurred first</u>
<u>2010 one-hour nitrogen oxides (as NO₂) (100 ppb) Section 243.124(b) 40 CFR 50.11(b) 75 Fed. Reg. 6474 (Feb. 9, 2010)</u>	<u>2008 2009 2010</u>	<u>July 1, 2010 July 1, 2010 April 1, 2011</u>	<u>January 22, 2011 January 22, 2011 July 1, 2010</u>
<u>2010 one-hour sulfur oxides (as SO₂) (75 ppb) Section 243.122(c)(1) 40 CFR 17(a) 75 Fed. Reg. 35520 (June 22, 2010)</u>	<u>2008 2009 2010 2011</u>	<u>October 1, 2010 October 1, 2010 June 1, 2011 60 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the event occurred or March 31,</u>	<u>June 1, 2011 June 1, 2011 June 1, 2011 60 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the event occurred or March 31,</u>

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

2012, whichever date
occurred first

2012, whichever date
~~occured~~occurred first

BOARD NOTE: Derived from table 1 to 40 CFR 50.14(c) (2012). USEPA noted that the information in this table of revised deadlines only applies to data that USEPA will use to establish the final initial designations for new or revised NAAQS. USEPA stated that the general schedule in this table applies for all other purposes, most notably, for data that USEPA will use for redesignations to attainment. Corresponding table 1 to 40 CFR 50.14(c)(2) cites the 2010 one-hour NAAQS for nitrogen oxides as "'80-100 PPBppb, final level TBD'" and the 2010 one-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides as "'80-100 PPBppb, final level TBD".' The adopted 2010 one-hour NAAQS for NO_x at 40 CFR 50.11(f) is 100 ppb and the adopted 2010 one-hour NAAQS for SO₂ is 75 ppb. The Board has used the actual NAAQS for these contaminants in this Table A. Further, corresponding table 1 to 40 CFR 50.14(c) includes endnotes "'a'" and "'b'" indicate "b" indicating whether dates for NO₂ and SO₂ are changed or unchanged, which the Board has omitted, since endnotes will serve no purpose in the Illinois regulations.

(Source: Added at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Document comparison by Workshare Compare on Friday, May 24, 2013 1:48:33 PM

Input:	
Document 1 ID	file:///I:\Input\Agency Rulemakings - Files Received\2013\may2013\35-243-Agency(issue22).docx
Description	35-243-Agency(issue22)
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Description	35-243-JCARr01(issue22)
Rendering set	Standard

Legend:	
<u>Insertion</u>	
Deletion	
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Style change	
Format change	
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Inserted cell	
Deleted cell	
Moved cell	
Split/Merged cell	
Padding cell	

Statistics:	
	Count
Insertions	274
Deletions	422
Moved from	0
Moved to	0
Style change	0
Format changed	0
Total changes	696

1 TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
2 SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
3 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
4 SUBCHAPTER I: AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES
5

6 PART 243
7 AIR QUALITY STANDARDS
8

9 SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS
10

11	Section	
12	243.101	Definitions
13	243.102	<u>Scope Preamble</u>
14	243.103	Applicability
15	243.104	Nondegradation (<u>Repealed</u>)
16	<u>243.105</u>	<u>Air Quality Monitoring Data Influenced by Exceptional Events</u>
17	243.106	Monitoring (<u>Repealed</u>)
18	243.107	Reference Conditions
19	243.108	Incorporations by Reference

20
21 SUBPART B: STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS
22

23	Section	
24	243.120	PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}
25	243.121	Particulates (<u>Repealed</u>)
26	243.122	Sulfur Oxides (Sulfur Dioxide)
27	243.123	Carbon Monoxide
28	243.124	<u>Nitrogen Oxides (Nitrogen Dioxide as Indicator)</u>
29	243.125	8-Hour Ozone
30	243.126	Lead
31		
32	243.APPENDIX A	Rule into Section Table (<u>Repealed</u>)
33	243.APPENDIX B	Section into Rule Table (<u>Repealed</u>)
34	243.APPENDIX C	Past Compliance Dates (<u>Repealed</u>)
35	<u>243.TABLE A</u>	<u>Schedule of Exceptional Event Flagging and Documentation Submission</u>
36		<u>for New or Revised NAAQS</u>

37
38 AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the
39 Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 10 and 27].
40

41 SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part III: Air Quality Standards, in R71-23, 4
42 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R80-11, 46 PCB 125, at 6 Ill. Reg.
43 5804, effective April 22, 1982; amended in R82-12, at 7 Ill. Reg. 9906, effective August 18,

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44 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13630; amended in R91-35 at 16 Ill. Reg. 8185, effective May 15,
45 1992; amended in R09-19 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18857, effective October 25, 2011; amended in R13-11
46 at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

47
48 SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

49
50 **Section 243.101 Definitions**

51
52 For the purposes of this Part, terms listed below will have the meanings attributed to them in this
53 Section. As used in this Part, all terms not defined in this Section will have the meaning given
54 them by the Act; the CAA, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or 35 Ill. Adm. Code
55 201.102.

56
57 "Act" means the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].

58
59 "Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

60
61 "Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to
62 which the general public has access.

63
64 "Clean Air Act" or "CAA" means the federal Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.,
65 as amended), incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

66
67 "Exceedance of a NAAQS" means one occurrence of a measured or modeled
68 concentration that exceeds the specified concentration level of NAAQS for the
69 averaging period specified by the standard.

70
71 "Exceptional event" means an event that fulfills all of the following criteria:

72
73 The event affects air quality;

74
75 The event is not reasonably controllable or preventable;

76
77 The event is caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a
78 particular location or a natural event; and

79
80 The event is determined by USEPA in accordance with 40 CFR 50.14 to
81 be an exceptional event.

82
83 An "exceptional event" does not include any of the following:

84
85 Stagnation of air masses or meteorological inversions;
86

A meteorological event involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation; or

Air pollution relating to source noncompliance.

"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 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 the 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 or from an appendix to 40 CFR 50.

"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 is included in the 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 the 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.

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

132 BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition and that for "milligrams per
133 liter".

134
135 "Milligrams per cubic meter" or " mg/m^3 " means one thousandth (10^{-3}) of a gram
136 of a contaminant per cubic meter of ambient air, as measured and determined by
137 the methods prescribed for that contaminant.

138
139 "National Ambient Air Quality Standard" or "NAAQS" means a standard
140 established by USEPA that applies to outdoor air throughout the United States.
141 BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition, derived from the definition in
142 "Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms" (December
143 1997), EPA 175-B-97-001, at p. 30. USEPA has codified the NAAQS at 40 CFR
144 50.

145 BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition based on the definition in
146 "Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms" (December
147 1997), document number EPA 175-B-97-001, USEPA, Office of
148 Communications, Education, and Public Affairs, at p. 30.

149
150 "Natural event" means an event in which human activity plays little or no direct
151 causal role.

152
153 "Parts per billion" or "ppb" means the ratio of the parts of a specified contaminant
154 to a billion parts of air by weight ($1:10^9$), as measured and determined by the
155 methods prescribed for that contaminant.

156 BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition and that for "parts per million",
157 derived from the parentheticals in 40 CFR 50.4(a) and (b) and 50.17(a) and the
158 definition of "parts per billion (ppb)/parts per million (ppm)" in "Terms of
159 Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms" (December 1997), EPA
160 175-B-97-001, at p. 34.

161
162 "Parts per million" or "ppm" means the ratio of the parts of a specified
163 contaminant to a million parts of air by weight ($1:10^6$), as measured and
164 determined by the methods prescribed for that contaminant.

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

169
170 "PM₁₀" means particulate matter that has an aerodynamic diameter less than or
171 equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (μm).

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

174
175 "PM_{2.5}" means particulate matter that has an aerodynamic diameter less than or
176 equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers (µm).

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

179
180 "Traceable" means that a local standard has been compared and certified either
181 directly or via not more than one intermediate standard, to a primary standard,
182 such as a National Bureau of Standards Standard Reference Material (NBS SRM),
183 or a USEPA/NBS-approved Certified Reference Material (CRM).

184
185 "USEPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
186 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1(c). The Board has used "USEPA"
187 in text where USEPA has used "Administrator", where action by USEPA is
188 clearly contemplated. Otherwise, the Board has retained the term "Agency" as
189 defined in this Section.

190
191 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1 (2012), except as otherwise more specifically
192 indicated.

- 193
194 a) ~~Except as stated in this Part and unless a different meaning of a term is clear from~~
195 ~~its context, the definitions of terms used in this Part shall be the same as those~~
196 ~~used in the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5] (Act).~~
197
198 b) ~~All terms that appear in this Part have the definitions specified by 35 Ill. Adm.~~
199 ~~Code 201 or 211.~~

200
201 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
202

203 **Section 243.102 ScopePreamble**

- 204
205 a) This Part sets forth the NAAQS adopted by USEPA under section 109 of the
206 CAA (42 USC 7409) and incorporated into this Part pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/7.2
207 and 10(H).
208
209 b) National primary ambient air quality standards (primary NAAQS) define levels of
210 air quality that USEPA has judged are necessary, with an adequate margin of
211 safety, to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality
212 standards (secondary NAAQS) define levels of air quality that USEPA has judged
213 necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse
214 effects of a pollutant. These standards are subject to revision, and additional

215 primary and secondary NAAQS may be promulgated as USEPA deems necessary
216 to protect the public health and welfare.

217
218 c) The promulgation of primary and secondary NAAQS must not be considered in
219 any manner to allow significant deterioration of existing air quality in any portion
220 of this State.

221
222 a) ~~Air quality standards are limits on atmospheric concentrations of air contaminants~~
223 ~~established for the purpose of protecting public health and welfare. The levels of~~
224 ~~air quality designated by the standards are designed to protect against injury to~~
225 ~~human, plant or animal life and they are further intended to allow maximum~~
226 ~~enjoyment of life and property consistent with the intent of the Act.~~

227
228 b) ~~The first use of our air resources is to sustain life. Air entering the respiratory~~
229 ~~tract must not menace health. Therefore, the air quality standards set must, as a~~
230 ~~minimum, provide air which will not adversely affect, through acute or chronic~~
231 ~~symptoms, the health of the community. Adverse health effects include not only~~
232 ~~the possible production and aggravation of disease, but also interference with~~
233 ~~bodily functions. The standards have also taken into account soiling, corrosion,~~
234 ~~vegetation damage and other human effects.~~

235
236 e) ~~Primary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which are~~
237 ~~necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health.~~
238 ~~Secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which are~~
239 ~~necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse~~
240 ~~effects of a pollutant.~~

241
242 d) ~~The standards are more than goals. They are legally enforceable limitations, and~~
243 ~~any person causing or contributing to a violation of the standards is subject to~~
244 ~~enforcement proceedings under the Act. The standards have also been designed~~
245 ~~for use as a basis for the development of implementation plans by State and local~~
246 ~~agencies for the abatement and control of pollutant emissions from existing~~
247 ~~sources, and for the determination of air contaminant emission limitations to~~
248 ~~insure that population and economic growth trends do not add to the region's air~~
249 ~~pollution problems.~~

250
251 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.2 (2012).

252
253 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

254
255 **Section 243.103 Applicability**

256
257 The standards in this Part ~~apply~~ are applicable throughout the State of Illinois, except as

258 otherwise provided in this Part.

259

260 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

261

262 **Section 243.104 Nondegradation (Repealed)**

263

264 ~~Existing ambient air quality that is better than the established ambient air quality standards at the~~
 265 ~~date of their adoption will be maintained in its present high quality. Such ambient air quality~~
 266 ~~shall not be lowered unless and until it is proved to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency~~
 267 ~~(Agency) that the change is justifiable as a result of necessary economic and social development~~
 268 ~~and will not interfere with or become injurious to human health or welfare.~~

269

270 (Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

271

272 **Section 243.105 Air Quality Monitoring Data Influenced by Exceptional Events**

273

274 a) Requirements

275

276 1) The Agency may request USEPA to exclude from use in determinations
 277 data showing an exceedance of an NAAQS that is directly due to an
 278 exceptional event. The Agency must demonstrate to USEPA that the
 279 event caused a specific air pollution concentration at a particular air
 280 quality monitoring location.

281

282 2) A demonstration to justify data exclusion may include any reliable and
 283 accurate data, but must demonstrate a clear causal relationship between
 284 the measured exceedance of an NAAQS and the event in accordance with
 285 subsection (c)(3)(D).

286

287 b) Determinations by USEPA. USEPA has stated the criteria for making a
 288 determination to exclude data as follow:

289

290 1) Exceptional Events. USEPA has stated that it will exclude data from use
 291 in determinations of exceedance of an NAAQS when the Agency has
 292 demonstrated that an exceptional event caused a specific air pollution
 293 concentration in excess of one or more NAAQS at a particular air quality
 294 monitoring location, and the Agency otherwise satisfies the requirements
 295 of 40 CFR 50.14.

296

297 2) Fireworks Displays. USEPA has stated that it will exclude data from use
 298 in determinations of exceedance of an NAAQS when the Agency has
 299 demonstrated that emissions from fireworks displays caused a specific air
 300 pollution concentration in excess of one or more NAAQS at a particular

301 air quality monitoring location, and the State otherwise satisfies the
302 requirements of 40 CFR 50.14. USEPA has stated that this data will be
303 treated in the same manner as exceptional events under subsection (b)(1),
304 provided the Agency has demonstrated that the use of fireworks is
305 significantly integral to traditional national, ethnic or other cultural events,
306 including, but not limited to, July Fourth celebrations, that satisfy the
307 requirements of 40 CFR 50.14.

- 308
- 309 3) Prescribed Fires. USEPA has stated that it will exclude data from use in
310 determinations of exceedance of an NAAQS when the Agency has
311 demonstrated that emissions from prescribed fires caused a specific air
312 pollution concentration in excess of one or more NAAQS at a particular
313 air quality monitoring location, and the Agency otherwise satisfies the
314 requirements of 40 CFR 50.14, provided that the emissions are from
315 prescribed fires that USEPA determines meets the definition of
316 "exceptional event" in Section 243.101, and provided that the Agency has
317 certified to USEPA that the State has adopted and is implementing a
318 Smoke Management Program (SMP) or the State has ensured that the
319 burner employed basic smoke management practices. If an exceptional
320 event occurs using the basic smoke management practices approach, the
321 Agency must undertake a review of the State's approach to ensure public
322 health is being protected and must include consideration of development
323 of an SMP.

324

325 BOARD NOTE: In each of corresponding 40 CFR 50.14(b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3),
326 USEPA stated "EPA shall exclude data from use in determinations of
327 exceedances and NAAQS violations." In the first person, "shall" is used more to
328 express present intent or to commit to future action. The Board has changed
329 "EPA shall" to "USEPA has stated that it will." Further, the Board has relied on
330 the defined term "exceedance of an NAAQS".

331

332 c) Schedules and Procedures

- 333
- 334 1) Public Notification. The Agency or, when the Agency has delegated
335 authority pursuant to Section 4(g) or (r) of the Act, or, the Agency's
336 delegatee, must notify the public promptly whenever an event occurs or is
337 reasonably anticipated to occur that may result in the exceedance of an
338 NAAQS.

339

340 2) Flagging of Data

- 341
- 342 A) The Agency must notify USEPA of the State's intent to exclude
343 one or more measured exceedances of an NAAQS as being due to

344 an exceptional event by placing a flag in the appropriate field for
 345 the data record of concern that has been submitted to the federal air
 346 quality system (AQS) database.

347
 348 B) Flags placed on data in accordance with this Section must be
 349 deemed informational only, and the data must not be excluded
 350 from determinations with respect to an exceedance of an NAAQS
 351 unless and until USEPA notifies the Agency of USEPA
 352 concurrence following the Agency's submittal of a demonstration
 353 pursuant to subsection (c)(3) by placing a concurrence flag in the
 354 appropriate field for the data record in the AQS database.

355
 356 C) Flags placed on data as being due to an exceptional event, together
 357 with an initial description of the event, must be submitted to
 358 USEPA not later than July 1 of the calendar year following the
 359 year in which the flagged measurement occurred, except as
 360 allowed under subsection (c)(2)(D) or (c)(2)(E).

361
 362 D) This subsection (c)(2)(D) corresponds with 40 CFR
 363 50.14(c)(2)(iv), which has expired by its own terms. This
 364 statement maintains structural consistency with the federal
 365 regulations.

366
 367 E) This subsection (c)(2)(E) corresponds with 40 CFR 50.14(c)(2)(v),
 368 which has expired by its own terms. This statement maintains
 369 structural consistency with the federal regulations.

370
 371 F) USEPA has stated that, when USEPA sets an NAAQS for a new
 372 pollutant or revises the NAAQS for an existing pollutant, USEPA
 373 may revise or set a new schedule for flagging exceptional event
 374 data, providing initial data descriptions, and providing detailed
 375 data documentation in AQS for the initial designations of areas for
 376 those NAAQS. Table A of this Part provides the existing schedule
 377 for submission of flags with initial descriptions in AQS and
 378 detailed documentation. These schedules apply for those data that
 379 will or may influence the initial designation of areas for those
 380 NAAQS. USEPA has stated that it will revise the table upon
 381 which Table A is based as necessary to accommodate revised data
 382 submission schedules for new or revised NAAQS.

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 384 3) Submission of Demonstrations
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- A) When the Agency has flagged data as being due to an exceptional event and is requesting exclusion of the affected measurement data, the Agency must, after notice and opportunity for public comment, submit a demonstration to USEPA to justify data exclusion not later than the sooner of three years following the end of the calendar quarter in which the flagged concentration was recorded or 12 months prior to the date that a regulatory decision must be made by USEPA. The Agency must submit to USEPA the public comments it received, along with its demonstration.

 - B) This subsection (c)(3)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 50.14(b)(3)(ii), which pertains only to a reporting period and opportunity to demonstrate exceptions that has passed. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

 - C) This subsection (c)(3)(C) corresponds with 40 CFR 50.14(b)(3)(iii), which pertains only to a reporting period and opportunity to demonstrate exceptional events that has passed in a provision that has expired by its own terms. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

 - D) The demonstration to justify data exclusion must provide the following evidence:
 - i) That the event satisfies the definition of "exceptional event" set forth in Section 243.101;

 - ii) That there is a clear causal relationship between the measurement under consideration and the event that is claimed to have affected the air quality in the area;

 - iii) That the event is associated with a measured concentration in excess of normal historical fluctuations, including background; and

 - iv) That there would have been no exceedance or violation but for the event.

 - E) With the submission of the demonstration, the Agency must document that the public comment process was followed.

427 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.14 (2012).
428

429 (Source: Added at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
430

431 **Section 243.106 Monitoring (Repealed)**
432

433 ~~Pollution levels will be determined by fixed or mobile sampling stations beyond the premises on~~
434 ~~which a source is located. Stations will be located according to the guidelines for established~~
435 ~~monitoring networks as developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.~~
436

437 (Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
438

439 **Section 243.107 Reference Conditions**
440

441 All measurements of air quality that are expressed as mass per unit volume (e.g., micrograms per
442 cubic meter, other than for particulate matter (except PM_{2.5}) standards contained in Section
443 243.120(b) and (c) and lead standards contained in Section 243.126(b), are corrected to a
444 reference temperature of 25° C, and to a reference pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury
445 (1013.2 millibars). Measurements of PM_{2.5}, for purposes of comparison to the standards
446 contained in Section 243.120(b) and (c) and lead, measurements shall for purposes of
447 comparison to the standards contained in Section 243.126(b), must be reported based upon the
448 actual ambient air volume measured at the actual temperature and pressure at the monitoring site
449 during the measurement period.
450

451 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.3 (2012).
452

453 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
454

455 **Section 243.108 Incorporations by Reference**
456

457 The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any
458 later amendments or editions:
459

460 Government Printing Office (GPO), 732 Capitol Street NW, Washington DC
461 20401 (telephone: 202-512-1800 or 866-512-1800; website: www.gpo.gov).
462 The following documents incorporated by reference are available from this
463 source:
464

465 Appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Measurement Principle
466 and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Sulfur Dioxide in the
467 Atmosphere (Ultraviolet Fluorescence Method)), referenced in Section
468 243.122.
469

470 Appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Method for the
471 Determination of Sulfur Dioxide in the Atmosphere (Pararosaniline
472 Method)), referenced in Section 243.122.
473

474 Appendix B to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Method for the
475 Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter in the Atmosphere (High-
476 Volume Method)), referenced in appendix G to 40 CFR 50.
477

478 Appendix C to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Measurement Principle and
479 Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Carbon Monoxide in the
480 Atmosphere (Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry)), referenced in Section
481 243.123.
482

483 Appendix D to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Measurement Principle and
484 Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Ozone in the Atmosphere),
485 referenced in Section 243.125.
486

487 Appendix F to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Measurement Principle and
488 Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Nitrogen Dioxide in the
489 Atmosphere (Gas Phase Chemiluminescence)), referenced in Section
490 243.124.
491

492 Appendix G to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Method for the
493 Determination of Lead in Suspended Particulate Matter Collected from
494 Ambient Air), referenced in Section 243.126.
495

496 Appendix H to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Interpretation of the 1-Hour Primary
497 and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone),
498 referenced in Section 243.125.
499

500 Appendix I to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Interpretation of the 8-Hour Primary and
501 Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone),
502 referenced in Section 243.125.
503

504 Appendix J to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Method for the
505 Determination of Particulate Matter as PM₁₀ in the Atmosphere),
506 referenced in Section 243.120.
507

508 Appendix K to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Interpretation of the Primary and
509 Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate
510 Matter), referenced in Section 243.120.
511

512 Appendix L to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Method for the
513 Determination of Fine Particulate Matter as PM_{2.5} in the Atmosphere),
514 referenced in Section 243.120.
515

516 Appendix N to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Interpretation of the Primary and
517 Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate
518 Matter), referenced in Section 243.120.
519

520 Appendix O to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Method for the
521 Determination of Coarse Particulate Matter as PM_{10-2.5} in the
522 Atmosphere), referenced in appendix Q to 40 CFR 50 and for use in
523 federally required monitoring by the NCore system pursuant to 40 CFR
524 58.
525

526 Appendix P to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Interpretation of the Primary and
527 Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone),
528 referenced in Section 243.125.
529

530 Appendix Q to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Reference Method for the
531 Determination of Lead in Particulate Matter as PM₁₀ Collected from
532 Ambient Air), referenced in appendix R to 40 CFR 50.
533

534 Appendix R to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Interpretation of the National Ambient
535 Air Quality Standards for Lead), referenced in Section 243.126.
536

537 Appendix S to 40 CFR 50 (2012) (Interpretation of the Primary National
538 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Nitrogen (Nitrogen
539 Dioxide)), referenced in Section 243.124.
540

541 Appendix T to 40 CFR 58 (2012) (Interpretation of the Primary National
542 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Sulfur (Sulfur Dioxide)),
543 referenced in Section 243.122.
544

545 Clean Air Act, 42 USC 7401 et seq. (2011) (for definitions of terms only),
546 referenced in Section 243.102.
547

548 BOARD NOTE: Segments of the Code of Federal Regulations and the United
549 States Code are available for free download as PDF documents from the GPO
550 FDsys website: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/>.
551

552 USEPA, National Exposure Research Laboratory, Human Exposure &
553 Atmospheric Sciences Division (MD-D205-03), Research Triangle Park NC

554 27711. The following documents incorporated by reference are available from
 555 this source:

556
 557 "List of Designated Reference and Equivalent Methods" (December 17,
 558 2012) (referred to as "List of Designated Methods" and referenced in
 559 Sections 243.101, 243.120, 243.122, 243.123, 243.124, 243.125, and
 560 243.126.

561 This reference includes the Federal Register notices subsequent to
 562 December 17, 2012 that updated the List of Designated Methods.

563
 564 BOARD NOTE: This document is available for free download as a PDF
 565 document from the USEPA, Technology Transfer, Ambient Monitoring
 566 Technology Information Center website: [http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/](http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/criteria.html)
 567 criteria.html.

- 568
 569 a) ~~Pararosaniline method, 40 CFR 50, appendix A (1982).~~
 570
 571 b) ~~Non-dispersive infrared spectrometry technique, 40 CFR 50, appendix C (1982),~~
 572 ~~36 Fed. Reg. 22391, November 25, 1971.~~
 573
 574 e) ~~Colorimetric method, 36 Fed. Reg. 22396, November 25, 1971.~~
 575
 576 d) ~~Ozone-ethylene reaction method, 40 CFR 50, appendix D (1982), 36 Fed. Reg.~~
 577 ~~22392, November 25, 1971.~~
 578
 579 e) ~~Lead, 40 CFR 50, appendix G (2008).~~
 580
 581 f) ~~Reference method for the determination of particulate matter as PM₁₀ in the~~
 582 ~~atmosphere, 40 CFR 50, appendix J (1990).~~
 583
 584 g) ~~Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for~~
 585 ~~particulate matter, 40 CFR 50, appendix K, 73 Fed. Reg. 61144 (October 17,~~
 586 ~~2006).~~
 587
 588 h) ~~Reference method for the determination of particulate matter as PM_{2.5} in the~~
 589 ~~atmosphere, 40 CFR 50, appendix L, 73 Fed. Reg. 61144 (October 17, 2006).~~
 590
 591 i) ~~Interpretation of the NAAQS for PM_{2.5}, 40 CFR 50, appendix N, 73 Fed. Reg.~~
 592 ~~1497 (January 9, 2008).~~
 593
 594 j) ~~Interpretation of the NAAQS for O₃, 40 CFR 50, appendix P, 73 Fed. Reg. 16436~~
 595 ~~(March 27, 2008).~~
 596

- 597 k) ~~The NAAQS for Lead; Final Rule, 40 CFR 50, 51, 53, and 58, 73 Fed. Reg.~~
 598 ~~66964 (November 12, 2008).~~
 599
 600 l) ~~Interpretation of the NAAQS for Lead, 40 CFR 50, appendix R, 73 Fed. Reg.~~
 601 ~~66964 (November 12, 2008).~~
 602

603 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
 604

605 SUBPART B: STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS
 606

607 **Section 243.120 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}**
 608

- 609 a) 1987 Primary and Secondary 24-Hour NAAQS for PM₁₀
 610
 611 1) The level of the 1987 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM₁₀ is
 612 150 µg/m³, 24-hour average concentration. The 1987 primary and
 613 secondary NAAQS for PM₁₀ is attained when the expected number of
 614 days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150
 615 µg/m³, as determined in accordance with appendix K to 40 CFR 50,
 616 incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is equal to or less than one.
 617
 618 2) This subsection (a)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 51.6(b), a provision
 619 marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural
 620 consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.
 621
 622 3) For the purpose of determining attainment of the 1987 primary and
 623 secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM₁₀, particulate matter must be measured
 624 in the ambient air as PM₁₀ by a method that fulfills either of the following
 625 requirements:
 626
 627 A) An FRM based on appendix J to 40 CFR 50, incorporated
 628 by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA
 629 and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated
 630 by reference in Section 243.108; or
 631
 632 B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated
 633 Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
 634

635 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a) is derived from 40 CFR 50.6
 636 (2012). USEPA adopted 1997 primary NAAQS for PM₁₀ at 62 Fed. Reg. 38652
 637 (July 18, 1997). As a result of a judicial vacatur, USEPA later removed the
 638 transitional provision relative to the 1987 NAAQS at 65 Fed. Reg. 80776 (Dec.

639 22, 2000) and the 1997 NAAQS at 69 Fed. Reg. 45595 (July 30, 2004). Thus, the
640 1987 primary and secondary NAAQS for PM₁₀ are included in this subsection (a).

641
642 b) 1997 Primary and Secondary Annual Average and 24-Hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5}
643

644 1) The 1997 primary and secondary annual average NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is
645 15.0 µg/m³, annual arithmetic mean concentration, and the 1997 primary
646 and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is 65 µg/m³, 24-hour average
647 concentration, measured in the ambient air as PM_{2.5} by a method that
648 fulfills either of the following requirements:
649

650 A) An FRM based on appendix L of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by
651 reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed
652 in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in
653 Section 243.108; or
654

655 B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated
656 Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
657

658 2) The 1997 primary and secondary annual average NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is met
659 when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in
660 accordance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in
661 Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 15.0 µg/m³.
662

663 3) The 1997 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is met when
664 the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance
665 with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section
666 243.108, is less than or equal to 65 µg/m³.
667

668 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) is derived from 40 CFR 50.7 (2012). The
669 2006 primary and secondary annual average and 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5}
670 differs from the 1997 standards in that the 24-hour average concentration required
671 by the 2006 standard is substantially lower (more stringent) than that for the 1997
672 standard. The Board has retained the 1997 standard in this subsection (b) because
673 USEPA has retained the 1997 standard in 40 CFR 50.6.
674

675 c) 2006 Primary and Secondary Annual Average and 24-Hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5}
676

677 1) The 2006 primary and secondary annual average NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is
678 15.0 µg/m³, annual arithmetic mean concentration, and the 2006 primary
679 and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is 35 µg/m³, 24-hour average
680 concentration, measured in the ambient air as PM_{2.5} by a method that
681 fulfills either of the following requirements:

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- A) An FRM based on appendix L of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or
 - B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
- 2) The 2006 primary and secondary annual average NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 15.0 µg/m³.
 - 3) The 2006 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 35 µg/m³.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) is derived from 40 CFR 50.13 (2012).

- a) ~~Standards. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for PM₁₀ are a maximum 24-hour average concentration of 150 µg/m³. The standards are attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one, as measured and determined in accordance with subsection (b).~~
- b) ~~Measurement Method. For determining conformance with the PM₁₀ ambient air quality standards, PM₁₀ shall be measured by the method described in 40 CFR 50, appendix J or an equivalent method designated pursuant to 40 CFR 53 (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108). The standards are attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, appendix K (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108).~~
- e) ~~Standards. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for PM_{2.5} are:~~
 - 1) ~~An annual arithmetic mean concentration of 15.0 µg/m³ and as measured and determined in conformance with subsection (d).~~

724 2) ~~A maximum 24-hour concentration of 35 µg/m³, at the 98th percentile~~
 725 ~~value, and as measured and determined in conformance with subsection~~
 726 ~~(d).~~

727
 728 d) ~~Measurement Method for PM_{2.5}. For determining conformance with the PM_{2.5}~~
 729 ~~ambient air quality standards, PM_{2.5} shall be measured by the method described in~~
 730 ~~40 CFR 50, appendix L or an equivalent method designated pursuant to 40 CFR~~
 731 ~~53 (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108). Compliance with the~~
 732 ~~standards is determined using the methods and procedures described in 40 CFR~~
 733 ~~50, appendix N (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108).~~

734
 735 1) ~~The annual primary and secondary PM_{2.5} standards are met when the~~
 736 ~~annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with~~
 737 ~~40 CFR 50, appendix N, is less than or equal to 15.0 µg/m³.~~

738
 739 2) ~~The 24-hour primary and secondary PM_{2.5} standards are met when the 98th~~
 740 ~~percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with 40~~
 741 ~~CFR 50, appendix N, is less than or equal to 35 µg/m³.~~

742
 743 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

744
 745 **Section 243.122 Sulfur Oxides (Sulfur Dioxide)**

746
 747 a) 1971 Primary Annual Average and 24-Hour NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides (as Sulfur
 748 Dioxide (SO₂))

749
 750 1) The level of the 1971 primary annual average NAAQS for sulfur oxides is
 751 0.030 ppm, not to be exceeded in a calendar year. The annual arithmetic
 752 mean must be rounded to three decimal places (fractional parts equal to or
 753 greater than 0.0005 ppm must be rounded up).

754
 755 2) The level of the 1971 primary 24-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides is 0.14
 756 ppm, not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year. The 24-hour
 757 averages must be determined from successive non-overlapping 24-hour
 758 blocks starting at midnight each calendar day and must be rounded to two
 759 decimal places (fractional parts equal to or greater than 0.005 ppm must be
 760 rounded up).

761
 762 3) Sulfur oxides must be measured in the ambient air as SO₂ by the FRM
 763 described in appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in
 764 Section 243.108, or by an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the
 765 List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
 766

767 4) To demonstrate attainment, the annual arithmetic mean and the second-
 768 highest 24-hour averages must be based upon hourly data that are at least
 769 75 percent complete in each calendar quarter. A 24-hour block average
 770 must be considered valid if at least 75 percent of the hourly averages for
 771 the 24-hour period are available. In the event that only 18-, 19-, 20-, 21-,
 772 22-, or 23-hour averages are available, the 24-hour block average must be
 773 computed as the sum of the available hourly averages using the number of
 774 hours (i.e., 18, 19, etc.) as the divisor. If less than 18-hour averages are
 775 available, but the 24-hour average would exceed the level of the standard
 776 when zeros are substituted for the missing values, subject to the rounding
 777 rule of subsection (b), this must be considered a valid 24-hour average. In
 778 this case, the 24-hour block average must be computed as the sum of the
 779 available hourly averages divided by 24.

781 5) The 1971 primary annual average and 24-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides
 782 set forth in this subsection (a) remain applicable to all areas
 783 notwithstanding the promulgation of the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS
 784 for sulfur oxides in subsection (c). The Board will delete the 1971
 785 primary annual average and 24-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides set forth in
 786 this subsection (a) after fulfillment of the conditions recited by USEPA in
 787 corresponding 40 CFR 50.4(e).

789 BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 50.4(e) recites that the 1971
 790 primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides remains effective in two types of areas
 791 for which USEPA has not yet approved an implementation plan for
 792 attainment with the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides.
 793 The first type of area is one that USEPA had designated as non-attainment
 794 for that standard as of the effective date of the 2010 primary one-hour
 795 NAAQS for the 1971 primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides as of the effective
 796 date of the 2010 NAAQS. That date was August 23, 2010. See 75 Fed.
 797 Reg. 35520 (June 22, 2010). As of that date, USEPA had not designated
 798 any area in Illinois as non-attainment. See 40 CFR 81.314 (2010). The
 799 Board is unaware of any USEPA SIP call for any area of Illinois relative
 800 to the 1971 primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides. As of December 31, 2012,
 801 USEPA had not yet designated the attainment status of areas in Illinois.
 802 See 40 CFR 81.314 (2012). The Agency recommended that USEPA
 803 designate limited areas of Illinois as non-attainment with the 2010 primary
 804 one-hour NAAQS. See letter of June 2, 2011 from Laurel Kroack, Chief,
 805 Bureau of Air, Agency, to Cheryl A. Newton, Director, Office of the Air
 806 and Radiation Division, USEPA Region 5 (available at
 807 [http://www.epa.gov/so2designations/recletters/](http://www.epa.gov/so2designations/recletters/R5_IL_rec_wtechanalysis.pdf)
 808 R5_IL_rec_wtechanalysis.pdf). When the conditions of this subsection

(a)(5) have been fulfilled, or USEPA has removed 40 CFR 50.4, the Board will remove the standard of this subsection (a) as obsolete.

b) 1971 Secondary Three-Hour NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides (as SO₂)

- 1) The level of the 1971 secondary three-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides is 0.5 ppm, not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year. The three-hour averages must be determined from successive non-overlapping three-hour blocks starting at midnight each calendar day and must be rounded to one decimal place (fractional parts equal to or greater than 0.05 ppm must be rounded up).
- 2) Sulfur oxides must be measured in the ambient air as SO₂ by the FRM described in appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or by an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
- 3) To demonstrate attainment, the second-highest three-hour average must be based upon hourly data that are at least 75 percent complete in each calendar quarter. A three-hour block average must be considered valid only if all three hourly averages for the three-hour period are available. If only one or two hourly averages are available, but the three-hour average would exceed the level of the standard when zeros are substituted for the missing values, subject to the rounding rule of subsection (b)(1), this must be considered a valid three-hour average. In all cases, the three-hour block average must be computed as the sum of the hourly averages divided by three.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) is derived from 40 CFR 50.5 (2012).

c) 2010 Primary One-Hour NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides (as SO₂)

- 1) The level of the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides is 75 ppb, measured in the ambient air as SO₂.
- 2) The 2010 one-hour primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the three-year average of the annual (99th percentile) of the daily maximum one-hour average concentrations is less than or equal to 75 ppb, as determined in accordance with appendix T of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
- 3) The level of the 2010 one-hour primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides must be measured by an FRM based on appendix A-1 or A-2 of 40 CFR 50,

852 incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or by an FEM designated by
 853 USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by
 854 reference in Section 243.108.
 855

856 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) is derived from 40 CFR 50.17 (2012). The
 857 1971 primary NAAQS for SO₂ remains in effect until the federal conditions of 40
 858 CFR 50.4(e) have been fulfilled, as outlined in subsection (a)(5) and the appended
 859 Board note.
 860

- 861 a) ~~Primary Standards. The primary ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides~~
 862 ~~measured as sulfur dioxide are:~~
 863
 864 1) ~~An annual arithmetic mean concentration of 80 µg/m³ (0.03 ppm); and~~
 865
 866 2) ~~A maximum 24-hour concentration, not to be exceeded more than once~~
 867 ~~per year, of 365 µg/m³ (0.14 ppm).~~
 868
 869 b) ~~Secondary Standard. The secondary ambient air quality standard for sulfur oxides~~
 870 ~~measured as sulfur dioxide is a maximum 3-hour concentration not to be exceeded~~
 871 ~~more than once per year of 1,300 µg/m³ (0.5 ppm).~~
 872
 873 e) ~~Measurement Method. For determining conformance with sulfur oxide air quality~~
 874 ~~standards, sulfur oxides shall be measured as sulfur dioxide by the pararosaniline~~
 875 ~~method described in 40 CFR 50, appendix A (incorporated by reference in~~
 876 ~~Section 243.108), or by an equivalent method of proof approved by the Agency.~~
 877

878 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
 879

880 **Section 243.123 Carbon Monoxide**
 881

- 882 a) The 1971 eight-hour and one-hour primary NAAQS for carbon monoxide are as
 883 follows:
 884
 885 1) An eight-hour average concentration of 9 ppm (10 mg/m³), not to be
 886 exceeded more than once per year; and
 887
 888 2) A one-hour average concentration of 35 ppm (40 mg/m³), not to be
 889 exceeded more than once per year.
 890
 891 b) The levels of carbon monoxide in the ambient air must be measured by a method
 892 that fulfills either of the following requirements:
 893

- 894 1) An FRM based on appendix C of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in
- 895 Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of
- 896 Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or
- 897
- 898 2) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated
- 899 Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
- 900
- 901 c) An eight-hour average concentration must be considered valid if at least 75
- 902 percent of the hourly average for the eight-hour period is available. In the event
- 903 that only six-hour (or seven-hour) averages are available, the eight-hour average
- 904 must be computed on the basis of the hours available using six (or seven) as the
- 905 divisor.
- 906
- 907 d) When summarizing data for comparison with the standards, averages must be
- 908 stated to one decimal place. Comparison of the data with the levels of the
- 909 standards in ppm must be made in terms of integers with fractional parts of 0.5 or
- 910 greater rounded up.
- 911

912 BOARD NOTE: This Section is derived from 40 CFR 50.8 (2012).

- 913
- 914 a) Standards. The ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide are:
- 915
- 916 1) A maximum 8-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per
- 917 year of 10 milligrams per cubic meter (9 ppm); and,
- 918
- 919 2) A maximum 1-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per
- 920 year of 40 milligrams per cubic meter (35 ppm).
- 921
- 922 b) Measurement Method. For determining conformance with the carbon monoxide
- 923 air quality standard, carbon monoxide shall be measured by the nondispersive
- 924 infrared spectrometry technique as described in 40 CFR 50, App. C (1982), 36
- 925 Fed. Reg. 22,391, November 25, 1971, or by an equivalent method approved by
- 926 the Agency.
- 927

928 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

929

930 **Section 243.124 Nitrogen Oxides (Nitrogen Dioxide as Indicator)**

- 931
- 932 a) The level of the 1971 primary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides is 53
- 933 ppb, annual average concentration, measured in the ambient air as nitrogen
- 934 dioxide (NO₂).
- 935

- 936 b) The level of the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for nitrogen oxides is 100 ppb,
937 one-hour average concentration, measured in the ambient air as NO₂.
- 938
- 939 c) The level of the 1971 secondary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides is
940 0.053 ppm (100 µg/m³), annual arithmetic mean concentration, measured in the
941 ambient air as NO₂.
- 942
- 943 d) The levels of the standards in subsections (a) through (c) must be measured by:
944
- 945 1) An FRM based on appendix F to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in
946 Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of
947 Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or
948
- 949 2) By a federal FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of
950 Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.
- 951
- 952 e) The 1971 primary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides in subsection (a) is
953 met when the annual average concentration in a calendar year is less than or equal
954 to 53 ppb, as determined in accordance with appendix S of 40 CFR 50,
955 incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, for the annual standard.
- 956
- 957 f) The 2010 one-hour primary NAAQS for nitrogen oxides in subsection (b) is met
958 when the three-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily maximum
959 one-hour average concentration is less than or equal to 100 ppb, as determined in
960 accordance with appendix S of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section
961 243.108, for the 1-hour standard.
- 962
- 963 g) The 1971 secondary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides in subsection (c)
964 is attained when the annual arithmetic mean concentration in a calendar year is
965 less than or equal to 0.053 ppm, rounded to three decimal places (fractional parts
966 equal to or greater than 0.0005 ppm must be rounded up). To demonstrate
967 attainment, an annual mean must be based upon hourly data that are at least 75
968 percent complete or upon data derived from manual methods that are at least 75
969 percent complete for the scheduled sampling days in each calendar quarter.
- 970
- 971 a) ~~Standard. The ambient air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide is an annual~~
972 ~~arithmetic mean concentration of 100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.05 ppm).~~
- 973
- 974 b) ~~Measurement Method. For determining conformance with the nitrogen dioxide~~
975 ~~air quality standard, nitrogen dioxide shall be measured by the colorimetric~~
976 ~~method as described in 36 Fed. Reg. 22,396, November 25, 1971, or by an~~
977 ~~equivalent method approved by the Agency.~~
- 978

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.125 8-Hour Ozone

a) 1979 Primary and Secondary One-Hour NAAQS for Ozone

1) The level of the 1979 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone measured by an FRM based on appendix D to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is 0.12 ppm (235 µg/m³). The NAAQS is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12 ppm (235 µg/m³) is equal to or less than 1, as determined by appendix H to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

2) The 1979 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone set forth in this subsection (a) will remain applicable to all areas notwithstanding the promulgation of the 2008 eight-hour primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone set forth in subsection (b). USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 50.9(b) that the one-hour primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone set forth in this subsection (a) will no longer apply to an area one year after the effective date of the designation of that area by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7407 for the 2008 eight-hour primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone. USEPA has codified the area designations and classifications with respect to the primary and secondary 1997 one-hour NAAQS and the 2008 primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone in 40 CFR 81.314.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a) is derived from 40 CFR 50.9 (2012). USEPA revoked the 1979 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone for all areas in Illinois effective June 15, 2005. See 40 CFR 81.314 (table for one-hour NAAQS for ozone, note 3; 70 Fed. Reg. 44470, 75 (Aug. 3, 2005). USEPA's state implementation plan (SIP) regulations, however, provide that the State may first apply for modification of the SIP for the 1997 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone eight years after the revocation, which is on or after June 15, 2013. See 40 CFR 51.905(e). Since there is no indication that USEPA has approved such a SIP modification, the Board has retained the 1979 primary and secondary one-hour NAAQS for ozone of 50 CFR 50.9.

b) 1997 Primary and Secondary Eight-Hour NAAQS for Ozone

1) The 1997 hour primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone, measured by an FRM based on appendix D to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by

reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is 0.08 ppm, daily maximum eight-hour average.

2) The 1997 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum eight-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm, as determined in accordance with appendix I to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

3) USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 50.10(c) that the 1997 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone set forth in subsection (b)(1) will no longer apply to an area for transportation conformity purposes one year after the effective date of USEPA designation of that area pursuant to 42 USC 7407 for the 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS set forth for ozone in subsection (c)(1). The 1997 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone set forth in this subsection (b) will remain applicable to all areas for all other purposes notwithstanding the 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone set forth in subsection (c) or the USEPA designation of areas for that 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has codified area designations and classifications with respect to the 1997 and 2008 primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone in 40 CFR 81.314. When USEPA has taken action and the conditions of subsection (b)(3) have been fulfilled, or USEPA has removed 40 CFR 50.9 or 50.10, the Board will remove obsolete 1997 primary and secondary one-hour or eight-hour NAAQS for ozone from subsections (a) and (b).

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) is derived from 40 CFR 50.10 (2012).

c) 2008 Primary and Secondary Eight-Hour NAAQS for Ozone

1) The 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone is 0.075 ppm, daily maximum eight-hour average, measured by an FRM based on appendix D to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

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- 2) The 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone ambient air quality standards are met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum eight-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm, as determined in accordance with appendix P to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

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BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) is derived from 40 CFR 50.15 (2012).

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- a) ~~Standard. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for ozone are 0.075 ppm (parts per million) daily maximum 8-hour average concentration, measured and determined in accordance with subsection (b).~~
- b) ~~Measurement Method. Ozone shall be measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR 50, appendix D and designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53 (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108) or an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards are met when the average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm, as determined using, 40 CFR 50, appendix P (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108).~~

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(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

1088 **Section 243.126 Lead**

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- a) 1978 Primary and Secondary Quarterly Average NAAQS for Lead
- 1) The 1978 primary and secondary quarterly average NAAQS for lead and its compounds, measured as elemental lead by an FRM based on appendix G to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or by an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is 1.5 µg/m³, maximum arithmetic mean averaged over a calendar quarter.
- 2) The 1978 primary and secondary quarterly average NAAQS for lead set forth in this subsection (a) will remain applicable to all areas notwithstanding the 2008 primary and secondary quarterly average NAAQS for lead in subsection (b). The 1978 primary and secondary quarterly average NAAQS for lead set forth in this subsection (a) will no longer apply to an area one year after the effective date of the designation

1107 of that area by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7407 for the 2008 primary and
 1108 secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead set forth in subsection
 1109 (b); except that, for areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 primary
 1110 and secondary quarterly average NAAQS for lead set forth in this
 1111 subsection (a) as of January 12, 2009, the 1978 primary and secondary
 1112 NAAQS for lead set forth in this subsection (a) will apply until USEPA
 1113 has approved an implementation plan for that area pursuant to 42 USC
 1114 7514 providing for attainment or maintenance of the 2008 primary and
 1115 secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead set forth in subsection
 1116 (b).

1117
 1118 BOARD NOTE: The Board substituted "January 12, 2009" for the open-
 1119 ended language in corresponding 40 CFR 50.12(b) relative to the effective
 1120 date of 40 CFR 50.16. January 12, 2009 is the effective date recited at 73
 1121 Fed. Reg. 66964 (Nov. 12, 2008). USEPA designated Granite City as
 1122 nonattainment with the 2008 primary and secondary three-month average
 1123 NAAQS for lead in 2010 and an area of Chicago in 2011. USEPA
 1124 designated all other areas of Illinois for the 2008 primary and secondary
 1125 three-month average NAAQS for lead in 2012. See 40 CFR 81.314 (area
 1126 designations in Illinois); 76 Fed. Reg. 72097, 108 (Nov. 22, 2011)
 1127 (effective December 31, 2011); 75 Fed. Reg. 71033, 42 (Nov. 22, 2010)
 1128 (effective December 31, 2010). Thus, this subsection (a) has been
 1129 obsolete since December 31, 2012.

1130
 1131 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a) is derived from 40 CFR 50.12 (2012).
 1132

1133 b) 2008 Primary and Secondary Three-Month Average NAAQS for Lead
 1134

1135 1) The 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead
 1136 and its compounds is 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, arithmetic mean concentration over a
 1137 three-month period, measured in the ambient air as lead by either of the
 1138 following:

1139
 1140 A) An FRM based on appendix G of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by
 1141 reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed
 1142 in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in
 1143 Section 243.108; or

1144
 1145 B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated
 1146 Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

1147
 1148 2) The 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead
 1149 are met when the maximum arithmetic three-month mean concentration

1150 for a three-year period, as determined in accordance with appendix R of
1151 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or
1152 equal to 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
1153

1154 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) is derived from 40 CFR 50.16 (2012).
1155

- 1156 a) ~~Standard. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for lead and~~
1157 ~~its compounds measured as elemental lead are 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, maximum rolling three~~
1158 ~~month average measured and determined over a three-year period.~~
1159
- 1160 b) ~~Measurement Method. For determining conformance with the ambient air quality~~
1161 ~~standards for lead and its compounds, lead and its compounds shall be measured~~
1162 ~~as elemental lead by reference method based on 40 CFR 50, appendix G and~~
1163 ~~designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53, or by an equivalent method designated~~
1164 ~~in accordance with 40 CFR 53 (incorporated by reference in Section 243.108).~~
1165 ~~Compliance with the primary and secondary ambient air quality standards shall be~~
1166 ~~determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, appendix R (incorporated by reference~~
1167 ~~in Section 243.108).~~
1168

1169 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
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1171 **Section 243.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)**
1172

RULE	SECTION
301	243.102
302	243.103
303	243.104
304	Appendix C
305	243.106
306	243.107
307	243.121
308	243.122
309	Repealed
310	243.123
311	243.124
312	243.125
313	243.126

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1175

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

1176 **Section 243.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)**

1177

SECTION	RULE
243.101	—
243.102	301
243.103	302
243.104	303
243.106	305
243.107	306
243.121	307
243.122	308
243.123	310
243.124	311
243.125	312
243.126	313

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1180

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

1181 **Section 243.APPENDIX C Past Compliance Dates (Repealed)**

1182
1183 ~~Except as otherwise noted, compliance with this Part was required June 26, 1973.~~

1184
1185 (Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

1186

1187 **Section 243.TABLE A Schedule of Exceptional Event Flagging and Documentation**
 1188 **Submission for New or Revised NAAQS**
 1189

<u>NAAQS (Level) Regulatory Citations</u>	<u>Air quality data collected for calendar year</u>	<u>Event flagging & initial description deadline</u>	<u>Detailed documentation submission deadline</u>
<u>2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} (35 µg/m³) Section 243.120(c)(1) 40 CFR 50.13(a) 71 Fed. Reg. 61144 (Oct. 17, 2006)</u>	<u>2004-2006</u>	<u>October 1, 2007</u>	<u>April 15, 2008</u>
<u>2008 eight-hour ozone (0.075 ppm) Section 243.125(c)(1) 40 CFR 50.15(a) 73 Fed. Reg. 16436 (Mar. 27, 2008)</u>	<u>2005-2007 2008 2009</u>	<u>June 18, 2009 June 18, 2009 60 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the event occurred or February 5, 2010, whichever date occurred first</u>	<u>June 18, 2009 June 18, 2009 60 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the event occurred or February 5, 2010, whichever date occurred first</u>
<u>2010 one-hour nitrogen oxides (as NO₂) (100 ppb) Section 243.124(b) 40 CFR 50.11(b) 75 Fed. Reg. 6474 (Feb. 9, 2010)</u>	<u>2008 2009 2010</u>	<u>July 1, 2010 July 1, 2010 April 1, 2011</u>	<u>January 22, 2011 January 22, 2011 July 1, 2010</u>
<u>2010 one-hour sulfur oxides (as SO₂) (75 ppb) Section 243.122(c)(1) 40 CFR 17(a) 75 Fed. Reg. 35520 (June 22, 2010)</u>	<u>2008 2009 2010 2011</u>	<u>October 1, 2010 October 1, 2010 June 1, 2011 60 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the event occurred or March 31, 2012, whichever date occurred first</u>	<u>June 1, 2011 June 1, 2011 June 1, 2011 60 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the event occurred or March 31, 2012, whichever date occurred first</u>

1191 BOARD NOTE: Derived from table 1 to 40 CFR 50.14(c) (2012). USEPA noted that the
1192 information in this table of revised deadlines only applies to data that USEPA will use to
1193 establish the final initial designations for new or revised NAAQS. USEPA stated that the
1194 general schedule in this table applies for all other purposes, most notably, for data that USEPA
1195 will use for redesignations to attainment. Corresponding table 1 to 40 CFR 50.14(c)(2) cites the
1196 2010 one-hour NAAQS for nitrogen oxides as "80-100 ppb, final level TBD" and the 2010 one-
1197 hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides as "80-100 ppb, final level TBD". The adopted 2010 one-hour
1198 NAAQS for NO_x at 40 CFR 50.11(f) is 100 ppb and the adopted 2010 one-hour NAAQS for SO₂
1199 is 75 ppb. The Board has used the actual NAAQS for these contaminants in this Table A.
1200 Further, corresponding table 1 to 40 CFR 50.14(c) includes endnotes "a" and "b" indicating
1201 whether dates for NO₂ and SO₂ are changed or unchanged, which the Board has omitted, since
1202 endnotes will serve no purpose in the Illinois regulations.

1203
1204

(Source: Added at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)