

South Dakota Ambient Air Monitoring Network

5-Year Assessment of Air Monitoring Sites

2015 to 2019



Badlands Site

Air Quality Program

Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources

2020

Table of Contents

Section	Page
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Air Quality Monitoring History.....	1
2.1 Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	1
2.2 Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	3
2.3 Ozone	4
2.4 Sulfur Dioxide.....	5
2.5 Nitrogen Dioxide.....	6
2.6 Lead	8
2.7 Carbon Monoxide.....	8
3.0 Description of Regional Issues.....	9
3.1 Topography.....	9
3.2 Climate	10
3.3 Population and Demographic Trends	11
3.4 Revised Standards.....	13
3.5 Prescribed Fires.....	13
3.6 Long Range Transport of Pollutants.....	14
3.6.1 PM _{2.5} from Wildfire Smoke Exceptional Events.....	14
3.6.2 High Wind PM ₁₀ Events.....	14
3.6.3 PM _{2.5} Pollution Transport/Inversions	14
3.6.4 Ozone Pollution Transport	15
4.0 Air Monitoring Sites.....	15
4.1 Sites and Parameters Changes.....	16
4.2 Air Monitoring in the Eastern Half of South Dakota	17
4.2.1 <i>Brookings Research Farm Site</i>	17
4.2.1.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation	18
4.2.1.2 PM ₁₀ Evaluation	19
4.2.1.3 PM _{2.5} Evaluation.....	19
4.2.1.4 Ozone Evaluation	19
4.2.2 <i>Aberdeen Fire Station #1 Site</i>	20
4.2.2.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation	21
4.2.2.2 PM ₁₀ Evaluation	22
4.2.2.3 PM _{2.5} Evaluation.....	22
4.2.3 <i>Watertown Utility Site</i>	23
4.2.3.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation	23
4.2.3.2 PM ₁₀ Evaluation	24
4.2.3.3 PM _{2.5} Evaluation.....	25
4.2.4 <i>Sioux Falls School Site</i>	25
4.2.4.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation	26
4.2.4.2 PM ₁₀ Evaluation	27
4.2.4.3 PM _{2.5} Evaluation.....	28
4.2.4.4 Ozone Evaluation	28
4.2.4.5 Sulfur Dioxide Evaluation	28

4.2.4.6	<i>Nitrogen Dioxide Evaluation</i>	28
4.2.4.7	<i>Carbon Monoxide Evaluation</i>	29
4.2.5	<i>UC #1 Site (Union County)</i>.....	29
4.2.5.1	<i>Meteorological Data Evaluation</i>	30
4.2.5.2	<i>PM₁₀ Evaluation</i>	31
4.2.5.3	<i>PM_{2.5} Evaluation</i>	31
4.2.5.4	<i>Ozone Evaluation</i>	31
4.2.5.5	<i>Sulfur Dioxide Evaluation</i>	32
4.2.5.6	<i>Nitrogen Dioxide Evaluation</i>	32
4.3	<i>Rapid City Area</i>.....	32
4.3.1	<i>Credit Union Site</i>.....	33
4.3.1.1	<i>Meteorological Data Evaluation</i>	35
4.3.1.2	<i>PM₁₀ Evaluation</i>	36
4.3.1.3	<i>PM_{2.5} Evaluation</i>	36
4.3.1.4	<i>Sulfur Dioxide Evaluation</i>	36
4.3.1.5	<i>Nitrogen Dioxide Evaluation</i>	37
4.3.2	<i>Public Library Site</i>	37
4.3.2.1	<i>PM₁₀ Evaluation</i>	38
4.3.2.2	<i>PM_{2.5} Evaluation</i>	39
4.3.3	<i>Black Hawk Site</i>.....	39
4.3.3.1	<i>Meteorological Data Evaluation</i>	40
4.3.3.2	<i>PM₁₀ Evaluation</i>	41
4.3.3.3	<i>Ozone Evaluation</i>	42
4.4	<i>Rural Background and Transport Sites (Badlands, Wind Cave, and Pierre Sites)</i> 42	
4.4.1	<i>Badlands Site</i>.....	42
4.4.1.1	<i>Meteorological Evaluation</i>	43
4.4.1.2	<i>PM₁₀ Evaluation</i>	44
4.4.1.3	<i>PM_{2.5} Evaluation</i>	45
4.4.1.4	<i>Sulfur Dioxide Evaluation</i>	45
4.4.1.5	<i>Nitrogen Dioxide Evaluation</i>	45
4.4.1.6	<i>Ozone Evaluation</i>	45
4.4.2	<i>Wind Cave Site</i>	46
4.4.2.1	<i>Meteorological Data Evaluation</i>	46
4.4.2.2	<i>PM₁₀ Evaluation</i>	47
4.4.2.3	<i>PM_{2.5} Evaluation</i>	48
4.4.2.4	<i>Ozone Evaluation</i>	48
4.4.3	<i>Pierre Airport Site</i>.....	48
4.4.3.1	<i>Meteorological Data Evaluation</i>	49
4.4.3.2	<i>PM_{2.5} Evaluation</i>	50
5.0	<i>40 CFR Part 58 Requirements</i>	50
5.1	<i>Appendix A - Quality Assurance Requirements</i>	51
5.2	<i>Appendix C - Air Quality Monitoring Methodology</i>	51
5.3	<i>Appendix D - Network Design Criteria</i>.....	51
5.4	<i>Appendix E - Probe and Monitor Path Siting Criteria</i>.....	51
5.5	<i>Appendix G – Uniform Air Quality Index and Daily Reporting</i>	52

6.0 Conclusions..... 52

Table of Tables

Table	Page
Table 2-1 PM ₁₀ Air Monitoring Sites	2
Table 2-2 PM _{2.5} Air Monitoring Sites	4
Table 2-3 Ozone Air Monitoring Sites	5
Table 2-4 Sulfur Dioxide Air Monitoring Sites	5
Table 2-5 Nitrogen Dioxide Air Monitoring Sites	7
Table 2-6 Lead Air Monitoring Site	8
Table 2-7 Carbon Monoxide Air Monitoring Sites	8
Table 3-1 Counties with the Highest Estimated 2019 Population	12
Table 4-1 Research Farm Site Details	17
Table 4-2 Fire Station #1 Site Details	20
Table 4-3 Utility Site Details	23
Table 4-4 SD School Site Details	25
Table 4-5 UC #1 Site Details	29
Table 4-6 Credit Union Site Details	34
Table 4-7 Library Site Details	37
Table 4-8 Black Hawk Site Details	39
Table 4-9 Badlands Site Details	42
Table 4-10 Wind Cave Site Details	46
Table 4-11 Pierre Airport Site Details	48

Table of Figures

Figures	Page
Figure 3-1 Topography of South Dakota	9
Figure 4-1 Wind Rose Brookings	18
Figure 4-2 Wind Rose Aberdeen Airport.....	21
Figure 4-3 Wind Rose Watertown	24
Figure 4-4 Wind Rose Sioux Falls Airport.....	27
Figure 4-5 Wind Rose for UC #1 Site	30
Figure 4-6 Wind Rose Rapid City	35
Figure 4-7 Wind Rose from the Black Hawk Site	41
Figure 4-8 Wind Rose Badlands Site.....	44
Figure 4-9 Wind Rose for Wind Cave Site.....	47
Figure 4-10 Wind Rose for Pierre Site	49

1.0 Introduction

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the Code of Federal Regulations and the Performance Partnership Agreement requires the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to complete a 5-year network assessment of the state's ambient air monitoring sites in 2020. EPA's requirements for the 5-year network assessment are listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations §58.10 with guidelines in the Ambient Air Monitoring Network Assessment Guidance and Analytical Techniques for Technical Assessment of Ambient Air Monitoring Networks, EPA-454/D-07-001, February 2007. This is the third 5-year assessment report completed by South Dakota under the requirements listed above.

The 5-year assessment analyzes the air monitoring network, determines if the current air monitoring network is meeting the needs within the state, and assesses the future needs. The final 5-year assessment will be submitted to EPA for comments and/or approval after a 30-day public review period. The document was available for public comment from May 27 through June 26, 2020, and no comments were received.

2.0 Air Quality Monitoring History

In 1972, South Dakota developed, and EPA approved a state implementation plan which included the establishment and operation of an ambient air monitoring network for special purpose studies (SPM) in the state. The network of sites included the takeover of the EPA sites operating in the state. In 1980, South Dakota submitted a revision to its State Implementation Plan to upgrade the program by establishing a network of state and local air monitoring stations, national air monitoring sites, special purpose monitoring stations, and developed a quality assurance project plan to operate the network. The early air monitoring network in the 1980s contained sites testing for total suspended particulate, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide. As EPA changed indicators for pollutants, total suspended particulate was replaced by particulate matter 10 microns and less (PM₁₀), later particulate matter 2.5 microns and less (PM_{2.5}) was added and concentration levels of the standards were reduced, requiring the need for additional testing and pollution parameters. In some cases, EPA rule specified additional testing, such as at a National Core Site. The existing network is now testing for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and ozone.

2.1 Particulate Matter PM₁₀

In 1987, the total suspended particulate standard was replaced with the new PM₁₀ standards. South Dakota submitted a revised ambient air monitoring network plan to include sampling sites for the new PM₁₀ standard and shutdown the total suspended particulate monitoring network. The sites with low potential to have high PM₁₀ concentrations were discontinued by 1987.

Continuous equivalent method PM₁₀ monitors were added to the network replacing some of the manual monitors beginning in the 1990s. The goal was to continue to add continuous monitors to the network because more data is collected, data can be added to DENR's webpage for public access and the continuous monitor is significantly cheaper to operate. During 2015-2019, the Rapid City Library, Black Hawk, and Aberdeen sites were operated with manual method monitors. In 2016, the Black Hawk site switched from manual to continuous monitoring. At the end of 2019, the Rapid City Library and the Aberdeen Fire Station sites were closed. With the closing of these two sites, there will be no PM₁₀ manual monitoring in the state.

At the beginning of 2015, there were 10 monitoring sites in the network testing for PM₁₀. No new sites were added this assessment period. In 2015, continuous monitors were moved to the Brookings Research Farm site from the Brookings Fire Station site after it was closed. At the end of 2019, the Rapid City Library site was closed. The Library site had manual monitors. Closing this site will result in a savings of time and money. The Credit Union site will continue to monitor PM₁₀ in Rapid City and it is the site with higher concentrations. Also, at the end of 2019, the Aberdeen Fire Station #1 was closed. It also had manual monitors. A new site at the Aberdeen Bus Stop was opened in 2020, but it has a continuous monitor. This replacement will allow real-time data to be displayed on our website for the Aberdeen area, and the data will also be sent to AirNow. Table 2-1 lists information on each past and present PM₁₀ site operated in the state through the end of 2019. For South Dakota, EPA designated the entire state except the Rapid City Area as Unclassifiable for the PM₁₀ NAAQS on November 15, 1990. On April 5, 2006, the Attainment designation was given for the Rapid City Area.

Table 2-1 PM₁₀ Air Monitoring Sites

Site	Site Name	Location	County	Start Date	End Date
461031001	Public Library	Rapid City	Pennington	1987	2019
461030002	Mt. View	Rapid City	Pennington	1987	1987
461030012	Jaehn's	Rapid City	Pennington	1992	1997
461030010	Camp Rapid	Rapid City	Pennington	1987	1989
461030013	National Guard	Rapid City	Pennington	1992	2013
461030011	Banks/Johnson	Rapid City	Pennington	1989	1991
461030012	Jaehn's	Rapid City	Pennington	1992	1997
461030014	Thrift Center	Rapid City	Pennington	1995	1999
461030015	Northdale	Rapid City	Pennington	1995	2000
461030016	Robinsdale	Rapid City	Pennington	2000	2001
461030017	Meadowbrook	Rapid City	Pennington	1999	2002
461030019	Fire Station #3	Rapid City	Pennington	2000	2003
461030020	Credit Union	Rapid City	Pennington	2003	
460930001	Elementary S.	Black Hawk	Meade	2000	
460990004	Augustana	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	1987	1998
460990006	KELO	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	1991	2009
460990007	Hilltop	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	2000	2007
460990008	SD School	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	2008	

Site	Site Name	Location	County	Start Date	End Date
460130001	Sanitation B.	Aberdeen	Brown	1987	1986
460130002	ARCC	Aberdeen	Brown	1987	1987
460130003	Fire Station #1	Aberdeen	Brown	1999	2019
460110002	City Hall	Brookings	Brookings	1989	2014
460110003	Research Farm	Rural	Brookings	2015	
460330132	Wind Cave	National P.	Custer	2005	
460710001	Badlands	National P.	Jackson	2000	
460290002	Utility Yard	Watertown	Codington	2003	
461270001	UC #1	Jensen	Union	2009	
461270002	UC #2	Renken	Union	2009	2013
461050001	Thom's	Lemmon	Perkins	1987	1986
460210001	Phone Building	Pollock	Campbell	1987	1986

2.2 Particulate Matter PM_{2.5}

A new standard was added by EPA for fine particulate matter called PM_{2.5} in 1997. South Dakota submitted a revised ambient air monitoring network plan to include sampling sites for the new PM_{2.5} standard. In 1999, manual PM_{2.5} samplers were added to the ambient air monitoring network providing 24-hour sample concentrations to determine compliance with the new standard.

In 2006, EPA revised the PM_{2.5} standard significantly by reducing the 24-hour standard from 65 to 35 micrograms per cubic meter. For South Dakota, EPA designated the entire state as Unclassifiable/Attainment for the 2006 24-Hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS 30 days after November 13, 2009. In 2012, EPA revised the annual PM_{2.5} from 15 to 12 ug/m³. For South Dakota, EPA designated the entire state as Unclassifiable/Attainment for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS on April 15, 2015.

In 2009, equivalent method continuous PM_{2.5} monitors were added to the network providing hourly concentrations. The goal was to move to more continuous monitors providing more data at a lower cost than the manual monitors. In 2019, the Rapid City Library and Aberdeen Fire Station #1 sites had manual method monitors. The SD School Site has both the manual and continuous monitoring methods for PM_{2.5} as required for the NCore Site. At the end of 2019, the Rapid City Library and the Aberdeen Fire Station sites were closed. With the closing of these two sites, the NCore site will have the only PM_{2.5} manual monitors in the state.

From 2015- 2019, there were 10 sites in the air monitoring network collecting PM_{2.5} data. In 2015, continuous monitors were moved to the Brookings Research Farm site from the Brookings City Hall site after it was closed. At the beginning of 2015, a new monitoring site was set up in Pierre. The site is located at the Pierre Regional Airport Industrial Park in northeast Pierre. The sampling goal for the new site was to test a new area of the state with no past PM_{2.5} monitoring. At the end of 2019, the Rapid City Library site was closed. The Library site had manual monitors. Closing this site will result in a savings of

time and money. The Credit Union site will continue to monitor PM_{2.5} in Rapid City and it is the site with higher concentrations. Also, at the end of 2019, the Aberdeen Fire Station #1 was closed. It also had manual monitors. A new site at the Aberdeen Bus Stop was opened in 2020, but it has a continuous monitor. This replacement will allow real-time data to be displayed on our website for the Aberdeen area, and the data will also be sent to AirNow. Table 2-2 lists information on each past and present PM_{2.5} site operated in the state through the end of 2019.

Table 2-2 PM_{2.5} Air Monitoring Sites

Site	Site Name	Location	County	Start Date	End Date
461031001	Public Library	Rapid City	Pennington	1999	2019
461030013	National Guard	Rapid City	Pennington	2000	2004
461030014	Thrift Center	Rapid City	Pennington	1998	1999
461030015	Northdale	Rapid City	Pennington	1999	2000
461030016	Robinsdale	Rapid City	Pennington	1999	2006
461030017	Meadowbrook	Rapid City	Pennington	1999	2002
461030019	Fire Station #3	Rapid City	Pennington	2000	2003
461030020	Credit Union	Rapid City	Pennington	2003	
460930001	Elementary S.	Black Hawk	Meade	2000	2004
460990006	KELO	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	1999	2014
460990007	Hilltop	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	1999	2007
460990008	SD School	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	2008	
460130003	Fire Station #1	Aberdeen	Brown	1999	2019
460110002	City Hall	Brookings	Brookings	1999	2014
460110003	Research Farm	Rural	Brookings	2015	
460330132	Wind Cave	National P.	Custer	2005	
460710001	Badlands	National P.	Jackson	1999	
460290002	Utility Yard	Watertown	Codington	2003	
461270001	UC #1	Jensen	Union	2009	
461270002	UC #2	Renken	Union	2009	2013
460650003	Airport	Pierre	Hughes	2015	

2.3 Ozone

In 1997, a new standard was set for ozone that significantly lowered the concentration level and moved from a one hour to an 8-hour average standard. Due to the standard change and concern with the accuracy of modeling results by the Ozone Transport Assessment Group, DENR started testing for ozone in South Dakota. The 8-hour standard was lowered in 2008 and again in 2015. For South Dakota, EPA designated the entire state as Attainment/Unclassifiable for the 2015 8-hour ozone standard on January 16, 2018.

The first testing for ozone concentrations was completed in 1996, in Volga, South Dakota as part of the requirements for a Prevention of Significant Deterioration permit. The first site in the network was set up at the Hilltop Site in Sioux Falls in 1999. During this

assessment period the monitoring network included six sites located at Sioux Falls, Brookings, Union County, Badlands, Wind Cave and Black Hawk reporting as SLAMS.

Since the last 5-year Assessment, no sites were closed. In 2020, an additional ozone analyzer was added in Watertown. This will expand the network along the entire eastern part of the state giving a better view of regional transport. See Table 2-3 for a list of ozone sites operated in South Dakota through the end of 2019.

Table 2-3 Ozone Air Monitoring Sites

Site	Site Name	Location	County	Start Date	End Date
460990007	Hilltop	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	1999	2007
460990008	SD School	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	2008	
460110003	Research Farm	Rural	Brookings	2008	
461030020	Credit Union	Rapid City	Pennington	2005	2007
461030016	Robinsdale	Rapid City	Pennington	2002	2006
460930001	Elementary S.	Black Hawk	Meade	2008	
460330132	Wind Cave	National P.	Custer	2005	
460710001	Badlands	National P.	Jackson	2008	
461270002	UC #3	Wagner	Union	2009	2012
461270001	UC #1	Jensen	Union	2013	

2.4 Sulfur Dioxide

Testing for sulfur dioxide concentrations began in the state when the first air monitoring sites were setup by EPA in 1972. The sulfur dioxide concentrations were collected using a pararosaniline bubbler method. The bubbler method for sulfur dioxide was removed from the monitoring network by 1986 because concentrations were very low compared to the standard and there were operational problems during winter months.

For several years no sulfur dioxide analyzers were operated in the network. Beginning in 2002, the first sulfur dioxide continuous analyzer providing hourly concentrations was added to the network at the Hilltop Site in Sioux Falls.

At the beginning of 2015, there were four monitoring sites in the network testing for Sulfur Dioxide. No new sites were added or closed during this assessment period. Currently, there are four sulfur dioxide analyzers operating in the network at UC #1, Sioux Falls School, Badlands, and Credit Union sites. See Table 2-4 for a list of the past and present sites with testing results for sulfur dioxide in the monitoring network through 2019.

Table 2-4 Sulfur Dioxide Air Monitoring Sites

Site	Site Name	Location	County	Start Date	End Date
460650001	Andersen Bldg	Pierre	Hughes	1981	1988
461031001	Public Library	Rapid City	Pennington	1975	1986

Site	Site Name	Location	County	Start Date	End Date
461030002	Mt. View	Rapid City	Pennington	1975	1982
461030020	Credit Union	Rapid City	Pennington	2011	
460990001	City Hall	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	1979	1986
460990002	Airport	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	1978	1987
460990007	Hilltop	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	2002	2007
460990008	SD School	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	2008	
460510001	SE of Plant	Big Stone	Grant	1978	1985
461050001	Thom's	Lemmon	Perkins	1981	1984
460630001	Water Tower	Buffalo	Harding	1983	1986
46033001	Teepee Work C.	Rural	Custer	1974	1980
460331001	Sanson Ranch	Rural	Custer	1986	1986
460330132	Wind Cave	National P.	Custer	2005	2010
460710001	Badlands	National P.	Jackson	2005	
461270001	UC #1	Jensen	Union	2009	
461270002	UC #2	Renken	Union	2009	2013

In 2010, EPA revised the primary standard for sulfur dioxide setting a 1-hour concentration level. Additional rule making specified changes to the air monitoring requirements. The rule required testing around any major source that had sulfur dioxide emissions equal to or greater than 5% of the national total. South Dakota has one large source of SO₂ emissions, Big Stone Power Plant, indicated by EPA proposed rule that would be required to be characterized. Before the rule was finalized, EPA entered into a consent decree requiring large sources to be characterized by September of 2015. The air monitoring rule was finalized by EPA shortly after. Under the consent decree between EPA and environmental groups on March 2, 2015, EPA required states to update the recommendations for counties with large sources of SO₂ emission.

For South Dakota, EPA designated Grant County as Attainment/Unclassifiable for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide NAAQS on September 12, 2016. On April 9, 2018, the Attainment/Unclassifiable designation was given for the entire state.

2.5 Nitrogen Dioxide

Testing for nitrogen dioxide concentrations began in the state when the first air monitoring sites were setup by EPA in 1972. Nitrogen dioxide concentrations were measured using a sodium arsenite bubbler method. For South Dakota, EPA designated the entire state as 'Cannot be classified or better than the national standards' for the 1971 nitrogen dioxide annual standard. The bubbler method for nitrogen dioxide was removed from the monitoring network by 1986 because concentrations were very low compared to the standard and there were operational problems during winter months. Table 2-5 lists the sites testing for nitrogen dioxide past and present in the monitoring network through 2019.

Table 2-5 Nitrogen Dioxide Air Monitoring Sites

Site	Site Name	Location	County	Start Date	End Date
460650001	Andersen Bldg	Pierre	Hughes	1981	1988
461031001	Public Library	Rapid City	Pennington	1977	1986
461030002	Mt. View	Rapid City	Pennington	1979	1982
461030020	Credit Union	Rapid City	Pennington	2011	
460990001	City Hall	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	1979	1986
460990002	Airport	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	1978	1987
460990007	Hilltop	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	2000	2007
460990008	SD School	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	2008	
460510001	SE of Plant	Big Stone	Grant	1978	1985
461050001	Thom's	Lemmon	Perkins	1978	1984
460630001	Water Tower	Buffalo	Harding	1976	1986
460330001	Teepee Work Center	rural	Custer	1974	1980
460331001	Sanson Ranch	rural	Custer	1986	1986
460330132	Wind Cave	National Park	Custer	2005	2010
460710001	Badlands	National Park	Jackson	2005	
461270001	UC #1	Jensen	Union	2009	
461270002	UC #2	Renken	Union	2009	2013

For several years no nitrogen dioxide analyzers were operated in the network. In 2000, the first continuous nitrogen dioxide analyzer was setup at the Hilltop Site in Sioux Falls. In 2010, EPA revised the standard for nitrogen dioxide setting a 1-hour concentration level. Additional rule making specified air monitoring requirements. South Dakota is not required to install a nitrogen dioxide testing site because of low population levels and associated low traffic counts but is still required to have nitrogen dioxide testing at the NCore site. For South Dakota, EPA designated the entire state as Unclassifiable/Attainment for the 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide 1-hour standard 90days after October 31, 2011.

In 2011, DENR added a new analyzer to the SD School Site. The analyzer measures the sum of all reactive nitrogen ions at the intake of the analyzer located on a 10-meter tower. The sampling will provide data that can indicate ozone forming potential of the area and indicate if the Sioux Falls area is nitrogen or volatile organic compound ion limited for ozone pollution.

Since 2015, there were four operating sites in the network. The nitrogen dioxide analyzers are at the UC #1, Sioux Falls School, Badlands, and Rapid City Credit Union sites. During this assessment period no new sites have been opened or closed.

2.6 Lead

South Dakota has limited reasons for operating a lead monitor. With minimal industrial lead emissions, testing has been a low priority. The testing that was completed showed lead concentrations low even when vehicle gasoline contained higher amounts of lead. With the removal of a large part of the lead in fuel and with source emissions less than 0.5 ton per year, the potential for lead pollution concentrations exceeding the national standard are low. It is anticipated that testing for lead will continue to be a low priority. For South Dakota, EPA designated the whole state as Unclassifiable/Attainment for the 2008 Lead NAAQS on December 31, 2011. Table 2-6 contains a list of the historical lead monitoring locations in the state.

Table 2-6 Lead Air Monitoring Site

Site	Site Name	Location	County	Start Date	End Date
460470001	Sewer Plant	Hot Springs	Fall River	1981	1981
461030012	Jaehn's	Rapid City	Pennington	1992	1994
460330001	Teepee Work Center	Rural	Custer	1975	1981
460331001	Sanson Ranch	Rural	Custer	1982	1986

2.7 Carbon Monoxide

Sampling for carbon monoxide has been a low priority for South Dakota. Areas having high concentrations of carbon monoxide typically have high traffic counts or emissions and have topography that would allow the trapping of pollutants like in a mountain valley. The combination of South Dakota's low traffic counts and low emissions levels indicates low potential for high concentrations of carbon monoxide pollution.

Historically no testing for carbon monoxide was completed in the state. As part of collecting air monitoring data to show background levels for the criteria pollutants in Union County prior to the construction of the Hyperion Energy Center, DENR setup the first carbon monoxide analyzer in 2009. Because carbon monoxide levels were low and the completion of three years of testing the UC #1 Site was discontinued in 2013. A second site was added in 2011, at the SD School Site in Sioux Falls as part of the required testing at an NCore site. Table 2-7 lists the details of both carbon monoxide sites operated in the state through 2019. For South Dakota, EPA designated the entire state as Unclassifiable/Attainment for the Carbon Monoxide NAAQS on November 15, 1990.

Table 2-7 Carbon Monoxide Air Monitoring Sites

Site	Site Name	Location	County	Start Date	End Date
461270001	UC #1	Jensen	Union	2009	2013
460990008	SD School	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	2011	

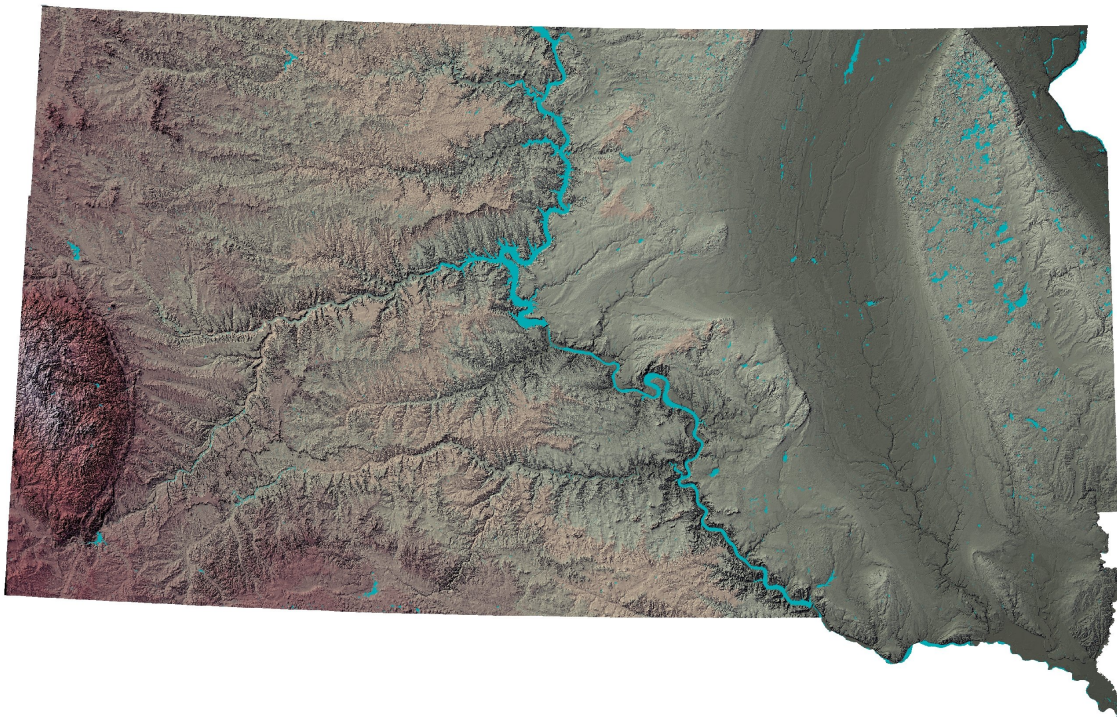
3.0 Description of Regional Issues

This section will discuss regional issues that affect air pollution levels in South Dakota. The issues discussed in this section are the ones identified in the guidance document or are issues associated with recorded high concentration of air pollution in the state.

3.1 Topography

The state of South Dakota is a large geographic area with a low population density. Most of the South Dakota terrain is flat to rolling hills. The exception is the Black Hills Region which is a mountainous area ranging from 3,000 to 7,242 feet of elevation on Black Elk Peak (formerly Harney Peak), the highest point in the state. See the topography map of South Dakota in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1 Topography of South Dakota



The flat to rolling terrain allows good dispersion of air pollutants over a large part of the state. In these areas there are few problems with inversions and stagnation of air pollution. In the past five years, air pollution transported from other states and Canada has resulted in high concentrations of PM_{2.5}. The sources of air pollution for some events have come from the transport of smoke from prescribed and wildfires in the other states and Canada. Other events come from the transport of PM_{2.5} from sources of agricultural land burning to the south and southeast of South Dakota and affects particulate matter levels along the eastern edge of the state.

The mountainous Black Hills region has some potential for stagnation of air pollution in the valleys. But low population and minimal air pollution from the industrial sources keeps most of the area free of air pollution problems. One of the main concerns for air pollution in this region is smoke from large local prescribed and large wildland fires. During the evening and night-time hours, smoke from local burning of wood, prescribed fires and wildland fires can cause areas of high levels of fine particulate matter in the mountain valleys.

Topography does not present a significant problem for increasing air pollution in South Dakota. There are some issues in the Black Hills region, but these are usually short term and do not occur during a consistent period.

The state's large overall geographic area and tight financial resources presents a problem with providing representative data for all counties. During this assessment period, there were 11 monitoring sites representing 10 counties in the state monitoring for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Air pollution parameters of ozone and PM_{2.5} have the potential for high concentrations because these pollutants have higher potential for long range transport. Ozone and PM_{2.5} testing will be a priority in the network. As testing needs change the network of sites will be modified to represent pollution exposure, high concentration and rural areas of high pollution potential.

3.2 Climate

The region has a diverse climate with changing conditions. Winters can be cold reaching temperatures as low as -40 degrees F. Summers are warm with some days hot and can have temperatures to 113 degrees F.

In general, the eastern third of the state has precipitation amounts that can average 20 or more inches per year. Dry periods can occur but are usually short-term events affecting spotted areas. The northern Black Hills have higher moisture amounts and have fewer issues with dry conditions.

The western parts of the state have lower average precipitation levels averaging around 13 inches or less per year. On the average a large part of the precipitation falls during the growing season or spring and summer months. Snow amounts can range from a few inches to over 100 inches per year. In the northern Black Hills snow amounts can exceed 200 inches per year.

The central part of the state is a transition area from the higher precipitation areas in the east to the arid western part of the state which have periods of significantly less precipitation. In the central and western parts of the state the dry periods are more frequent and can last for several years.

High winds can occur at any time of the year and can be a source of localized high PM₁₀ concentrations. Usually the levels are the highest when high winds are associated with extended drought. Rapid City historically is one area of the state that has problems with

PM₁₀ levels over the National Ambient Air Quality Standards during high wind events. South Dakota has a Natural Events action plan for Rapid City. The plan includes a high wind dust alert and fugitive dust action plans for the facilities in the Rapid City Air Quality Control Zone. Under the plan the National Weather Service provides a public service alert when forecasted average hourly wind speeds exceed 20 miles per hour, peak wind gusts exceed 40 mile per hour and 0.02 inches or less of daily precipitation on any of the last five or more days. In addition, the alert initiates the fugitive dust control plans developed by each major source in the Rapid City area.

Several high wind dust alerts are called each year in Rapid City. During the last five years, one of the high wind dust alert days recorded concentrations greater than the 24-hour PM₁₀ standard. That day was March 16, 2015, with a PM₁₀ concentration of 164 micrograms per cubic meter at the Credit Union site. With the coordinated efforts of the City of Rapid City, Pennington County, state agencies, and Rapid City regulated facilities PM₁₀ concentrations have been reduced and the area was re-designated to attainment by EPA on April 5, 2006.

Other areas of the state can have high PM₁₀ concentrations during high wind events, but the events occur infrequently and to date have not affected more than one day per year. These high PM₁₀ concentrations in other areas of the state outside of Rapid City may have five to ten years between these events. These include in 2011 the Watertown Utility and Brookings City Hall sites and in 2018 the Aberdeen Fire Station site each had one concentration greater than the standard during a high wind event. In both cases, no other high PM₁₀ level events were recorded since that day.

Unusual climate events can cause transport of air pollution into South Dakota, but the events are not predictable and may occur once or not at all in a year. These events are becoming more important as EPA continues to lower air pollution standards close to concentrations recorded in South Dakota. This issue will be studied further during the next 5-year period but currently no adjustments to the network will be made because of climate events.

3.3 Population and Demographic Trends

South Dakota is a sparsely populated state with a 2010 Census of 814,180 people. The US Census Bureau estimates the state's population in 2019 has increased by 8.7% to around 884,659 people. General changes in population show people moving from rural and small-town areas to the medium and large cities. This trend began in the 1930s and continues today. The state's largest industry, agriculture, shows the size in acreage of the farms and ranches continues to increase with fewer people involved with the day to day operations. Value added agriculture projects such as ethanol plants in rural areas have helped stabilize the population of some rural communities, but many continue to lose population.

There are 66 counties in the state. From 2019 estimates, Minnehaha and Pennington counties have a population greater than 100,000 people. Only Lincoln County has a population between 50,000 to 100,000. Fifteen counties have populations from 10,000 to 40,000. The remaining 49 counties have populations less than 10,000 with the smallest population in Jones County at 928 people. See Table 3-1 for information on the 10 highest population counties in the state.

Table 3-1 Counties with the Highest Estimated 2019 Population

Number	County	Population	Largest City
1	Minnehaha	192,876	Sioux Falls
2	Pennington	111,729	Rapid City
3	Lincoln	58,807	Sioux Falls
4	Brown	39,316	Aberdeen
5	Brookings	35,232	Brookings
6	Meade	28,294	Sturgis
7	Codington	28,215	Watertown
8	Lawrence	25,741	Spearfish
9	Yankton	22,869	Yankton
10	Davison	19,790	Mitchell

Thirty-eight of the counties had an estimated increase in population since the 2010 census. Most of the county's in this group had minor increases in population. The counties of Lincoln, Lake, Minnehaha, and Pennington had greatest percentage increase of population for the state. Figure 3-2 shows a map of the percentage of population increase the state.

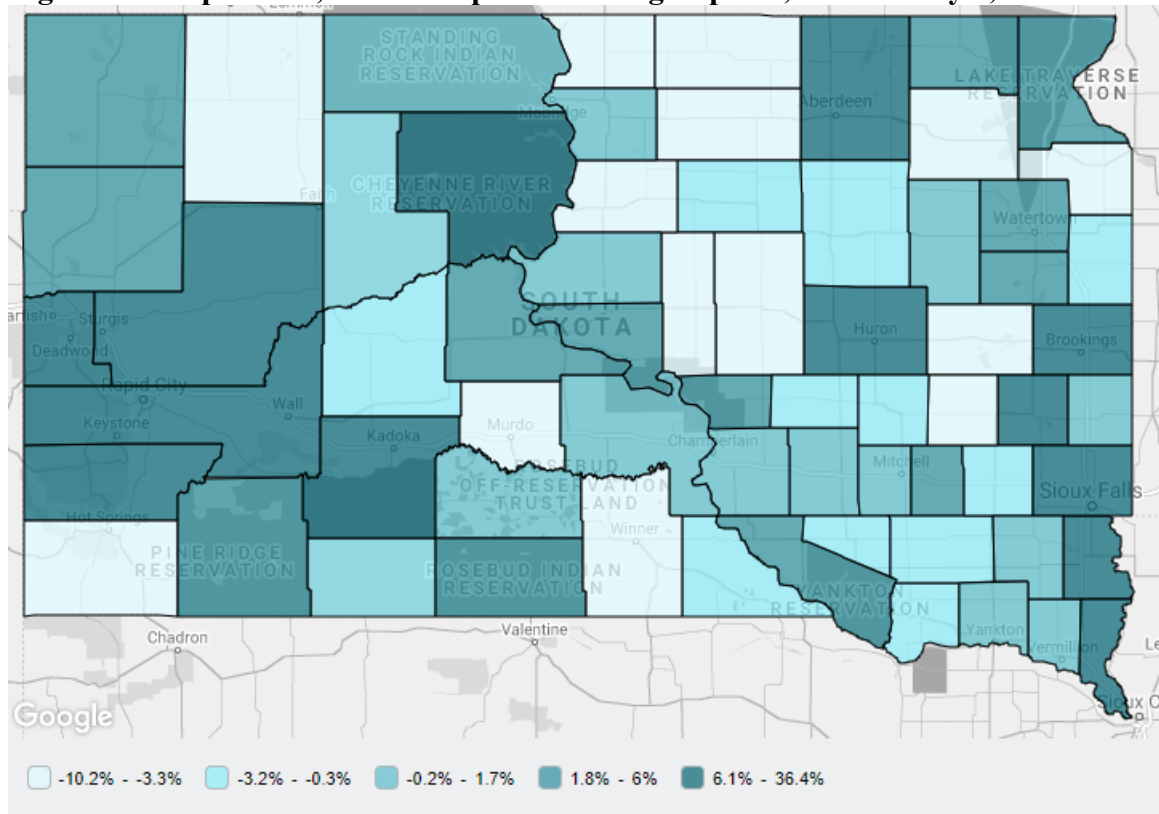
The Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area has the highest population in the state and most of the population lives in Minnehaha County with some of the residential areas located in Lincoln, McCook, and Turner counties. The one air monitoring site is in the central part of Sioux Falls providing a good characterization of population exposure to air pollution in the Metropolitan Statistical Area. This site may need to be moved due to a change in ownership of the property.

The Sioux City Metropolitan Statistical Area has the second largest population in the state. It includes Union County in South Dakota, Dixon and Dakota counties in Nebraska, and Woodbury and Plymouth County in Iowa. DENR operated one monitoring site in the Sioux City Metropolitan Statistical Area.

The Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area and is mainly in Pennington County but also extends into Meade and Custer Counties. DENR operated four monitoring sites in the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area. Two monitoring sites were in Pennington County and one each in Custer and Meade Counties. The Rapid City Library site was closed at the end of 2019, but the higher concentration site at the Credit Union will continue to operate.

It is anticipated that South Dakota population growth and demographics will continue at the same level as the last 10 years. Population oriented air monitoring is meeting the need by testing in the state's largest population centers.

Figure 3-2 Population, estimated percent change April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019



3.4 Revised Standards

EPA continues to review the NAAQS primary standards for ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter and lead. Proposed changes may also include different concentration levels for secondary standards. In addition, EPA plans to revise monitoring rules that will direct sampling resources from population to source oriented and in some cases rural testing. These changes may have a major impact on the air monitoring network in future years.

3.5 Prescribed Fires

The state, private landowners and federal land managers use prescribed fires to improve the forest, agricultural lands and grassland ecosystems. In most cases the prescribed fires have not been a problem for high air pollution impacts on the public. Mainly because the fires are short duration, burn small areas and occur under good dispersion periods of the day. Five pre-scribed fire events occurred in the 5-year assessment period that recorded concentrations greater than the standard at the monitoring sites in the network.

The first event was on April 13, 2015. A prescribed fire conducted by federal land managers went out of control at the Wind Cave National Park causing high concentrations to be recorded on the PM_{2.5} monitor.

The second event was on April 13, 2016. Based on smoke trajectories, meteorological conditions transported smoke from agricultural burning in the states to the south of South Dakota. This continues to be an issue in the spring each year.

The other three events occurred in February 2017, 2018, and 2019. The burning of slash piles caused four exceedances in the Rapid City area. This seems to be a problem when there is snow on the ground, and it is expected that the fires won't spread. The smoke gets trapped by an inversion and results in an exceedance of the standard.

3.6 Long Range Transport of Pollutants

A review of the PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and ozone data from 2015 to 2019 indicates exceedances on the same days at several sites over large geographic areas of the state. When reviewing the meteorological data and other data from the National Weather Service, EPA's AIRNow website, and other sources of information it appears the high concentration days are due to long range transport of air pollution from different events.

3.6.1 PM_{2.5} from Wildfire Smoke Exceptional Events

In general, the state can have days of high concentrations of PM_{2.5} caused by smoke from wildfires located in the state, Canada or other states. In 2015, 13 PM_{2.5} exceedances were attributed to wildfires from Canada and western states. These occurred on four days and across the state. In 2017, nine PM_{2.5} exceedances were attributed to wildfires in the western states. These occurred on four days, all at sites on the western side of the state. In 2018, five PM_{2.5} exceedances were attributed to wildfires in Canada. These occurred on two days in August. The first at the Watertown and Aberdeen sites and the second at the Pierre, Badlands and Credit Union sites.

3.6.2 High Wind PM₁₀ Events

During the last 5-years there were seven PM₁₀ exceedances. Of those, five were attributed to high winds. Four of these were at the Credit Union site and one was at the Aberdeen site. In addition to these high wind days causing exceedances, they also caused violations of the PM₁₀ 24-hour standard. These days were flagged in AQS, and if needed the department will submit exceptional events packages to EPA for concurrence.

3.6.3 PM_{2.5} Pollution Transport/Inversions

Historically the transport of PM_{2.5} air pollution into the state has affected concentrations of PM_{2.5}. All of the wildfire events mentioned in 3.6.1 were the result of the transport of smoke from western states and Canada.

3.6.4 Ozone Pollution Transport

During the five-year period, there were 18 exceedances of the 8-hour ozone standard. They all occurred on the eastern side of the state. In 2015, there was one exceedance at the Sioux Falls site. In 2016, there were three at the Sioux Falls site and one at the Brookings site. These occurred three days in a row in June. In 2018, there were three at the Sioux Falls site, three at the Union County site, and one at the Brookings site. These occurred on three days. In 2019, there were six at Brookings and one at Sioux Falls.

The SD School Site was the highest ozone concentration site in the state since 2010. In 2019, the Brookings Research Farm had the highest readings. There was a noticeable increase in concentrations since the beginning of the year and in the number of high concentrations at Brookings. EPA concurred these readings were out of the ordinary compared to the region. The department received a new ozone analyzer and put it at the Brookings site to do a side by side comparison toward the end of October. The two analyzers tracked very well, but the new analyzer read 6-7 ppb lower. On October 30, 2019, the new analyzer was put into service and the Brookings' readings are more comparable to the other eastern sites. Before the beginning of the ozone season 2020, the department added an additional ozone analyzer in Watertown. This will expand our network along the entire eastern part of the state giving a better view of regional transport and another site to compare to the Brookings' readings.

Historically, the potential exists to have high ozone levels caused by long range transport, air pollution from prescribed and wildfires and stratospheric ozone intrusions.

4.0 Air Monitoring Sites

This section will evaluate each parameter at each of the 11 air monitoring sites to determine if testing is meeting the goals and needs of the air monitoring network. Several different evaluation methods are completed for each parameter to determine the value of each site.

The main evaluation method is to determine if the site is meeting the sampling needs, goals, representation or has levels close to or exceeding the standards. Also, if the parameter is providing data that is important to the sampling network and can be used by the public to determine the quality of the ambient air.

If the parameter is questionable, other evaluation methods will be performed. In areas of the state that have more than one air monitoring site, another evaluation method will be to compare the concentration levels at the sites to determine which represents the highest concentration for the area and determine if sampling efforts are being duplicated with sampling data at about the similar level at both sites. Over the last five years, this was one of the reasons for closing the Rapid City Library site.

Another evaluation method is air pollution data trends. Pollution trends are part of the 2020 Annual Plan and a copy of the plan can be viewed on the DENR's air quality page at <https://denr.sd.gov/des/aq/airprogr.aspx> during the 30-day review period or at <https://denr.sd.gov/des/aq/monitoring/state-mo.aspx> once it is finalized. Any discussion of air pollution concentration trends is referenced from the 2020 Annual Plan. The 2020 Annual Plan also contains site history and a picture of each monitoring site.

In addition, DENR is moving toward continuous monitors to provide real time data to the public. Therefore, sites are located to provide current air monitoring concentrations that are loaded from the monitoring sites to the DENR air quality real time data page. To make data available to the largest part of the state's population, monitors were located in the cities and counties with the highest population. Another goal is to provide sites that represent large areas of the state. There are large areas of the state that are rural, have low air pollution emissions and low populations, so one monitoring site can represent a large area.

4.1 Sites and Parameters Changes

During the years covered in the 5-years assessment one site was modified, one site was opened, and two sites were closed. The following changes were made during the last 5-years:

1. In 2015, the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} testing was moved to the Brookings Research Farm from the Brookings City Hall site when it was closed.
2. In 2015, the Pierre Airport site was opened. The sampling goal for the new site was to test a new area of the state with no past PM_{2.5} monitoring.
3. The Rapid City Library site was closed at the end of 2019. The site purpose was to evaluate population exposure, fugitive dust controls, the success of the street sanding and sweeping methods employed by the city of Rapid City and general concentration levels in the eastern part of the city. Data trends showed a declining concentration after 31 years of PM₁₀ testing and 19 years of PM_{2.5} testing. The Library site had manual monitors for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The Credit Union site in Rapid City has PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} continuous monitors. Of the two sites the Credit Union site experienced higher concentrations. Leaving only the high concentration site open will result in a savings of time and money.
4. The Aberdeen Fire Station site was closed at the end of 2019. The Fire Station site had manual monitors for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The Aberdeen Bus Stop site was opened to replace the Fire Station site but will have continuous particulate monitoring instead. This will result in a savings of time and money and will allow for the display of real-time data on the website and AirNow.

4.2 Air Monitoring in the Eastern Half of South Dakota

Air monitoring sites in the eastern half of South Dakota are generally located in the areas with the greatest density of population or highest potential for air pollution levels. Sites are in the largest cities of Sioux Falls, Aberdeen, Watertown, and Brookings. Union County, part of the Sioux City Metropolitan Statistical Area, is representing the southeastern part of the state. The following sections will provide an evaluation of each site located in eastern half of the state.

4.2.1 Brookings Research Farm Site

Brookings is located on the east central edge of South Dakota in Brookings County. Brookings County has the fifth largest population in the state. Brookings County population trends show a 9.7% increase from the 2010 census to the estimates for 2019.

The Research Farm Site is located about one mile north of the City of Brookings. The parameters being operated at the site include ozone, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. Table 4-1 contains general information about the site and parameter testing.

Table 4-1 Research Farm Site Details

Location	Rural North of Brookings
County	Brookings County
AQS #	46-011-0003
Parameter	PM ₁₀
Goals	Population/High Concentration/Real Time Data
Sampling Schedule	Every Day
Parameter	PM _{2.5}
Goals	Population/High Concentration/Real Time Data
Sampling Schedule	Every Day
Parameter	Ozone
Goals	Population/High Concentration/Real Time Data
Sampling Schedule	Every Day

The topography is very flat surrounding the city. The area changes to slightly rolling hills to the east and west of Brookings. Topography will not cause air pollution accumulation in the Brookings area.

Industrial development in the city and surrounding area includes service-oriented businesses and light industry. The largest facilities in the area include 3M Company, South Dakota Soybean Plant, and Valero Renewable Fuels Company. Land use around the city is mainly crop lands with a small amount of grassland. Agriculture remains the largest industry in this area.

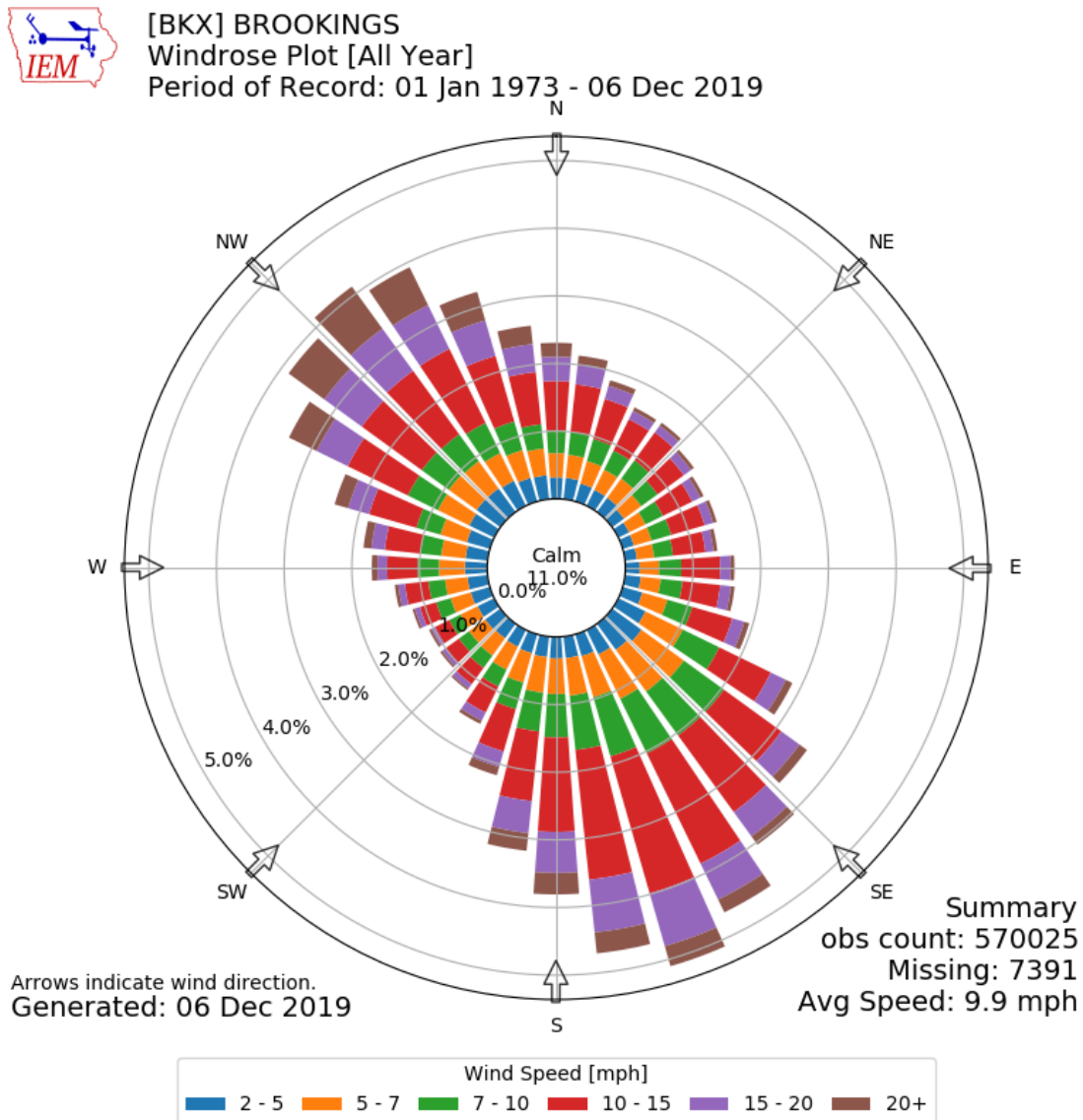
Historically there have been two different air monitoring sites in the city. The City Hall Site set up in 1989 and the Research Farm Site added as a SLAMS for ozone in 2010. The City Hall Site was closed as discussed above and the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} parameters

added to the Research Farm at the beginning of 2015. This allows the DENR to operate continuous monitors that provide real time data to the public in the Brookings area.

4.2.1.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation

The meteorological data used throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, is from the Iowa State University, Iowa Environmental Mesonet website, using the South Dakota ASOS network: http://mesonet.agron.iastate.edu/sites/locate.php?network=SD_ASOS. For this site, the Brookings (BKX) station located on the west side of the city was used. The data collected from 1973 to 2019 was used for the wind rose. Predominate wind directions are out of the south-southeast and northwest and the predominate wind speeds are in the 10-15 mph category as indicated by the graph in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1 Wind Rose Brookings



4.2.1.2 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Brookings Research Farm Site have been collected since 2015. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows steady concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ did not exceed the 24-hour standard at this site in the 5-year review period. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour Concentrations expected exceedance level is zero. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site. The use of continuous monitors will allow the public to use the data to make decisions on outdoor activities by viewing the data on the DENR's and EPA's webpages.

4.2.1.3 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Brookings Research Farm Site have been collected since 2015. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 4.5 ug/m³ or 38% of the annual standard and is the fourth lowest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site one time (associated with wildfires) in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 46.9 ug/m³. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 13 ug/m³ or 37% of the 24-hour standard and is the second lowest in the state. This site is attaining the 24-hour and annual standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site. The use of continuous monitors will allow the public to use the data to make decisions on outdoor activities by viewing the data on the DENR's and EPA's webpages.

4.2.1.4 Ozone Evaluation

Ozone levels at the Brookings Research Farm Site have been collected since 2008. The trend for ozone 8-hour daily maximum concentrations during the past 5-years shows increasing concentrations. Concentrations of ozone exceeded the 8-hour daily maximum concentration seven times (five times in 2019) in the 5-year review period with the highest 8-hour average at 0.078 ppm. The current ozone 8-hour design value is 0.067 ppm or 96% of the standard and is the highest in the state. This site is attaining the standard.

The SD School Site was the highest ozone concentration site in the state since 2010. In 2019, the Brookings Research Farm had the highest readings. Since the beginning of the year, there was a noticeable increase in concentration and in the number of high concentrations. EPA concurred these readings were out of the ordinary for the region. The department received a new ozone analyzer and put it at the Brookings site to do a side by side comparison toward the end of October. The two analyzers tracked very well, but the new analyzer read 6-7 ppb lower. On October 30, the new analyzer was put into

service and the Brookings' readings are more comparable to the other eastern sites. In 2020, an additional ozone analyzer was added in Watertown. This will expand our network along the entire eastern part of the state giving a better view of regional transport and another site to compare to the Brookings' readings.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site. The use of continuous monitors will allow the public to use the data to make decisions on outdoor activities by viewing the data on the DENR's and EPA's webpages.

4.2.2 Aberdeen Fire Station #1 Site

Aberdeen is in the northeastern part of South Dakota in Brown County. Brown County has the fourth largest population in the state. Brown County population trends show a 6.3% increase from the 2010 census to estimates for 2019. Table 4-2 contains general information about the site and parameter testing.

Table 4-2 Fire Station #1 Site Details

Location	Aberdeen
County	Brown County
AQS #	46-013-0003
Parameter	PM₁₀
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Sixth Day with co-location
Parameter	PM_{2.5}
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Third Day with co-location

The topography is very flat in and around the Aberdeen area. No topography issues that could increase air pollution levels caused by air stagnation are anticipated in this area.

Industrial development in the city and surrounding area includes service-oriented businesses and light industry on the west, south and east side of the city. Land use around the city is mainly agriculture with a small amount of grassland. Agriculture remains the largest industry in this area.

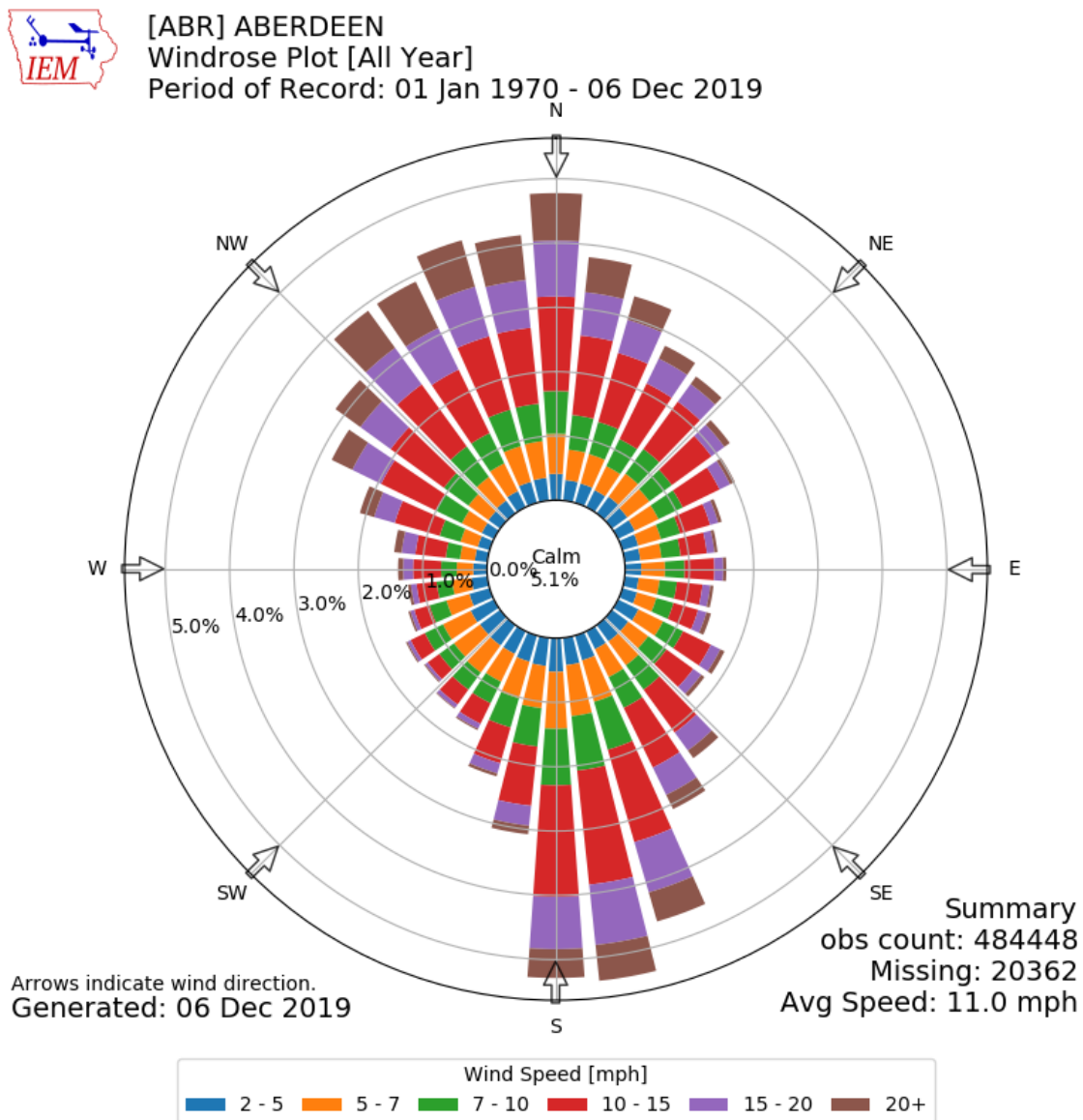
There have been three different air monitoring sites in the city up to this assessment. The site operated during the past 5-years was the Fire Station #1 Site. The Fire Station #1 Site was setup in 1999 and testing included PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} using manual method monitors. The Fire Station #1 Site was the only air monitoring site operating in Aberdeen, Brown County or in any of the surrounding counties. The closest air monitoring site is 75 miles away in Watertown. Data concentrations for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} represent the highest concentration air pollution levels in the northeast central part of the state associated with industry and an urban center.

This site was closed at the end of 2019 and was replaced with the Aberdeen Bus Stop, using continuous monitors. The replacement will result in a savings of time and money and will allow the real-time data to be added to the DENR and AirNow websites.

4.2.2.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation

For this site, the Aberdeen (ABR) station located on the east side of the city at the Aberdeen Airport was used. The data collected from 1970 to 2019 was used for the wind rose. Predominate wind directions are out of the south to south-southeast and north to northwest and the predominate wind speeds are in the 10-15 mph category as indicated by the graph in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2 Wind Rose Aberdeen Airport



4.2.2.2 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Aberdeen Fire Station Site have been collected since 1999. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows steady concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ exceeded the 24-hour standard one time at this site in the 5-year review period with the highest 24-hour reading of 534 ug/m³. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour Concentrations expected exceedance level is two.

The department believes the exceedance was caused by a natural event. According to the National Weather Service, “Leading up to the event, conditions were warm and generally dry in the James River Valley during May. Those conditions combined with strong winds from decaying thunderstorms in south central South Dakota to produce a dust storm. South winds of 50 to 80 mph kicked up a significant amount of dirt/dust as the winds moved north, leading to visibilities being reduced to below ¼ mile in many locations. The reduced visibilities caused a few traffic incidents and the winds knocked down trees, tree branches, and powerlines.” If not for the dust storm, this site would be attaining the standard.

When running the manual monitors on a 1 in 6-day schedule, having even one exceedance will cause a violation of the standard. The department evaluated switching from manual monitors to continuous monitors in Aberdeen to avoid a situation like this happening again. At the end of 2019, the Fire Station #1 site was closed and a new site at the Aberdeen Bus Stop was opened. Switching to a continuous monitor will result in a savings of time and money in the long run. With continuous monitors, the real time data will also be available to the public on the website.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the new site.

4.2.2.3 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Aberdeen Fire Station Site have been collected since 1999. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows steady concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 6.1 ug/m³ or 51% of the annual standard and is the fourth highest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site one time (associated with wildfires) in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 48 ug/m³. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 18 ug/m³ or 51% of the 24-hour standard and is tied with the Rapid City Library site for the second highest in the state. This site is attaining the annual and 24-hour standards.

At the end of 2019, the Fire Station #1 site was closed and a new site at the Aberdeen Bus Stop was opened. Switching to a continuous monitor will result in a savings of time and money in the long run. With continuous monitors, the real time data will also be available to the public on the website. Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the new site.

4.2.3 Watertown Utility Site

Watertown is on the northeastern edge of South Dakota in Codington County. Codington County has the seventh largest population in the state. Codington County population trends show a 2.9% increase from the 2010 census to the estimates for 2019. The topography is flat with some low rolling hills. There are no indications that topography is causing air pollutants to accumulate. Table 4-3 contains general information about the site and parameter testing.

Table 4-3 Utility Site Details

Location	Watertown
County	Codington County
AQS #	46-029-0002
Parameter	PM₁₀
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day
Parameter	PM_{2.5}
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day

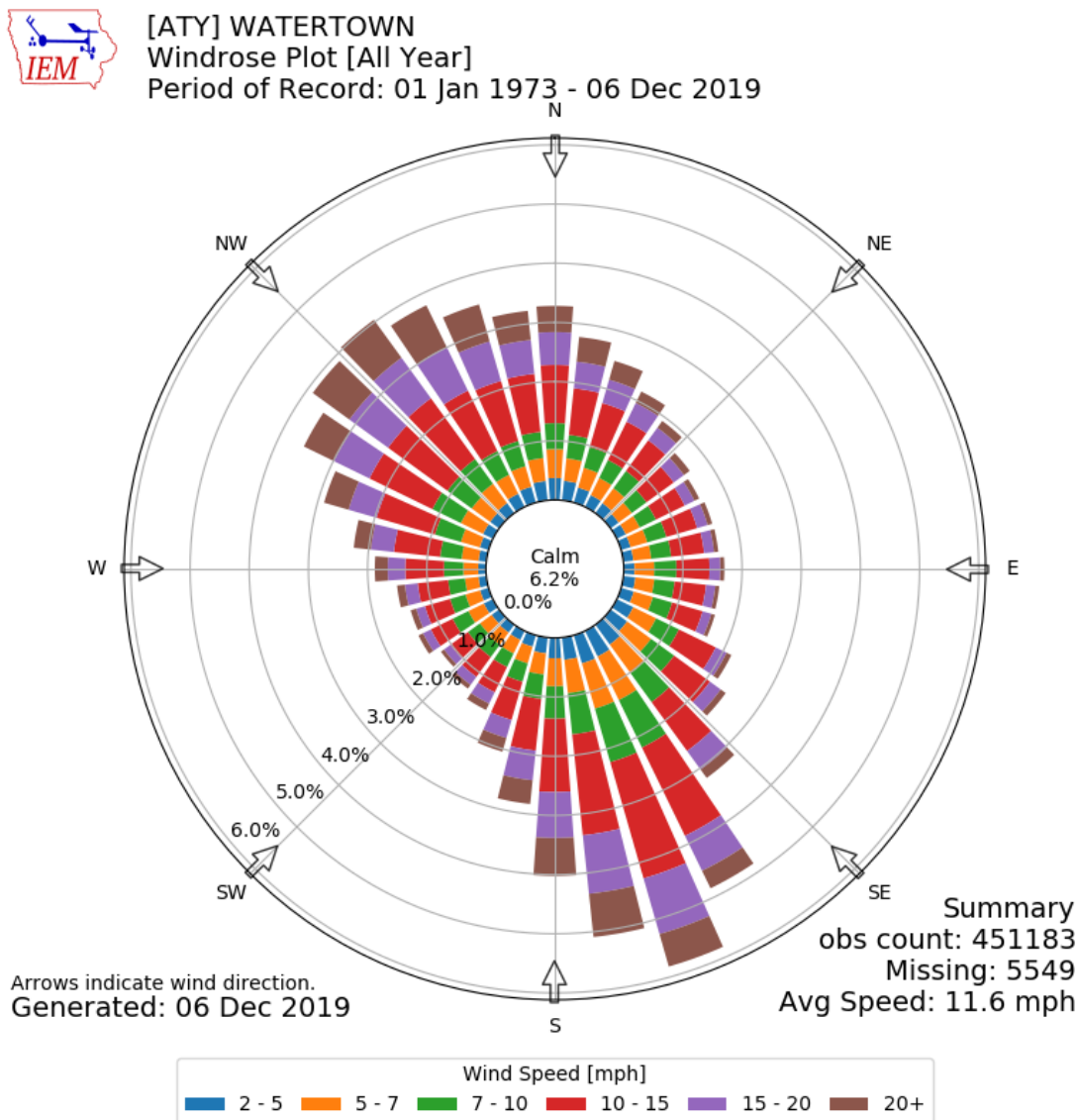
Industrial development in the city and surrounding area includes service-oriented businesses and light industry on the west and south sides of the city. Facilities in the area include an ethanol plant on the south edge of the city. Land use around the city is mainly agriculture with a small amount of grassland. Agriculture remains the largest industry in this area.

Historically there have been two different air monitoring sites in the city. The current site is the Utility Site setup in 2003 testing for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. This is the only air monitoring site in Watertown, Codington County and in any of the surrounding counties. The closest air monitoring site is located 45 miles south near the City of Brookings. Concentrations for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} represent population and high concentration of air pollution levels in the northeast part of the state associated with industry and an urban area. In 2020, the Department added an ozone analyzer at the Watertown site to expand transport observations farther North along the eastern border of the state.

4.2.3.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation

For this site, the Watertown (ATY) station located on the west side of the city was used. The data collected from 1973 to 2019 was used for the wind rose. Predominate wind directions are out of the south-southeast and northwest and the predominate wind speeds are in the 10-15 mph category as indicated by the graph in Figure 4-3.

Figure 4-3 Wind Rose Watertown



4.2.3.2 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Watertown have been collected since 2003. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows steady concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ did not exceed the 24-hour standard at this site in the 5-year review period. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour Concentrations expected exceedance level is zero. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.3.3 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Watertown Site have been collected since 2003. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows slightly increasing concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 7.2 ug/m³ or 60% of the annual standard and is the highest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site two times (associated with wildfires) in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 50 ug/m³. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 17 ug/m³ or 49% of the 24-hour standard and is the fourth highest in the state. This site is attaining the annual and 24-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.4 Sioux Falls School Site

Sioux Falls is located on the east central edge of South Dakota in Minnehaha and Lincoln Counties. Minnehaha County has the largest population and Lincoln County has the third largest population in the state. Minnehaha County population trends show a 14% and Lincoln County a 36% increase from the 2010 census to the estimates for 2019.

Historically, Sioux Falls has had nine different air monitoring site locations operating in the city since the air monitoring network was setup in 1970s. Currently there is one air monitoring site operating in Sioux Falls and is the only one in Minnehaha County and the neighboring counties. The closest air monitoring site outside of Sioux Falls is located about 51 miles south in Union County. Concentrations for all parameters represent population exposure and high concentration of air pollution levels in this urban area. Table 4-4 contains general information about the site and parameter testing.

Table 4-4 SD School Site Details

Location	Sioux Falls
County	Minnehaha County
AQS #	46-099-0008
Parameter	PM₁₀
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day
Parameter	PM_{2.5}
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day and Every Third Day
Parameter	PM coarse
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Starting 2011)
Parameter	Ozone
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day

Parameter	Sulfur Dioxide
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day
Parameter	Nitrogen Dioxide
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Carbon Monoxide
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Nitrogen Oxides NOy
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	PM_{2.5} Speciation
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Third Day
Parameter	Meteorological
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)

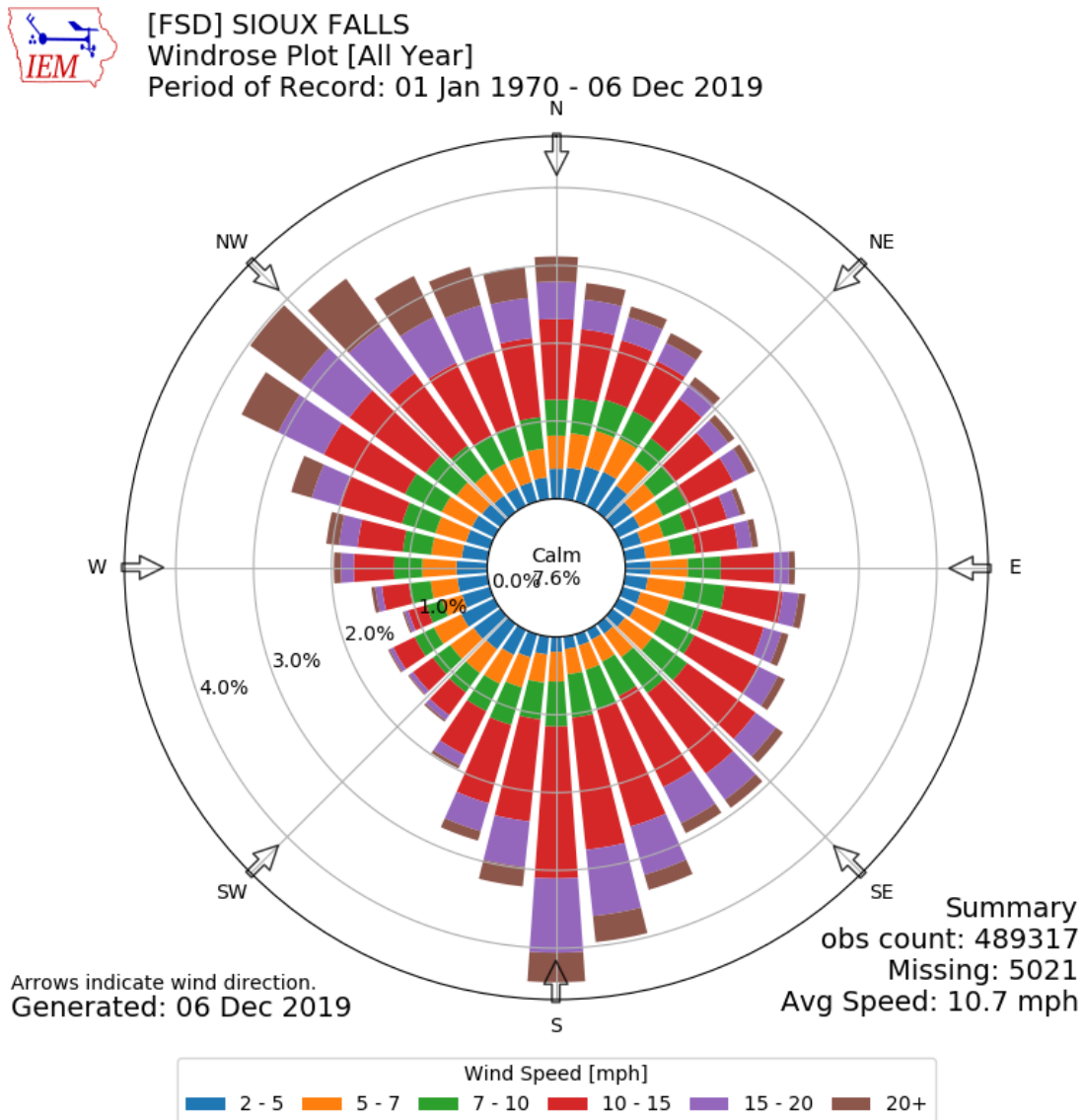
The SD School Site is in the central and east part of the city. The area around the site is residential. Service type businesses are located to the south along 10th Street and residential areas are located in all directions from the site. High traffic count roads are located to the south on 10th Street about 1.5 blocks and I-229 six blocks to the east of the site. The main industrial area in the city is located starting about 1 mile to the north and northwest of the site. The facilities include light industry and service-oriented businesses.

The SD School Site was setup in 2008, as a replacement for Hilltop Site and is the National Core site for South Dakota. The SD School Site is testing for the criteria pollutants of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide. Non-criteria air pollutant testing includes NO_y, PM_{2.5} speciation and meteorology. The SD School Site may need to be moved in the future because of a change in ownership of the property.

4.2.4.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation

Testing also includes a meteorological station collecting data on wind speed, wind direction, ambient temperature, and relative humidity. For the assessment of this site, the Sioux Falls (FSD) station located at the airport on the north central part of the city was used. The data collected from 1973 to 2019 was used for the wind rose. Predominate wind directions are out of the south and northwest and the predominate wind speeds are in the 10-15 mph category as indicated by the graph in Figure 4-4.

Figure 4-4 Wind Rose Sioux Falls Airport



4.2.4.2 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Sioux Falls SD School Site have been collected since 2008. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows declining concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ did not exceed the 24-hour standard at this site in the 5-year review period. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour Concentrations expected exceedance level is zero. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.4.3 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Sioux Falls SD School Site have been collected since 2008. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 5.0 ug/m³ or 42% of the annual standard and is the fifth lowest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site two times (associated with wildfires) in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 45 ug/m³. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 15 ug/m³ or 43% of the 24-hour standard and is the fifth lowest in the state. This site is attaining the annual and 24-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.4.4 Ozone Evaluation

Ozone levels at the Sioux Falls SD School Site have been collected since 2008. The trend for ozone 8-hour daily maximum concentrations during the past 5-years shows increasing concentrations. Concentrations of ozone exceeded the 8-hour daily maximum concentration seven times in the five-year review period with the highest 8-hour average at 0.077 ppm. The current ozone 8-hour design value is 0.066 ppm or 94% of the standard and is tied with the Union County site for the second highest value in the state. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.4.5 Sulfur Dioxide Evaluation

Sulfur dioxide levels at the Sioux Falls SD School Site have been collected since 2008. The trend for yearly 99th percentile, 1-hour concentrations during the past 5-years shows slightly decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of sulfur dioxide did not exceed 1-hour standard in the five-year review period. The current sulfur dioxide 1-hour design value is 3 ppb or 4% of the standard and is tied with the Union County site for the lowest value in the state. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.4.6 Nitrogen Dioxide Evaluation

Nitrogen dioxide levels at the Sioux Falls SD School Site have been collected since 2008. The trend for nitrogen dioxide annual average during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide did not exceed 1-hour standard in the five-year review period. The current nitrogen dioxide 1-hour design value is 32 ppb or

32% of the standard. The 2019 1-hour design value is the second highest value in the state. This site is attaining the annual and 1-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.4.7 Carbon Monoxide Evaluation

Carbon monoxide levels at the Sioux Falls SD School Site have been collected since 2011. The SD School Site is the only monitoring site in South Dakota currently testing for carbon monoxide and the levels are very low compared to the standards. The trend for the carbon monoxide 8-hour average shows steady concentrations. Concentrations of carbon monoxide did not exceed 1-hour standard in the five-year review period. This site is as attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.5 UC #1 Site (Union County)

The UC #1 site is in the southeast corner of South Dakota in Union County and is about four miles north of Elk Point. Union County population trends show a 10.7% increase from 2010 census to the estimates for 2019.

The site was selected to provide for testing south of the proposed Hyperion Energy Center. The closest air monitoring site is in Sioux Falls about 51 miles north of the site. Table 4-5 contains general information about the site and parameter testing.

Table 4-5 UC #1 Site Details

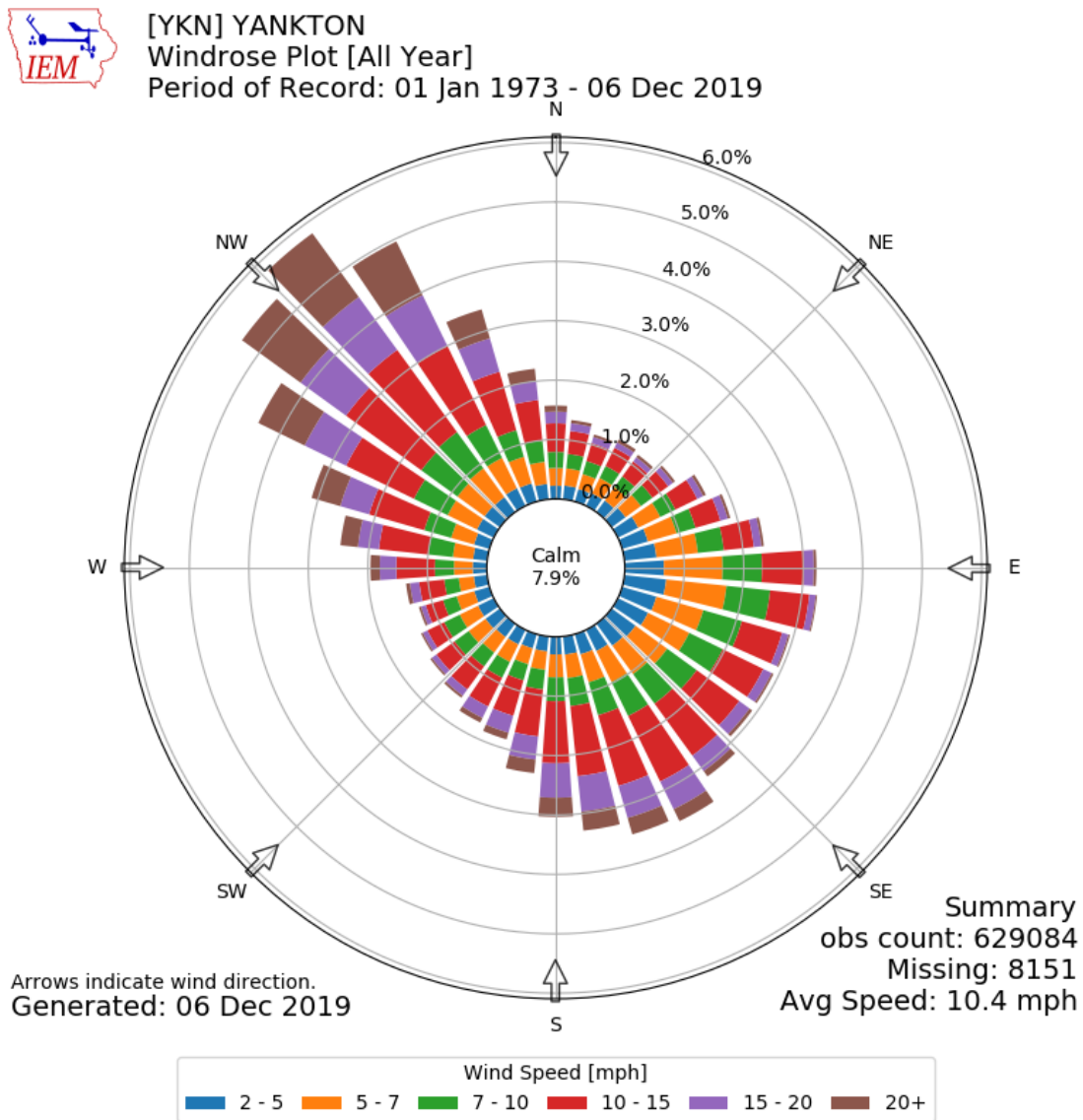
Location	Rural
County	Union County
AQS #	46-127-0001
Parameter	PM₁₀
Goals	Population/Background
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	PM_{2.5}
Goals	Population/Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Sulfur Dioxide
Goals	Population/Background
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Nitrogen Dioxide
Goals	Population/Background
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)

Parameter	Ozone
Goals	Population/Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)

4.2.5.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation

For this site, the Yankton (BKX) station located on the west side of the city was used. The Yankton station is 43 miles to the northwest of the site. The data collected from 1973 to 2019 was used for the wind rose. Predominate wind directions are out of the south-southeast and northwest and the predominate wind speeds are in the 10-15 mph category as indicated by the graph in Figure 4-5.

Figure 4-5 Wind Rose for UC #1 Site



4.2.5.2 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Union County Site have been collected since 2009. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ did not exceed the 24-hour standard at this site in the 5-year review period. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour Concentrations expected exceedance level is zero. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background, transport, and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.5.3 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Union County Site have been collected since 2009. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 6.2 ug/m³ or 52% of the annual standard and is the third highest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site four times in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 40 ug/m³. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 16 ug/m³ or 46% of the 24-hour standard. The 2019 PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value and is the fifth highest in the state. The site is attaining the annual and 24-hour standards.

High daily concentrations of PM_{2.5} appear to occur during transport events. Agriculture burning in the spring from states south of South Dakota and an occasional meteorological inversion seem to be the cause of the days with high concentrations.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.5.4 Ozone Evaluation

Ozone levels at the Union County Site have been collected since 2013. The trend for ozone 8-hour daily maximum concentrations during the past 5-years shows increasing concentrations. Concentrations of ozone exceeded the 8-hour daily maximum concentration three times in the five-year review period with the highest 8-hour average at 0.074 ppm. All three of the exceedances occurred in 2018 and at the Sioux Falls site, indicating transport. The current ozone 8-hour design value is 0.066 ppm or 94% of the standard and is tied with the Sioux Falls site for second highest in the state.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of population, background, and transport and will continue at the site.

4.2.5.5 Sulfur Dioxide Evaluation

Sulfur Dioxide levels at the Union County Site have been collected since 2009. The trend for yearly 99th percentile, 1-hour concentrations during the past 5-years shows slightly decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of sulfur dioxide did not exceed 1-hour standard in the five-year review period. The current sulfur dioxide 1-hour design value is 3 ppb or 4% of the standard and is tied with the Sioux Falls site for the lowest value in the state. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and population and will continue at the site.

4.2.5.6 Nitrogen Dioxide Evaluation

Nitrogen dioxide levels at the Union County Site have been collected since 2009. The trend for nitrogen dioxide annual average during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide did not exceed 1-hour standard in the five-year review period. The current nitrogen dioxide 1-hour design value is 15 ppb or 15% of the standard and is the second lowest value in the state. This site is attaining the annual and 1-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and population and will continue at the site.

4.3 Rapid City Area

The Rapid City metropolitan statistical area is located on the western third of the state on the eastern edge of the Black Hills in Pennington and Meade Counties. Pennington County has the second largest and Meade County has the sixth largest population in the state. Pennington County population trends show a 12.7% increase and Meade an 11.4% increase from the 2010 census to the estimates for 2019. Rapid City is the second largest city in the state. Rapid City has a growing population and business community.

The topography in the city is a complex mix of flat areas to rolling hills on the eastern part of the city to areas of valleys and ridges leading into the forested Black Hills in the south and west parts of the city.

The western part of the city has a ridge or hogback and valley that separate the rolling plains from the forested Black Hills. Temperature inversions in the valleys going up into the Black Hills can increase particulate matter pollution levels but the inversions are usually short in duration and rarely last more than a few hours in this area.

To the east of the city is the small town of Box Elder and flat to rolling areas of grass and crop land. To the south of the city are areas of rolling grasslands and the forested eastern edge of the Black Hills. To the north of the city are the small communities of Black Hawk, Piedmont, and Summerset located in the Red Valley between the hogback ridge and the Black Hills.

Businesses include light industry, limestone quarry industries, service-oriented industries, and just to the east of the city is the Ellsworth Air Force Base. The limestone quarry area has the highest source emissions of particulate matter air pollution in the city.

The Rapid City area has a long history of high particulate matter levels. High concentrations of particulate matter in the late 1970s ranged up to several magnitudes over the total suspended particulate (TSP) standards. A state implementation plan was developed, and concentrations of TSP were reduced. In 1986, the TSP standard was replaced by a new particulate matter 10 microns and smaller or PM_{10} standard.

In the 1990s, PM_{10} concentration levels exceeded the 24-hour standard under high wind events. Significant work on ways to reduce the high dust levels were developed by working with local industry, Rapid City, Pennington County and the state. The results reduced levels of particulate matter, so the Rapid City area was designated as attaining the PM_{10} standard in 2006. The high concentration area is contained in the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes areas in Pennington County and a small area in southwest Meade County.

A total of 21 air monitoring sites and several more special study sites have been operated in Rapid City metropolitan statistical area since 1972. Three sites were operated during this assessment to evaluate the particulate matter controls on point and fugitive dust sources that keep the PM_{10} levels within the standard.

4.3.1 Credit Union Site

The Credit Union Site is designated as the high concentration site for the Rapid City area and the compliance point for comparison of the area to the national standard for PM_{10} . This site is the replacement site for a series of other locations that were previously setup and operated for the same purpose. The names of past high concentration sites include Fire Station #3, Family Thrift Center and Jaehn's and all were located south of the quarry area in western Rapid City.

The Rapid City area has a Natural Events Action Plan to notify the public of possible high dust concentration levels caused by high winds and to begin special control measures to reduce dust levels from industrial sources. The PM_{10} monitor at the Credit Union Site is used to measure concentrations of dust during High Wind Dust Alerts. The hourly PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ continuous monitor data is loaded to the Air Quality website, so the public has access to near real-time air monitoring data.

Alerts are called by the National Weather Service in Rapid City when forecast average wind speeds are greater than 20 miles per hour, wind gusts will be greater than 40 miles per hour and if there has been more than 5 days without precipitation greater than 0.02 inches. A total of 43 High Wind Dust Alerts were called during the assessment period. Of these only one resulted in an exceedance. The highest PM₁₀ 24-hour concentration during a high wind dust alert during this time period was 164 ug/m³ in 2015. General information on the site and the pollution parameters being samples are contained in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Credit Union Site Details

Location	Rapid City
County	Pennington County
AQS #	46-103-0020
Parameter	PM₁₀
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	PM_{2.5}
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Sulfur Dioxide (2011)
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Nitrogen Dioxide (2011)
Goals	Population/Background Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)

The Credit Union Site is located about one block south of the GCC Dacotah's cement plant and the limestone quarry area. The Credit Union Site is located in a mix of residential areas, parks, service industries, and the limestone quarry/manufacturing industries. The topography is complex with hills and valleys located in Red Valley the area between the hogback and the eastern edge of the Black Hills.

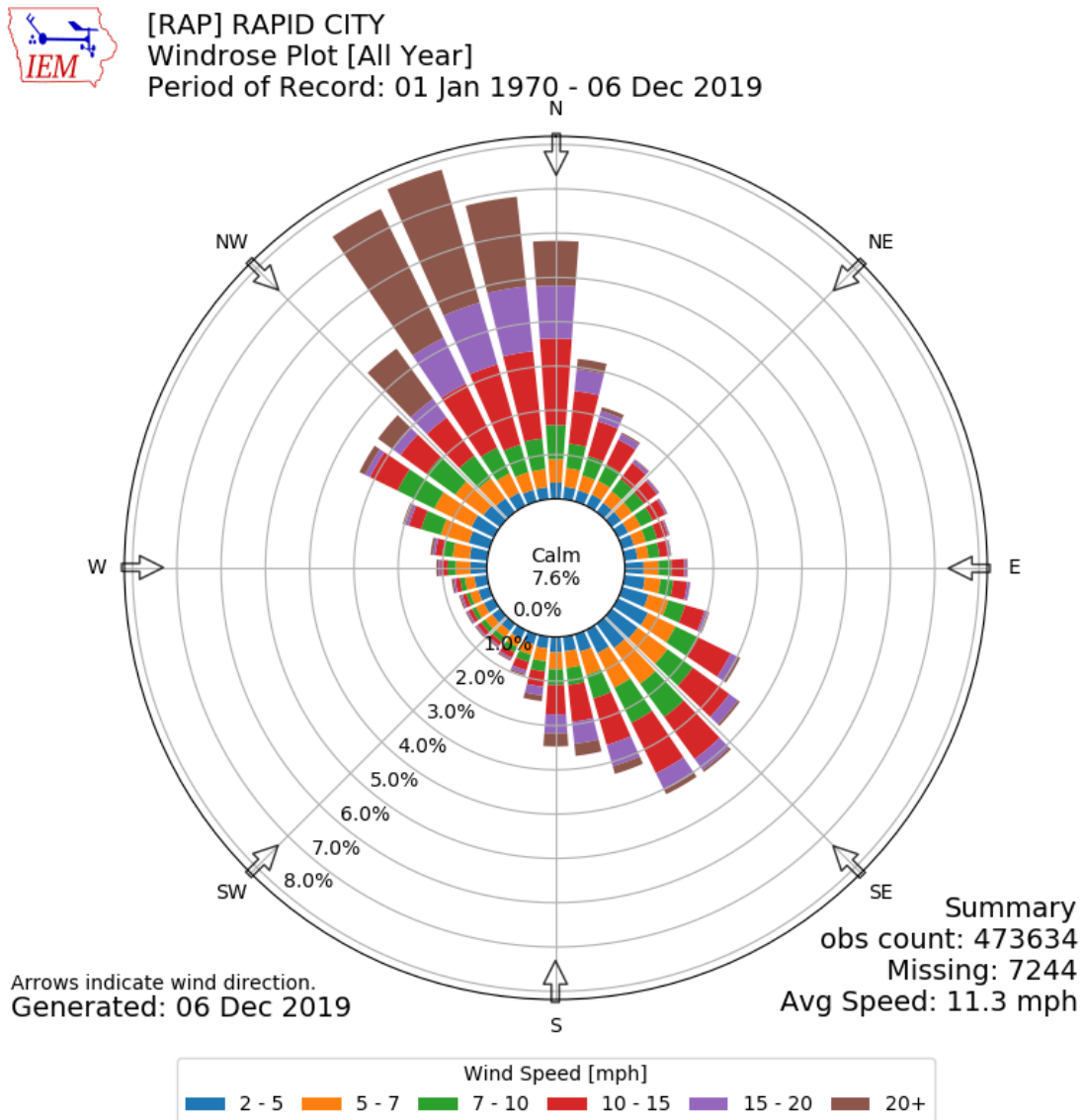
The Credit Union Site was setup in 2003 and the parameters included PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and ozone. In 2006, a screening model indicated the Credit Union Site was located within the 1 microgram footprint for nitrogen dioxide from industries in the quarry area. There was a high potential that ozone levels were biased low at this location because of the nitrogen dioxide concentrations. In 2007, the ozone parameter was moved to the Black Hawk Site. In 2011, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide analyzers were added to the site.

Currently, there are four continuous monitors and analyzers at the Credit Union Site. The sampling equipment includes a continuous PM₁₀ monitor, a continuous PM_{2.5} monitor, a sulfur dioxide analyzer and a nitrogen dioxide analyzer.

4.3.1.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation

For all the Rapid City area sites, the Rapid City (RAP) station located on the airport on the southwest side of the city was used. The data collected from 1973 to 2019 was used for the wind rose. Predominate wind directions are out of the north-northwest with the predominate wind speeds in the 20+ mph category and the southeast with predominate wind speeds in the 10-15 mph category as indicated by the graph in Figure 4-6. The use of the Rapid City Airport data can be compared with the data collected at the Black Hawk Site located north of the industrial area in west Rapid City.

Figure 4-6 Wind Rose Rapid City



4.3.1.2 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Credit Union Site have been collected since 2003. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ exceed the 24-hour standard six times at this site in the 5-year review period with highest value at 186.2 ug/m³. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour concentrations expected exceedance level is 1.3. At the Rapid City Credit Union site, there was one fire event in 2017 and three high wind events in 2019. These four events have been flagged in AQS and the department believes they fit under the definition of exceptional events. If needed, the department will develop an exceptional events package for these events and submit it to EPA for its concurrence. This site is considered to be attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.3.1.3 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Credit Union Site have been collected since 2003. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 6.7 ug/m³ or 56% of the annual standard and is the second highest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site ten times (associated with wildfires or prescribed fires) in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 56.9 ug/m³. All ten exceedances were contributed to prescribed fires or wildfires. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 22 ug/m³ or 63% of the 24-hour standard and is the highest in the state. The site is attaining the annual and 24-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.3.1.4 Sulfur Dioxide Evaluation

Sulfur Dioxide levels at the Credit Union Site have been collected since 2011. The trend for yearly 99th percentile, 1-hour concentrations during the past 5-years shows increasing concentrations. Concentrations of sulfur dioxide did not exceed 1-hour standard in the five-year review period. The current sulfur dioxide 1-hour design value is 5 ppb or 7% of the standard and is the second highest value in the state. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of high concentration and population and will continue at the site.

4.3.1.5 Nitrogen Dioxide Evaluation

Nitrogen dioxide levels at the Credit Union Site have been collected since 2011. The trend for nitrogen dioxide annual average during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide did not exceed 1-hour standard in the five-year review period. The current nitrogen dioxide 1-hour design value is 38 ppb or 38% of the standard and is the highest value in the state. This site is attaining annual and 1-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and population and will continue at the site.

4.3.2 Public Library Site

The Public Library Site was the oldest operating site in the state. The site was setup in 1972 and pre-dates the state's Air Quality Program. Testing for particulate matter started when the site was setup and continued through this assessment with modifications to equipment type and size selection changes over the years. Other parameters of nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and meteorology were collected and discontinued at this site. In 1999, PM_{2.5} monitors were added to the site and operated along with the PM₁₀ monitors.

In 2001, the monitoring site location was moved about 80 feet further east on the roof of the building because an addition was added to the west side of the Library building. This is the only change in location for the site monitors in the over 40 years of operation.

The monitoring site was in the downtown part of Rapid City. Industry includes service and tourism-oriented businesses. The site is east of the hogback in the Rapid Creek valley. The topography is complex with hills, valleys and ridges associated with the eastern edge of the Black Hills. The site monitoring objectives are high concentration, population exposure and determining the success of the road deicing and street sweeping operation changes in the city. General information on the site and the pollution parameters being sampled are contained in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Library Site Details

Location	Rapid City
County	Pennington County
AQS #	46-103-1001
Parameter	PM₁₀
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Third Day
Parameter	PM_{2.5}
Goals	Population/High Concentration
Sampling Schedule	Every Third Day

During the early 1990s PM₁₀ concentrations greater than the 24-hour standard were recorded at the Library Site. A study was conducted by DENR which indicated road sanding materials were the main source of the high PM₁₀ concentrations in the downtown area. Rapid City switched deicing materials from sand to a chemical deicer. This change along with vacuum sweeping the streets provided a great improvement in PM₁₀ concentrations in the downtown area.

In 2007, a new water intake was built on Rapid Creek on the east edge of the city for the Rapid Valley Drinking Water District. Shortly after the District began using the new intake problems were found with high sodium chloride levels during snow melt runoff events. The problem appeared to be caused by deicing chemicals on the city streets. In the 2009/2010 winter months the city began using more sanding materials and less chemical deicer. The goal was to bring sodium chloride levels down in Rapid Creek during snow melt events, still provide for public safety when roads were icy and keep particulate matter concentrations below the health based 24-hour PM₁₀ standard. The plan has been successful during the winter seasons since the change was implemented. The City of Rapid City plans to continue to refine the balance between chemical deicer and sanding material use in parts of the city to further reduce sodium chloride levels in the creek water.

The Library site had manual monitors for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The Credit Union site in Rapid City has PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} continuous monitors. Of the two sites the Credit Union site experienced higher concentrations. The PM₁₀ concentrations at the Library site after reducing the amount of liquid deicing and increasing sanding materials continued to decline. Therefore, the department closed the Library Site in Rapid City at the end of 2019.

4.3.2.1 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Rapid City Library Site have been collected since 1987. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows declining concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ did not exceed the 24-hour standard at this site in the 5-year review period. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour Concentrations expected exceedance level is zero. This site was attaining the standard.

The Library site had manual monitors for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The Credit Union site in Rapid City has PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} continuous monitors. Of the two sites the Credit Union site experienced higher concentrations. The PM₁₀ concentrations at the Library site after reducing the amount of liquid deicing and increasing sanding materials continued to decline. Testing for this parameter has met the goals of high concentration and population, the department closed the Library Site in Rapid City at the end of 2019. Testing for this parameter will continue at the Credit Union Site in Rapid City.

4.3.2.2 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Rapid City Library Site have been collected since 1999. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows steady concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 5.6 ug/m³ or 47% of the annual standard and is the fifth highest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site one time in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 35.8 ug/m³. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 18 ug/m³ or 51% of the 24-hour standard and is tied with the Aberdeen Fire Station site for the second highest in the state. The site is attaining the annual and 24-hour standards.

The Library site had manual monitors for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The Credit Union site in Rapid City has PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} continuous monitors. Of the two sites the Credit Union site experienced higher concentrations. The PM₁₀ concentrations at the Library site after reducing the amount of liquid deicing and increasing sanding materials continued to decline. Testing for this parameter has met the goals of high concentration and population, the department closed the Library Site in Rapid City at the end of 2019. Testing for this parameter will continue at the Credit Union Site in Rapid City.

4.3.3 Black Hawk Site

The Elementary School or Black Hawk Site was setup in the fall of 2000 as a replacement for the Northdale Site. This site is the upwind location for comparison with the high concentration site in Rapid City. The site monitoring objective is urban background and population exposure. This site is in the southwest corner of Meade County and is the only site operated in this county. The City of Black Hawk is part of the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area.

At the startup of the site, testing included the parameters of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. At the end of 2005, the PM_{2.5} monitors were removed because the data showed low concentrations well under the standards. In 2008, an ozone analyzer was added to the site. Meteorological data is also collected and can provide an indication of major wind directions and wind speeds. General information on the site and the pollution parameters being sampled are contained in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Black Hawk Site Details

Location	Black Hawk
County	Meade County
AQS #	46-093-0001
Parameter	PM₁₀
Goals	Population/Background
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Ozone
Goals	Population/Background
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)

Parameter	Meteorological
Goals	Population/Background
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)

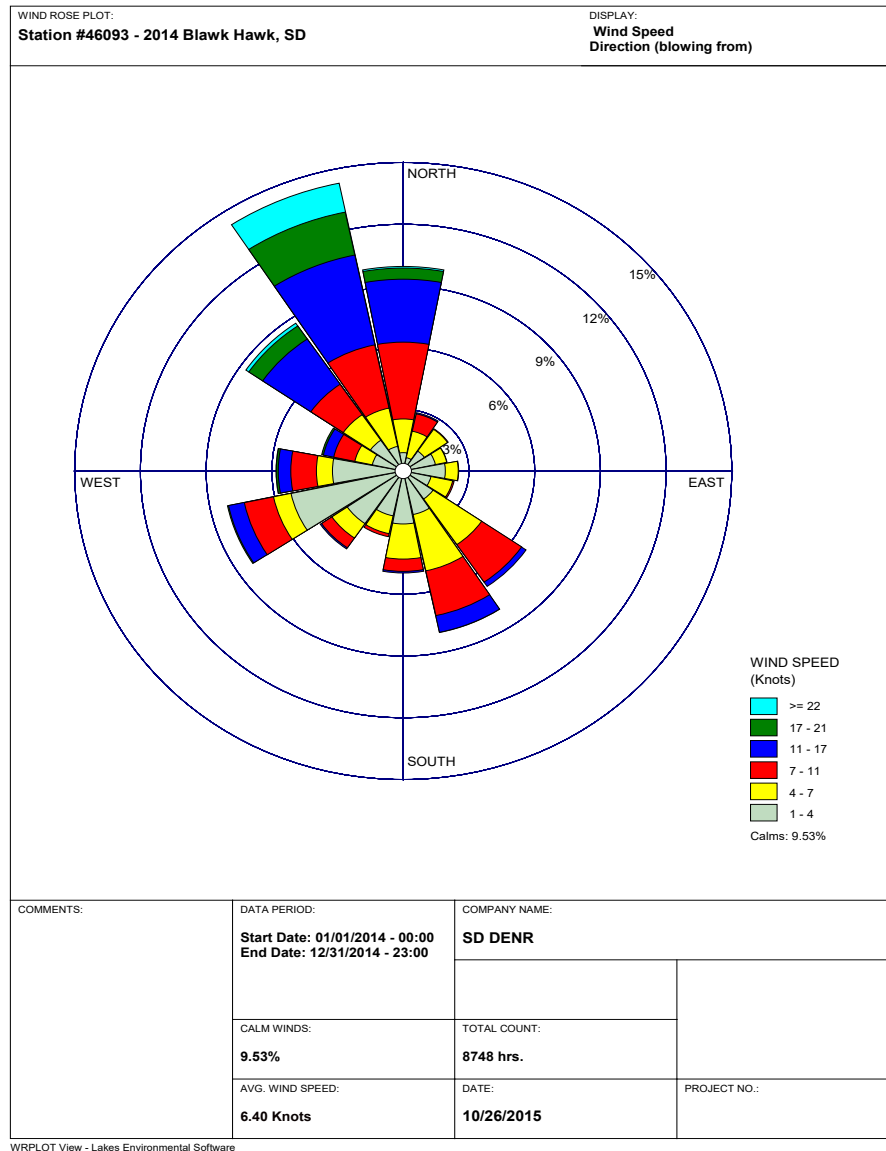
The Black Hawk Site is located on the top of a ridge on the property of the Black Hawk Elementary School. The area around the site is a growing residential area. The site is on the eastern edge of the Black Hills in Red Valley. The topography is complex with hills and valleys along the front edge of the Black Hills. Land use ranges from urban housing to forest and grasslands.

About a mile to the south of the site is the start of current and future locations of the limestone quarry businesses of Pete Lien and Sons, GCC Dacotah, and Hills Material. The site continues to be upwind of the high concentration areas, but quarry operations are significantly closer to the site then when it was setup in 2000.

4.3.3.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation

The Black Hawk Site data from the previous 5-year assessment was used for the wind rose. This wind rose can be compared to that from the Rapid City Airport shown under the Credit Union Site. The meteorological data collected on site shows the predominate wind directions are north-northwest and southeast following the general direction of Red Valley. The highest wind speeds are from the north-northwest. The highest wind events from the northwest are associated with the highest concentrations of PM₁₀ in the western Rapid City area. See the graph in Figure 4-7 for more information on the wind direction and wind speed data.

Figure 4-7 Wind Rose from the Black Hawk Site



4.3.3.2 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Black Hawk Site have been collected since 2000. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ did not exceed the 24-hour standard at this site in the 5-year review period. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour Concentrations expected exceedance level is zero. This site is as attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and population and will continue at the site.

4.3.3.3 Ozone Evaluation

Ozone levels at the Black Hawk Site have been collected since 2008. The trend for ozone 8-hour daily maximum concentrations during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of ozone did not exceed the 8-hour daily maximum concentration in the five-year review. The current ozone 8-hour design value is 0.048 ppm or 69% of the standard and is the lowest in the state.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and population and will continue at the site.

4.4 Rural Background and Transport Sites (Badlands, Wind Cave, and Pierre Sites)

Two sites in western South Dakota represent sampling in Class I areas for visibility protection at the national parks of Badlands and Wind Cave. The objectives of the monitoring sites are to determine impacts to the Class I areas, measure rural background and to determine if the current oil and gas activities in Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota, and Montana are increasing air pollution concentrations.

Badlands and Wind Cave sites are about 45 miles apart in different counties. Land use and topography are very different for each site. The rural setting, low year around population, and few if any facilities with air pollution emissions are similar for both sites.

The Pierre site is in the center of the state. The sampling goal for this new site was to test a new area of the state with no past PM_{2.5} monitoring.

4.4.1 Badlands Site

The site is located a short distance south of the Ben Reifel Visitor Center/Park Headquarters at the Badlands National Park. The Badlands National Park includes about 240,000 acres of table lands, rolling prairie, and banded colored walls, peaks, gullies, and buttes to the east, north and west of the site. To the south of the site is a flat slightly rolling plain along the White River. General information on the site and the pollution parameters being sampled are contained in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9 Badlands Site Details

Location	Badlands National Park (Rural)
County	Jackson County
AQS #	46-071-0001
Parameter	PM₁₀
Goals	Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)

Parameter	PM_{2.5}
Goals	Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Sulfur Dioxide
Goals	Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Nitrogen Dioxide
Goals	Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)
Parameter	Ozone
Goals	Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day (Hourly)

The main industries are farming, ranching, and tourism. The area is sparsely populated with about 3,344 people in an 1,869 square mile county. Tourism brings in more than a million people each year, visiting mainly in the months from May through September.

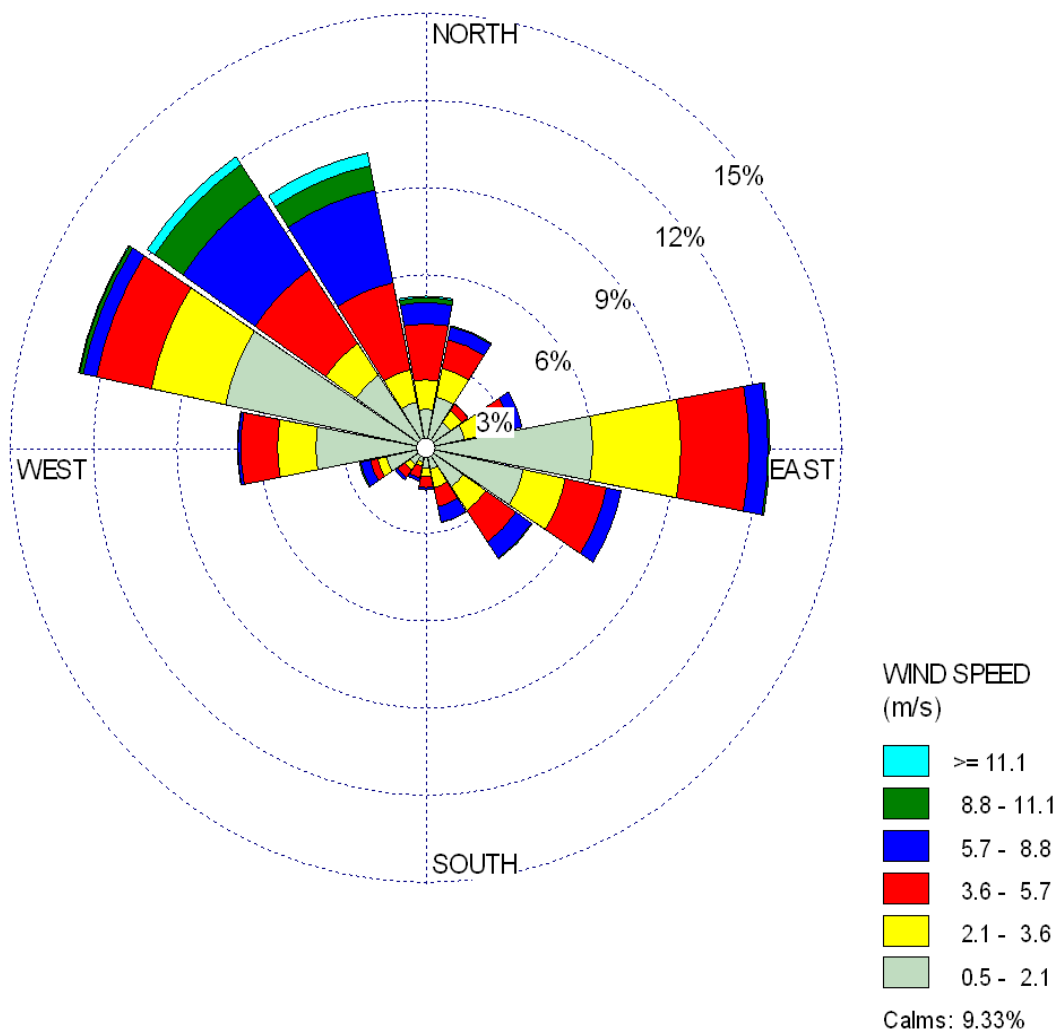
The Badlands Site was setup in 1987, with an IMPROVE monitor operated by the National Park Service. In 2000, DENR with cooperation of the National Park Service added federal reference method manual monitors for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. In 2003, the National Parks Service modified the site by adding a sampling shelter and an ozone monitor. With the addition of the shelter DENR added continuous PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide monitors to the site in 2004. The PM₁₀ manual monitors were then removed. In 2008, DENR took over the operation of the ozone analyzer from the National Park Service. In 2009, DENR replaced the continuous PM_{2.5} monitor with no designation with a Met One BAM federal equivalent method continuous PM_{2.5} monitor. Currently, continuous PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} and continuous gas analyzers of ozone, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide provide hourly data to the DENR's data base and website.

4.4.1.1 Meteorological Evaluation

Having no new meteorological data collected at the Badlands Site, the data from a previous 5-year assessment was used for the wind rose. The meteorological data collected at the Badlands Site indicates predominate wind directions are from the northwest and the east.

Generally, predominate wind directions are from the northwest and southeast in the state unless the land surface has some kind of significant change in topography. To the north of the site there is a natural wall with significant elevation change that runs east and west for several miles within the park. The natural wall appears to affect predominate wind directions and may channel winds along the face of the wall when wind direction is out of the northwest and southeast. The Badlands wall influence on the wind direction is indicated by the wind rose graph in Figure 4-8.

Figure 4-8 Wind Rose Badlands Site



4.4.1.2 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Badlands Site have been collected since 2000. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ did not exceed the 24-hour standard at this site in the 5-year review period. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour Concentrations expected exceedance level is zero. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and transport and will continue at the site.

4.4.1.3 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Badlands Site have been collected since 2000. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows slightly increasing concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 4.1 ug/m³ or 34% of the annual standard and is the third lowest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site five times (associated with wildfires) in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 52 ug/m³. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 14 ug/m³ or 40% of the 24-hour standard. The 2019 PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is tied with Wind Cave for the third lowest in the state. The site is attaining the annual and 24-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and transport and will continue at the site.

4.4.1.4 Sulfur Dioxide Evaluation

Sulfur Dioxide levels at the Badlands Site have been collected since 2005. The trend for yearly 99th percentile, 1-hour concentrations during the past 5-years shows increasing concentrations. Concentrations of sulfur dioxide did not exceed 1-hour standard in the five-year review period. The current sulfur dioxide 1-hour design value is 7 ppb or 9% of the standard and is the highest value in the state. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and transportation and will continue at the site.

4.4.1.5 Nitrogen Dioxide Evaluation

Nitrogen dioxide levels at the Badlands Site have been collected since 2005. The trend for nitrogen dioxide annual average during the past 5-years shows steady concentrations. Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide did not exceed 1-hour standard in the five-year review period. The current nitrogen dioxide 1-hour design value is 5 ppb or 5% of the standard and is the lowest value in the state. This site is attaining the annual and 1-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and transport and will continue at the site.

4.4.1.6 Ozone Evaluation

Ozone levels at the Badlands Site have been collected since 2008. The trend for ozone 8-hour daily maximum concentrations during the past 5-years shows slightly increasing concentrations. Concentrations of ozone did not exceed the 8-hour daily maximum concentration. The current ozone 8-hour design value is 0.062 ppm or 89% of the standard and is the third lowest value in the state.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and transport and will continue at the site.

4.4.2 Wind Cave Site

The Wind Cave Site is located a short distance west of the park headquarters next to the IMPROVE Site. This is the third monitoring site location in Custer County and is the only site currently being operated in the county. The land use is grasslands mixed with ponderosa pine forest. No industrial sites are within 10 miles of the site. The topography is complex with rolling hills, valleys and ridges of the Black Hills. Ranching, small scale mining, timber cutting, and tourism are the main industries. The area is sparsely populated most of the year when tourism is low. See the general information about the site in Table 4-10.

Table 4-10 Wind Cave Site Details

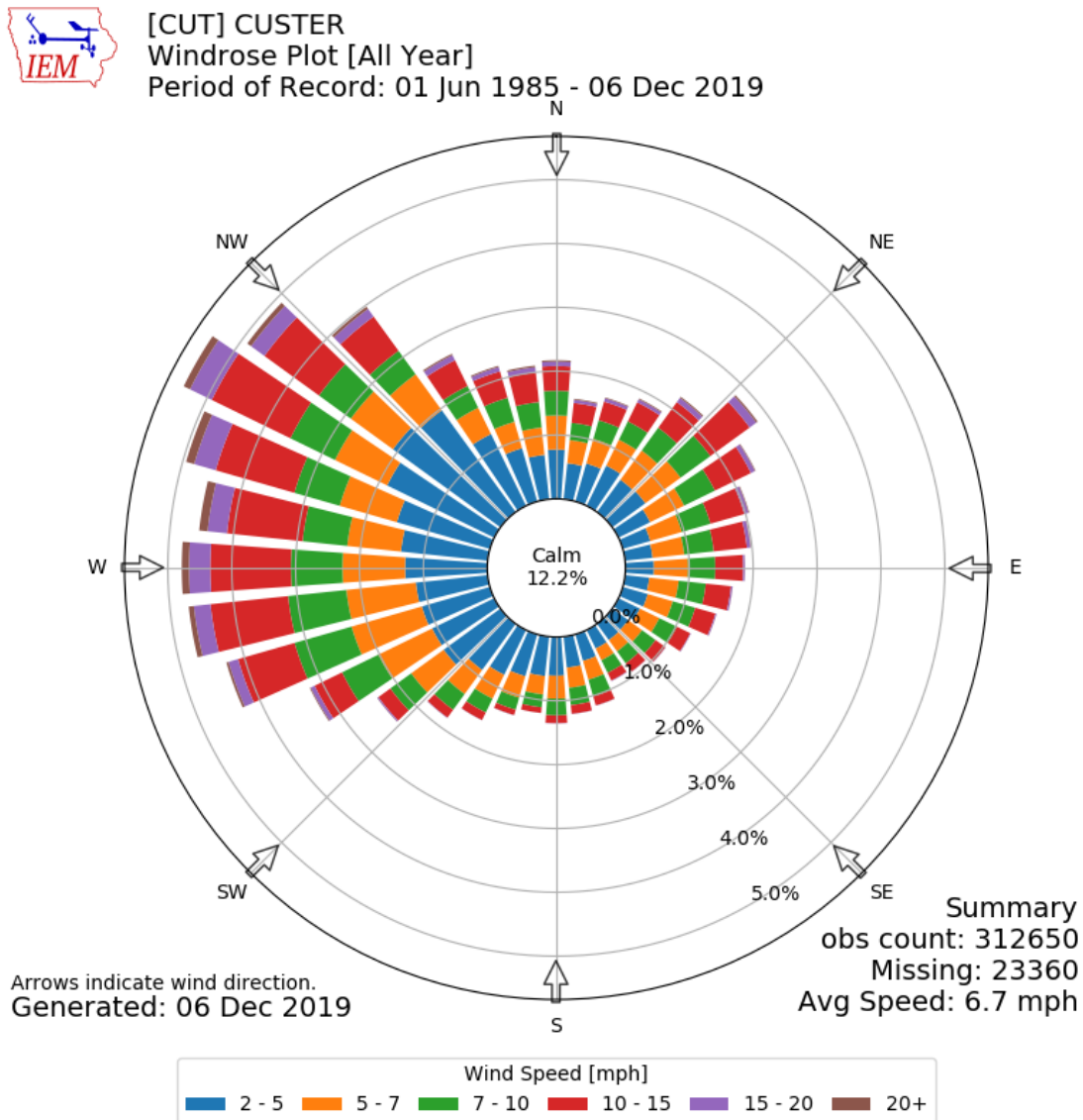
Location	Wind Cave National Park (Rural)
County	Custer County
AQS #	46-033-0123
Parameter	PM₁₀
Goals	Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day
Parameter	PM_{2.5}
Goals	Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day
Parameter	Ozone
Goals	Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day

The current monitoring site was added next to the IMPROVE equipment in 2005. The parameters included continuous for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone and manual monitors for PM_{2.5}. In 2009, the continuous PM_{2.5} monitor was replaced with a Met One BAM PM_{2.5} that is a federal equivalent method. At the end of 2010, the manual PM_{2.5} monitor and the sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide analyzers were removed.

4.4.2.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation

For this site, the Custer (CUT) station located southwest of the city was used. The data collected from 1985 to 2019 was used for the wind rose. Predominate wind directions are out of the west-southwest to northwest and the predominate wind speeds are in the 2-5 mph category as indicated by the graph in Figure 4-9.

Figure 4-9 Wind Rose for Wind Cave Site



4.4.2.2 PM₁₀ Evaluation

PM₁₀ levels at the Wind Cave Site have been collected since 2005. The trend for the PM₁₀ annual average during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of PM₁₀ did not exceed the 24-hour standard at this site in the 5-year review period. The current PM₁₀ 24-Hour Concentrations expected exceedance level is zero. This site is attaining the standard.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and transport and will continue at the site.

4.4.2.3 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Wind Cave Site have been collected since 2005. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 3.8 ug/m³ or 32% of the annual standard and is the second lowest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site five times (associated with wildfires) in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 71 ug/m³. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 14 ug/m³ or 40% of the 24-hour standard and is tied with the Badlands site for third lowest in the state. The site is attaining the annual and 24-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and transport and will continue at the site.

4.4.2.4 Ozone Evaluation

Ozone levels at the Wind Cave Site have been collected since 2005. The trend for ozone 8-hour daily maximum concentrations during the past 5-years shows slightly decreasing concentrations. Concentrations of ozone did not exceed the 8-hour daily maximum concentration in the five-year review period. The current ozone 8-hour design value is 0.061 ppm or 87% of the standard and is the second lowest in the state

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and transport and will continue at the site.

4.4.3 Pierre Airport Site

At the beginning of 2015, a new monitoring site was set up in Pierre. The site is located at the Pierre Regional Airport Industrial Park in northeast Pierre. The sampling goal for the new site was to test a new area of the state with no past PM_{2.5} monitoring. Pierre is the capital city of South Dakota. It is in the center of the state along the rough river bluffs overlooking the Missouri River. Pierre has a relatively dry, four-season climate with long, dry, cold winters, hot summers and brief spring and autumn transitions. See the general information about the site in Table 4-11.

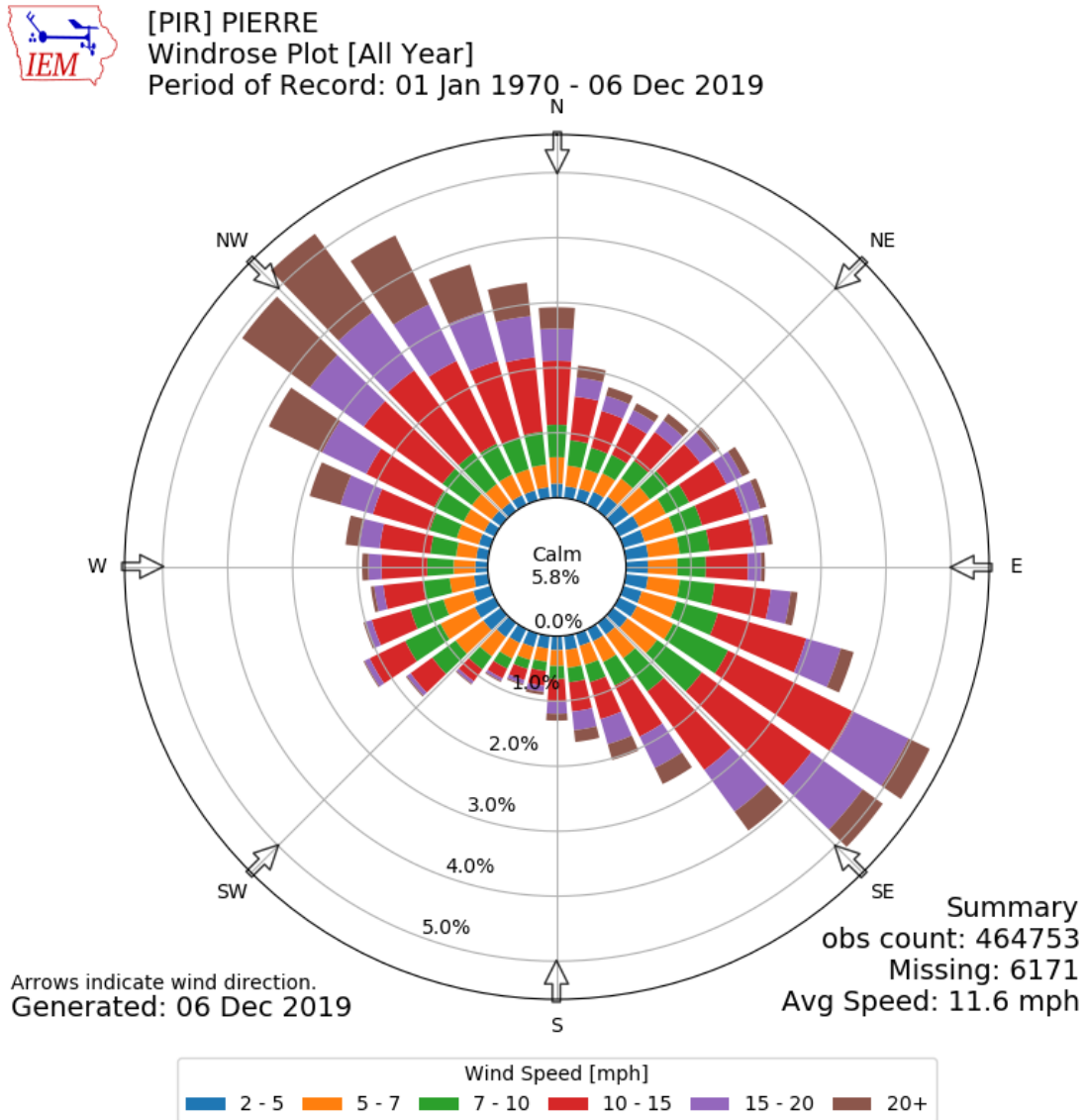
Table 4-11 Pierre Airport Site Details

Location	Pierre Airport
County	Hughes County
AQS #	46-065-0003
Parameter	PM_{2.5}
Goals	Background/Transport
Sampling Schedule	Every Day

4.4.3.1 Meteorological Data Evaluation

For this site, the Pierre (PIR) station located at the Pierre airport northeast of the city was used. The data collected from 1970 to 2019 was used for the wind rose. Predominate wind directions are out of the northwest and east-southeast to southeast and the predominate wind speeds are in the 10-15 mph category as indicated by the graph in Figure 4-10.

Figure 4-10 Wind Rose for Pierre Site



4.4.3.2 PM_{2.5} Evaluation

PM_{2.5} levels at the Pierre Site have been collected since 2015. The trend for the PM_{2.5} annual standard during the past 5-years shows decreasing concentrations. The current PM_{2.5} annual design value is 3.6 ug/m³ or 30% of the annual standard and is the lowest in the state. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour standard at this site two times (associated with wildfires) in the 5-year review period with the highest concentration at 57 ug/m³. The current PM_{2.5} 24-hour design value is 12 ug/m³ or 34% of the 24-hour standard and is the lowest in the state. The site is attaining the annual and 24-hour standards.

Testing for this parameter is meeting the goals of background and transport and will continue at the site.

5.0 40 CFR Part 58 Requirements

EPA rules in 40 CFR Part 58 contains requirements used to design, operate and quality assure data from an ambient air monitoring network. Below are the three basic goals in designing an air monitoring network:

1. Provide air pollution data to the general public in a timely manner.

DENR accomplishes this objective by providing hourly concentration data to the DENR's website for the Air Quality Program. The data on this website includes hourly data for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide. Starting in 2020, all sites will have continuous monitors and will be reporting to this website. A special effort is made in the Rapid City area, calling High Wind Dust Alerts when meteorological conditions are forecasted that could cause high PM₁₀ concentrations. This information is provided to the public through the DENR's website at: <http://denr.sd.gov/des/aq/aarealtime.aspx>. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and ozone data is also reported to the AirNow site to provide health and air quality information for the nation at: <https://www.airnow.gov>.

2. Support compliance with ambient air quality standards and emissions strategy development.

DENR accomplishes this objective by locating the sites throughout the state to assess the permit control measures and pollution emission impacts on the state. For example, the Rapid City air monitoring sites specifically evaluate the facility permit control measures and the special measures taken to reduce fugitive dust levels.

3. Support for air pollution research studies.

DENR supports research by loading the air quality data into the EPA AQS site and by supporting local studies when requested by the state's colleges and the public.

5.1 Appendix A - Quality Assurance Requirements

An assessment of the quality assurance completed at each site is part of the annual data certification completed by the DENR on May 1 of each year.

5.2 Appendix C - Air Quality Monitoring Methodology

The listing of sampling methods for each parameter and the monitoring goals and representation are included in the Ambient Air Monitoring Network Annual Plan completed by July 1 of each year. See the following webpage for annual plans: <https://denr.sd.gov/des/aq/monitoring/state-mo.aspx>.

5.3 Appendix D - Network Design Criteria

Appendix D in 40 CFR Part 58 contains the requirements for air monitoring in a metropolitan statistical area. Appendix D includes tables that list the number of required sampling sites as determined by the population of the Metropolitan Statistical Area and each pollutant's design value for the Metropolitan Statistical Area. The design value means the calculated pollutant concentration according to the applicable appendix in 40 CFR Part 50 as compared to the pollutant's standard. An example of a design value for the 24-hour standard for PM_{2.5} is the three-year average of the 98 percentile concentrations. Each design value is specific to the pollutant and form of the standard. The South Dakota Ambient Air Monitoring Plan addresses the requirements and evaluates the state's three Metropolitan Statistical Areas to determine the need for any changes to the monitoring sites yearly. See Section 5.4 of the South Dakota Ambient Air Monitoring Plan for 2019.

5.4 Appendix E - Probe and Monitor Path Siting Criteria

EPA conducted two Technical Systems Audits on the South Dakota air monitoring network one in 2015 at the six east river sites and one in 2018 at the Pierre Airport site and the five west river sites. As part of the audit, EPA staff visited all the air monitoring sites in the network checking to be sure all Appendix E requirements were followed. As a result of the two audits completed by EPA all air monitoring sites in the South Dakota air monitoring network are meeting the requirements in Appendix E.

5.5 Appendix G – Uniform Air Quality Index and Daily Reporting

South Dakota is not required to implement the requirements in Appendix G. DENR does report hourly data and the Air Quality Index (AQI) for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide through the DENR's website at:

<http://denr.sd.gov/des/aq/aarealtime.aspx> . PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and ozone data is also reported to the AirNow site to provide AQI health and air quality information for the nation at: <https://www.airnow.gov>.

6.0 Conclusions

The South Dakota air monitoring network contains a minimum number of monitoring sites to characterize the air pollution levels in this size of state. Adjustments were made to the air monitoring network in South Dakota as a result of this assessment.

One of the goals for the monitoring network is to continue to move from manual monitors to continuous monitors and analyzers. The continuous samplers provide the greatest amount of data and the data can be added to the website providing the public with near real time access. In general, the continuous monitors cost less to operate and require fewer hours to maintain. At the end of 2019, the Rapid City Library Site was closed, and the Aberdeen Fire Station Site was closed and replaced with continuous monitoring at the new Aberdeen Bus Stop Site for 2020. This leaves only manual PM_{2.5} monitors at the NCore site in Sioux Falls.

PM₁₀ monitors will continue to be a priority in the Rapid City area. PM₁₀ monitoring in the rest of the state will have a lower priority.

PM_{2.5} sampling will continue to be a priority in the state specifically the counties along the Minnesota and Iowa borders. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} continue to be the highest in this area of the state related to long range transport from ag fires from locations south and east of the state. Wildfires from the west and Canada also contributed to high readings during this assessment.

Ozone will continue to be a priority in the state to help characterize changes in concentration levels caused by long range transport and weather conditions. One change was made to the network as a result of this assessment. An ozone analyzer was added at the Watertown site before the 2020 ozone season. In the future, locations and number of sites may vary due to changes in the standard and impacts from the development of oil and gas in the states north and west of South Dakota. Because background levels are high any improvements in reducing ozone forming pollutants in states upwind will have a positive impact on reducing ozone levels in South Dakota.

Sulfur dioxide testing in South Dakota has a low priority in the network. The current sites provide a good background concentration level and have little concentration level change statewide. The 1-hour standard has required the characterization of large sulfur dioxide emission sources nationwide. This includes only one facility in South Dakota,

the Big Stone Power Plant. Any new analyzers purchased will be trace level methods so data collected will have a better accuracy at low concentration levels.

Nitrogen dioxide levels are low at all sites in the state. Similar to the sulfur dioxide data, concentrations of nitrogen dioxide provide a background level and a minimum number of sites are needed to maintain this database. The 1-hour standard will drive any new sampling efforts in the future.

It appears there currently is no need to test for ambient lead pollution levels in South Dakota. All point sources have emission levels less than 0.5 tons per year. Therefore, no sampling resources will be used to do testing at this time.

Carbon monoxide testing levels continue to be well below the national standards. Testing for carbon monoxide for South Dakota included sampling at one site. Because levels are low only the NCore site continues to have testing for carbon monoxide. No increase in the number of sampling locations is anticipated in the future.