

which a source is located. Stations will be located according to the guidelines for establishing monitoring networks as developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Section 243.107 Reference Conditions

All measurements of air quality are corrected to a reference temperature of 25 °C, and to a reference pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (1013.2 millibars).

Section 243.108 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference:

- a) High volume sampler method, 40 CFR 50, Appendix B (1982), 36 Fed. Reg. 22388, November 25, 1971.
- b) Pararosaniline method, 40 CFR 50, Appendix A (1982).
- c) Non-dispersive infrared spectrometry technique, 40 CFR 50, Appendix C (1982), 36 Fed. Reg. 22391, November 25, 1971.
- d) Colorimetric method, 36 Fed. Reg. 22396, November 25, 1971.
- e) Ozone-ethylene reaction method, 40 CFR 50, Appendix D (1982), 36 Fed. Reg. 22392, November 25, 1971.
- f) Lead, 40 CFR 50, Appendix G (1982), 43 Fed. Reg. 46258, October 5, 1978, as amended at 44 Fed. Reg. 37915, June 29, 1979; 46 Fed. Reg. 44163, September 3, 1981.

(Source: Added and codified at 71 Fed. Reg. 13630)

SUBPART B: STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS

Section 243.121 Particulates

a) Primary Standards. The primary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter are:

- 1) An annual geometric mean concentration of 75 micrograms per cubic meter; and,
- 2) A maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year of 260 micrograms per cubic meter.

b) Secondary Standards. The secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter are:

- 1) An annual geometric mean concentration of 60 micrograms per cubic meter; and,
- 2) A maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year of 150 micrograms per cubic meter.

c) Measurement Method. For determining conformance with particulate air quality standards, particulate matter shall be measured by the high volume sampler method as described in 40 CFR 50, Appendix B (1982), 36 Fed. Reg. 22388, November 25, 1971, or by an equivalent method approved by the Agency.

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 micrograms per cubic meter (0.03 ppm); and,
- 2) A maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year of 365 micrograms per cubic meter (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 micrograms per cubic meter (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 (1982), or by an equivalent method of proof approved by the Agency.

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 non-dispersive infrared spectrometry technique as described in 40 CFR 50, Appendix C (1982), 36 Fed. Reg. 22391, November 25, 1971, or by an equivalent method approved by the Agency.

Section 243.124 Nitrogen Dioxide

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