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EPA Proposal to Revise the  
National Ambient Air Quality  
Standard for Sulfur Dioxide  
(SO<sub>2</sub>)

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# Proposal:

- Existing SO<sub>2</sub> standards are:
    1. Annual average - 30 ppb
    2. 24-Hour average – 140 ppb
  
  - Proposed:
    - Discontinue both annual & 24-hour average standards.
    - Introduce a new 1-hour SO<sub>2</sub> standard between 50-100 ppb. Taking comments up to 150 ppb.
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# Proposal:

- Proposed Forms of Standard –
    - 3-year average of the 4th highest daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations or,
    - 3-year average of the 99th percentile of the annual distribution of daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations.
  
  - Changes to SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring network & reporting requirements.
  
  - Revise AQI based on the new 1-hour standard.
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# Comment Period

- Proposed on November 16, 2009
  - Comment Period: 60 days after publication in Federal Register.
  - Public Hearing – January 5, 2010 (Atlanta, GA).
  - Submit comments by four methods –
    - [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) : Online submission
    - E-Mail: [a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov](mailto:a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov), Attn. Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0352.
    - Fax: 202-566-1741, Attn. Docket ID. No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0352.
    - Mail: Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code: 6102T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460, Attn. Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0352.
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- <http://www.epa.gov/air/sulfurdioxide>

# Why a 1-hour standard

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- New 1-hour standard would better protect public by reducing people's exposure to high short-term (5 minutes to 24 hours) SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations.
- New 1-hour standard would continue to prevent SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations from exceeding the current 24-hour and annual standards.
- Little health evidence to suggest an association between long-term exposure to SO<sub>2</sub> and public health effects.

# Why a 1-hour standard

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- Hourly revised standards would yield health benefits valued between \$16-\$100 billion.
  - Benefits include reduced hospital admissions, emergency room visits, work days lost, cases of aggravated asthma and chronic bronchitis, among others.
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# Monitoring Network

- Current SO<sub>2</sub> network not primarily configured to monitor locations of expected maximum short-term concentrations.
  - Proposal for two categories of monitors –
    - 1. Monitors in certain Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) based on a combination of population and SO<sub>2</sub>.
    - 2. Additional monitors based on a state's contribution to national SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. States determine the specific locations of these monitors.
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# Monitoring Network

- Both categories required to be source-oriented and situated for maximum ground-level concentrations.
  - EPA Regional Administrators –
    - Additional monitoring in certain circumstances (e.g. areas impacted by major industrial point sources or a combination of sources not required to monitor under the other monitoring provisions)
  - All new SO<sub>2</sub> monitors be operational by Jan. 1, 2013.
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# Reporting Requirements

- State would report both the 1-hour and 5-minute averaged SO<sub>2</sub> data available in each hour of the day.
  - This means that total 13 SO<sub>2</sub> concentration values would be reported for each hour.
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# Proposed Implementation Schedule

Milestone	Date
Signature – Final Rule	June 2, 2010
State Designation Recommendation	June 2011
EPA Designations	June 2012
SIPs Due	Winter 2014
Attainment Date	Summer 2017

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