

(4m) "PM10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on Appendix J of 40 C.F.R. part 50 and designed in accordance with 40 C.F.R. part 53 or by an equivalent method.

(8) "Reference method" means a monitoring method which has been specified by the U.S. environmental protection agency in 40 C.F.R. part 50, Appendices A to K or which has been so designated by the department.

(11) "Total suspended particulates" means particulate matter as measured by the method described in Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. part 50.

(3) PARTICULATE MATTER: SECONDARY STANDARD. The secondary standard for particulate matter measured as total suspended particulates is 150 micrograms per cubic meter - maximum 24-hour average concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.

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(8) PM<sub>10</sub>: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STANDARDS. (a) The primary and secondary standards for PM<sub>10</sub> are:

1. 50 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m<sup>3</sup>) - annual arithmetic mean concentration.
2. 150 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m<sup>3</sup>) - maximum 24-hour average concentration.

(b) The PM<sub>10</sub> standards are attained when:

1. The expected annual arithmetic mean concentration is less than or equal to 50 ug/m<sup>3</sup>, the level designated in par. (a)1.; and
2. The expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 ug/m<sup>3</sup>, the level designated in par. (a)2., is equal to or less than one; and
3. The expected concentrations and number of days are determined by the methodology contained in 40 C.F.R. part 50, Appendix K.

r. (3) (a), renum. (3) (b) to be (3) and am., cr. (8), Register, September, 1989, No. 405, eff. 10-1-89.