

**NAC 445B.22097 Standards of quality for ambient air. (NRS 445B.210)**

1. The table contained in this section lists the minimum standards of quality for ambient air.

		NEVADA STANDARDS <sup>A</sup>		NATIONAL STANDARDS <sup>B</sup>		
POLLUTANT	AVERAGING TIME	CONCENTRATION <sup>C</sup>	METHOD <sup>D</sup>	PRIMARY <sup>C, E</sup>	SECONDARY <sup>C, F</sup>	METHOD <sup>D</sup>
Ozone	1 hour	0.12 ppm (235 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Ultraviolet absorption	0.12 ppm (235 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Same as primary	Chemiluminescence
Ozone-Lake Tahoe Basin, #90	1 hour	0.10 ppm (195 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Ultraviolet absorption	--	--	--
Carbon monoxide less than 5,000' above mean sea level	8 hours	9 ppm (10,500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Nondispersive infrared photometry	9 ppm (10 $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ )	None	Nondispersive infrared photometry
At or greater than 5,000' above mean sea level		6 ppm (7,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )				
Carbon monoxide at any elevation	1 hour	35 ppm (40,500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )				
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	0.053 ppm (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Gas phase chemiluminescence	0.053 ppm (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Same as primary	Gas phase chemiluminescence
Sulfur dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	0.030 ppm (80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Ultraviolet fluorescence	0.030 ppm	None	Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline method)
	24 hours	0.14 ppm (365 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )		0.14 ppm		
	3 hours	0.5 ppm (1,300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )		None		
Particulate matter as PM <sub>10</sub>	Annual arithmetic mean	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	High volume PM <sub>10</sub> sampling	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Same as primary	High volume PM <sub>10</sub> sampling
	24 hours	150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Lead (Pb)	Quarterly arithmetic mean	1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	High volume sampling, acid extraction and atomic absorption spectrometry	1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Same as primary	High volume sampling, acid extraction and atomic absorption spectrometry
Hydrogen sulfide	1 hour	0.08 ppm (112 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) <sup>G</sup>	Ultraviolet fluorescence	--	--	--

Notes:

Note A: The Director shall use the Nevada standards in considering whether to issue a permit for a stationary source and shall ensure that the stationary source will not cause the Nevada standards to be exceeded in areas where the general public has access.

Note B: These standards, other than for ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual averages, must not be exceeded more than once per year. The 1-hour ozone standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a maximum hourly average concentration above the standard is equal to or less than one. The PM<sub>10</sub> 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above the standard, rounded to the nearest 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, is equal to or less than one. The expected number of days per calendar year is generally based on an average of the number of times the standard has been exceeded per year for the last 3 years. The National standards are to be used in determinations of attainment or nonattainment.

Note C: Where applicable, concentration is expressed first in units in which it was adopted. All measurements of air quality that are expressed as mass per unit volume, such as micrograms per cubic meter, must be corrected to a reference temperature of 25 degrees Centigrade and a reference pressure of 760 mm of Hg (1,013.2 millibars); “ppm” in this table refers to parts per million by volume, or micromoles of regulated air pollutant per mole of gas; “µg/m<sup>3</sup>” refers to micrograms per cubic meter.

Note D: Any reference method specified in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 50 or any reference method or equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 53 may be substituted.

Note E: National primary standards are the levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health.

Note F: National secondary standards are the levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a regulated air pollutant.

Note G: The ambient air quality standard for hydrogen sulfide does not include naturally occurring background concentrations.

2. These standards of quality for ambient air are minimum goals, and it is the intent of the Commission in this section to protect the existing quality of Nevada’s air to the extent that it is economically and technically feasible.

[Environmental Comm’n, Air Quality Reg. §§ 12.1-12.1.6, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as § 12.1, 12-4-76; A 12-15-77; 8-28-79; §§ 12.2-12.4, eff. 11-7-75; § 12.5, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]—(NAC A 10-19-83; 9-5-84; 12-26-91; 10-30-95; R103-02, 12-17-2002; R198-03, 4-26-2004)