State of Mississippi
Air Quality Data Summary

for

Calendar Year 2023

Mississippi Department of
Environmental Quality

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Introduction

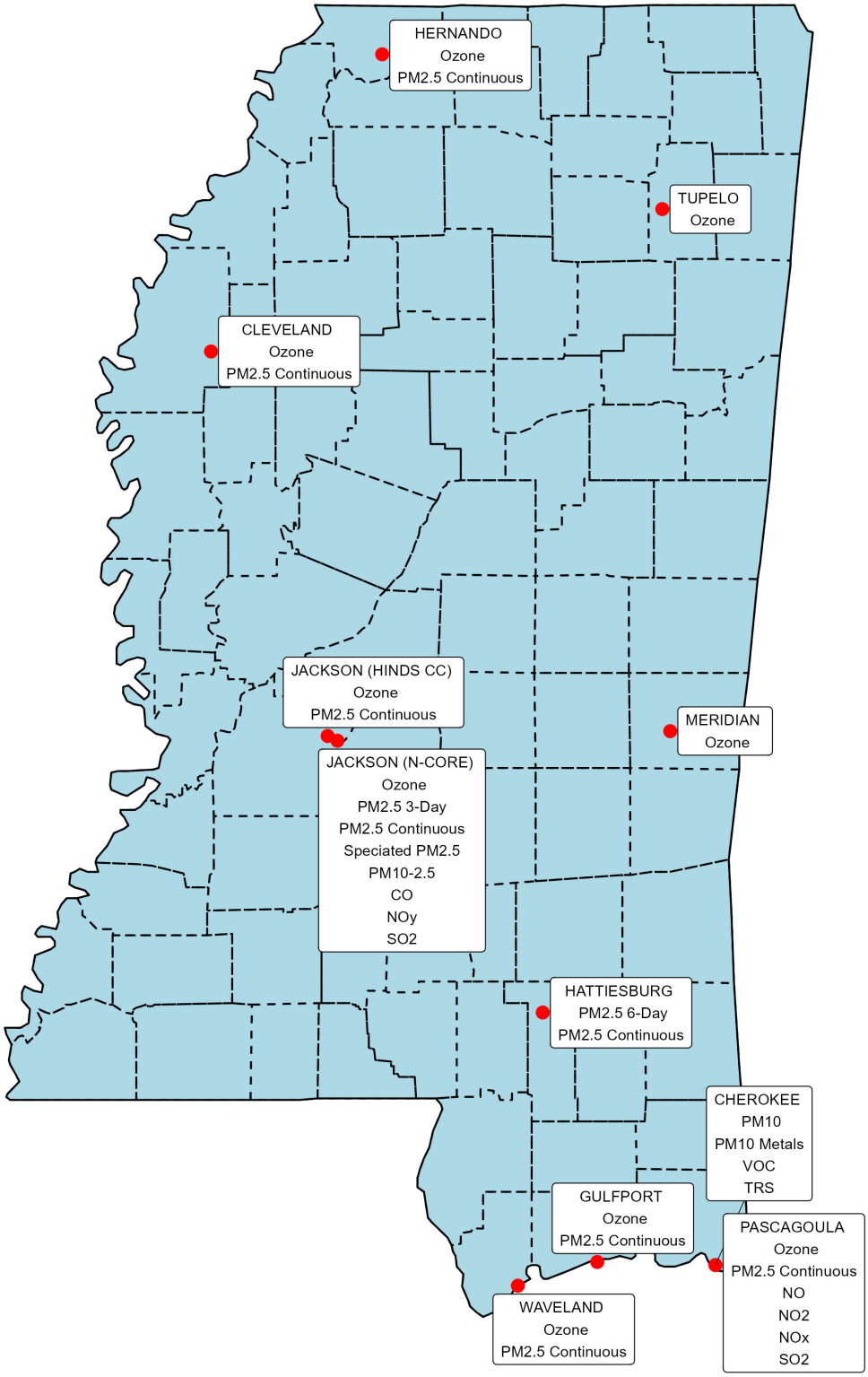
Under the Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes primary air quality standards to protect public health, including the health of "sensitive populations such as people with asthma, children, and older adults". EPA also sets secondary standards to protect public welfare. This includes protecting ecosystems, including plants and animals, from harm, as well as protecting against decreased visibility and damage to crops, vegetation, and buildings.

EPA has set national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six principal air pollutants (also called criteria pollutants): Ground-Level Ozone (O_3), Particulate Matter (PM), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and Lead (Pb). The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) monitors all of these pollutants with the exception of lead. MDEQ ceased lead monitoring on June 30, 2016.

This report shows the monitored levels of criteria pollutants at sites in Mississippi during calendar year 2023 and compares these levels to the NAAQS to demonstrate whether the state is meeting the standards. The results show that Mississippi is in compliance with all current NAAQS.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has revised the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). The primary annual PM2.5 standard has been lowered from 12.0 µg/m³ to 9.0 µg/m³. The existing primary 24-hour PM2.5 and PM10 standards, as well as the secondary PM2.5 and PM10 standards, remain unchanged. Additionally, the EPA has finalized revisions to the Air Quality Index (AQI) and monitoring requirements for PM NAAQS. This rule went into effect on May 6, 2024. https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/final-reconsideration-national-ambient-air-quality-standards-particulate-matter-pm

2024 MDEQ Air Monitoring Network



Monitoring Network Information

County	City	Monitoring Site ID	Pollutants Monitored	Latitude			Longitude		
				Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.
Bolivar	Cleveland	28-011-0002	Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ Continuous	33	45	03	-90	44	03
DeSoto	Hernando	28-033-0002	Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ Continuous	34	49	14	-89	59	16
Forrest	Hattiesburg	28-035-0004	$PM_{2.5}$ 6-Day, $PM_{2.5}$ Continuous	31	19	23	-89	17	15
Hancock	Waveland	28-045-0003	Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ Continuous	30	18	3	-89	23	45
Harrison	Gulfport	28-047-0008	Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ Continuous	30	23	24	-89	02	59
Hinds	Jackson (Hinds CC)	28-049-0021	Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ Continuous	32	20	48	-90	13	32
Hinds	Jackson (N-CORE)	28-049-0020	Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ 3-Day, $PM_{2.5}$ Continuous, Speciated $PM_{2.5}$, $PM_{10-2.5}$, CO, NOy, SO_2	32	19	45	-90	10	58
Jackson	Pascagoula	28-059-0006	Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ Continuous, NO, NO_2, NOx, SO_2	30	22	42	-88	32	03
Lauderdale	Meridian	28-075-0003	Ozone	32	21	52	-88	43	53
Lee	Tupelo	28-081-0005	Ozone	34	15	54	-88	45	58

NAAQS Table

Pollutant [links to historical tables of NAAQS reviews]		Primary/ Secondary	Averaging Time	Level	Form
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		primary	8 hours	9 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year
			1 hour	35 ppm	
Lead (Pb)		primary and secondary	Rolling 3-month average	0.15 µg/m^3 (1)	Not to be exceeded
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)		primary	1 hour	100 ppb	98th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
		primary and secondary	1 year	53 ppb (2)	Annual Mean
Ozone (O_3)		primary and secondary	8 hours	0.070 ppm (3)	Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
Particle Pollution (PM)	$PM_{2.5}$	primary	1 year	9.0 µg/m^3	annual mean, averaged over 3 years
		secondary	1 year	15.0 µg/m^3	annual mean, averaged over 3 years
		primary and secondary	24 hours	35 µg/m^3	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
	PM_{10}	primary and secondary	24 hours	150 µg/m^3	Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)		primary	1 hour	75 ppb (4)	99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
		secondary	3 hours	0.5 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year

(1) In areas designated nonattainment for the Pb standards prior to the promulgation of the current (2008) standards, and for which implementation plans to attain or maintain the current (2008) standards have not been submitted and approved, the previous standards (1.5 µg/m3 as a calendar quarter average) also remain in effect.

(2) The level of the annual NO_2 standard is 0.053 ppm. It is shown here in terms of ppb for the purposes of clearer comparison to the 1-hour standard level.

(3) Final rule signed October 1, 2015, and effective December 28, 2015. The previous (2008) O_3 standards are not revoked and remain in effect for designated areas. Additionally, some areas may have certain continuing implementation obligations under the prior revoked 1-hour (1979) and 8-hour (1997) O_3 standards.

(4) The previous SO_2 standards (0.14 ppm 24-hour and 0.03 ppm annual) will additionally remain in effect in certain areas: (1) any area for which it is not yet 1 year since the effective date of designation under the current (2010) standards, and (2)any area for which an implementation plan providing for attainment of the current (2010) standard has not been submitted and approved and which is designated nonattainment under the previous SO_2 standards or is not meeting the requirements of a SIP call under the previous SO_2 standards (40 CFR 50.4(3)). A SIP call is an EPA action requiring a state to resubmit all or part of its State Implementation Plan to demonstrate attainment of the required NAAQS.

(5) The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has revised the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM). The primary annual PM2.5 standard has been lowered from 12.0 µg/m³ to 9.0 µg/m³. The existing primary 24-hour PM2.5 and PM10 standards, as well as the secondary PM2.5 and PM10 standards, remain unchanged. Additionally, the EPA has finalized revisions to the Air Quality Index (AQI) and monitoring requirements for PM NAAQS. This rule went into effect on May 6, 2024. https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/final-reconsideration-national-ambient-air-quality-standards-particulate-matter-pm

Ground-Level Ozone (O_3)

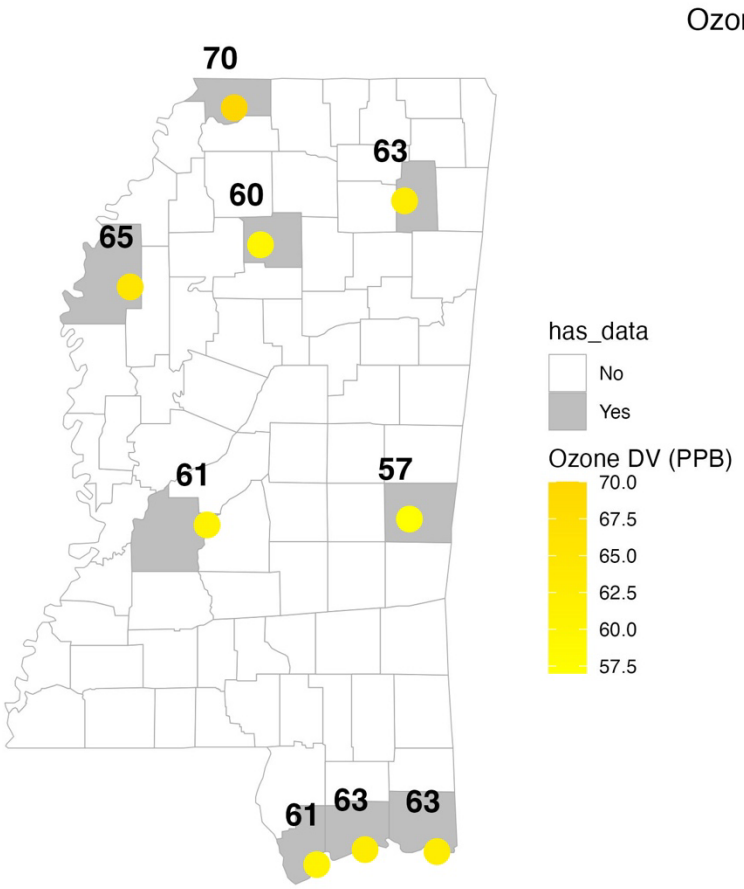
Ozone is a gas composed of three atoms of oxygen. Ozone occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone can be good or bad, depending on where it is found. It occurs naturally in the stratosphere approximately 6 to 30 miles above the Earth's surface where it forms a protective layer that shields us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. In the Earth's lower atmosphere, near ground level, ozone occurs naturally in lower amounts. Additional ground-level ozone is formed when nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted by cars, power plants, industrial boilers, refineries, chemical plants, and various other sources react chemically in the presence of sunlight. Because this reaction takes time to occur, ozone is usually formed downwind of emission sources.

Ozone Standard

There is one primary and secondary ozone standard – the 8-hour average. MDEQ monitors ozone continuously from March 1st through October 31st each year at the monitoring sites listed below. Ozone is monitored year around at our N-CORE site located in Jackson.

Primary and Secondary 8-Hour Standard- 70 ppb

The 8-hour standard is met when the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average concentration (also known as the design value) is less than or equal to 0.070 parts per million (ppm) or 70 parts per billion (ppb).



Ozone Site	County	Year	2023 DV
Cleveland Delta State	Bolivar	2023	65
Hernando	DeSoto	2023	70
Waveland	Hancock	2023	61
Gulfport Youth Court	Harrison	2023	63
Hinds CC	Hinds	2023	59
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	2023	61
Pascagoula	Jackson	2023	63
Meridian	Lauderdale	2023	57
TUPELO AIRPORT NEAR OLD NWS OFFICE	Lee	2023	63
Coffeeville	Yalobusha	2023	60

Particulate Matter

In general, particulate matter consists of a mixture of larger materials, called “coarse particles”, and smaller particles, called “fine particles”. Coarse particles have diameters ranging from 2.5 micrometers (µm) to more than 40 µm, while fine particles, also known as $PM_{2.5}$, include particles with diameters equal to or smaller than 2.5 µm. MDEQ also monitors PM_{10}, which refers to particles less than or equal to 10 µm in diameter.

These tiny particles come in many shapes and sizes and can be made up of hundreds of different chemicals. Some particles are emitted directly from a source, while others form in complicated chemical reactions in the atmosphere.

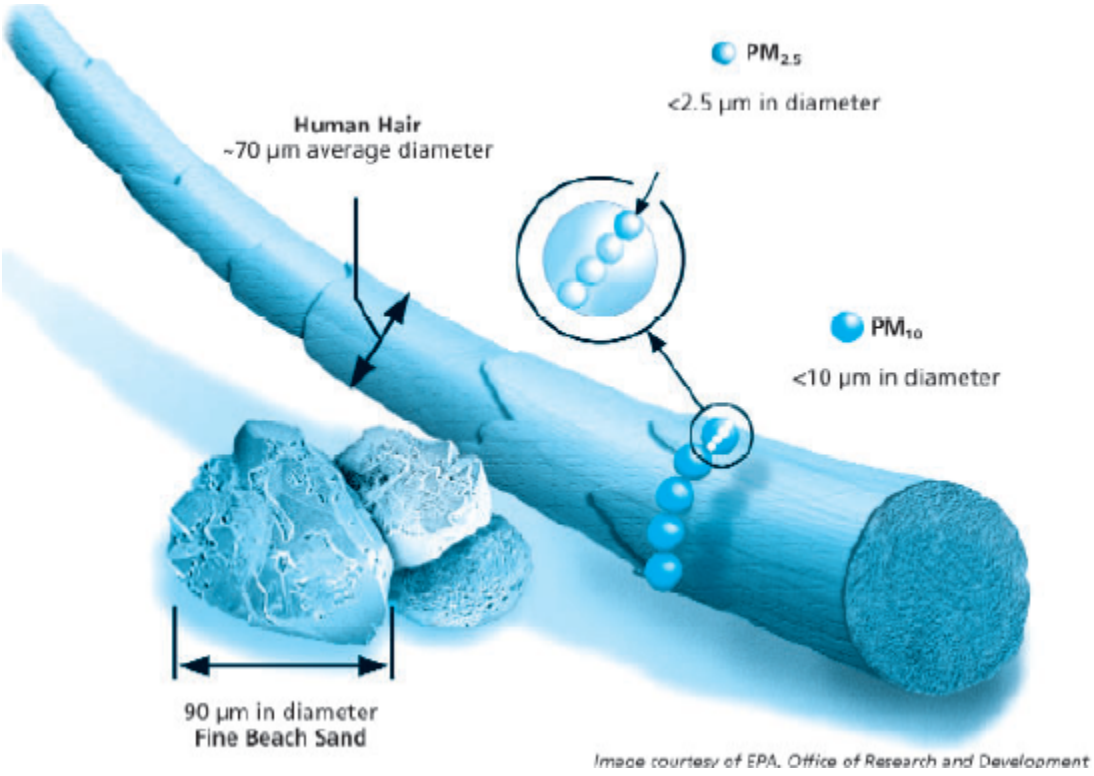


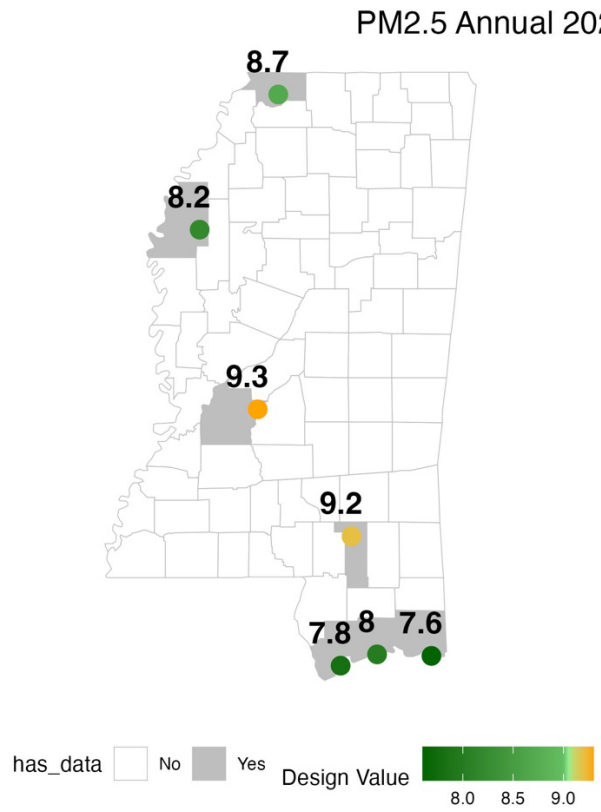
Image courtesy of EPA, Office of Research and Development

$PM_{2.5}$ Standards

There are two primary and secondary $PM_{2.5}$ standards – (1) the Annual Average and (2) the 24-Hour Average. MDEQ monitors $PM_{2.5}$ continuously at the monitoring sites listed below.

Primary and Secondary Annual Standard – 9.0 µg/m³ and 15.0 µg/m³, respectively

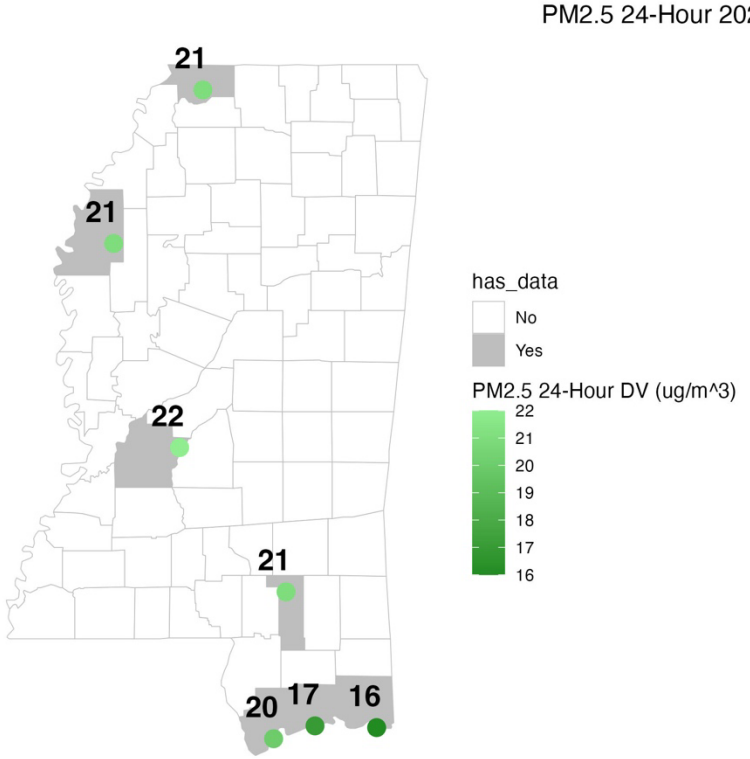
The annual average primary standard is met when the three-year average of the annual averages does not exceed 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³). The annual average secondary standard is met when the three-year average of the annual averages does not exceed 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³).



PM Site	County	Year	PM2.5 2023 Annual DV
Cleveland Delta State	Bolivar	2023	8.2
Hernando	DeSoto	2023	8.7
Hattiesburg	Forrest	2023	9.2
Waveland	Hancock	2023	7.8
Gulfport Youth Court	Harrison	2023	8.0
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	2023	9.3
Hinds CC	Hinds	2023	8.8
Pascagoula	Jackson	2023	7.6

Primary and Secondary 24-Hour Standard – 35 µg/m^3

The 24-hour average standard is met when the three-year average of the annual 98th percentiles of the 24-hour averages does not exceed 35 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m^3).



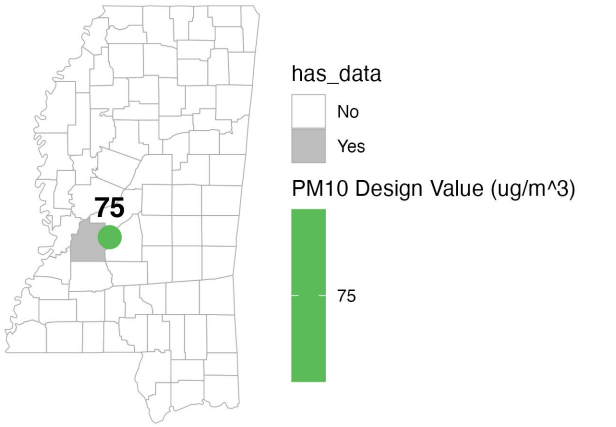
PM Site	County	Year	PM2.5 2023 24-Hour DV
Cleveland Delta State	Bolivar	2023	21
Hernando	DeSoto	2023	21
Hattiesburg	Forrest	2023	21
Waveland	Hancock	2023	20
Gulfport Youth Court	Harrison	2023	17
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	2023	22
Hinds CC	Hinds	2023	22
Pascagoula	Jackson	2023	16

PM_{10} Standards

There is one primary and secondary PM_{10} standard - the 24-Hour Average. MDEQ monitors PM_{10} continuously at the N-CORE site located in Jackson.

Primary and Secondary 24-Hour Standard – 150 µg/ m^3

The 24-hour average primary and secondary standard is met when the annual second max does not exceed 150 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m^3) over an average of three years.



PM10 2023 Design Value

PM Site	County	Year	PM10 2023 Design Value
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	2023	75

Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that is formed when carbon in fuel is not burned completely. It is a component of motor vehicle exhaust, which contributes about 56% of all CO emissions nationwide. Other non-road engines and vehicles (such as construction equipment and boats) contribute about 22% of all CO emissions nationwide. Other sources of CO emissions include industrial processes, residential wood burning, and natural sources such as forest fires.

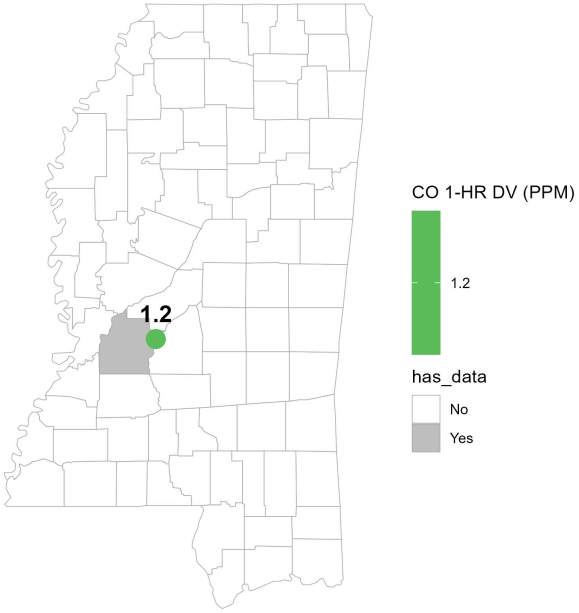
Carbon Monoxide Standards

There are two primary CO standards - (1) the 8-Hour Average and (2) the 1-Hour Standard. There are no secondary CO standards. MDEQ monitors CO continuously at the at the N-CORE site located in Jackson.

Primary 8-Hour and 1-Hour Standard – 9 ppm and 35 ppm, respectively

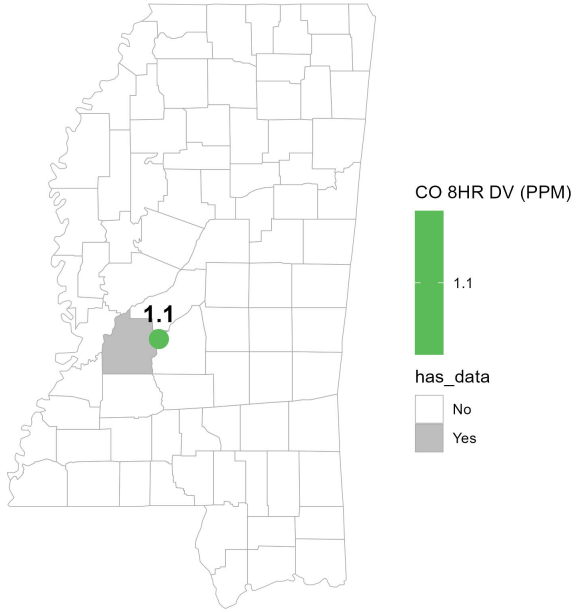
The 8-hour average standard is met if the 8-hour average of 9 parts per million (ppm) is not exceeded more than once per year. The 1-hour average standard is met if the 1-hour average of 35 parts per million (ppm) is not exceeded more than once per year.

CO 1-HR 2023 Design Value



CO Site	County	Year	CO 1-HR 2023 Design Value
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	2023	1.2

CO 8-HR 2023 Design Value



CO Site	County	Year	CO 8-HR 2023 Design Value
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	2023	1.1

Nitrogen Dioxide

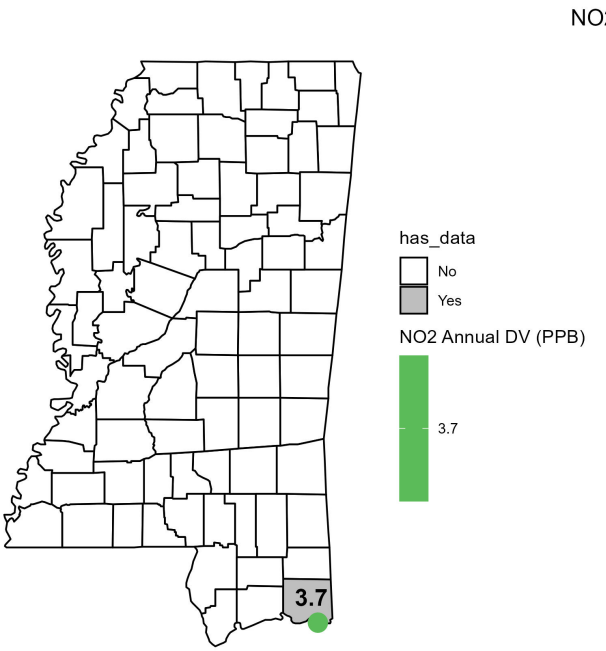
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) can often be seen as a reddish-brown layer. Nitrogen dioxide forms when fuel is burned at high temperatures, as in a combustion process. The primary manmade sources of nitrogen dioxide are motor vehicles, electric utilities, and other industrial, commercial, and residential sources that burn fuels. It can also be formed naturally.

Nitrogen Dioxide Standards

There are two NO_2 standards - (1) the Primary and Secondary Annual Average and (2) the Primary 1-Hour Average. MDEQ monitors nitrogen dioxide continuously at the monitoring site in Pascagoula.

Primary and Secondary Annual Standard – 53 ppb

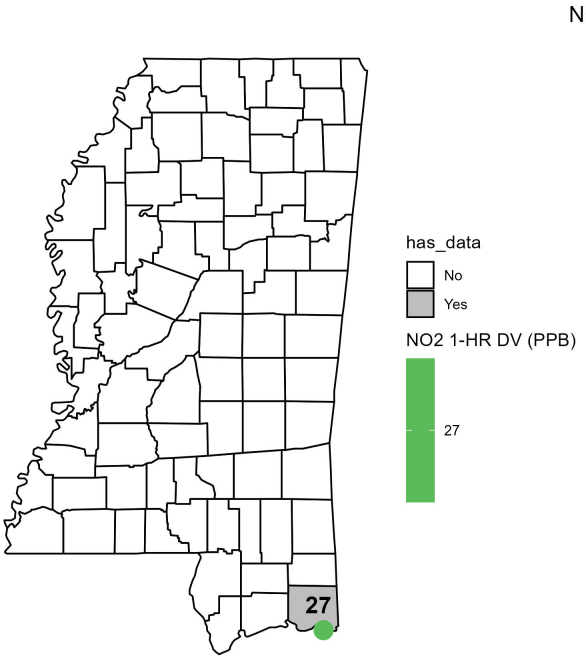
The annual average NO_2 standard is met when the annual average does not exceed 53 parts per billion (ppb).



NO2 Site	County	Year	NO2 Annual 2023 Design Value
Pascagoula	Jackson	2023	3.7

Primary 1-Hour Standard – 100 ppb

The 1-hour average NO_2 standard is met when the three-year average of the annual 98th percentiles of the 24-hour averages does not exceed 100 parts per billion (ppb).



NO2 Site	County	Year	NO2 1-HR 2023 Design Value
Pascagoula	Jackson	2023	27

Sulfur Dioxide

Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) belongs to the family of sulfur oxide gases (SO_x). These gases dissolve easily in water. Sulfur is prevalent in all raw materials, including crude oil, coal, and ore that contain common metals like aluminum, copper, zinc, lead, and iron. SO_x gases are formed when fuel containing sulfur, such as coal and oil is burned, and when gasoline is extracted from oil and metals are extracted from the ore. SO_2 dissolves in water vapor to form acid and interacts with other gases and particles in the air to form sulfates and other products that can be harmful to people and their environment.

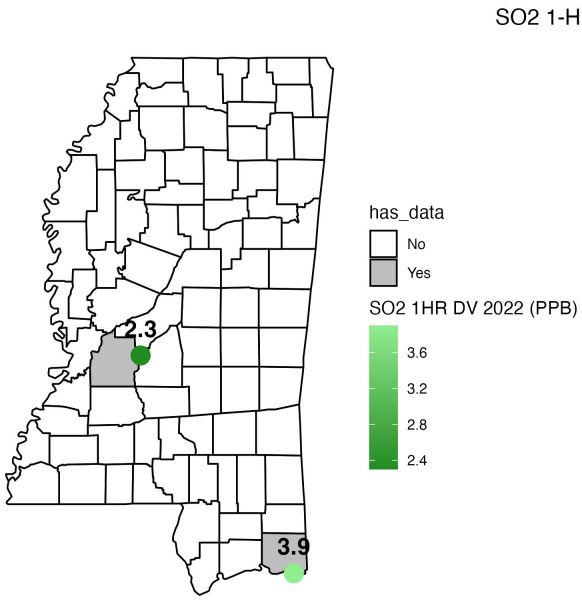
Over 49% of SO_2 released to the air comes from electric utilities, especially those that burn coal. Other sources of SO_2 are industrial facilities that derive their products from raw materials like metallic ore, coal, and crude oil, or that burn coal or oil to produce process heat. Examples are petroleum refineries, cement manufacturing, and metal processing facilities.

Sulfur Dioxide Standards

There are two SO_2 standards – (1) the Primary 1-Hour average and (2) the Secondary 3-hour average. MDEQ monitors SO_2 continuously at the monitoring sites listed below.

Primary 1-Hour Standard – 75 ppb

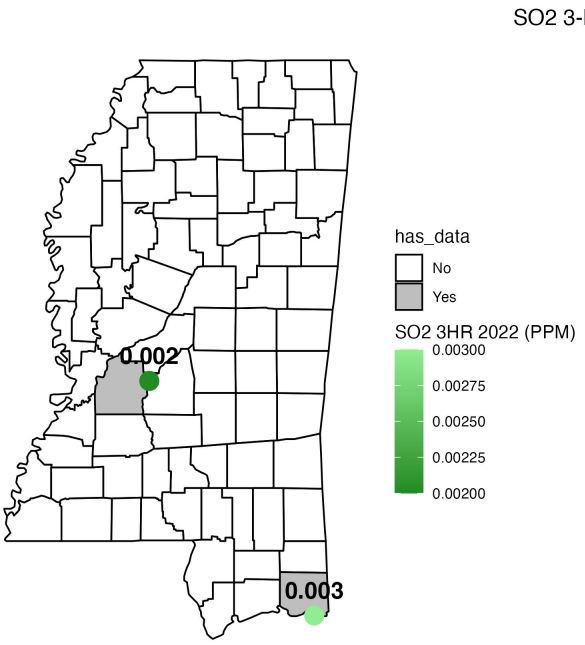
The 1-hour average SO_2 standard is met when the three-year average of the annual 99th percentiles of the 1-hour averages does not exceed 75 parts per billion (ppb).



SO2 Site	County	Year	SO2 1-HR 2023 Design Value
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	2023	2.3
Pascagoula	Jackson	2023	3.9

Secondary 3-Hour Standard – 0.5 ppm

The secondary 3-hour average SO_2 standard is met when the maximum 3-hour average concentration of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) is not exceeded more than once per calendar year.

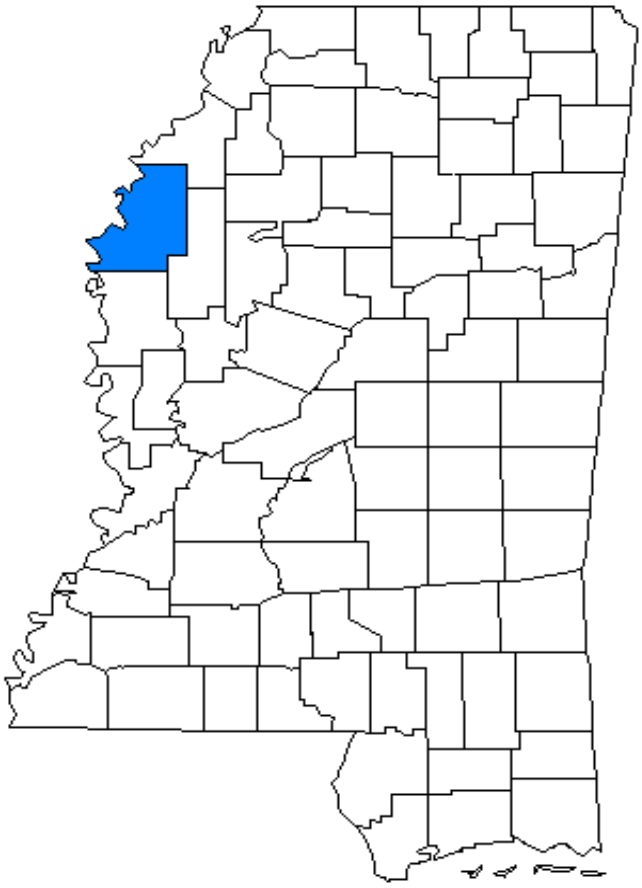


SO2 Site	County	Year	SO2 3-HR 2023 Design Value
Jackson NCORE	Hinds	2023	0.002
Pascagoula	Jackson	2023	0.003

Appendix 1

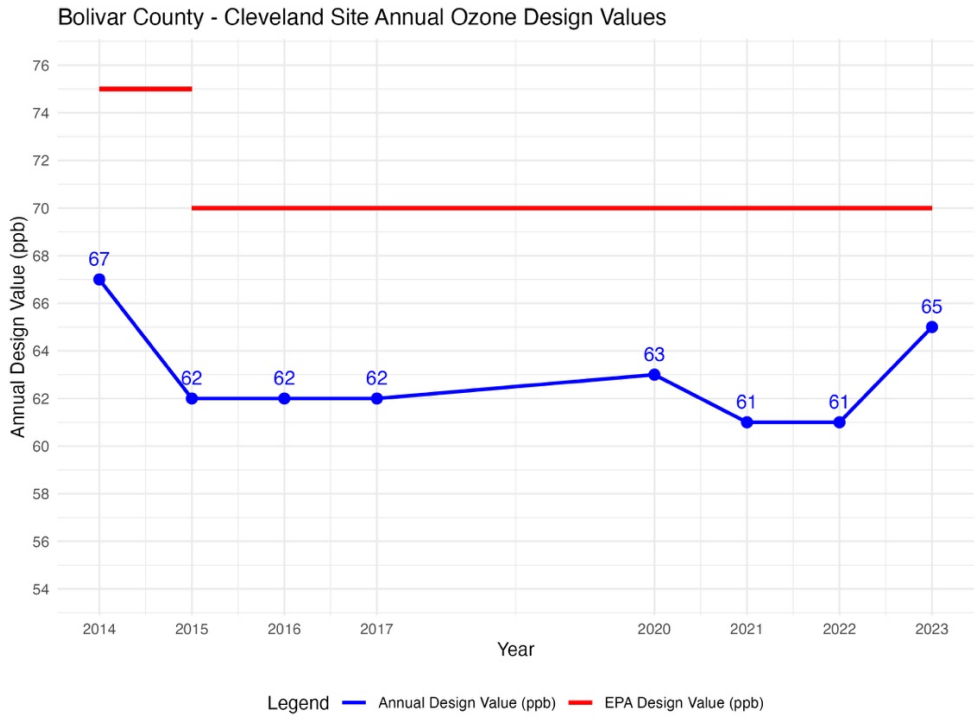
10-Year Data Trends
By County

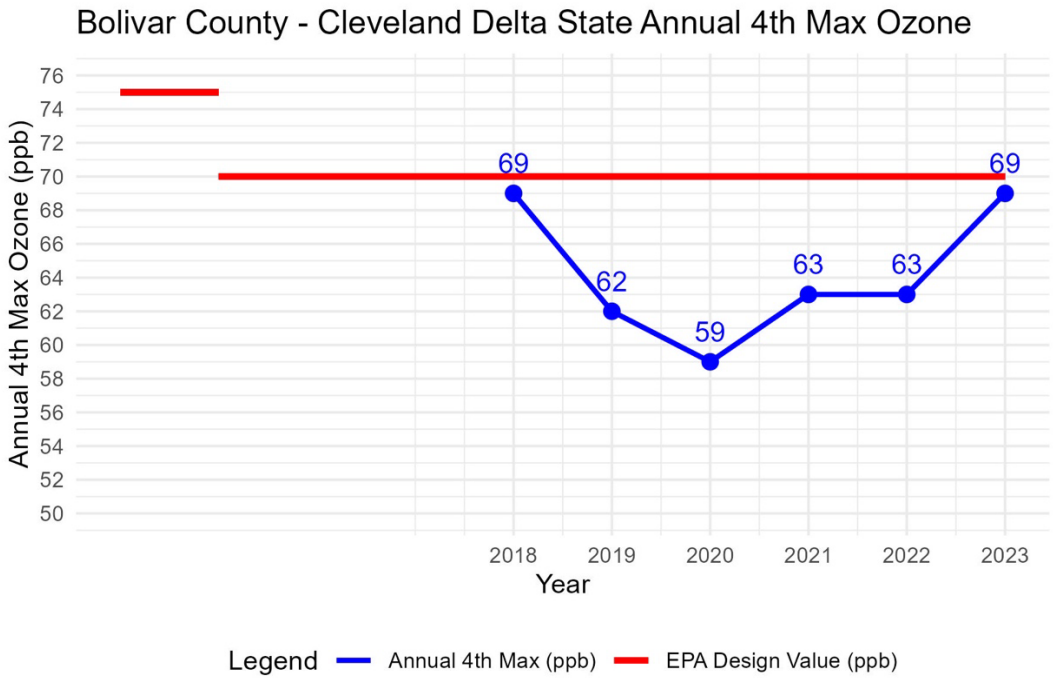
Bolivar County



Bolivar County
Monitoring Site No. 28-011-0002
Location

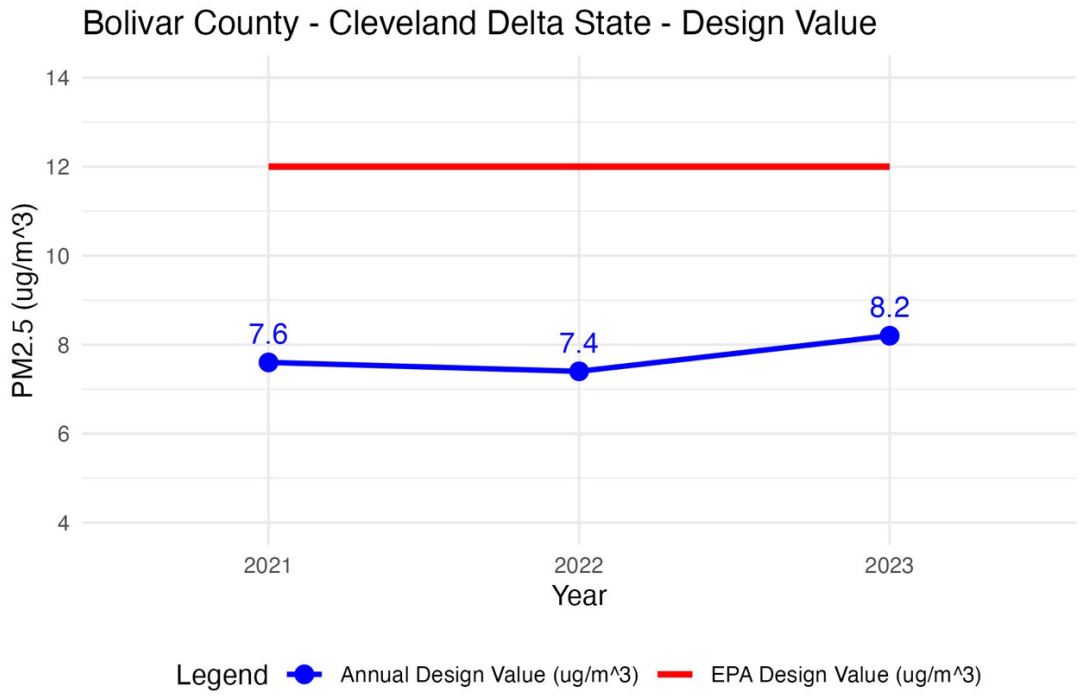
Bolivar County
8-Hour Ozone Standard

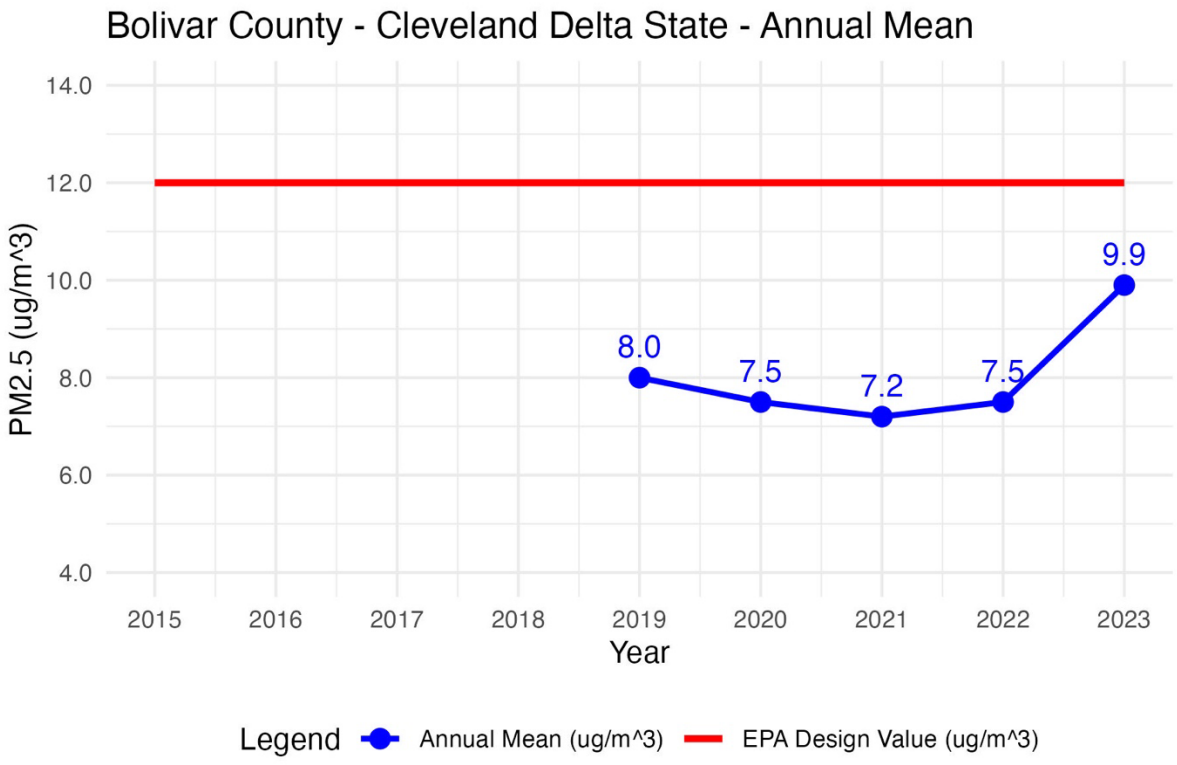




***With EPA approval, the 213 N. Bayou Ave. monitoring site in Cleveland, MS (Monitoring Site ID 28-011-0001) was shut down in January 2018 and relocated to Highway 8 West on the Delta State University campus, also in Cleveland, MS, in February 2018. This new site (Monitoring Site ID 28-011-0002) is located at latitude 33.750833 and longitude -90.734167.**

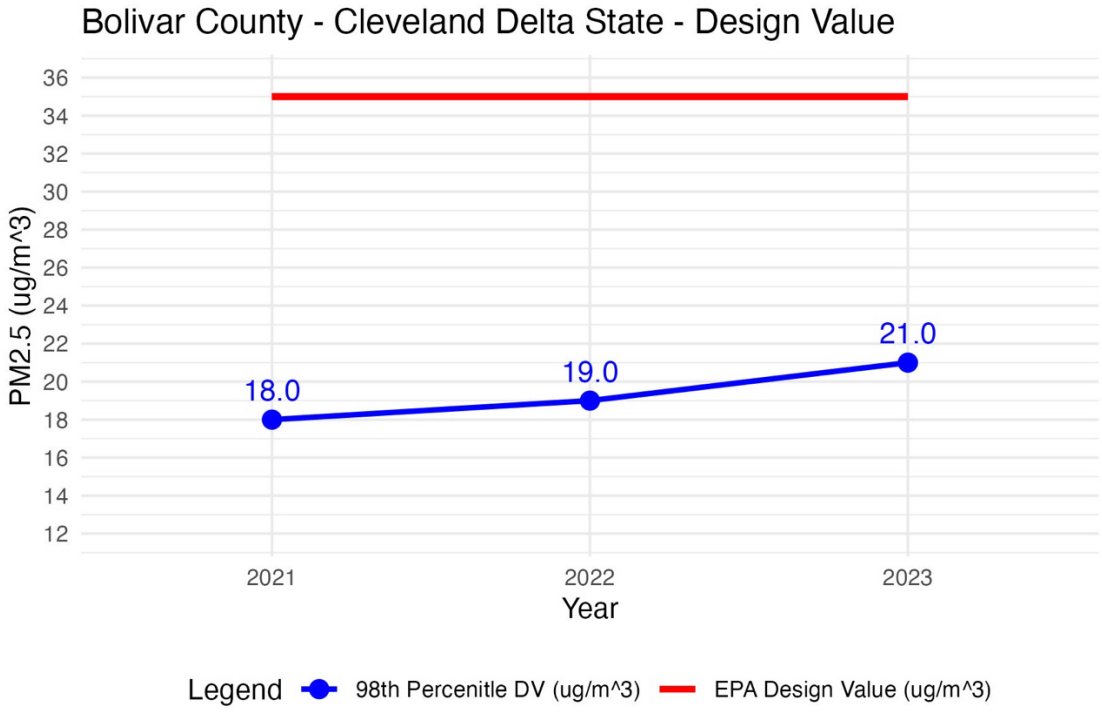
Bolivar County
Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Standard

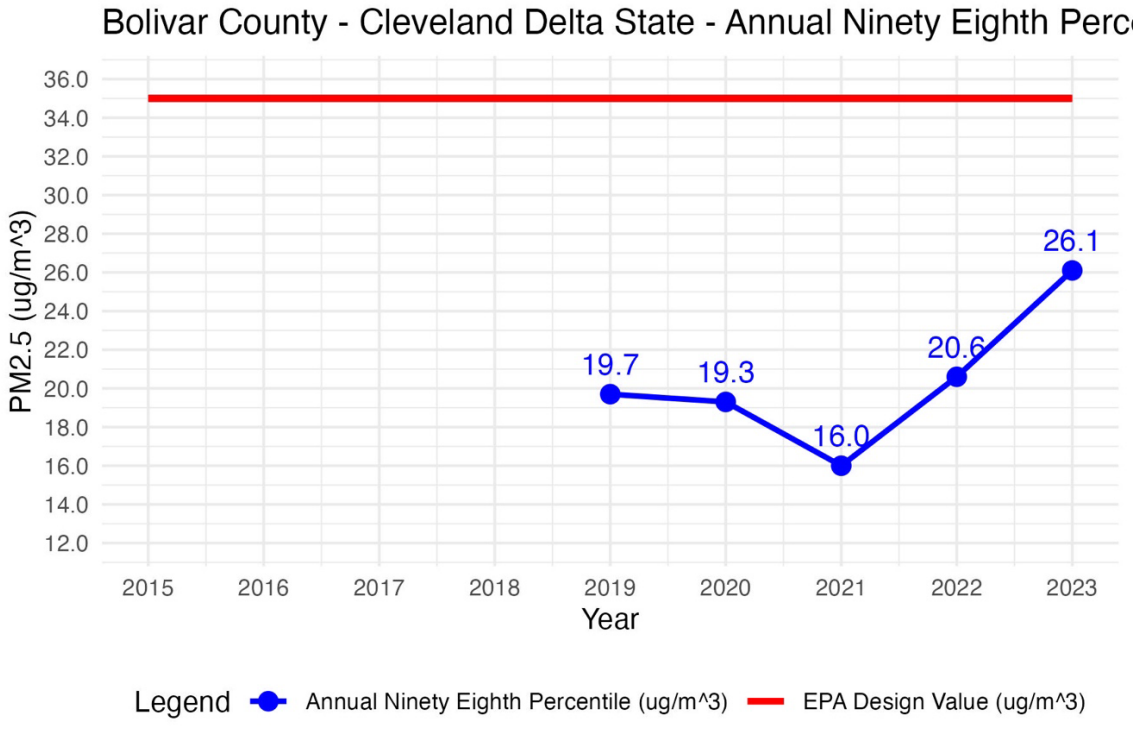




***Beginning January 2019, MDEQ incorporated Federally Equivalent Method instruments for measuring PM2.5 on a continuous basis to determine NAAQS compliance at the Cleveland air monitoring site.**

Bolivar County
$PM_{2.5}$
24-Hour Averages





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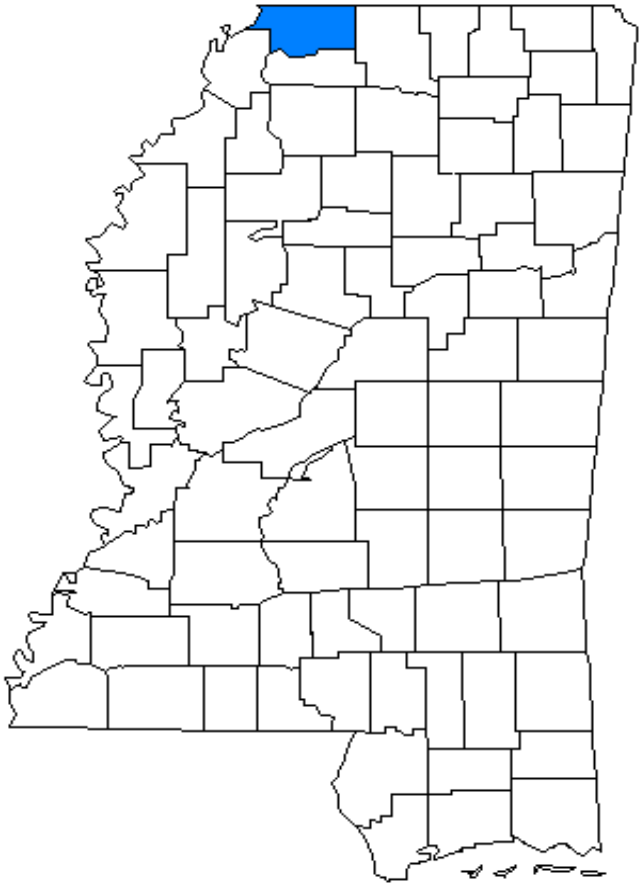
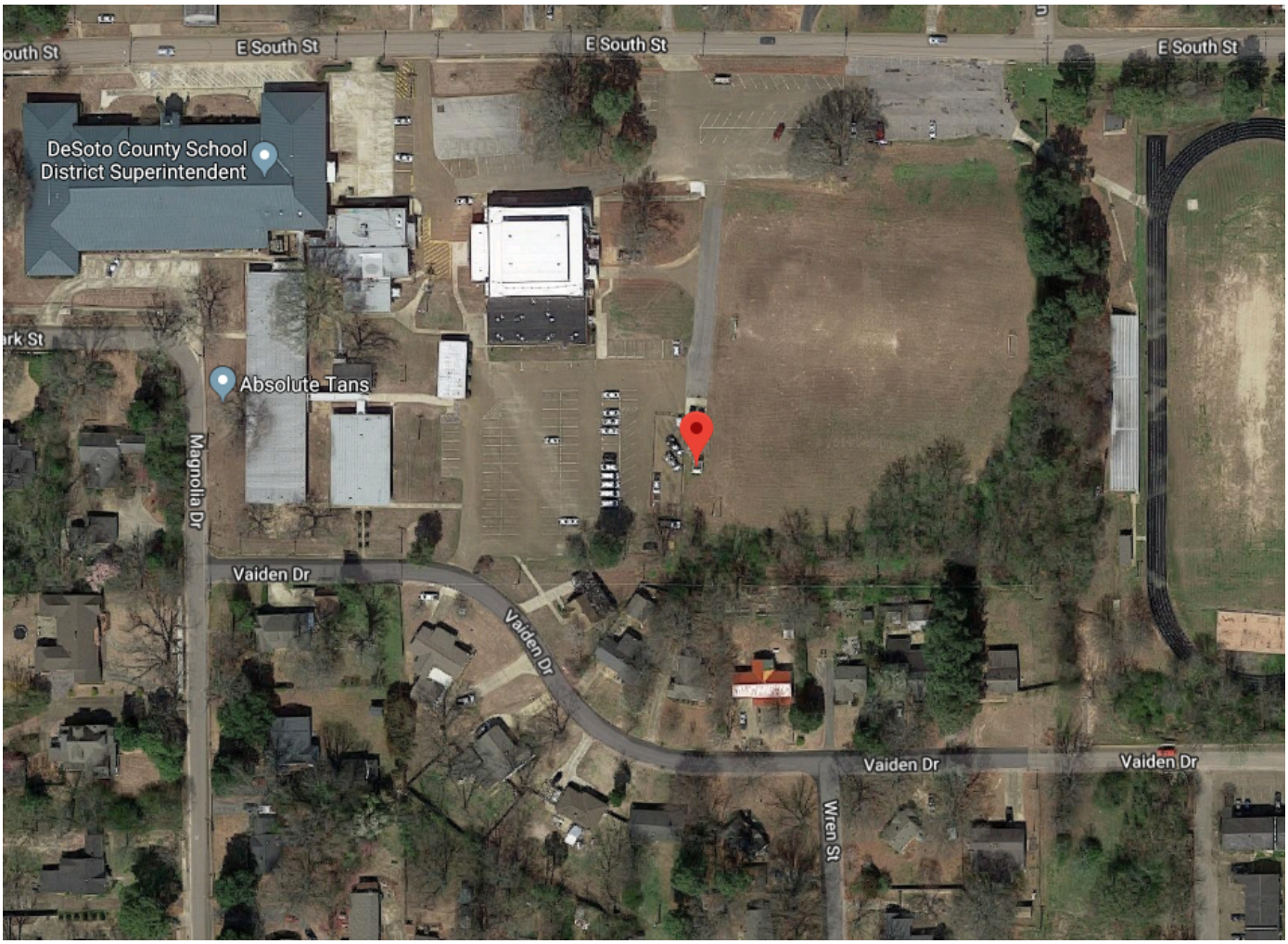
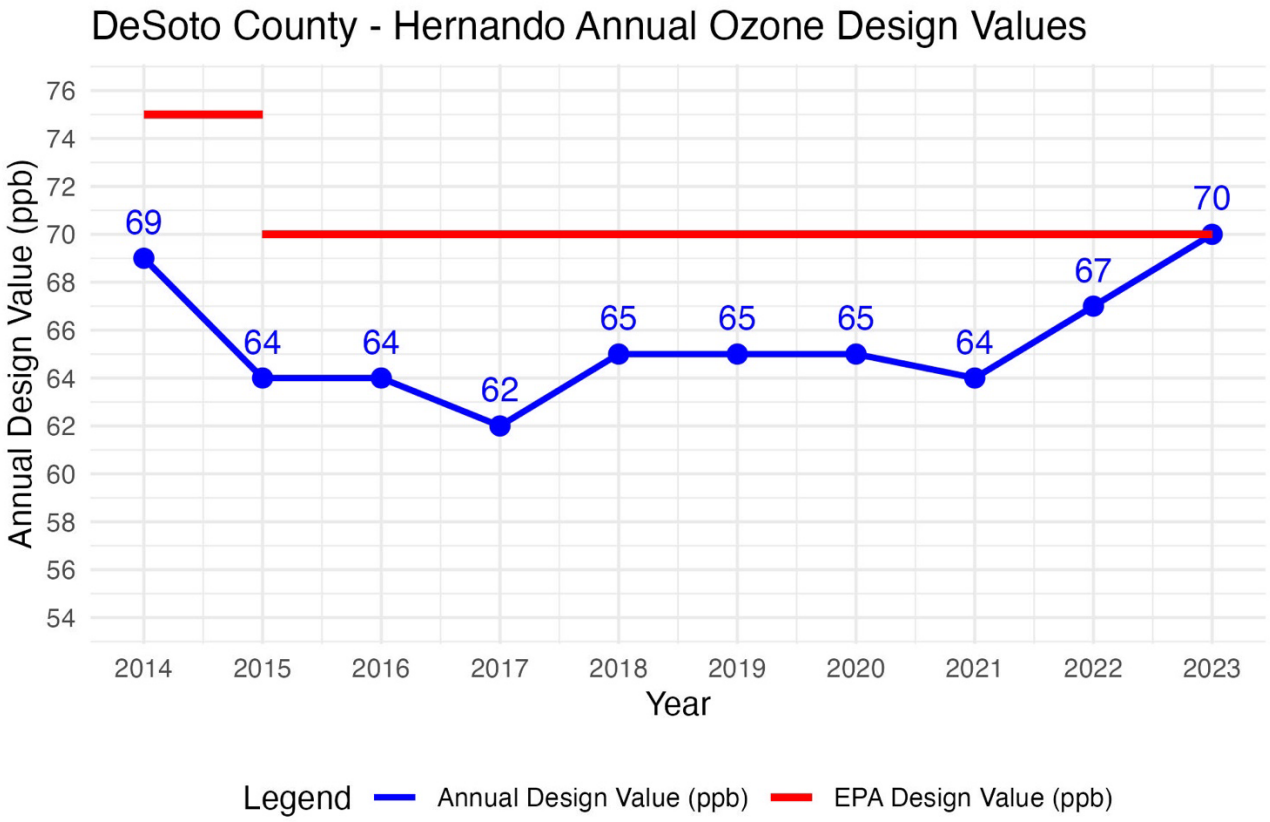
DeSoto County

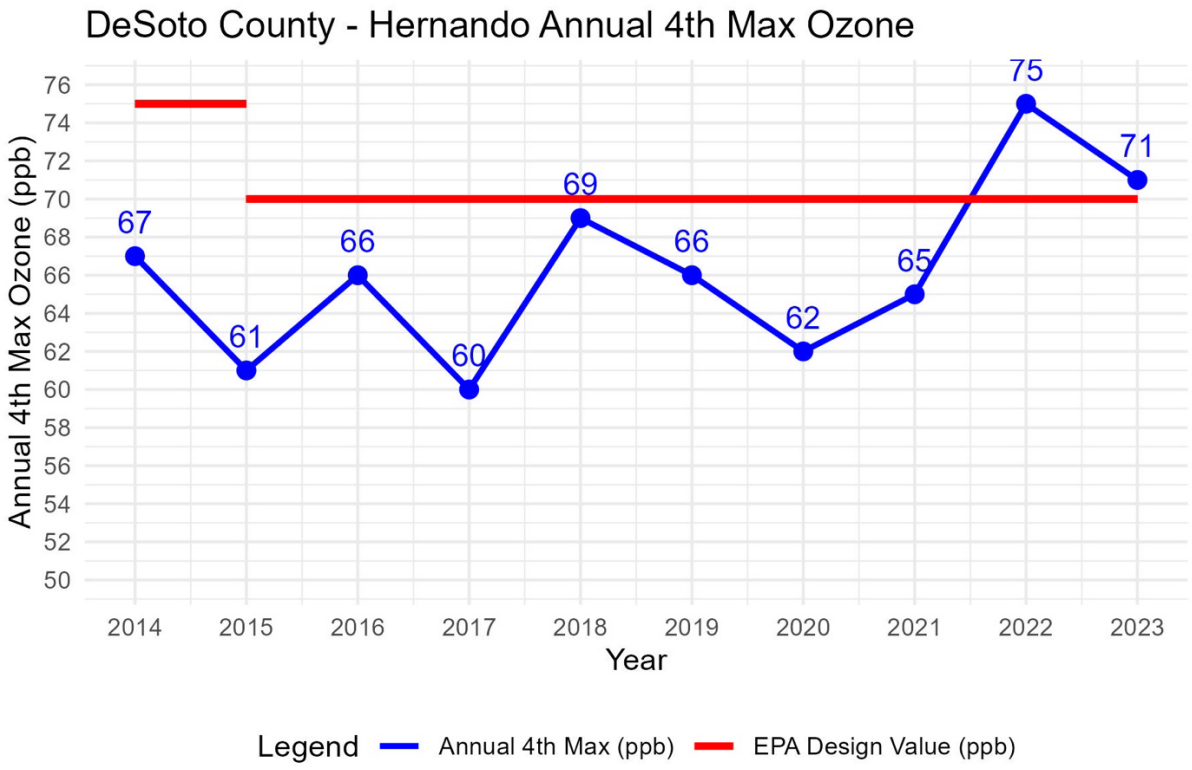


DeSoto County
Monitoring Site No. 28-033-0002
Location

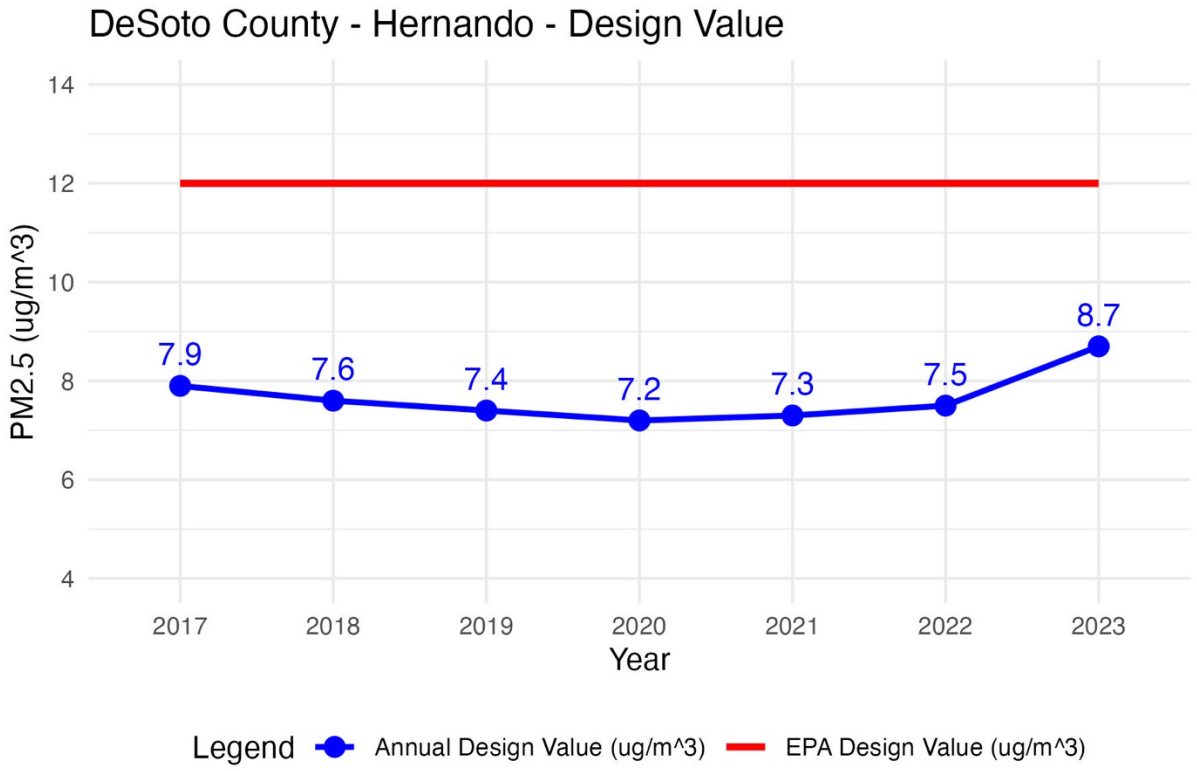


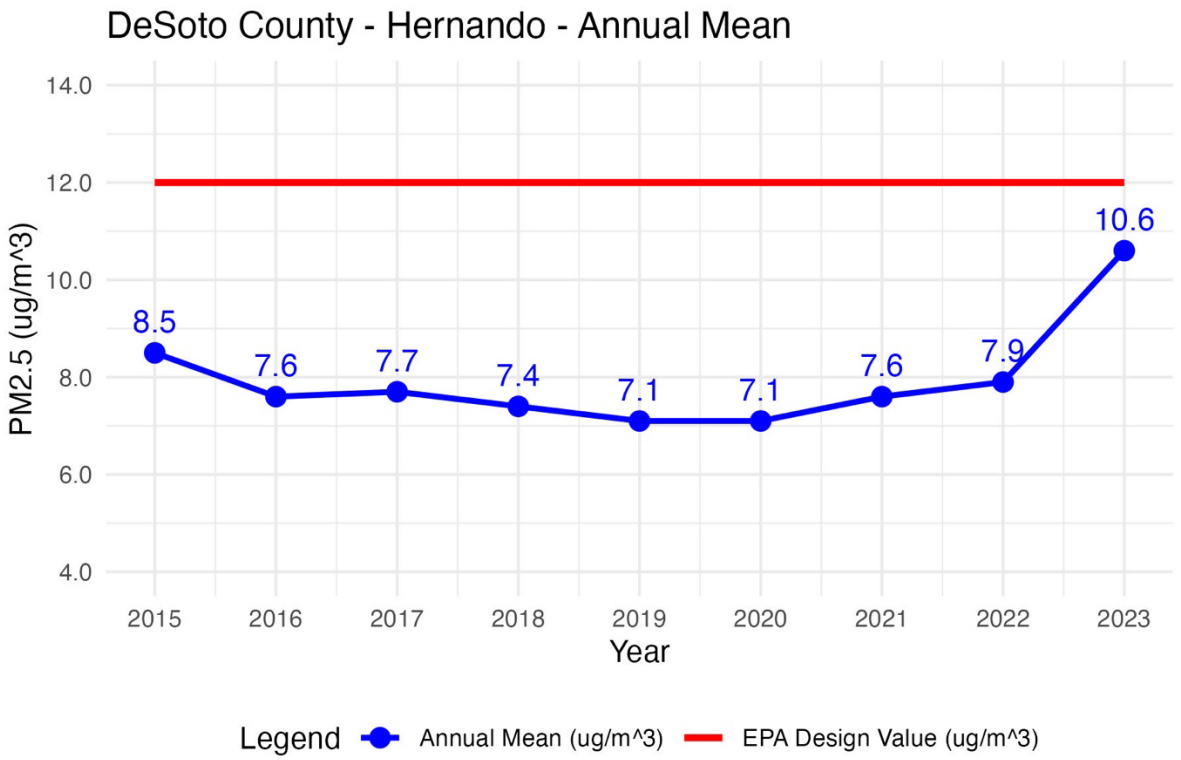
DeSoto County
8-Hour Ozone



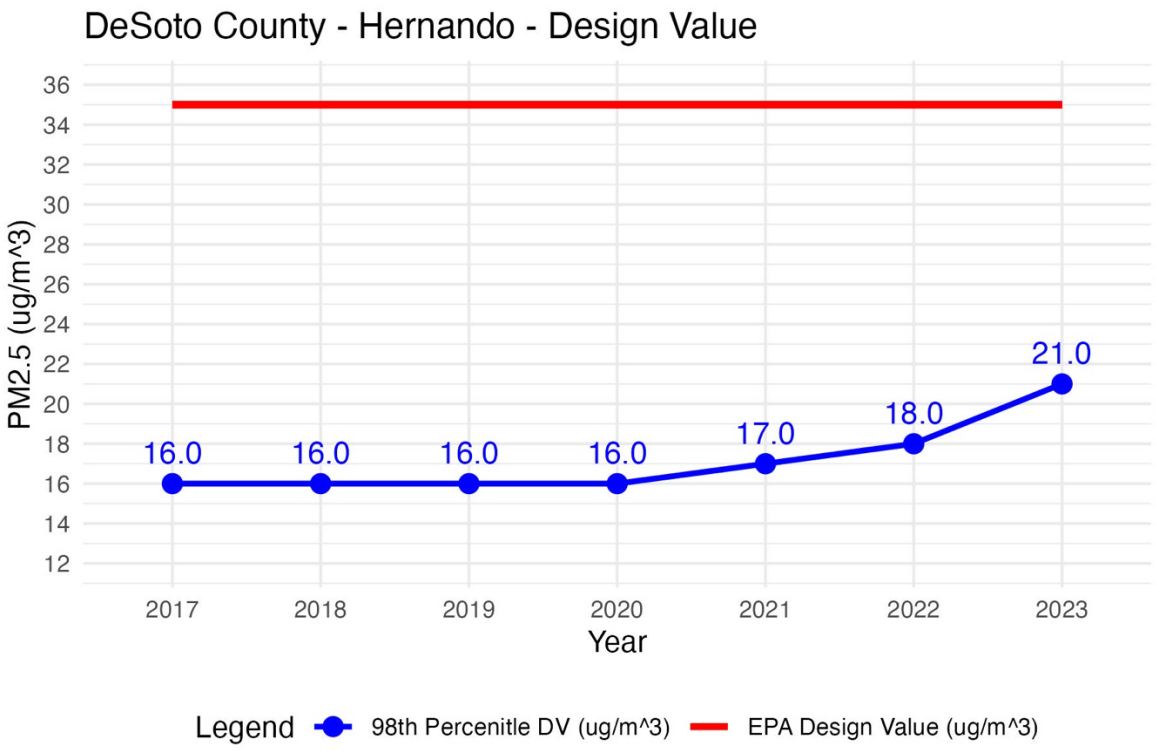


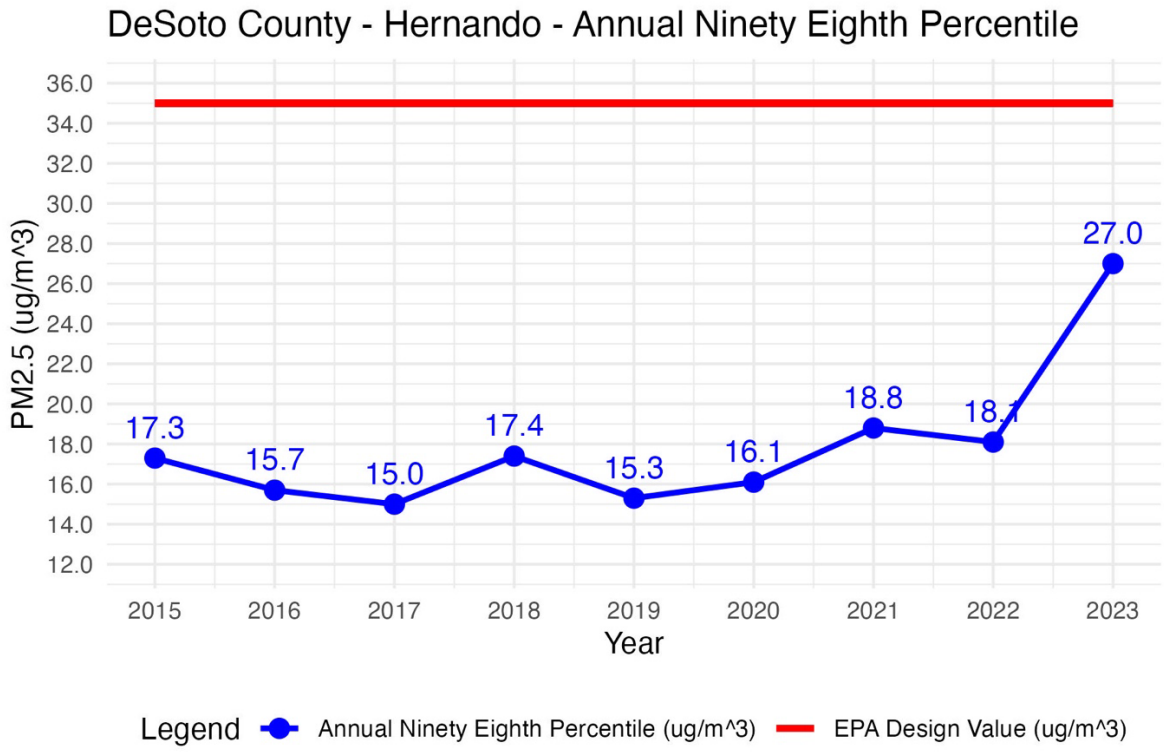
DeSoto County
$PM_{2.5}$
Annual Mean



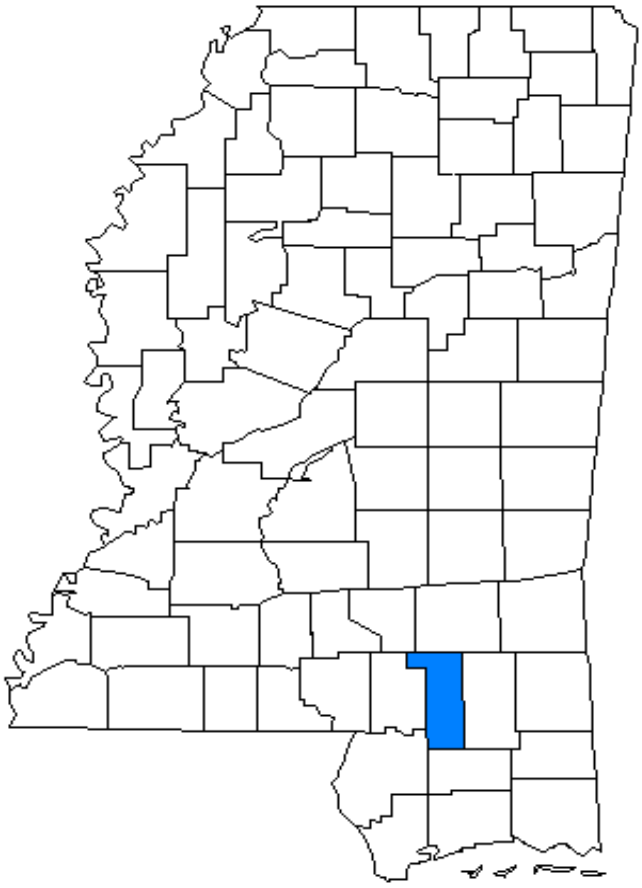


DeSoto County
$PM_{2.5}$
24-Hour Average

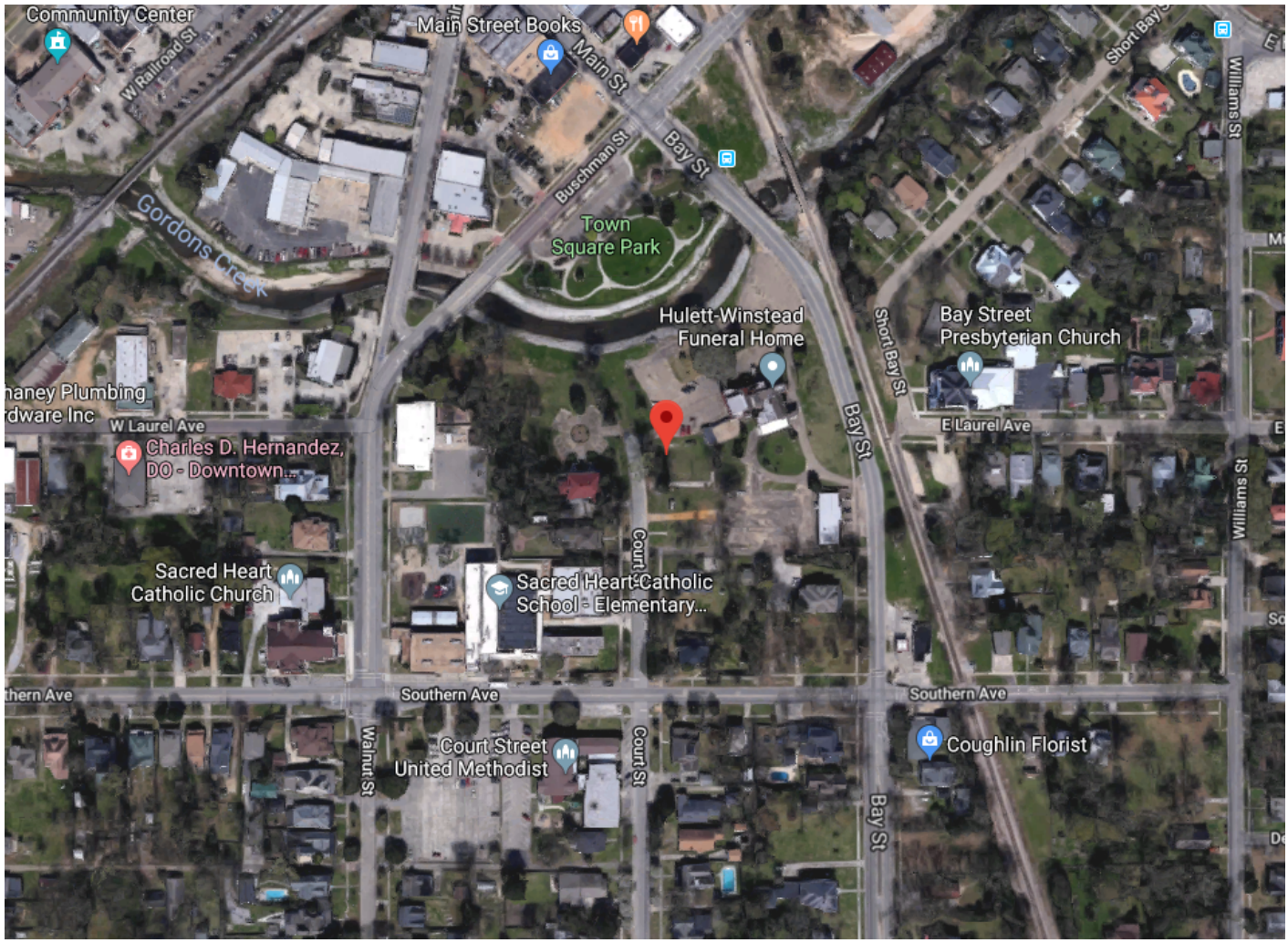




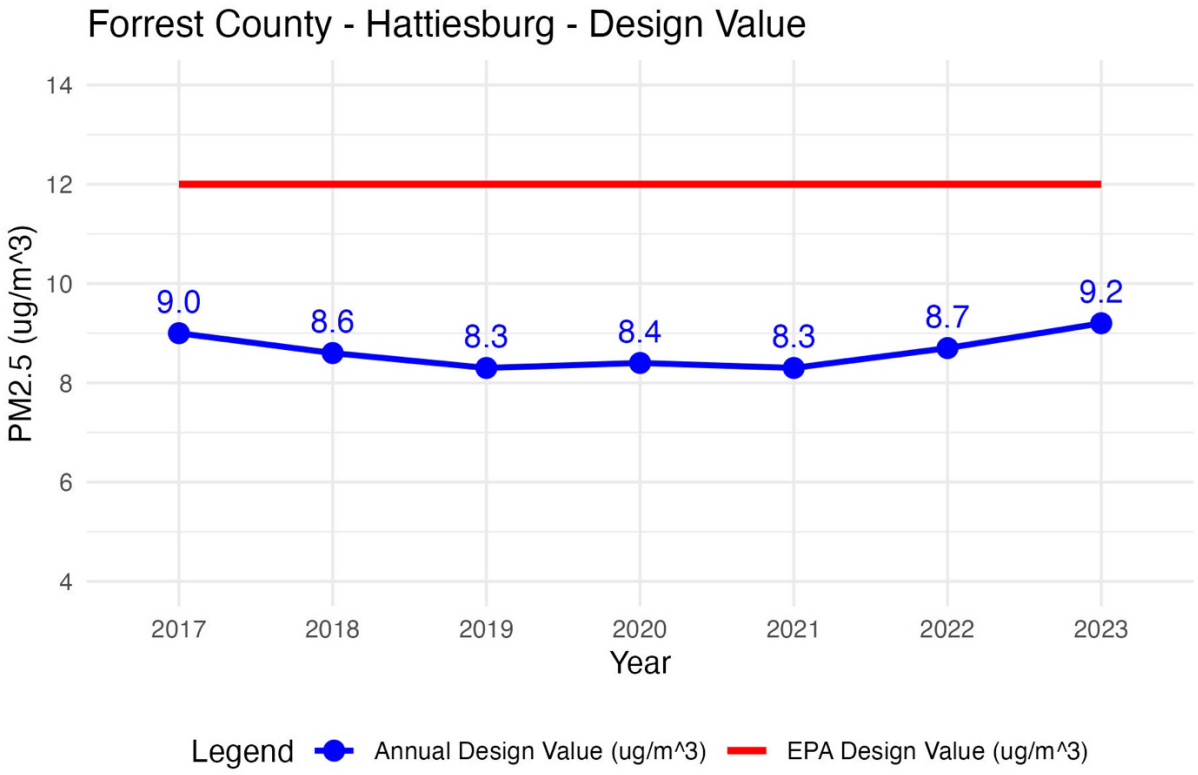
Forrest County

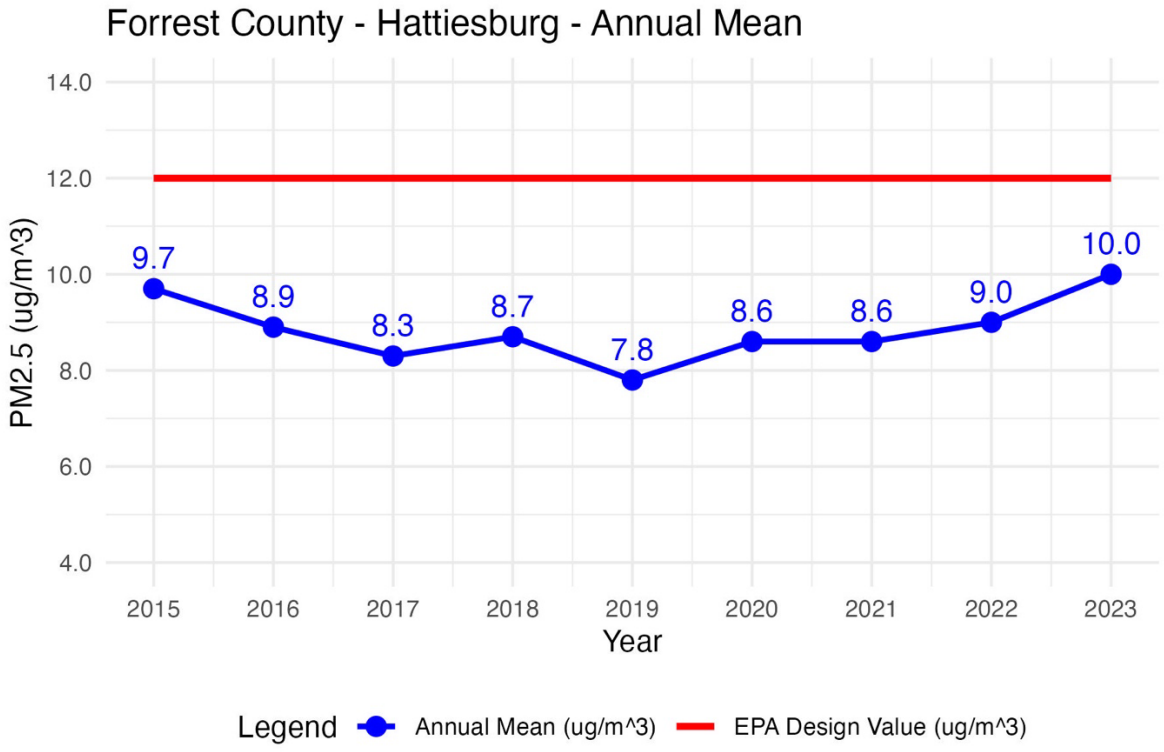


Forrest County
Monitoring Site No. 28-035-0004
Location

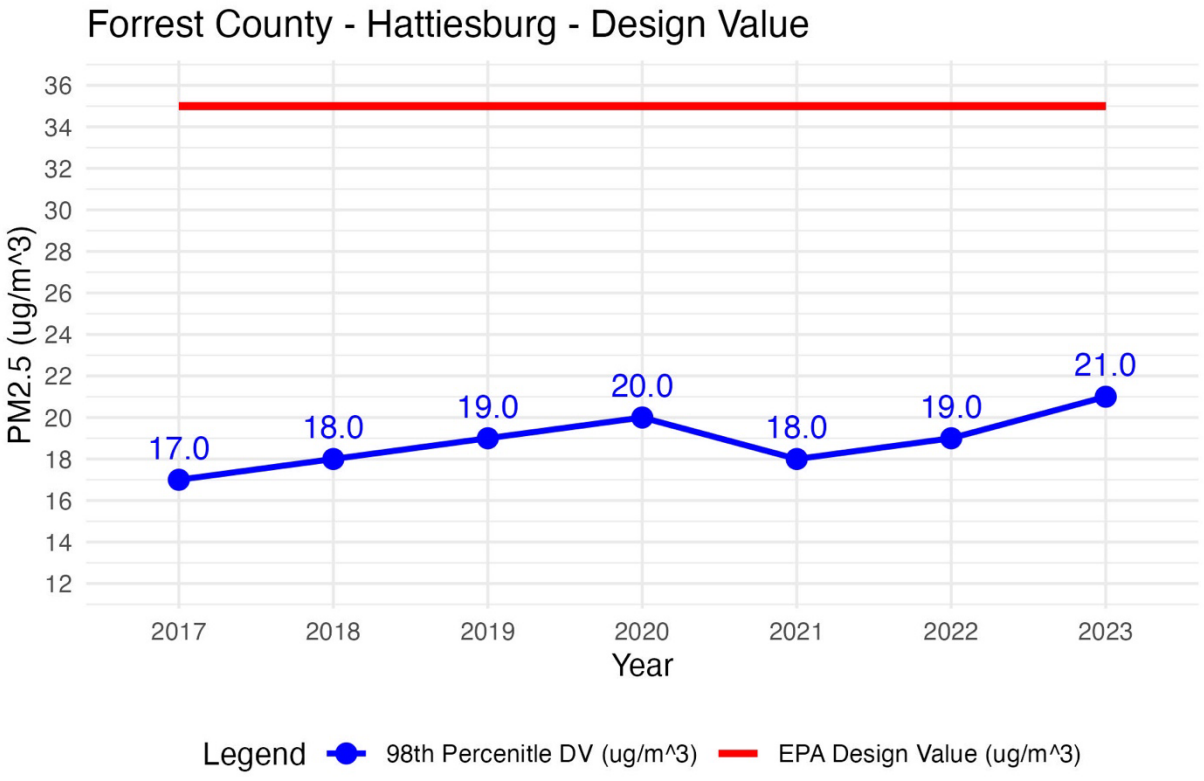


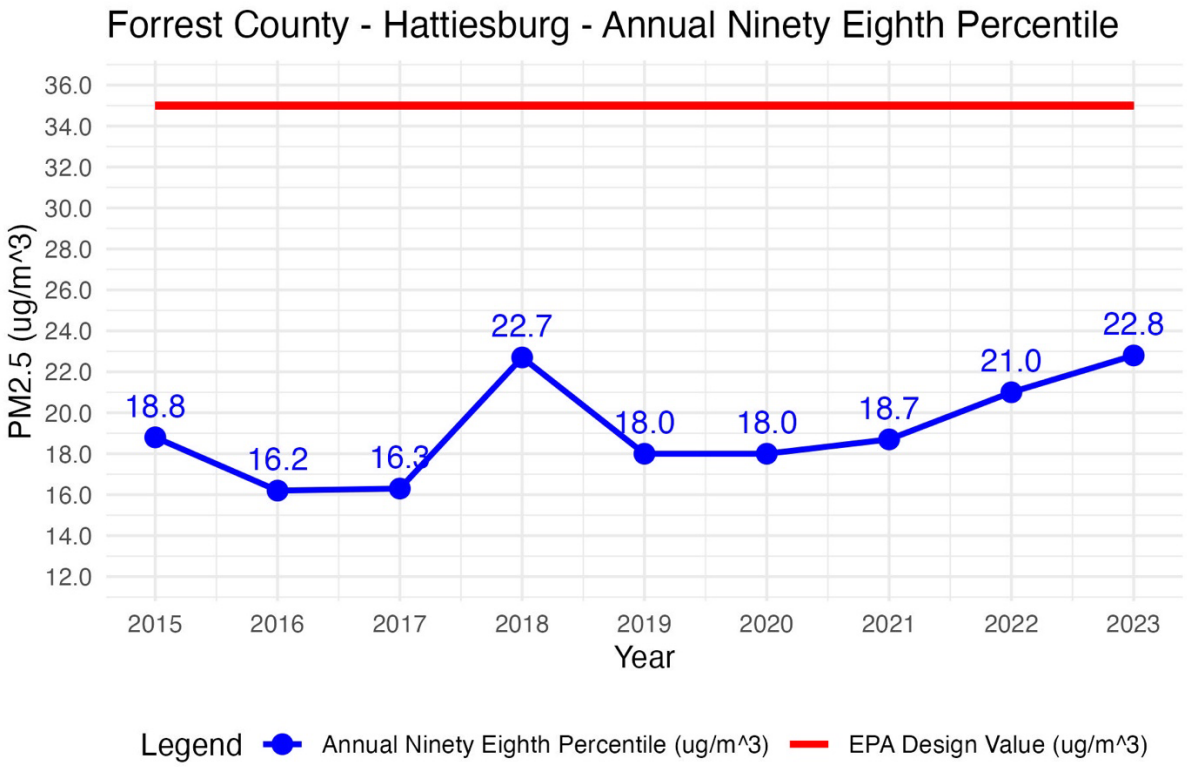
Forrest County
$PM_{2.5}$
Annual Mean



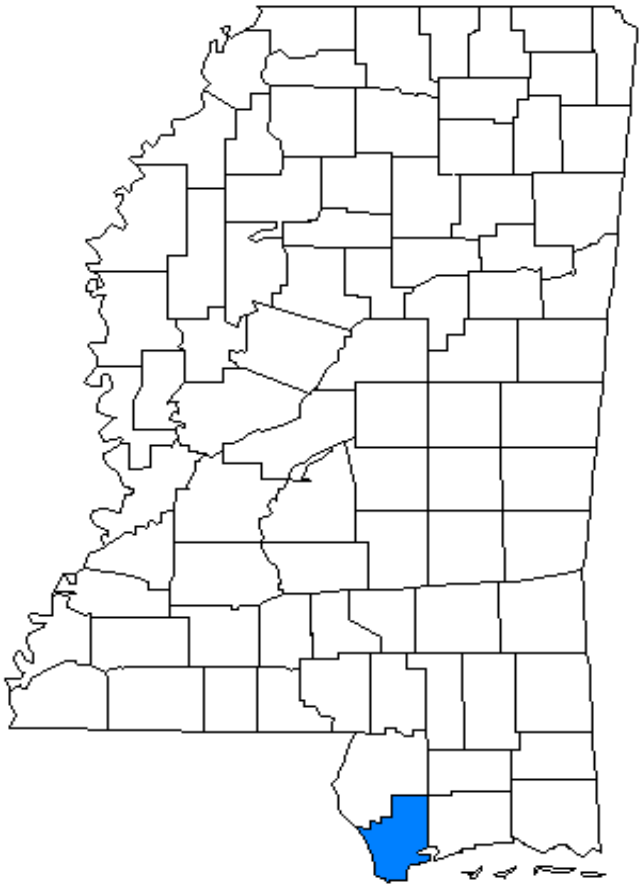


Forrest County
$PM_{2.5}$
24-Hour Average

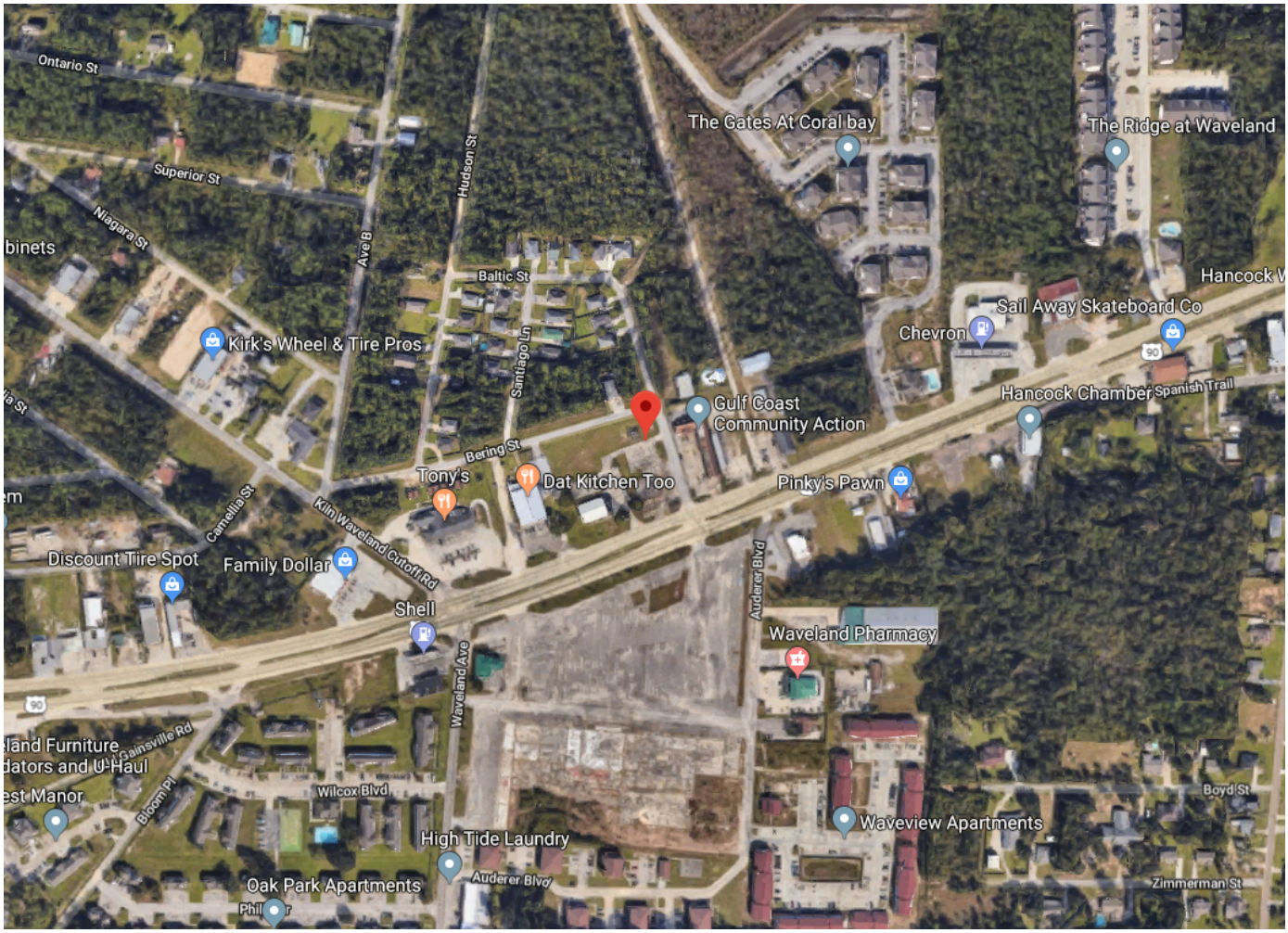




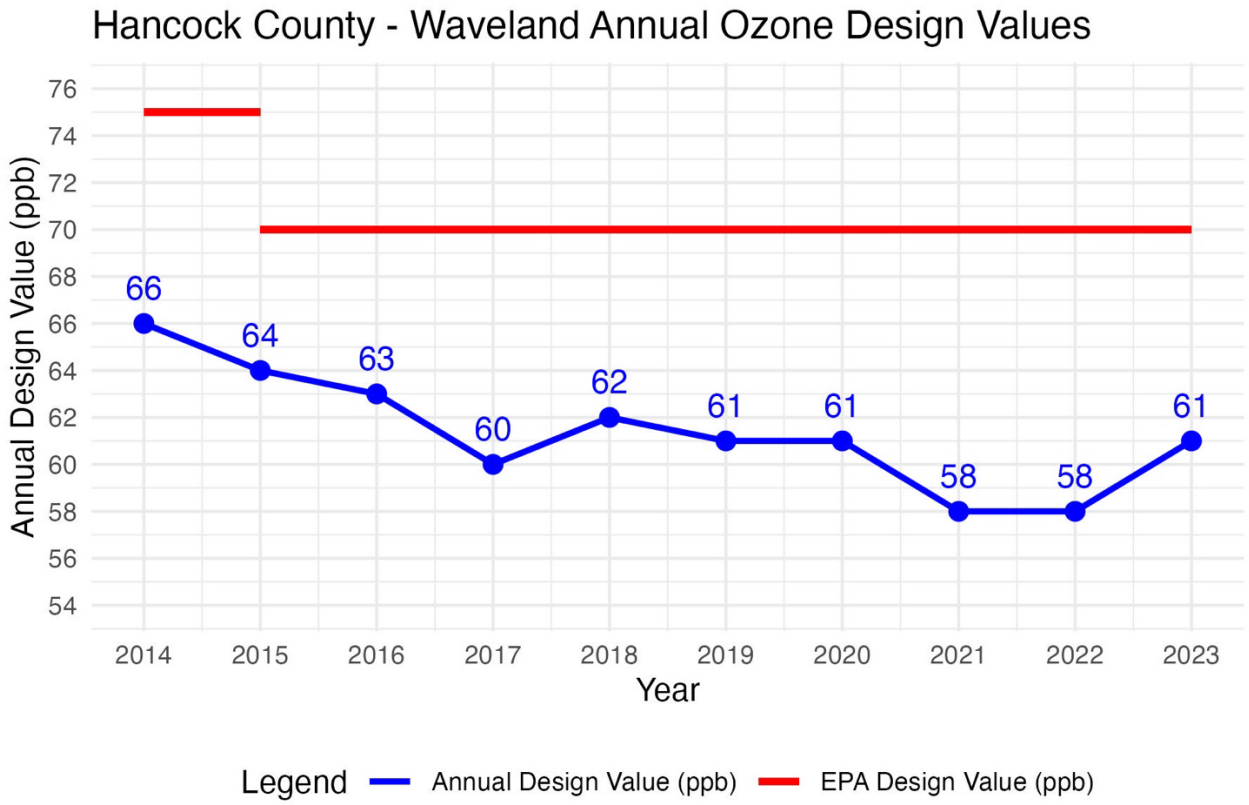
Hancock County

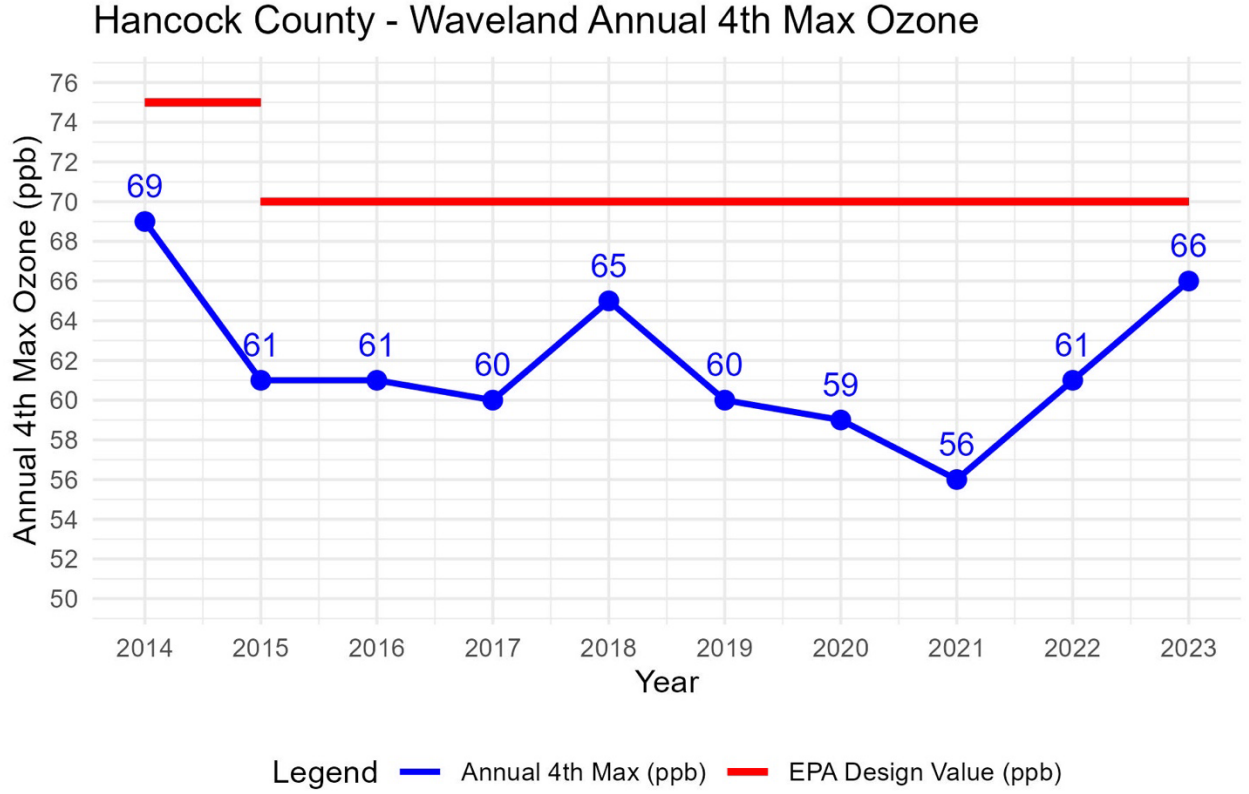


Hancock County
Monitoring Site No. 28-045-0003
Location

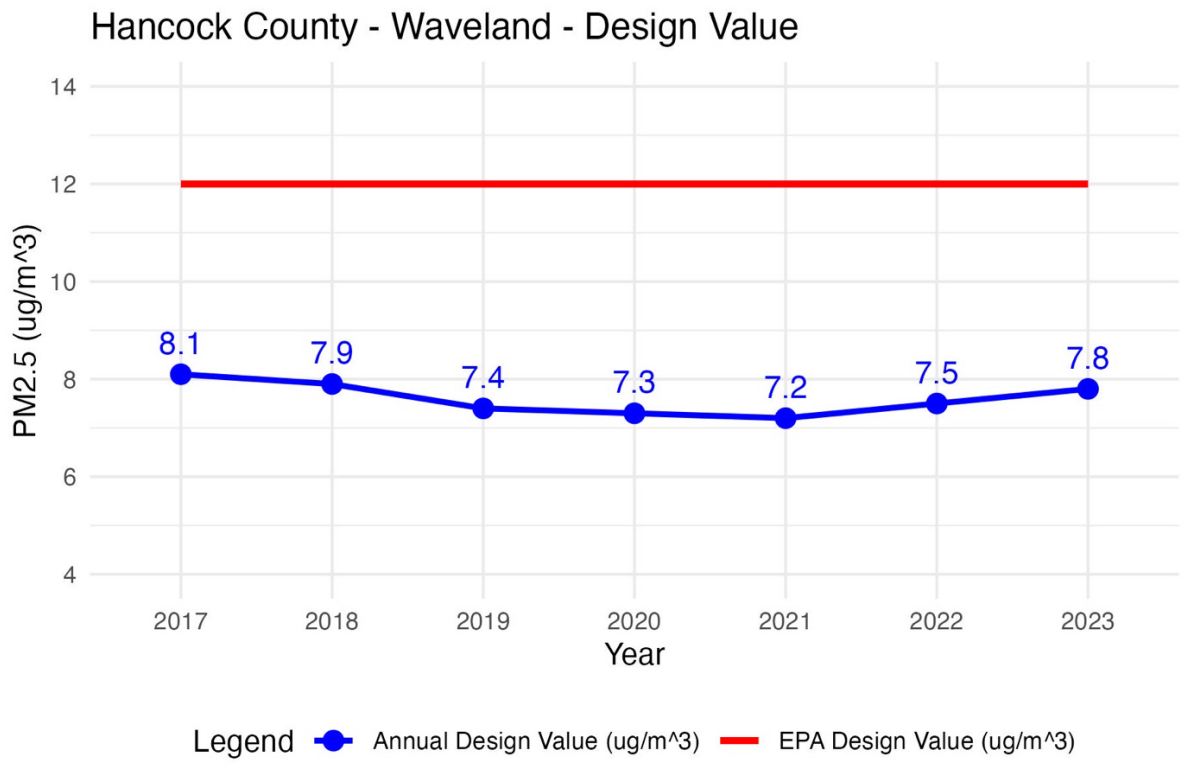


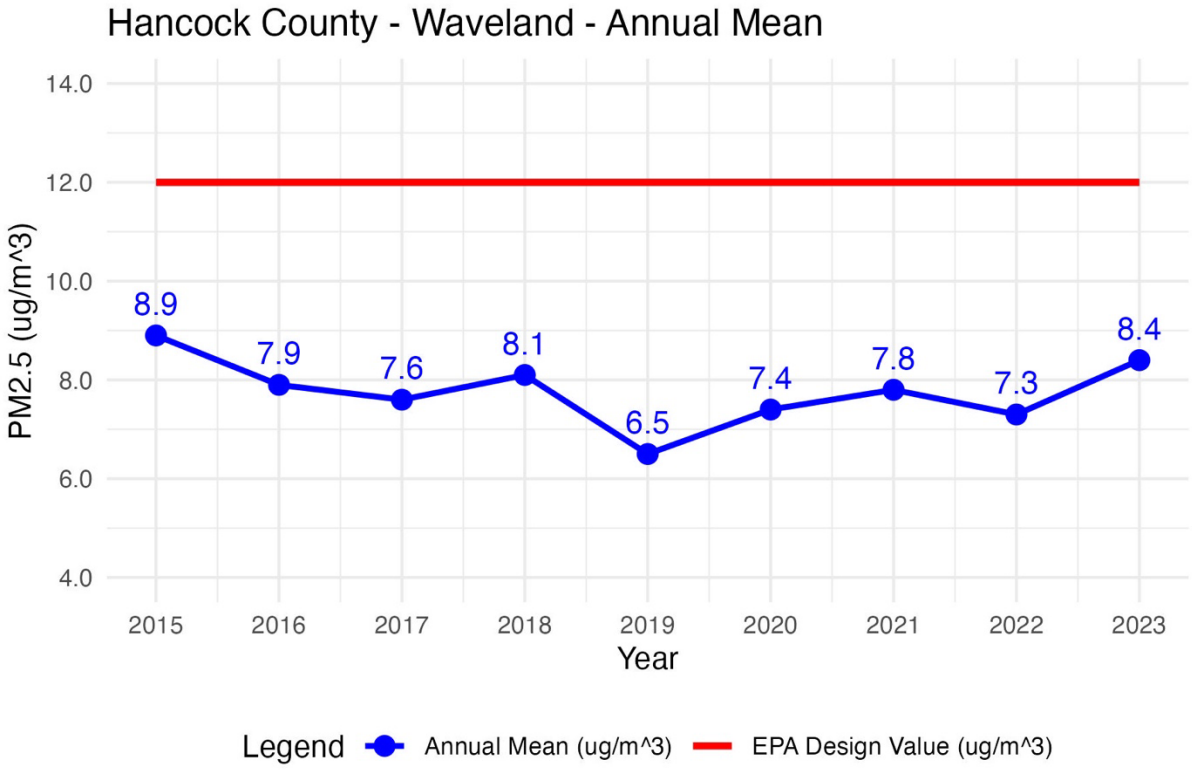
Hancock County
8-Hour Ozone



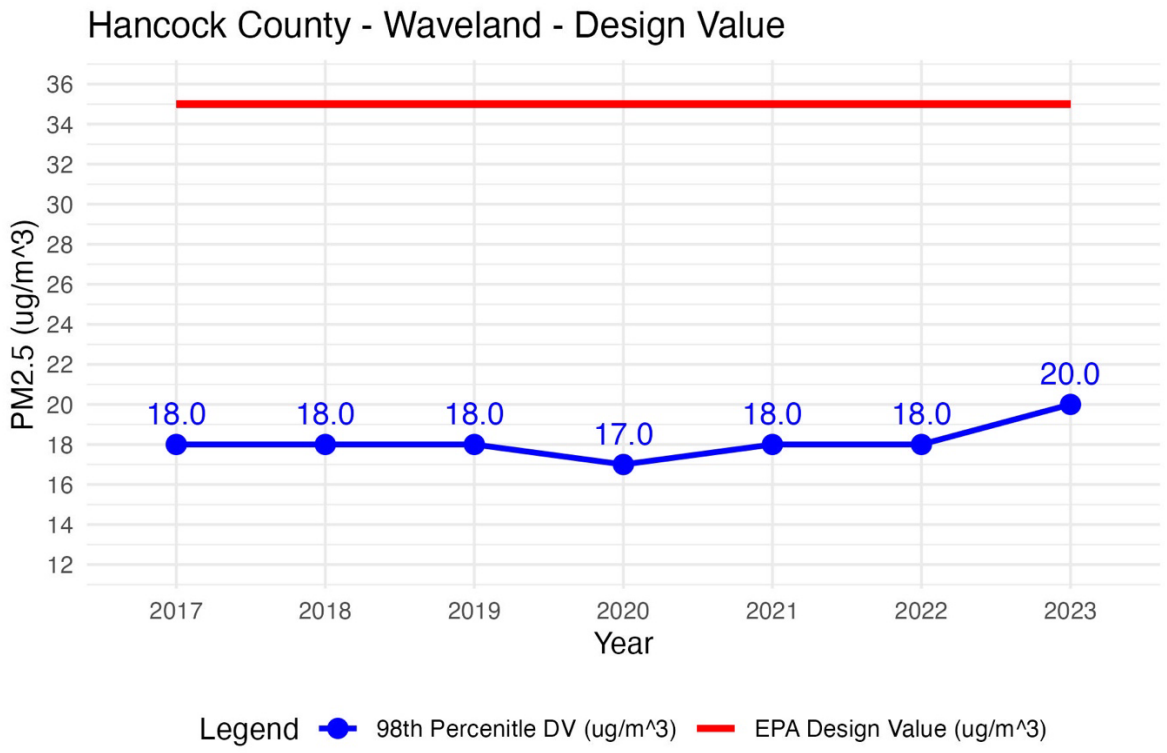


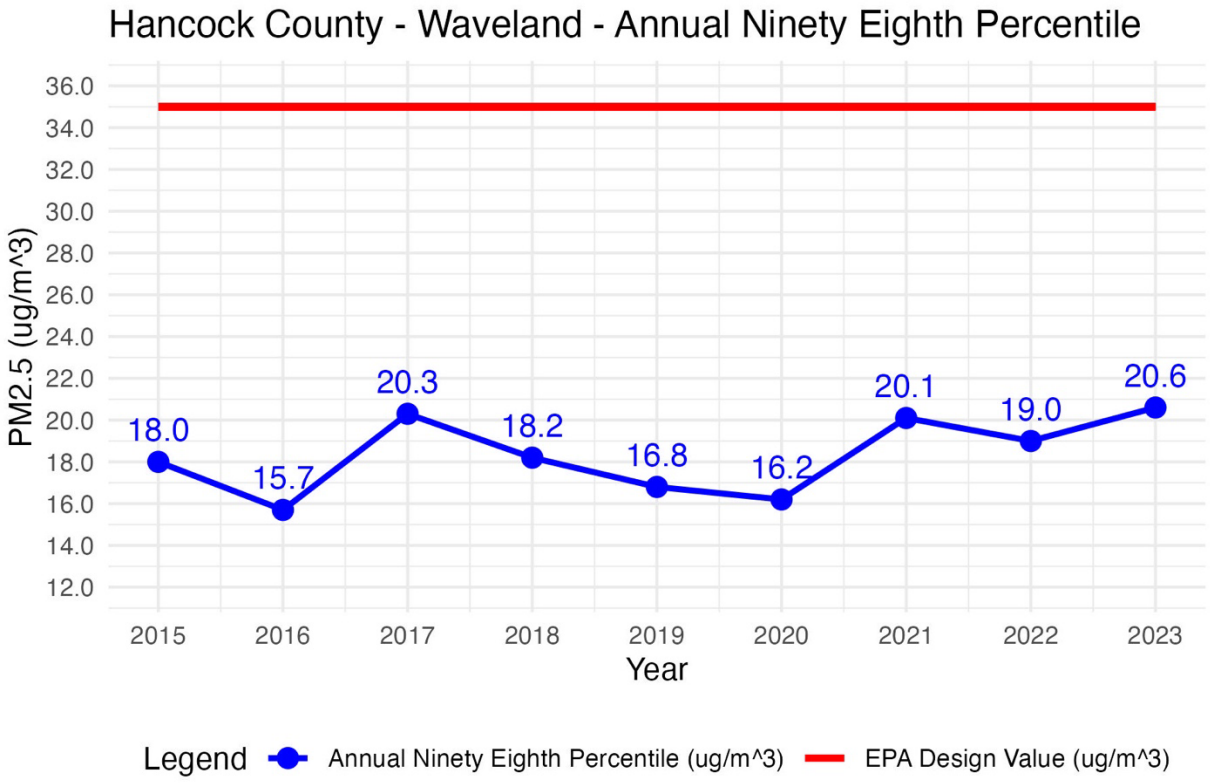
Hancock County
$PM_{2.5}$
Annual Mean



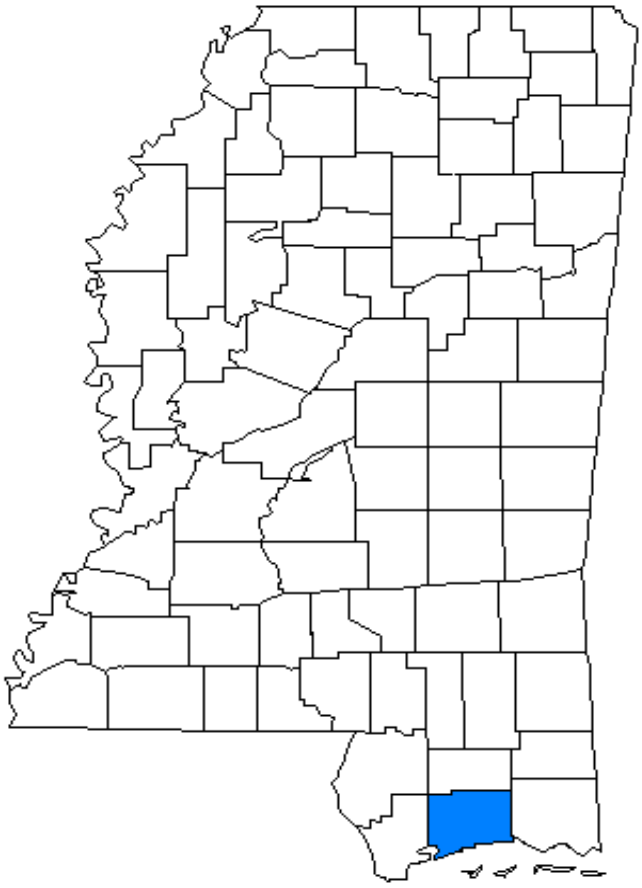


Hancock County
$PM_{2.5}$
24-Hour Average

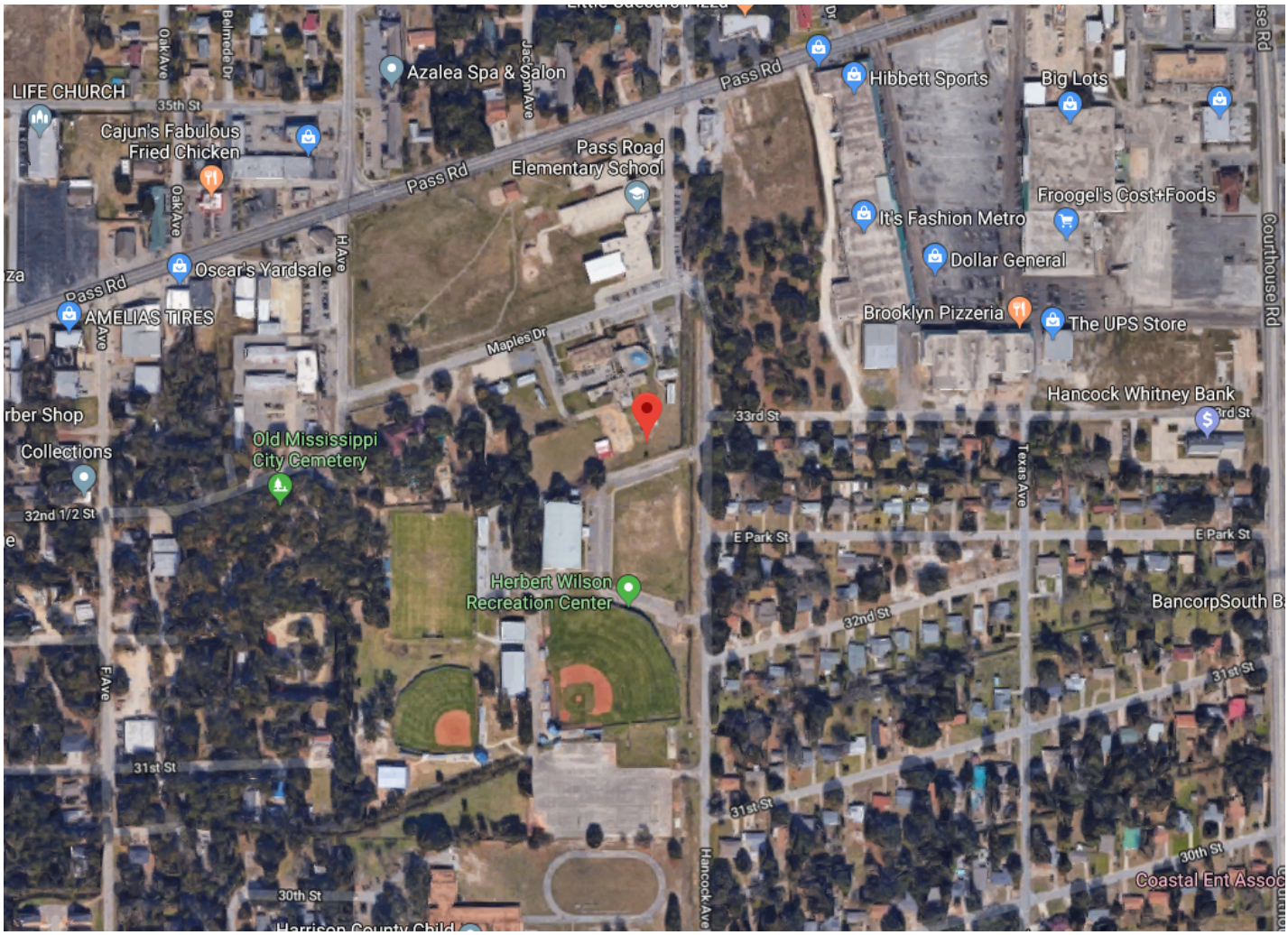




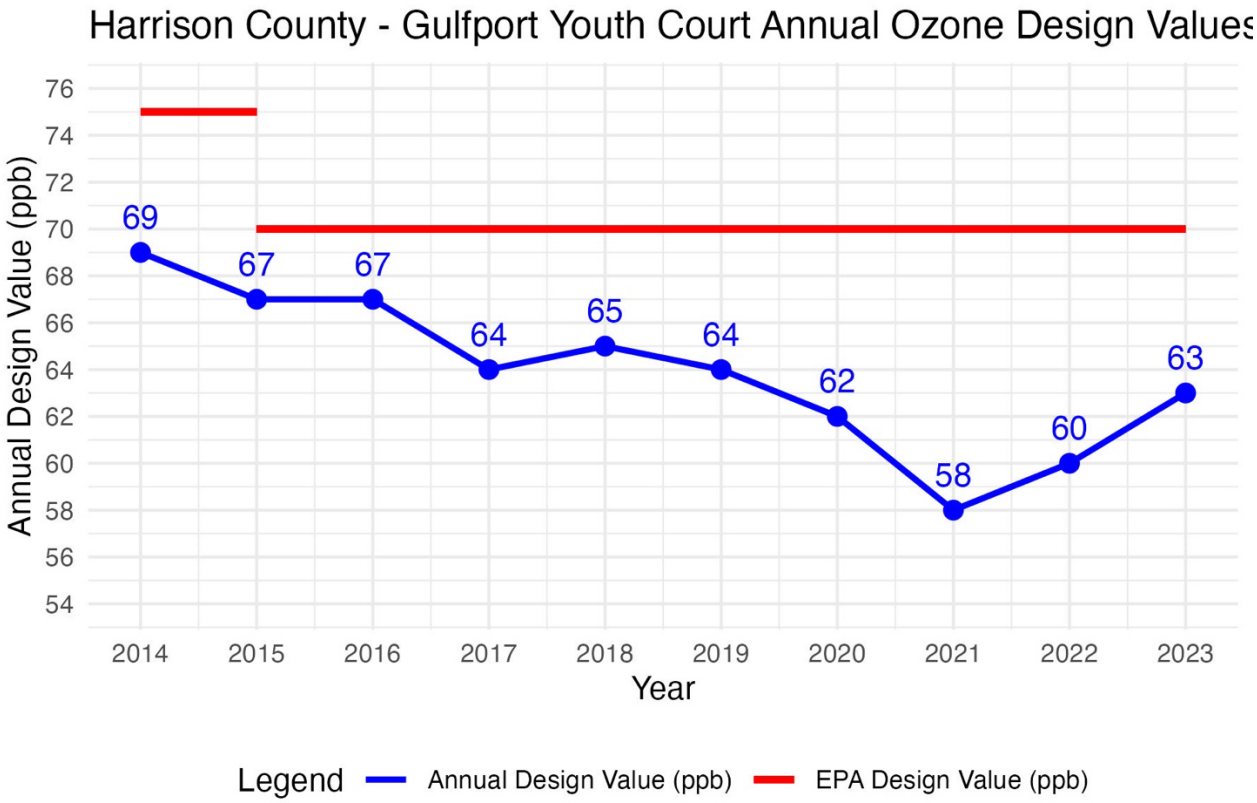
Harrison County

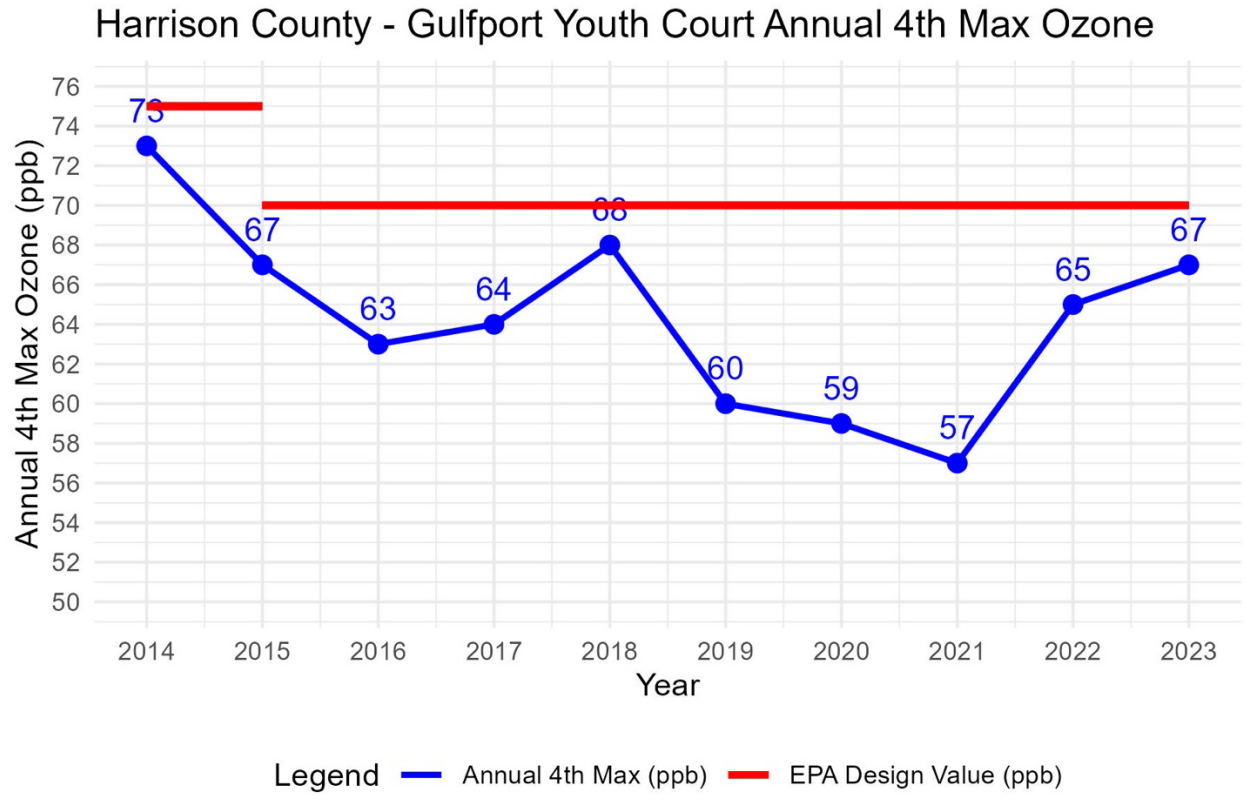


Harrison County
Monitoring Site No. 28-047-0008
Location

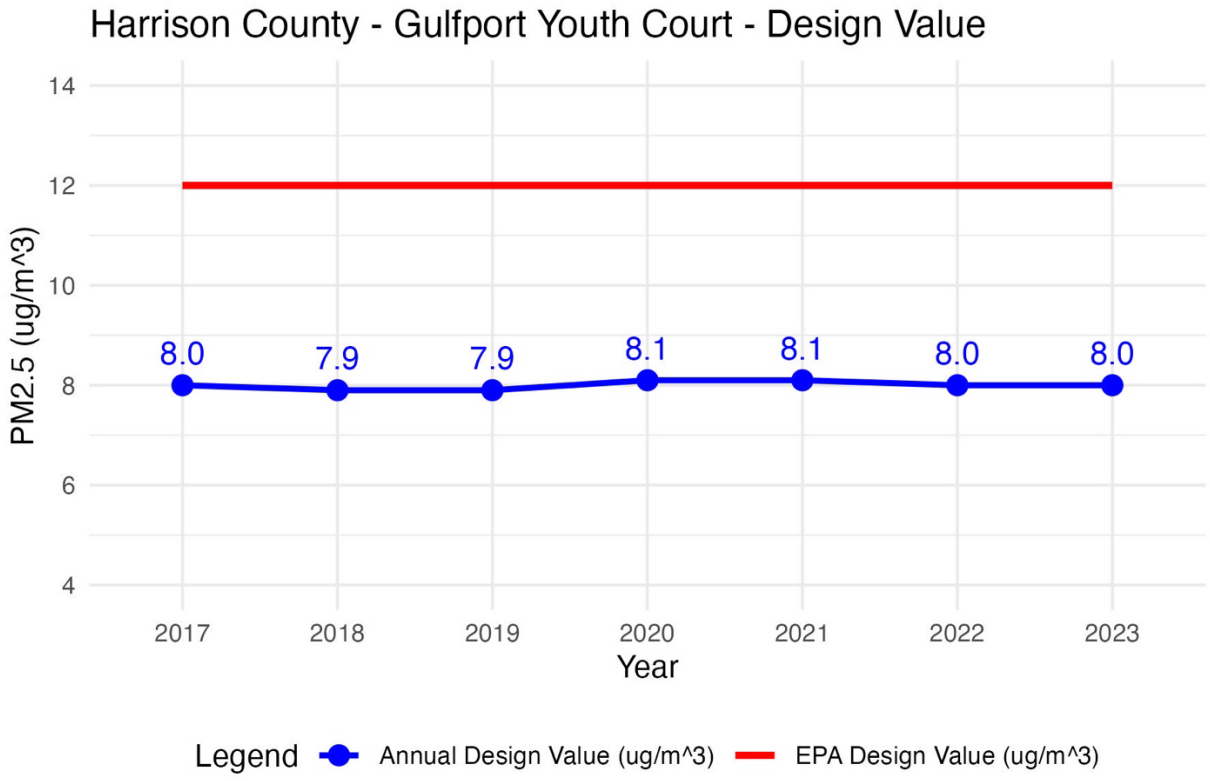


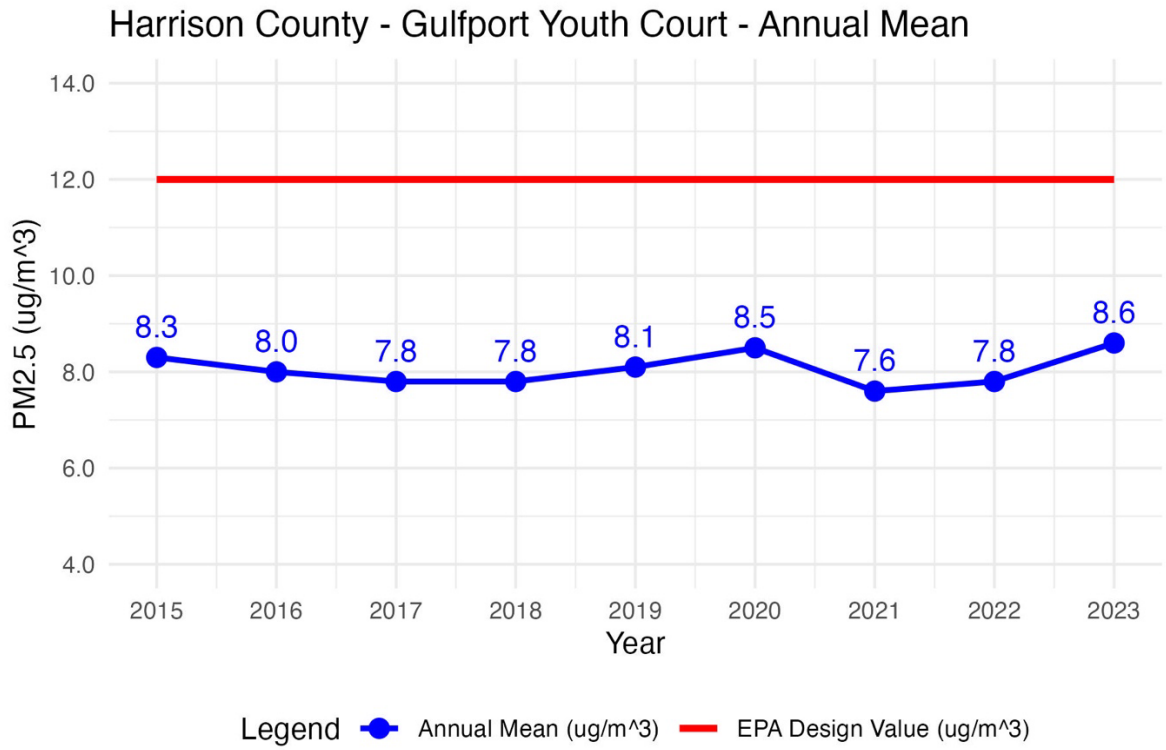
Harrison County
8-Hour Ozone



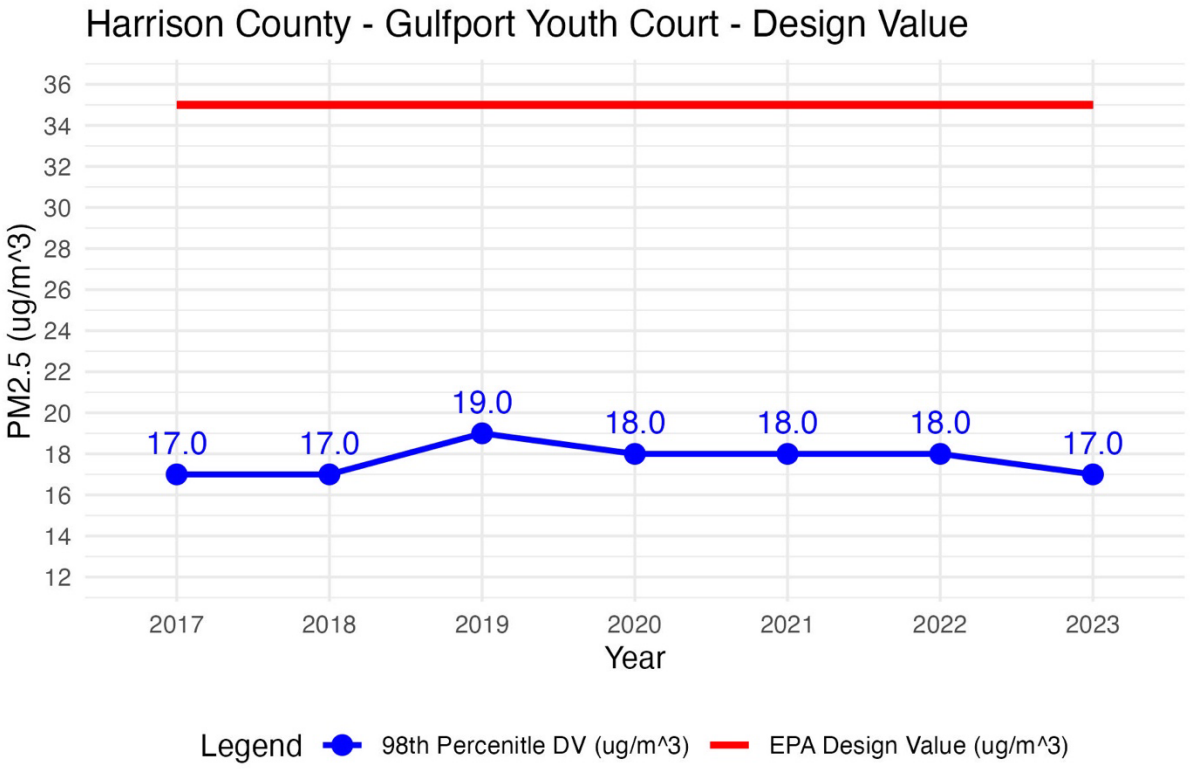


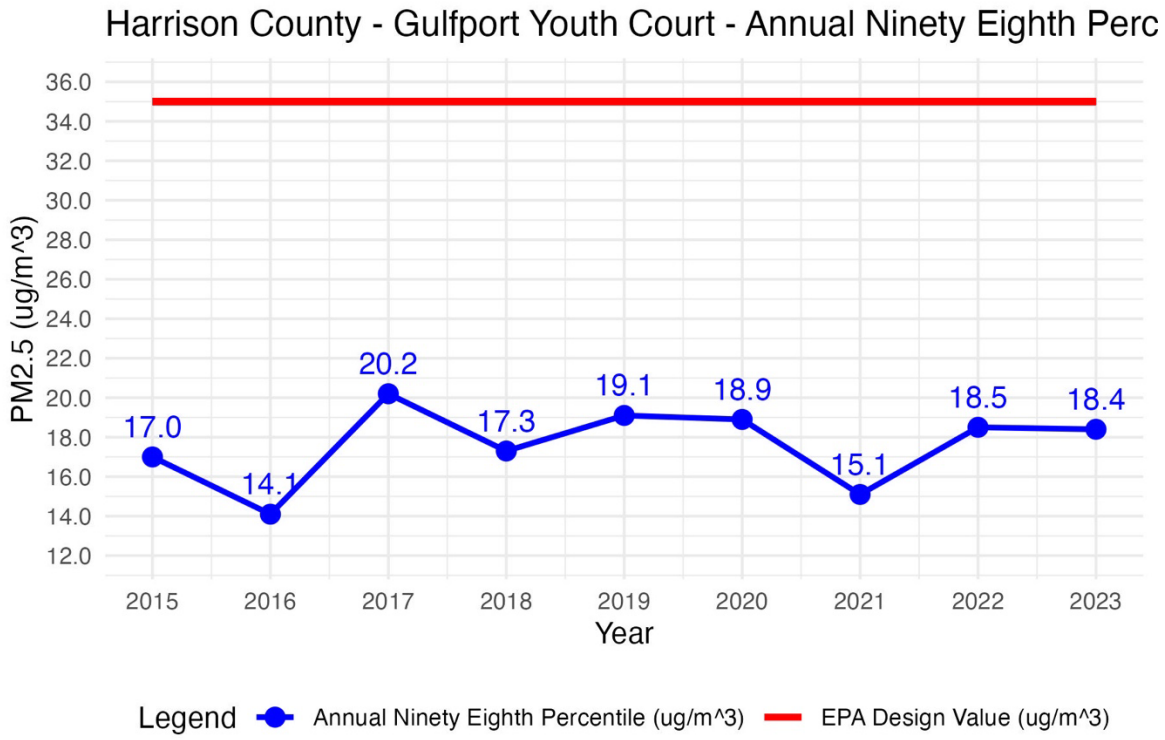
Harrison County
$PM_{2.5}$
Annual Mean



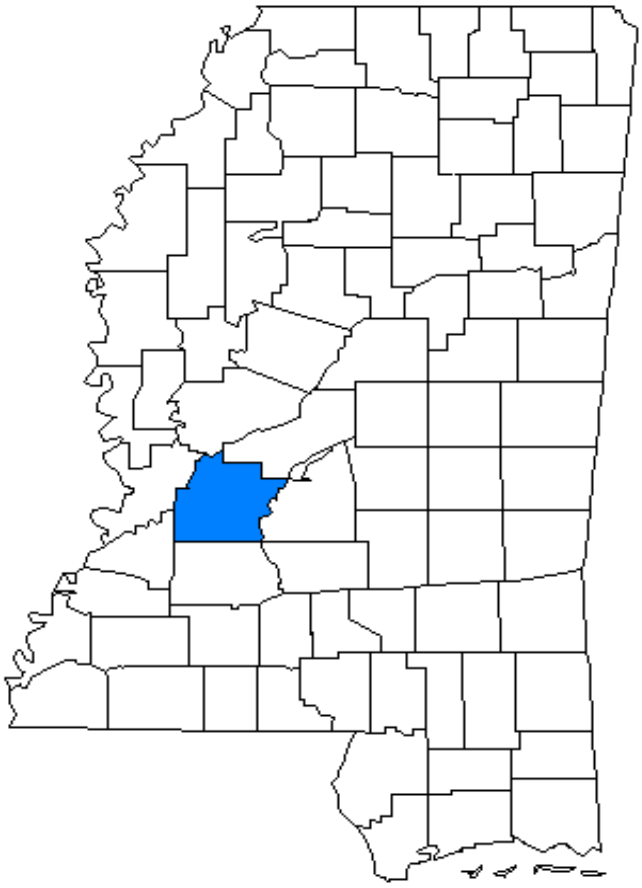


Harrison County
$PM_{2.5}$
24-Hour Average



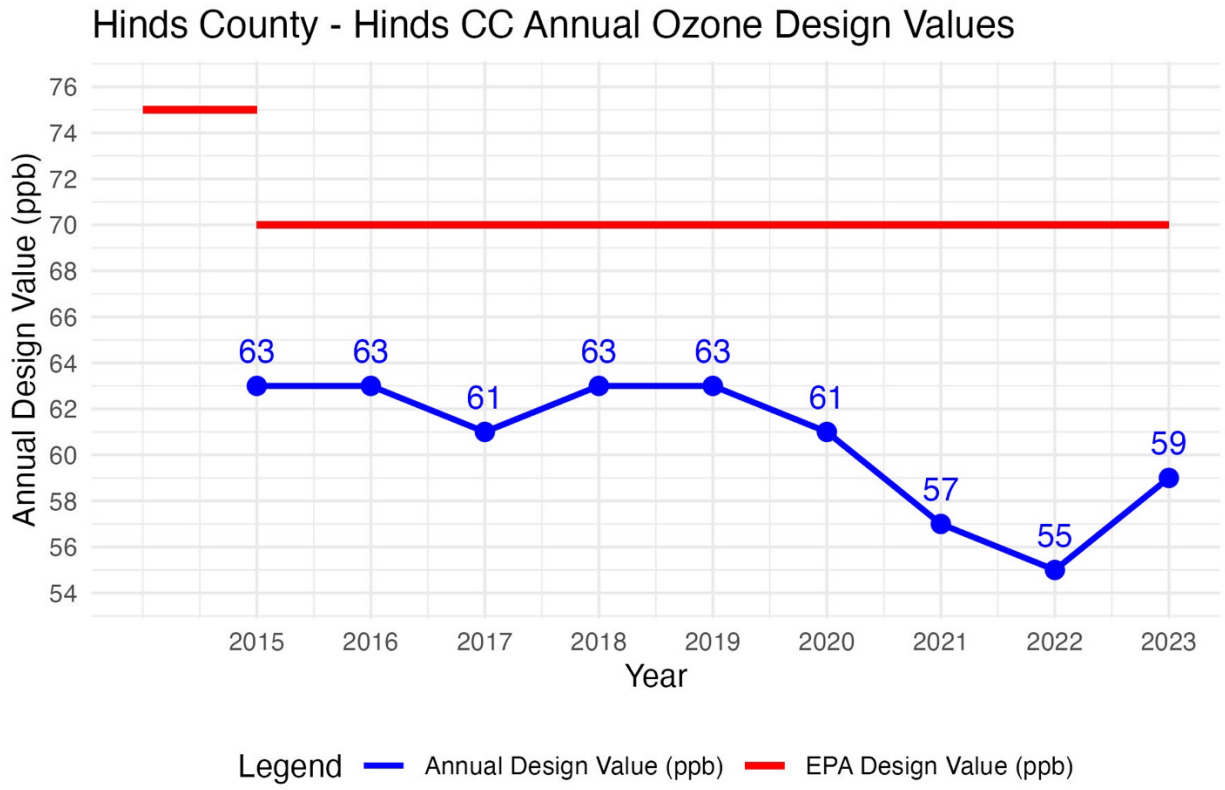


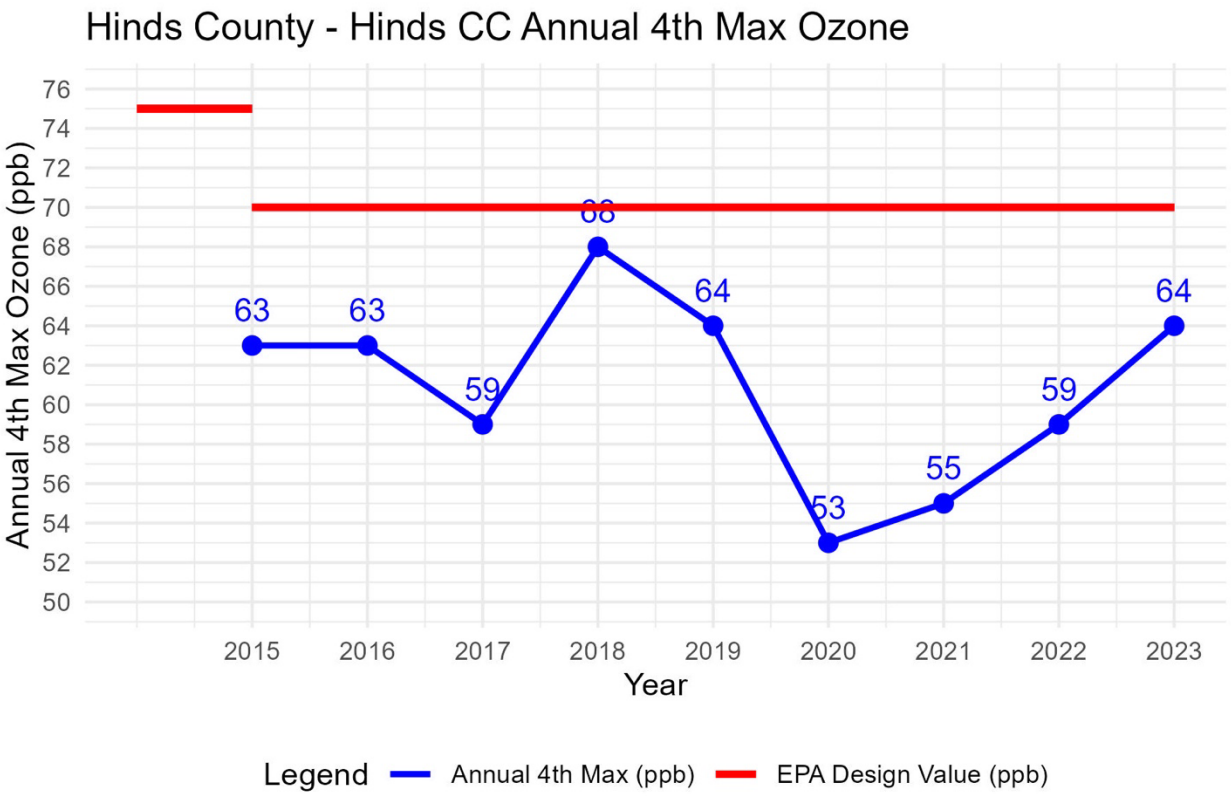
Hinds County



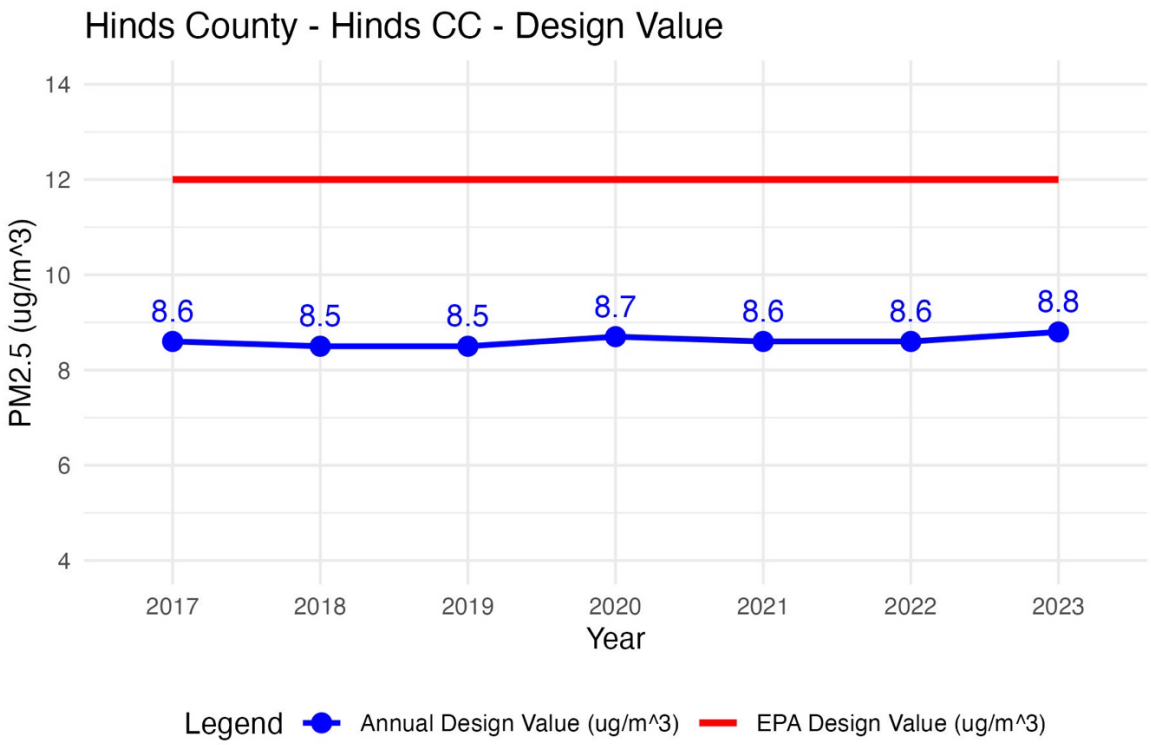
Hinds County (CC)
Monitoring Site No. 28-049-0021

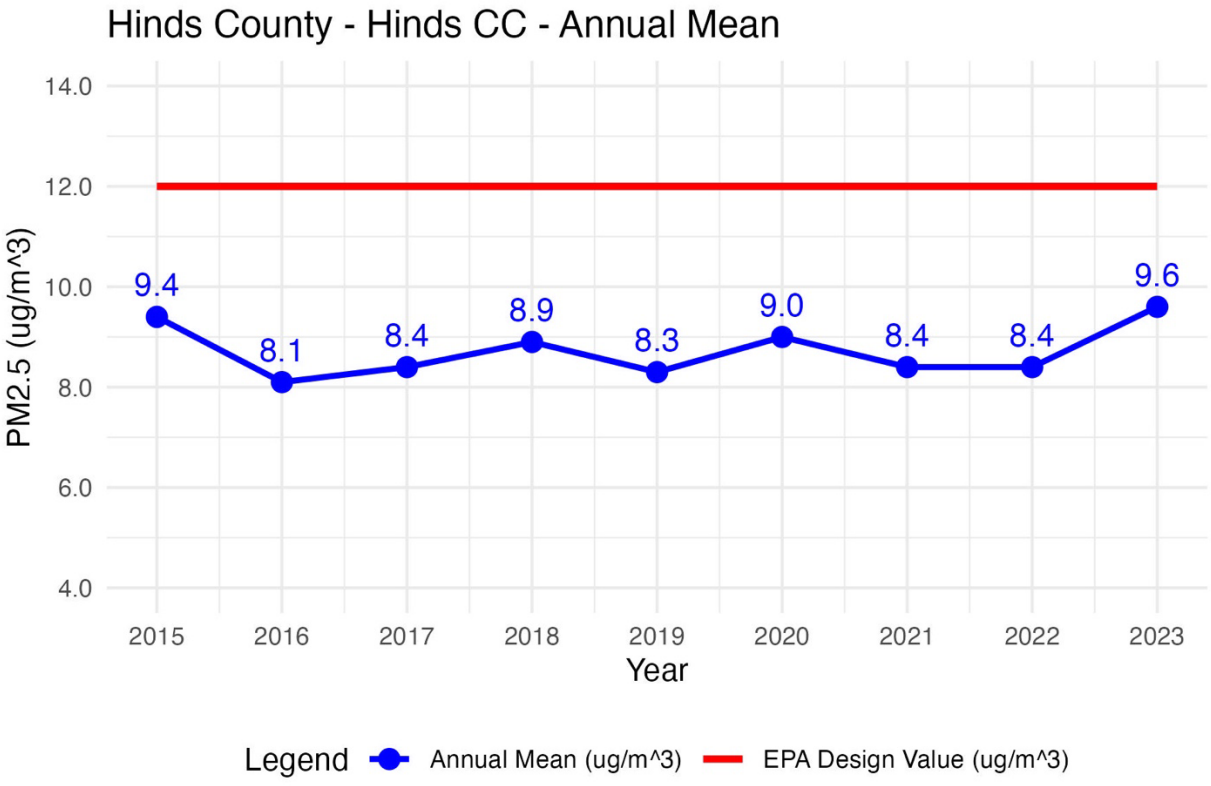
Hinds County (CC)
8-Hour Ozone



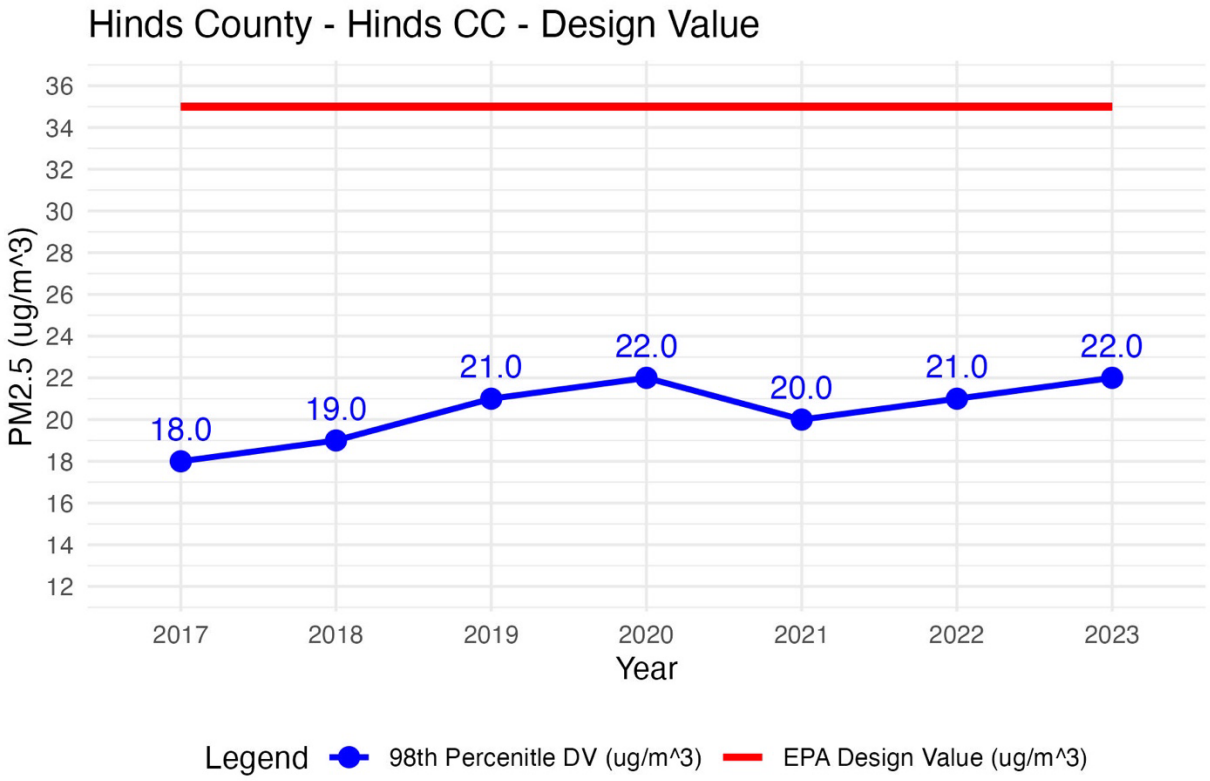


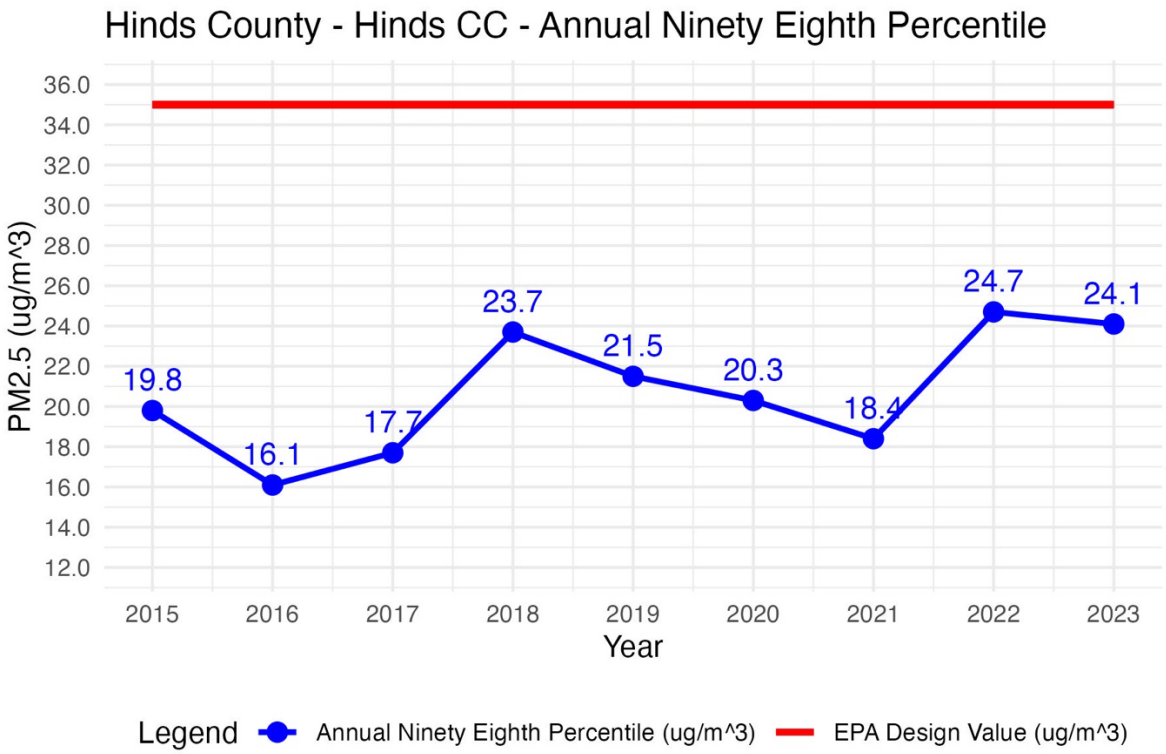
Hinds County (CC)
$PM_{2.5}$
Annual Mean





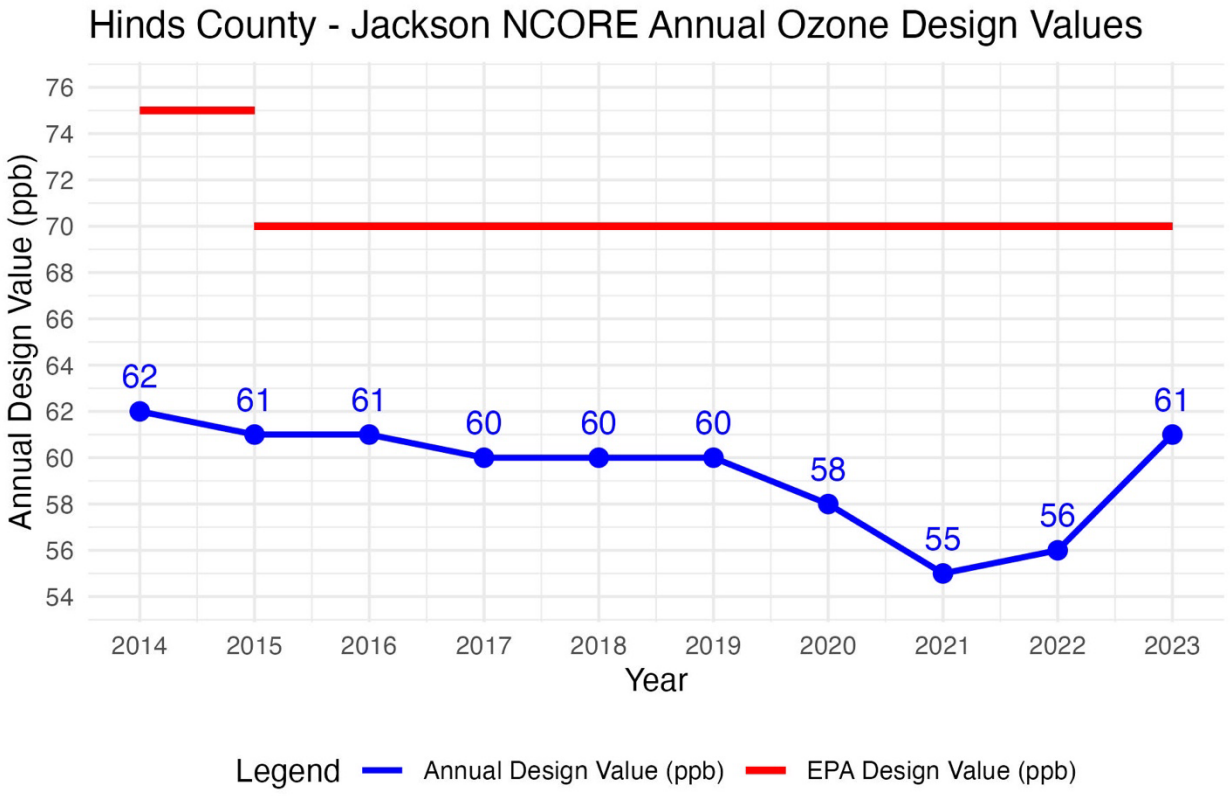
Hinds County (CC)
$PM_{2.5}$
24-Hour Average

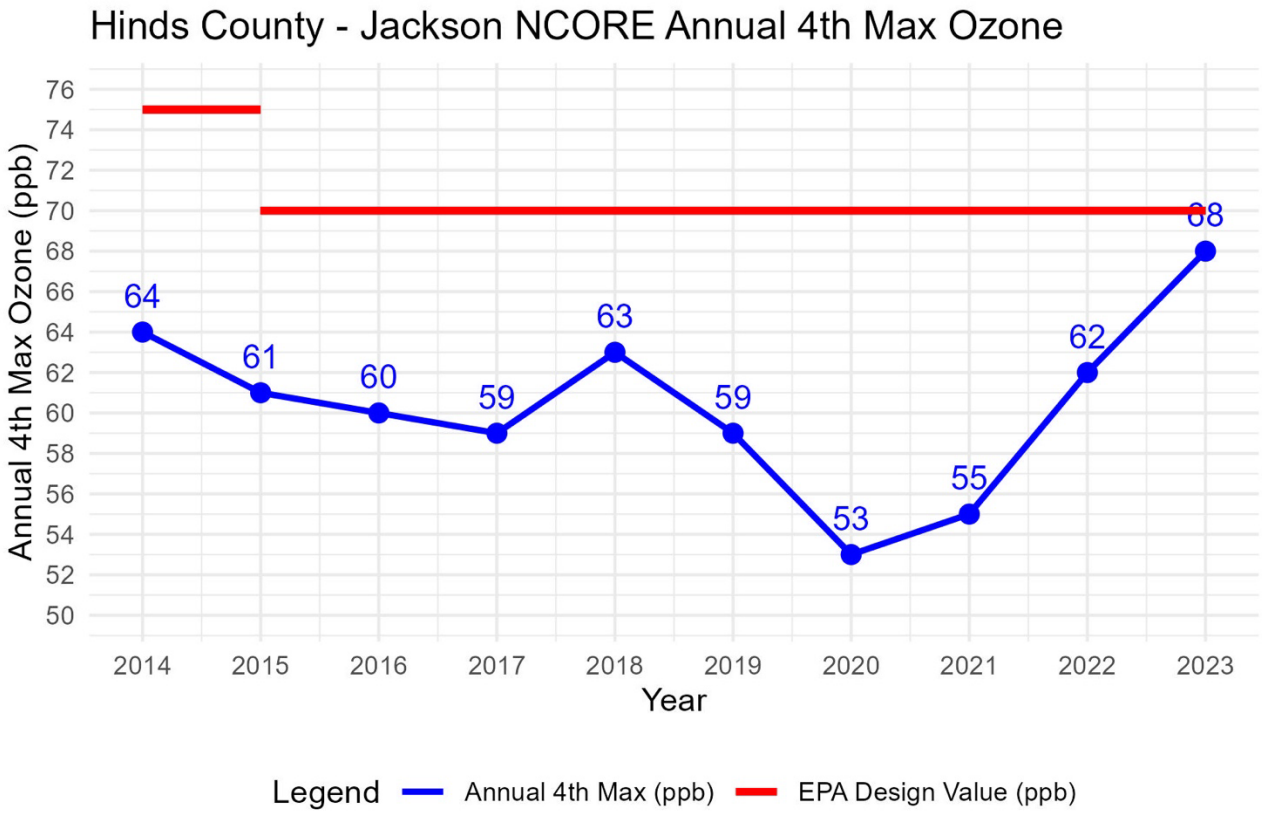




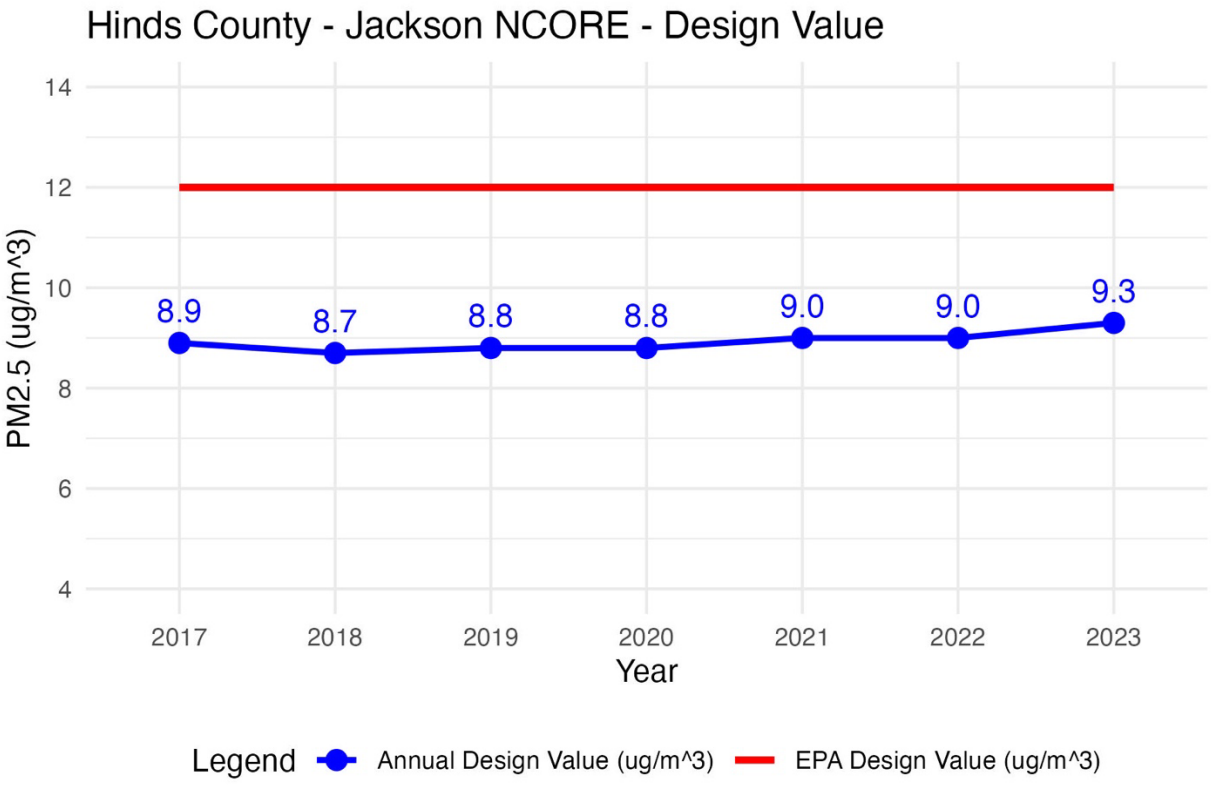
Hinds County (N-CORE)
Monitoring Site No. 28-049-0020

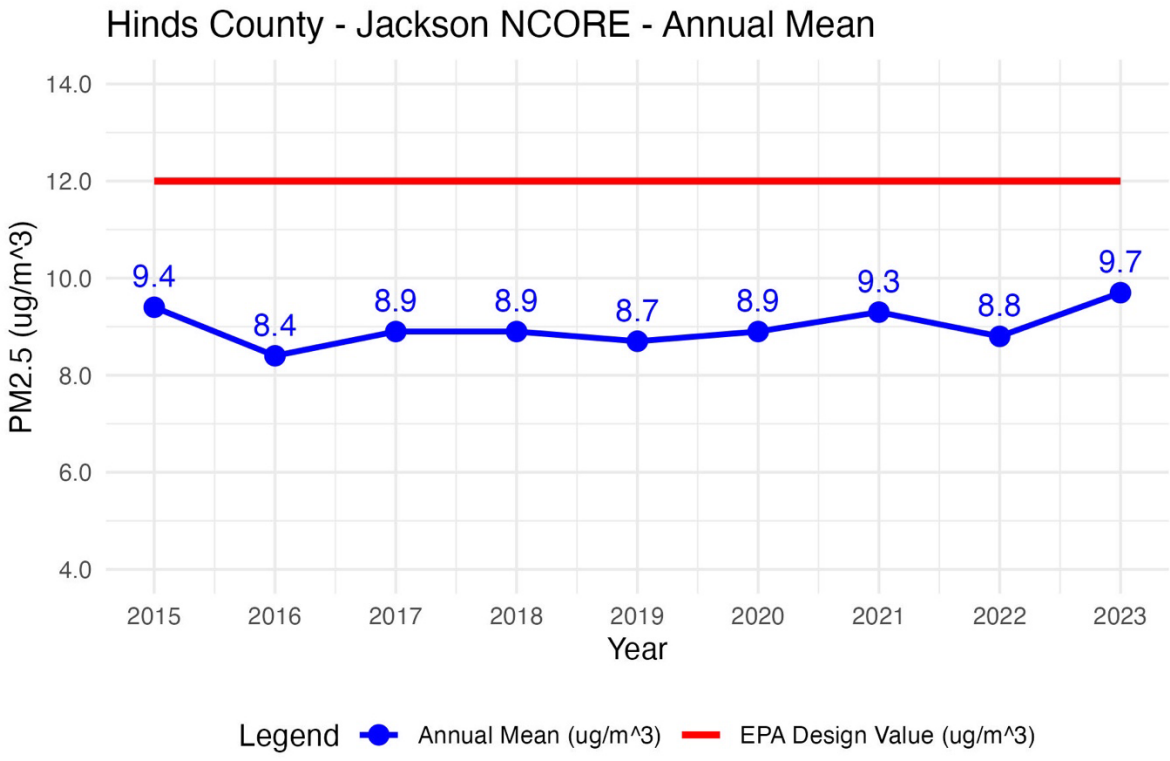
Hinds County (N-CORE)
8-Hour Ozone



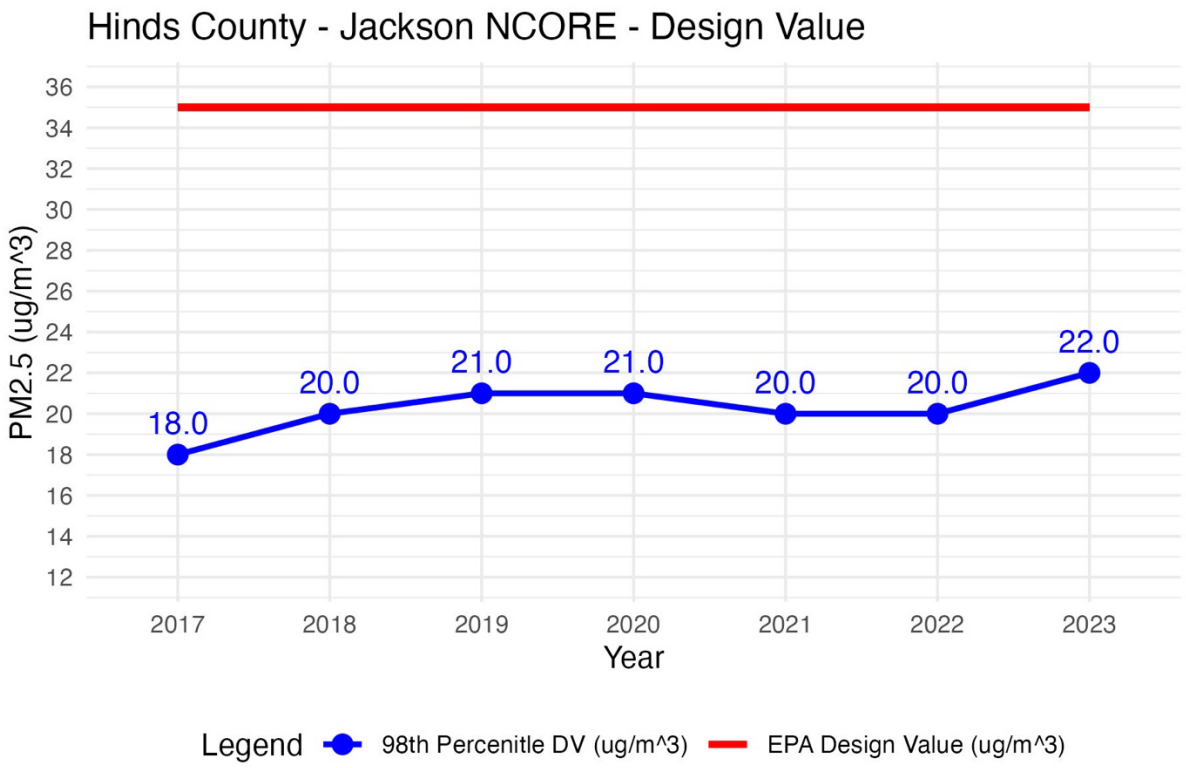


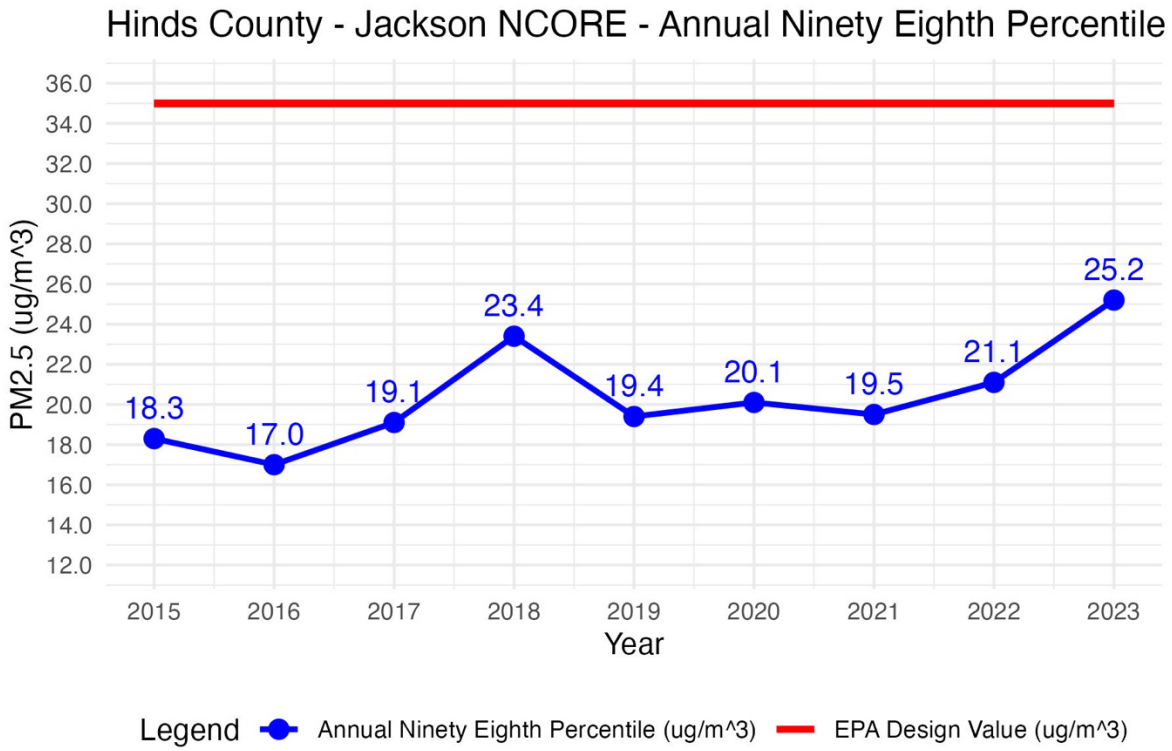
Hinds County (N-CORE)
$PM_{2.5}$
Annual Mean



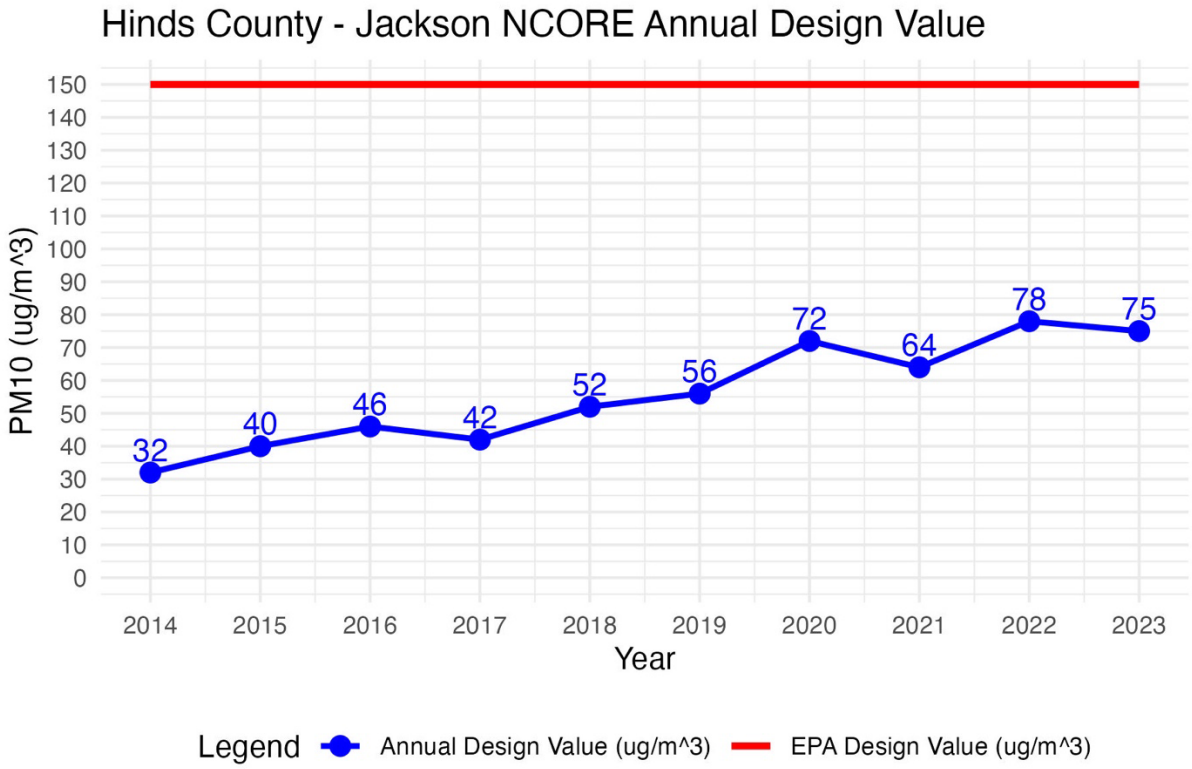


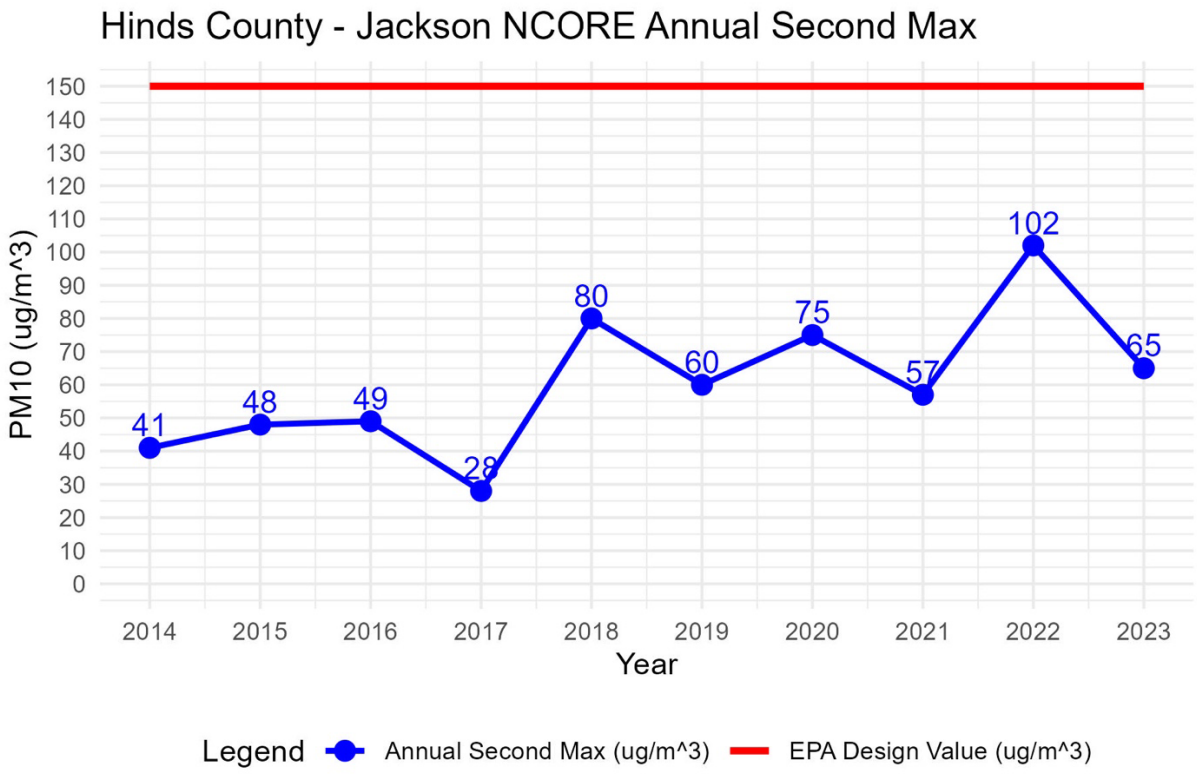
Hinds County (N-CORE)
$PM_{2.5}$
24-Hour Average



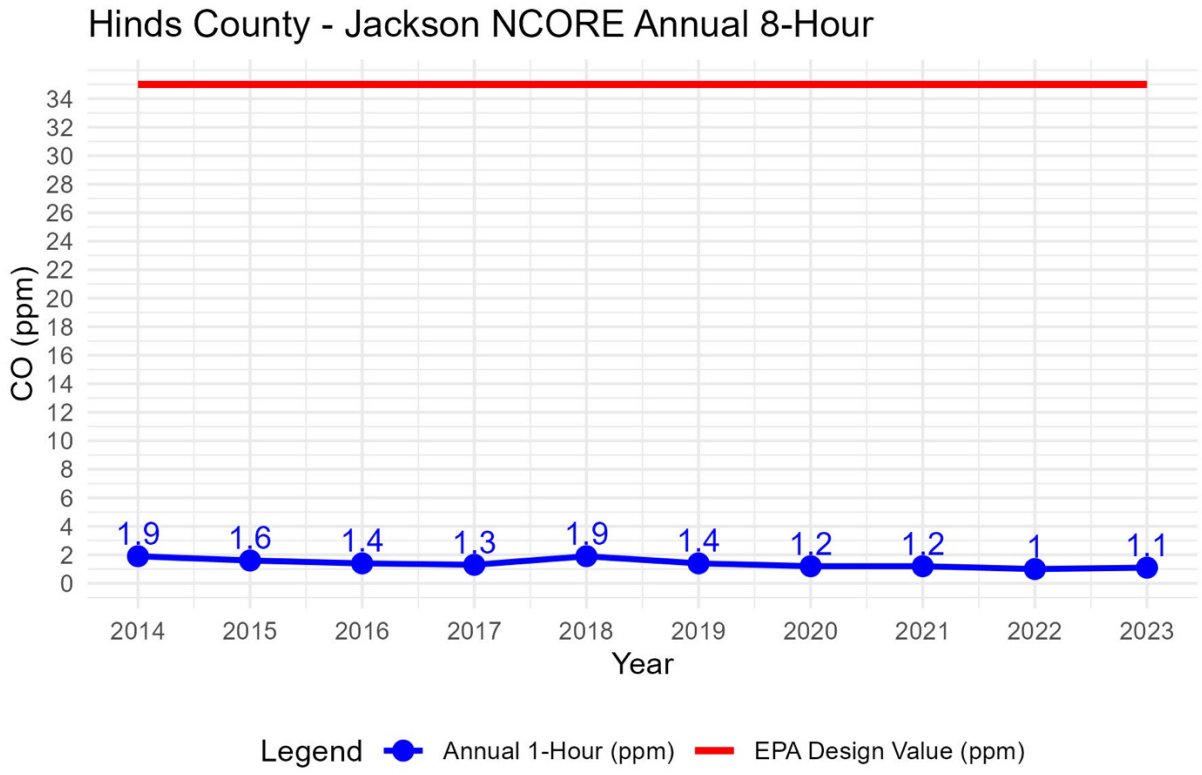


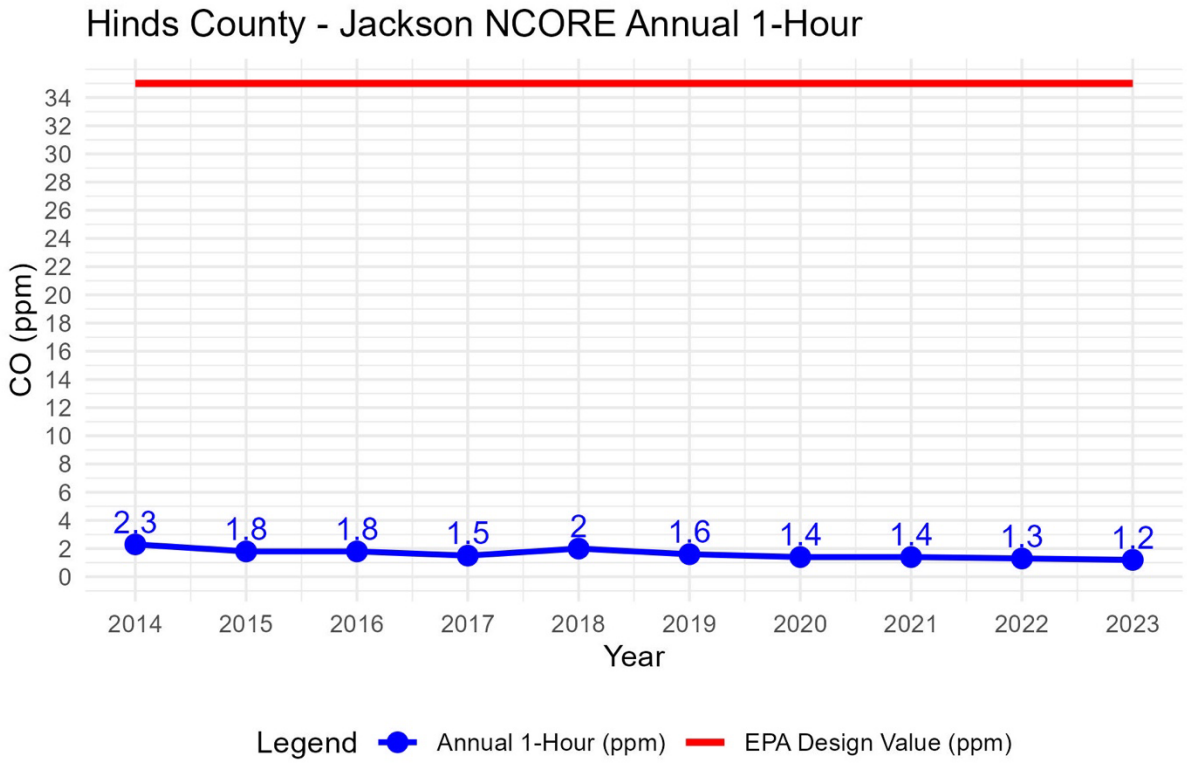
Hinds County (N-CORE)
PM_{10}
3-Year Average of the Annual 2nd Max



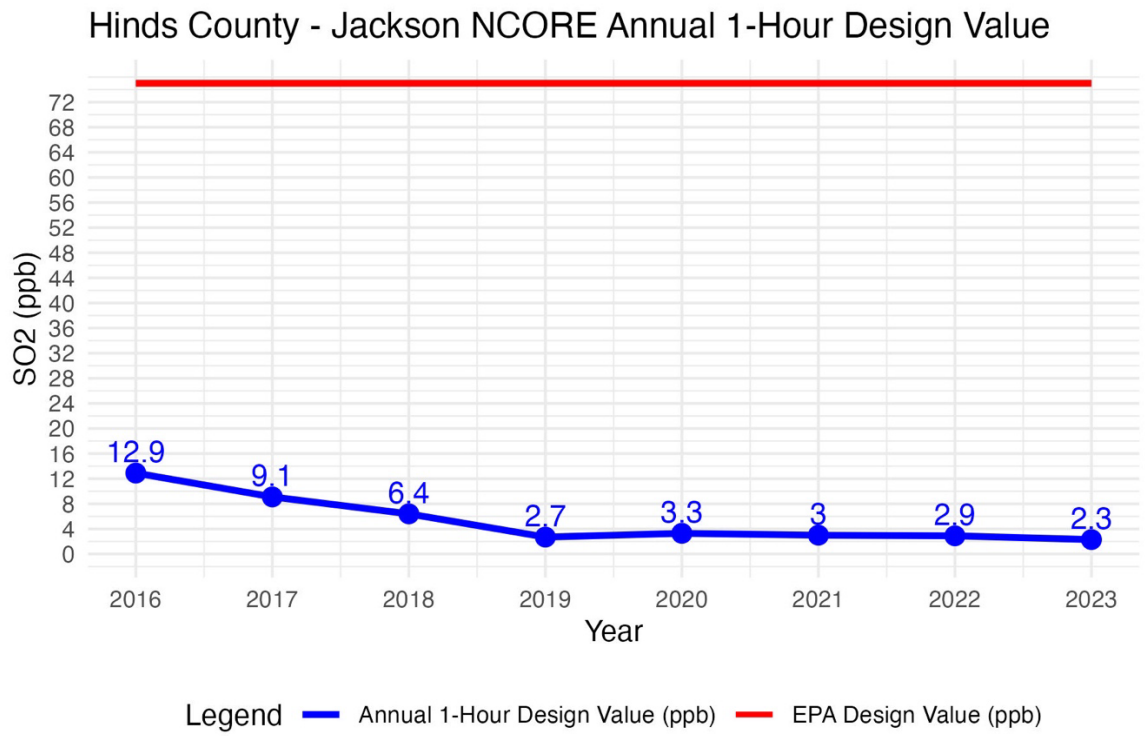


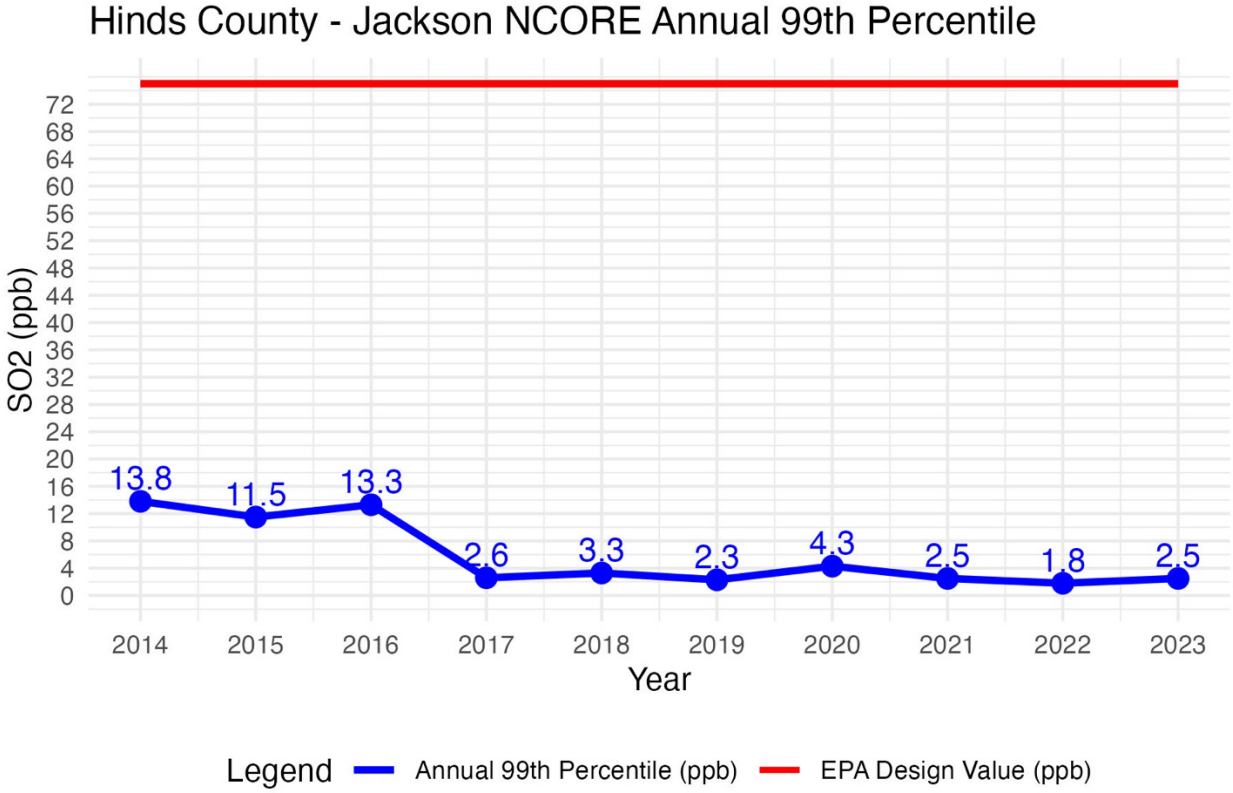
Hinds County (N-CORE)
CO
8-Hour and 1- Hour Average



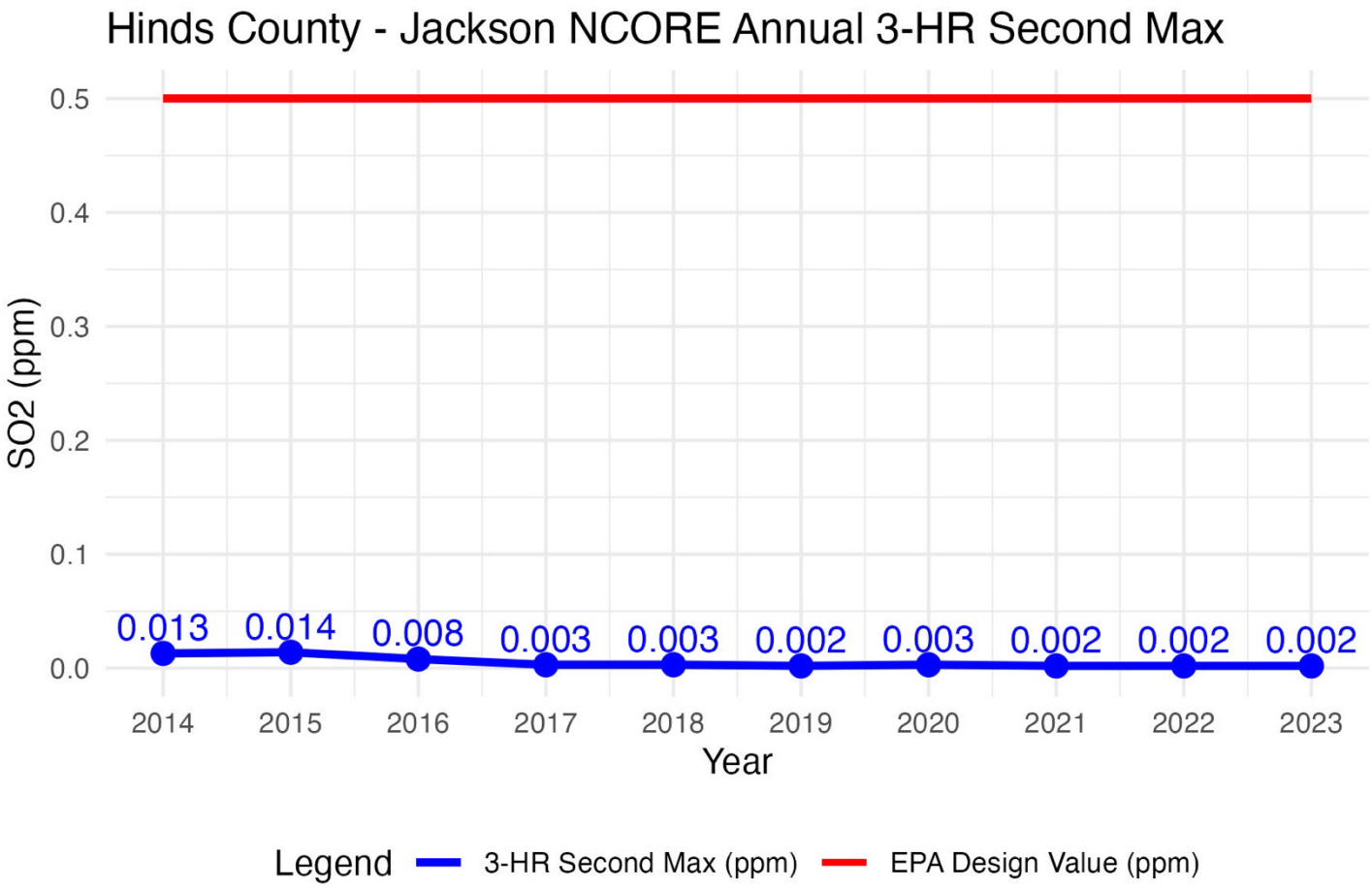


Hinds County (N-CORE)
Sulfur Dioxide
1-Hour Average

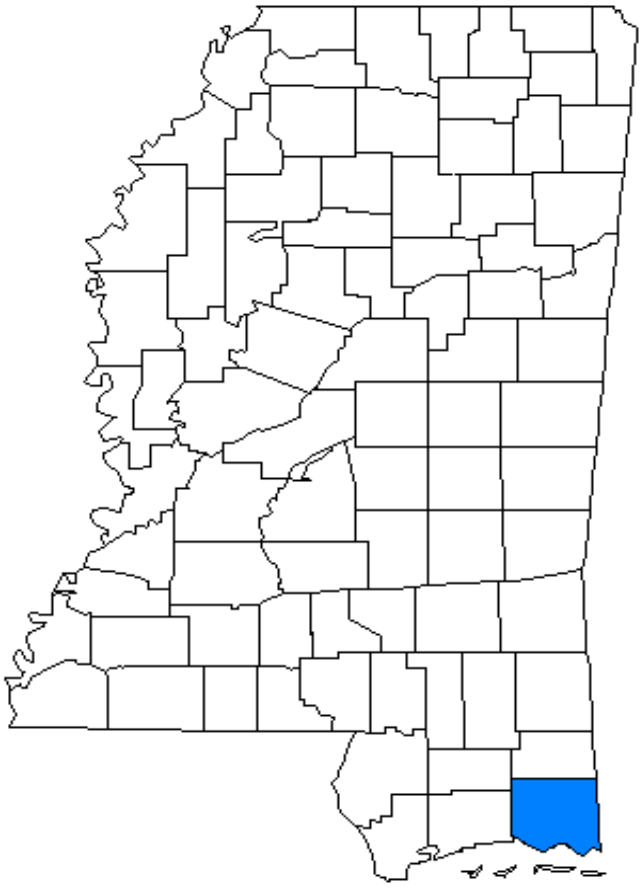




Hinds County (N-CORE)
Sulfur Dioxide
3-Hour Annual 2nd Max

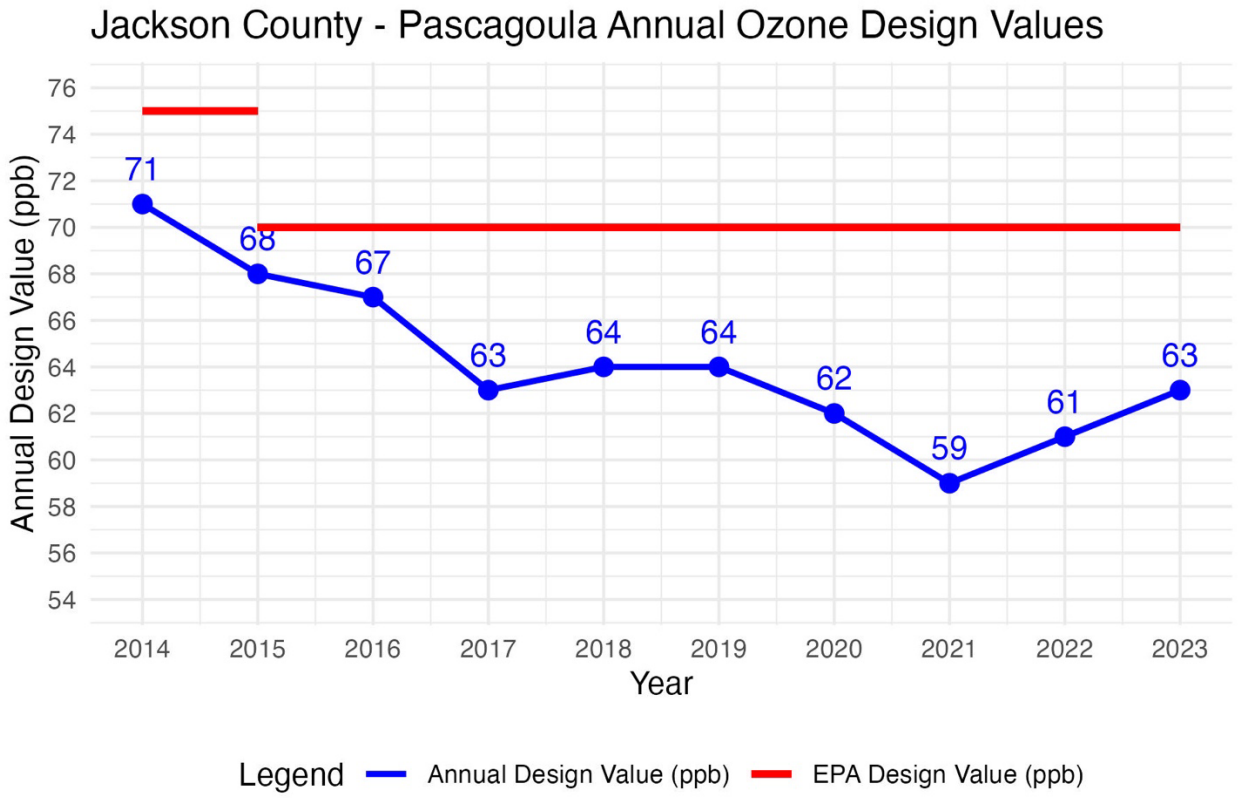


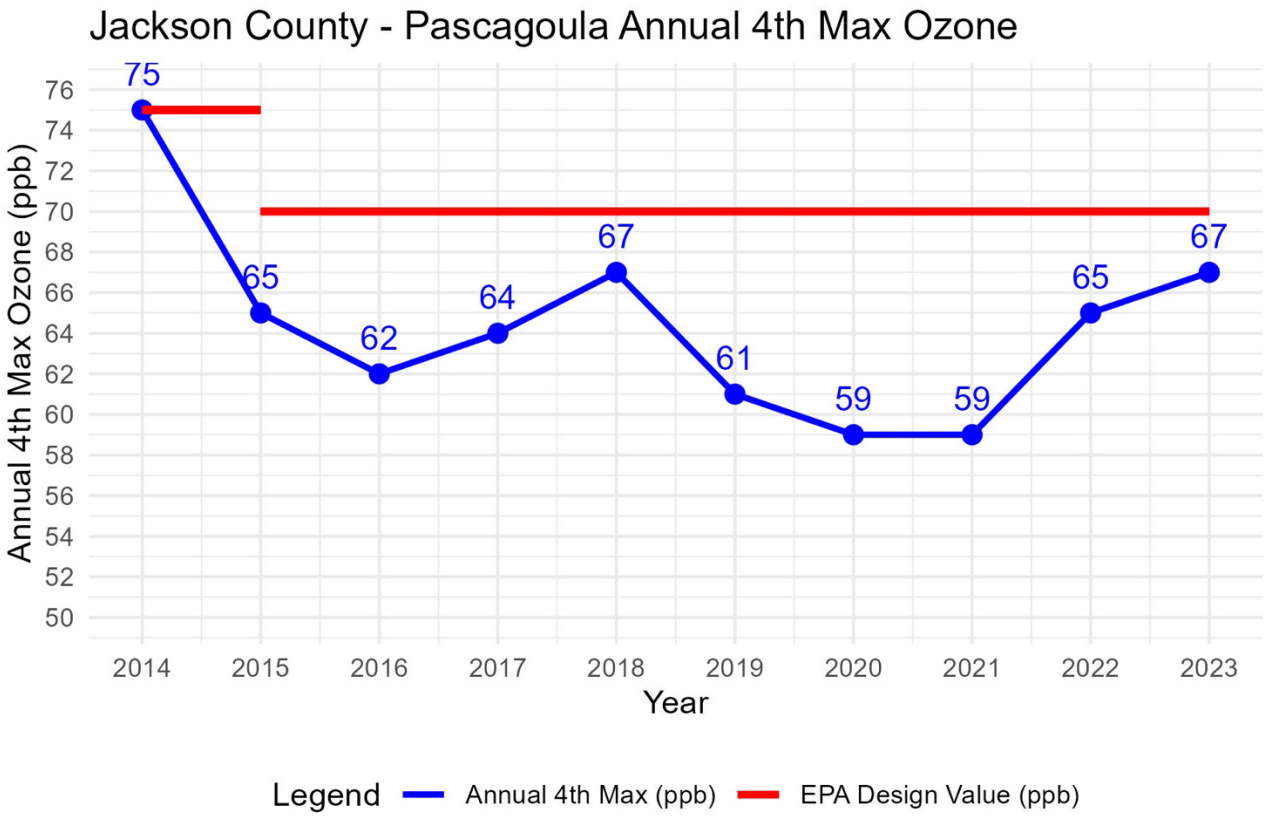
Jackson County



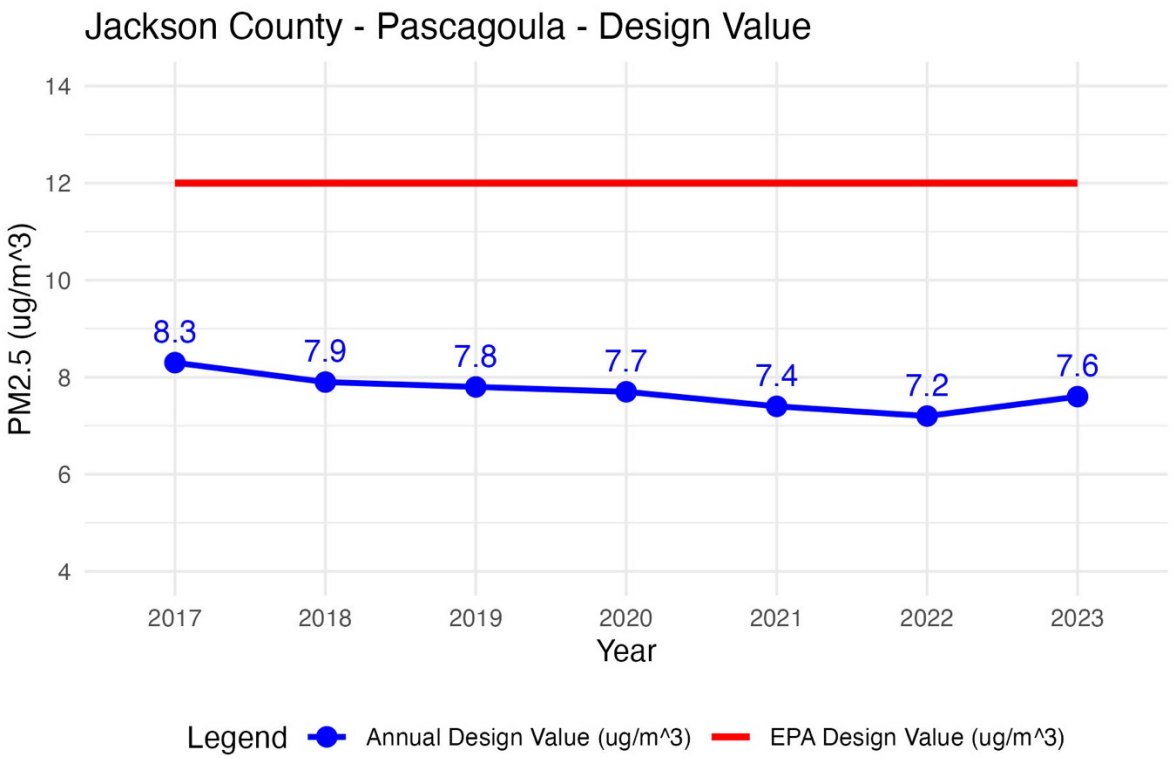
Jackson County
Monitoring Site No. 28-059-0006
Location

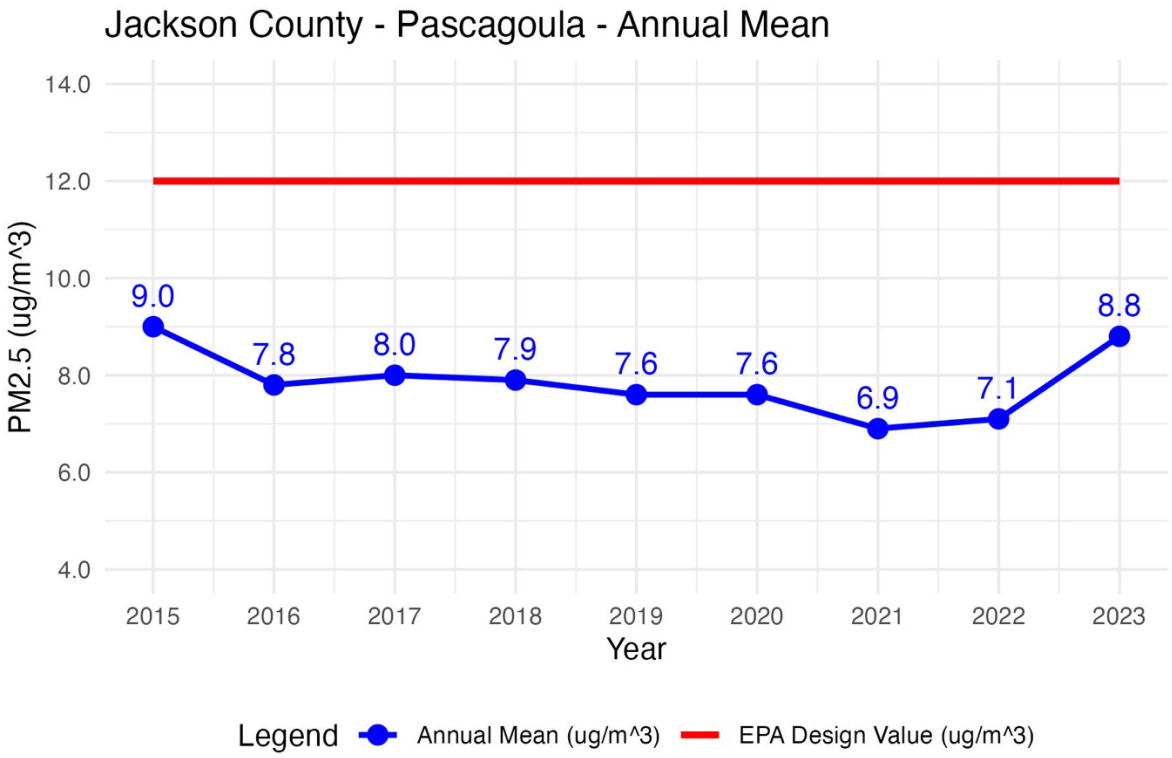
Jackson County
8-Hour Ozone



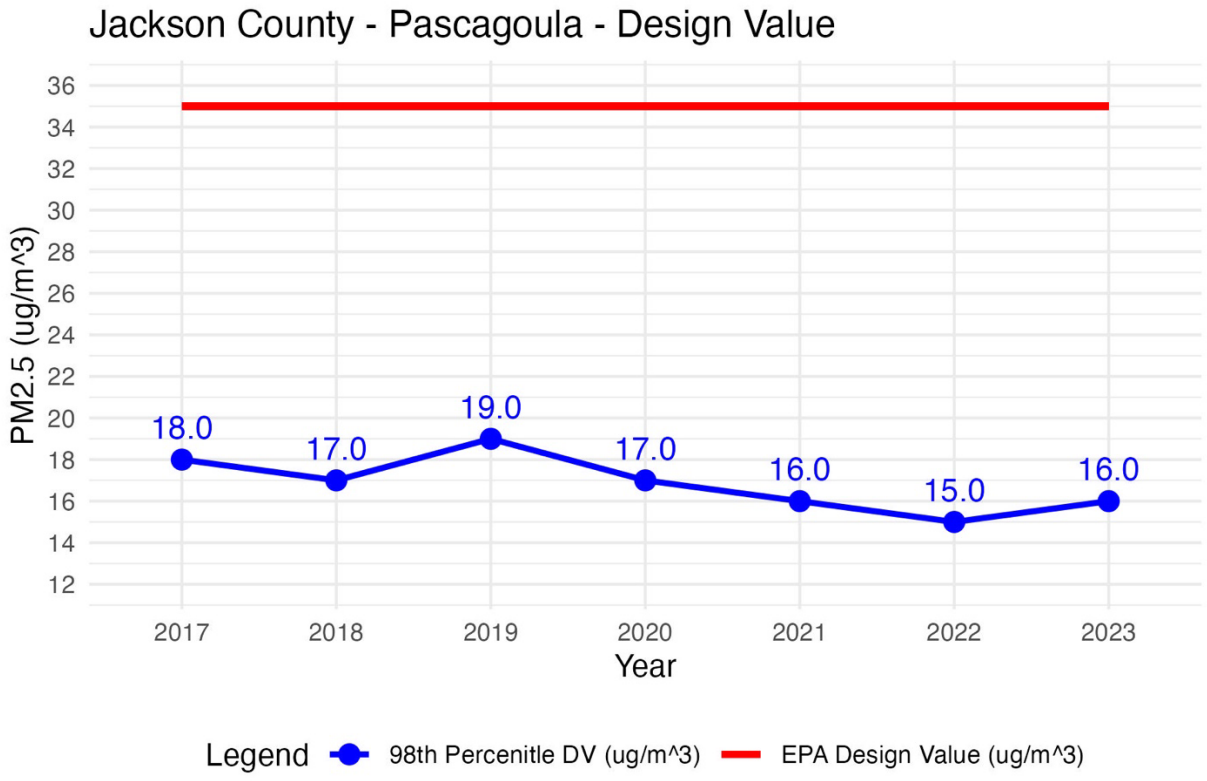


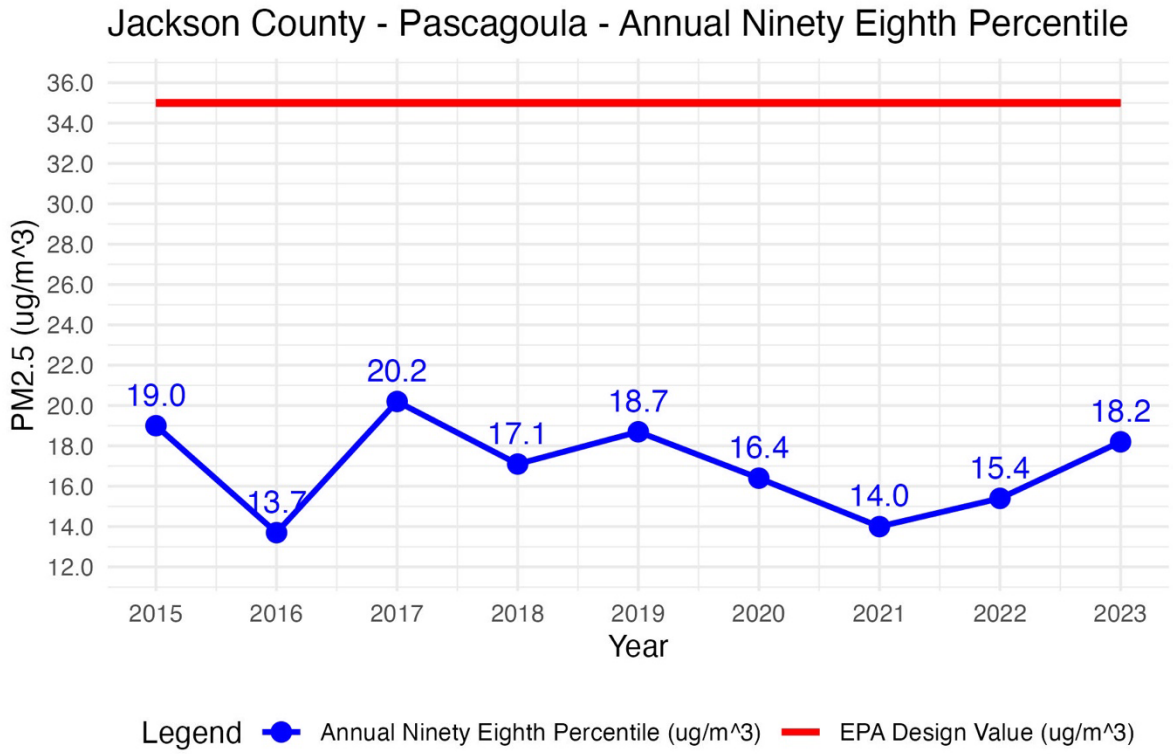
Jackson County
$PM_{2.5}$
Annual Mean



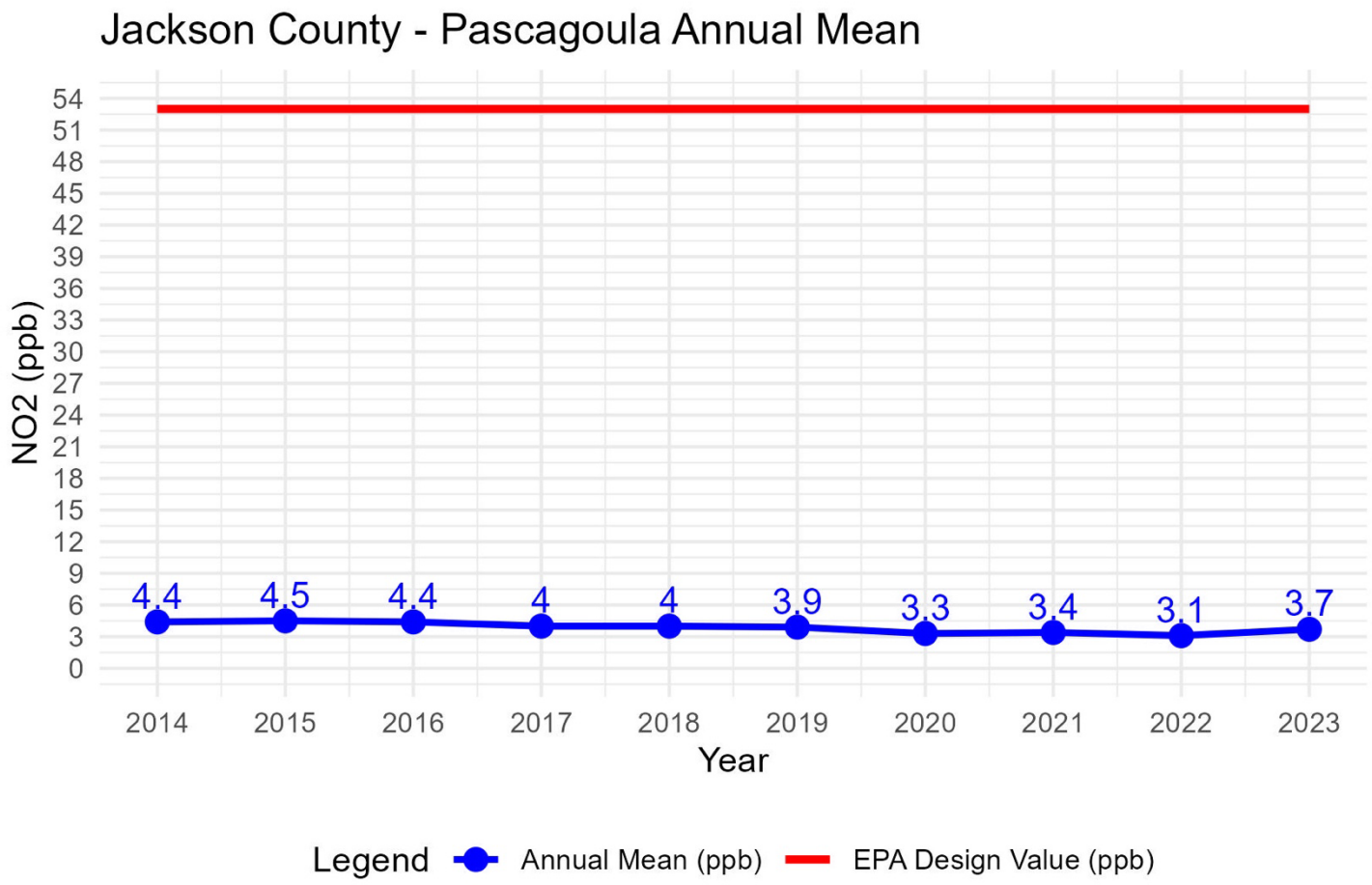


Jackson County
$PM_{2.5}$
24-Hour Average

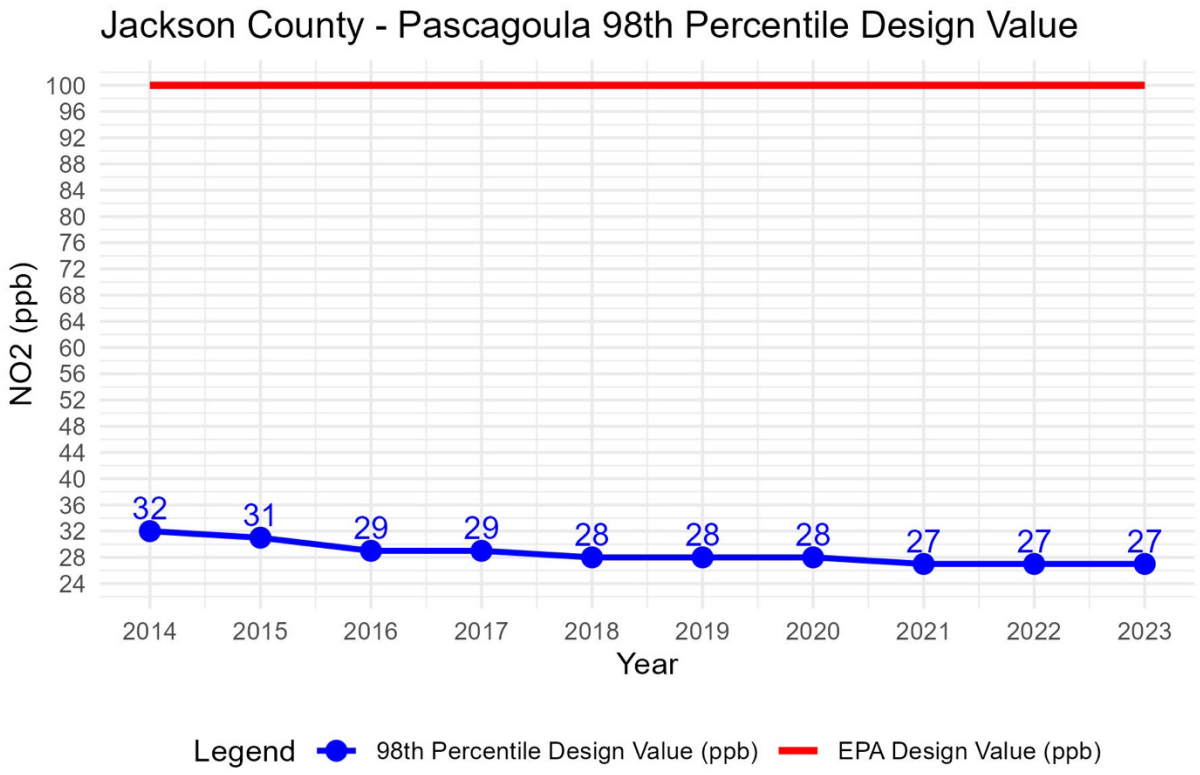


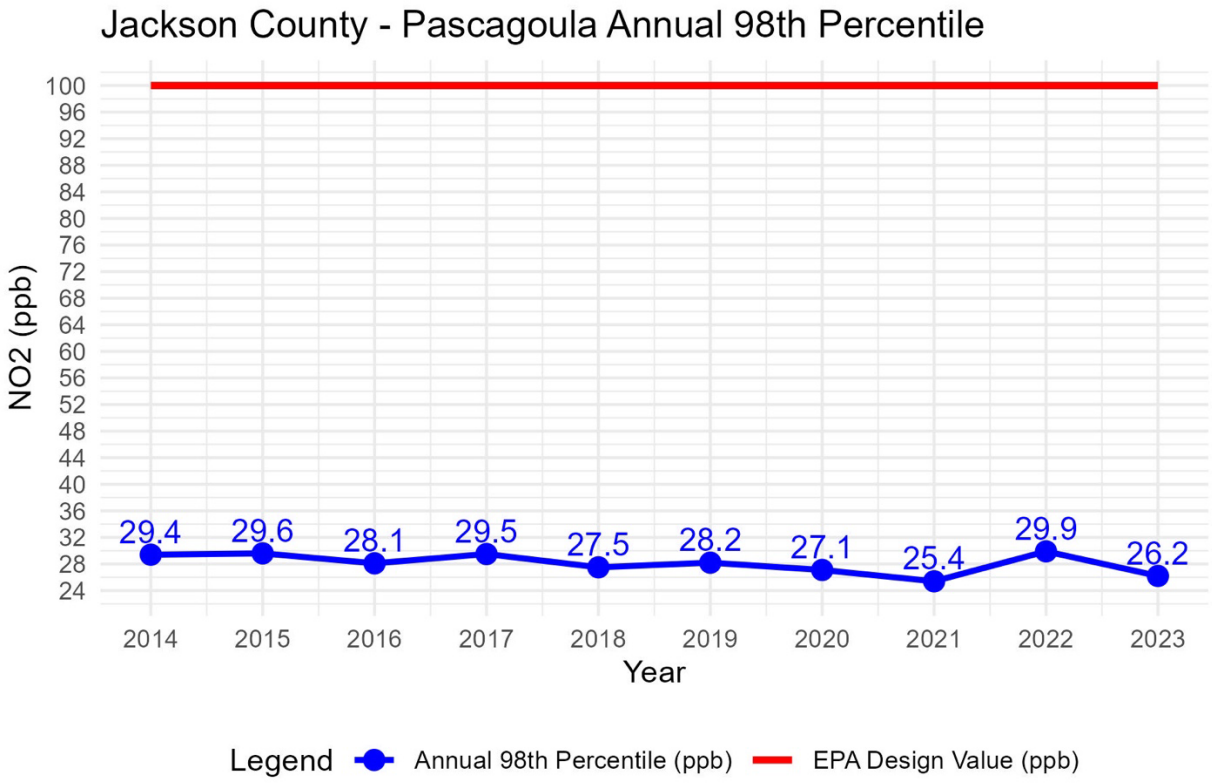


Jackson County
Nitrogen Dioxide
Annual Mean

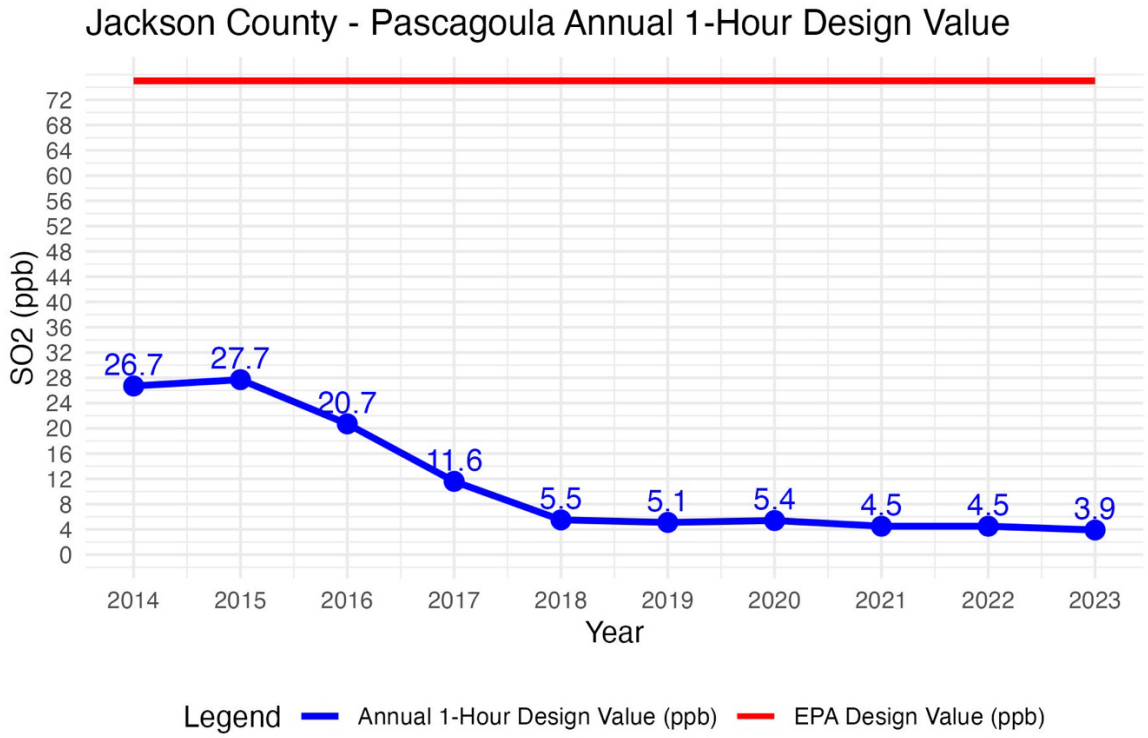


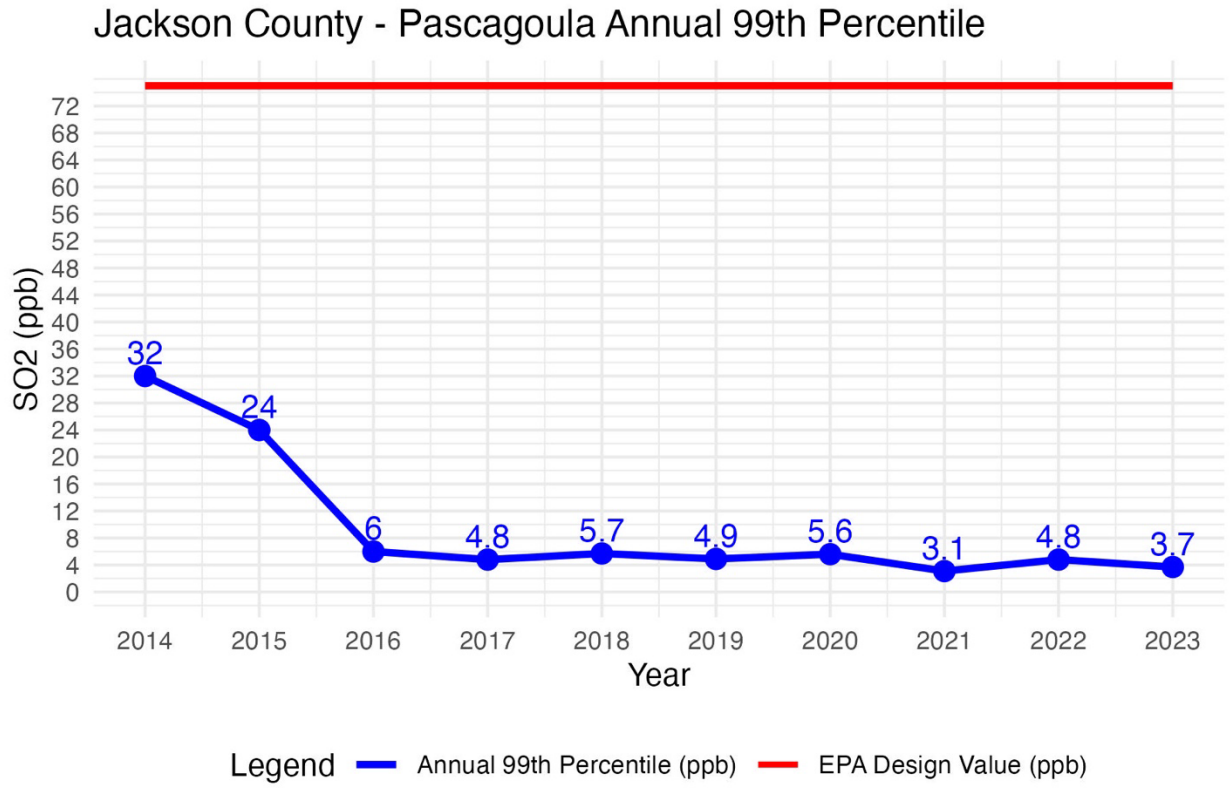
Jackson County
Nitrogen Dioxide
1-Hour Average



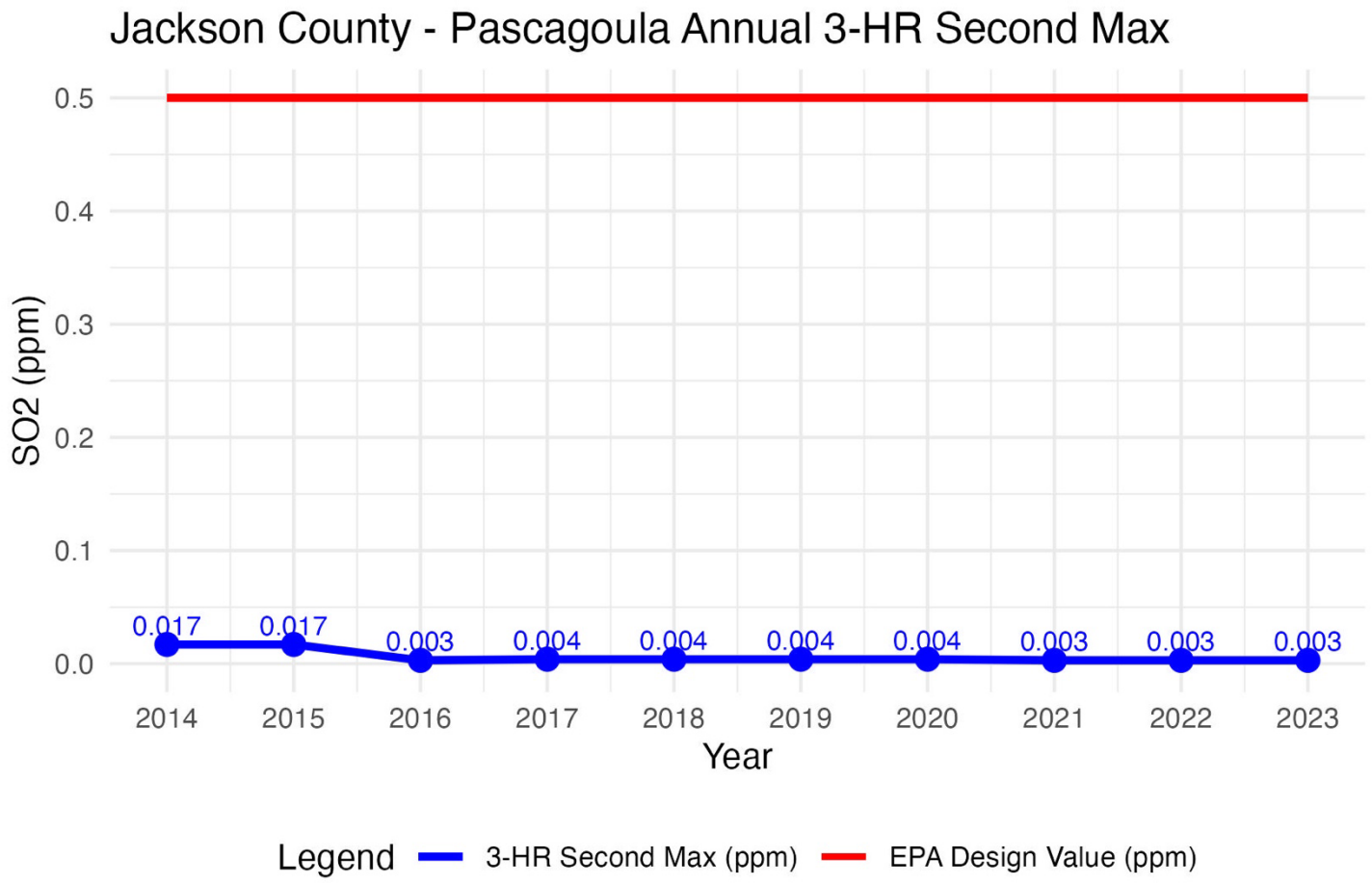


Jackson County
Sulfur Dioxide
1-Hour Average

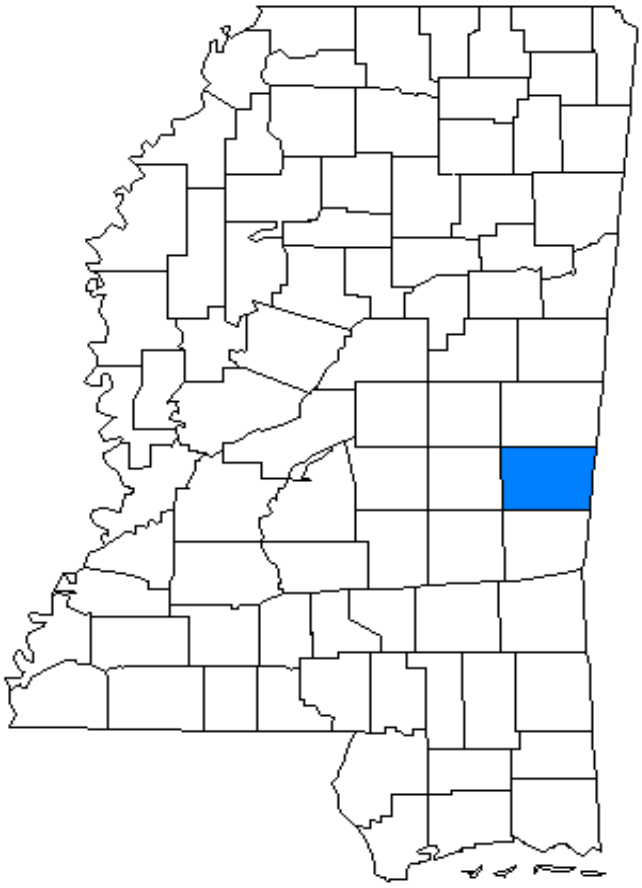




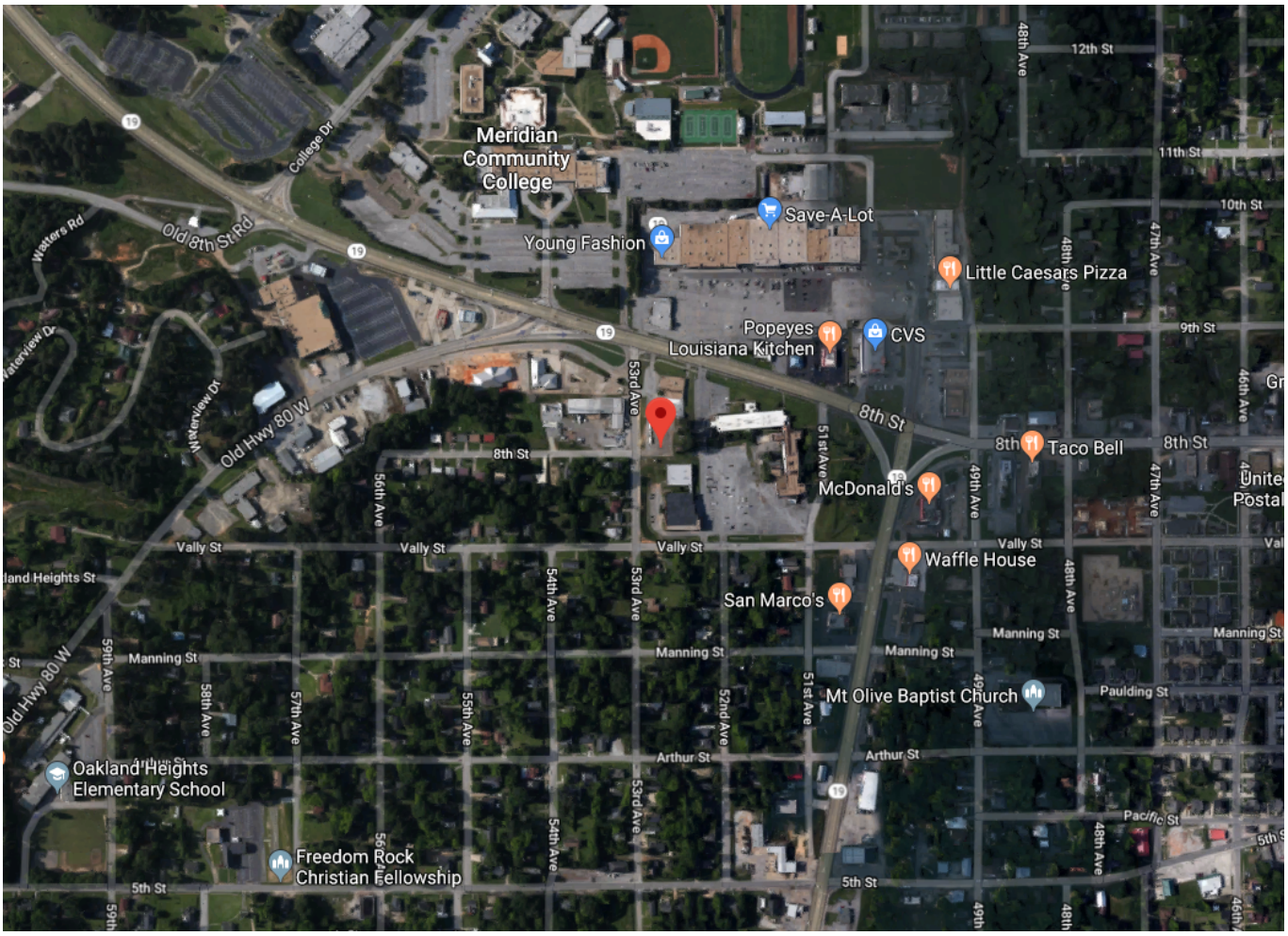
Jackson County
Sulfur Dioxide
3-Hour Annual 2nd Max



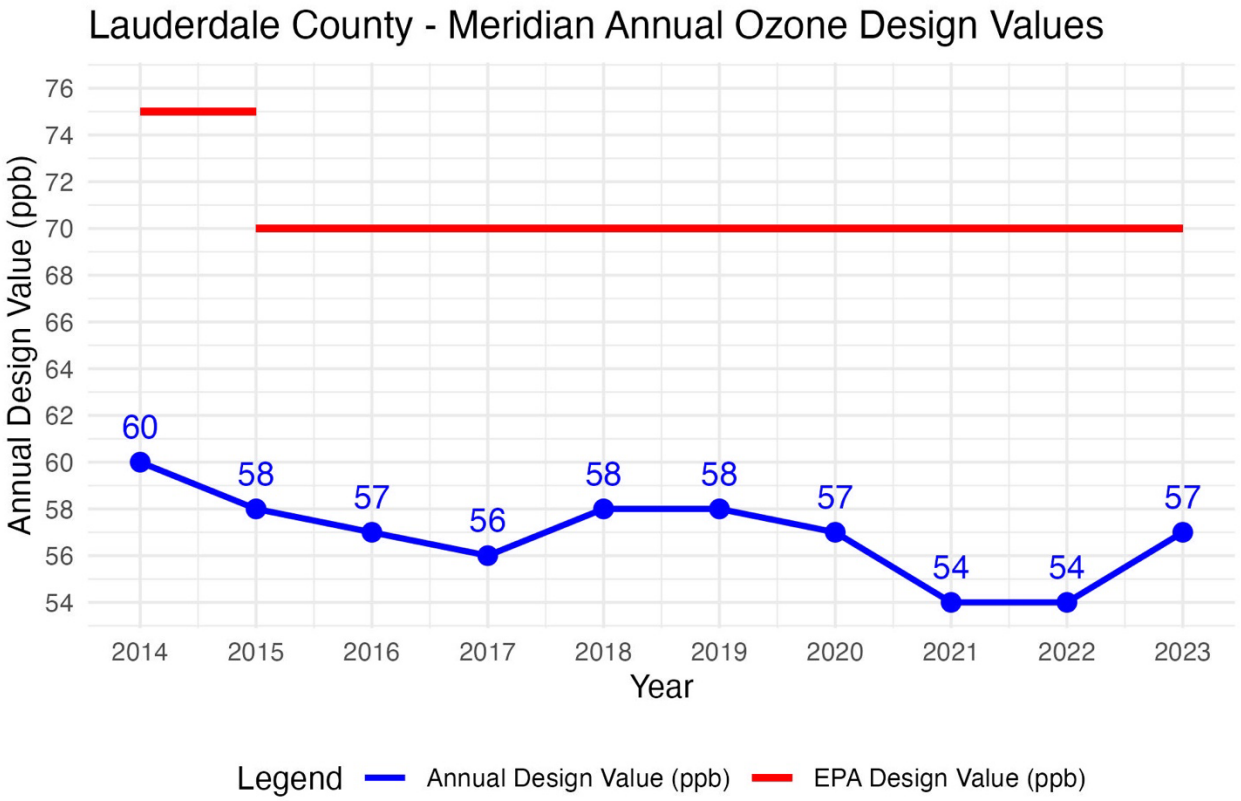
Lauderdale County

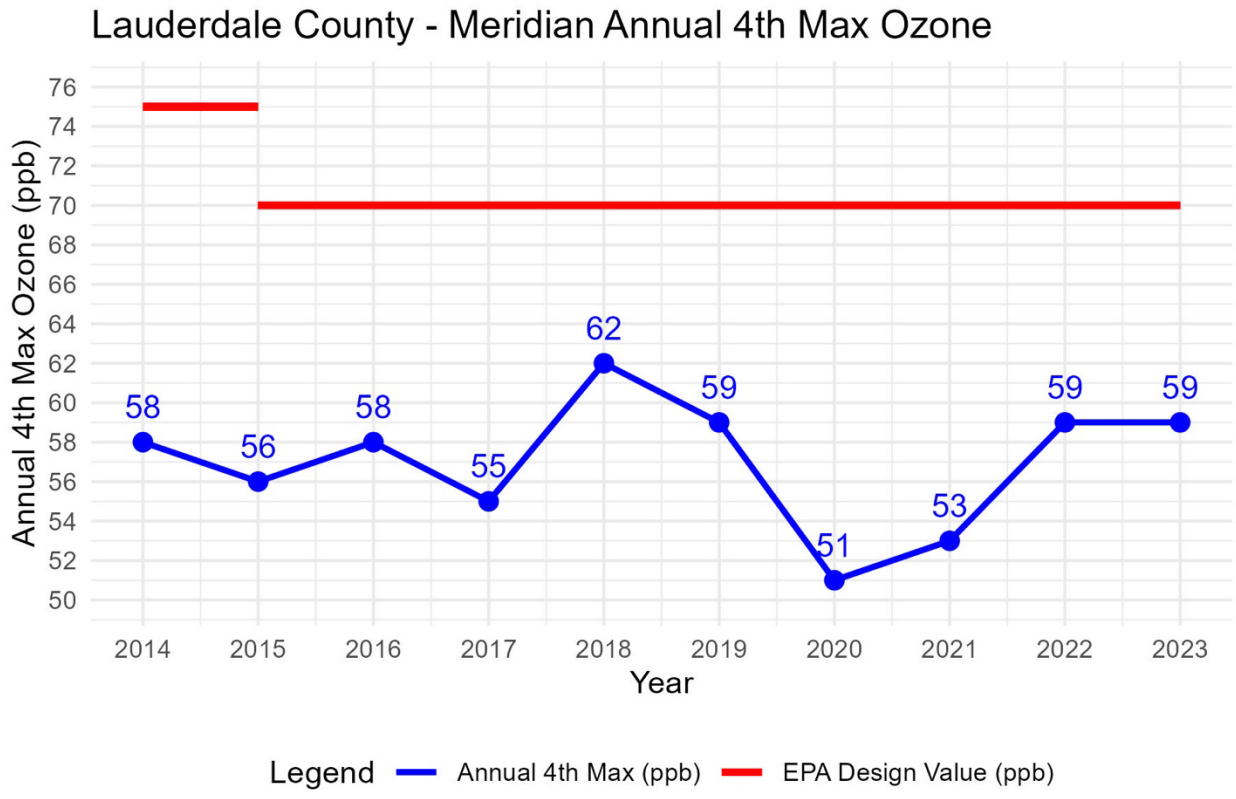


Lauderdale County
Monitoring Site No. 28-075-0003
Location

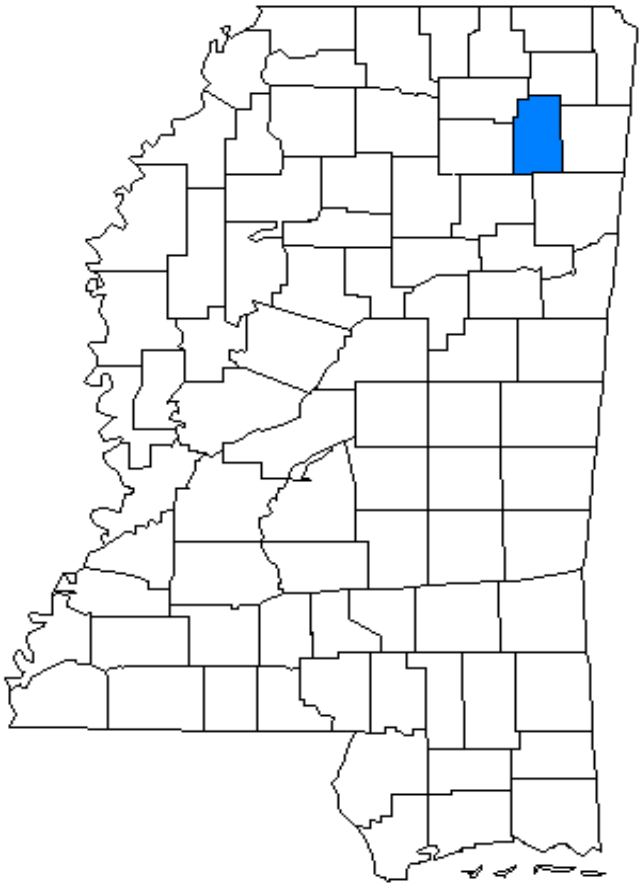


Lauderdale County
8-Hour Ozone



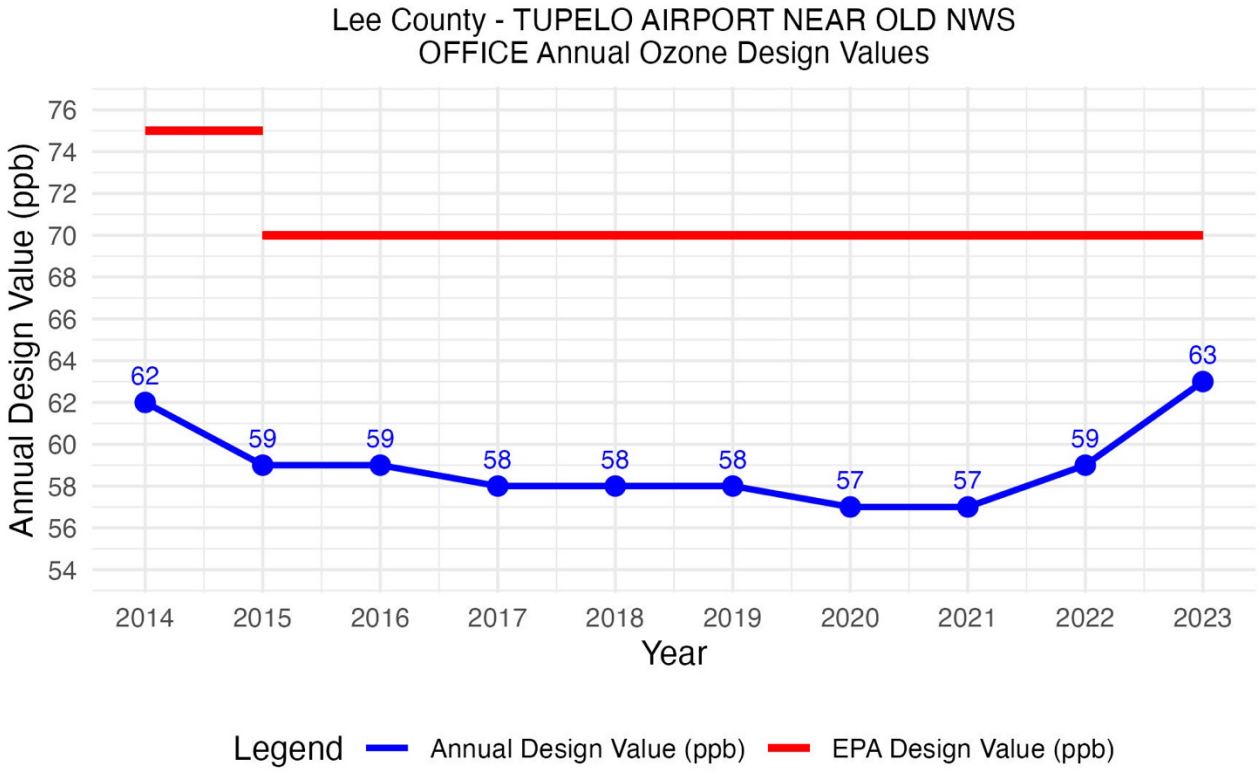


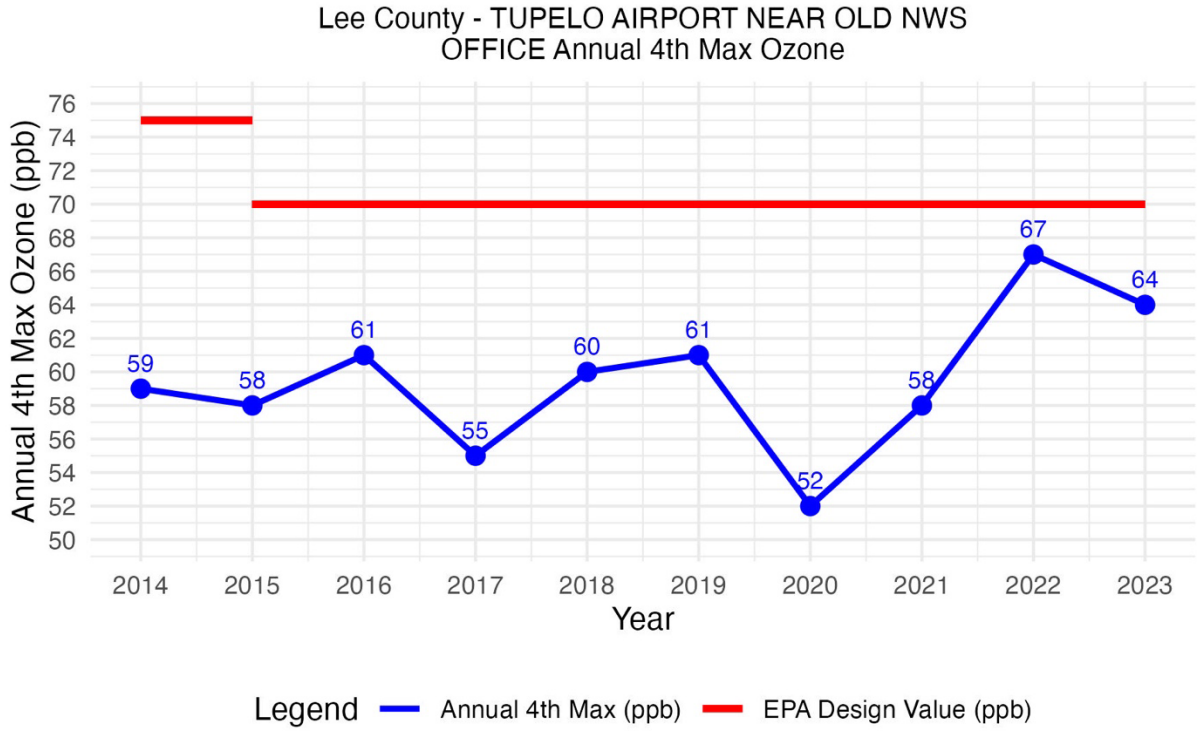
Lee County



Lee County
Monitoring Site No. 28-081-0005
Location

Lee County
8-Hour Ozone





Appendix 2

Data Completeness By Pollutant

8-Hour Ozone
Data Completeness

Standards

The standards for 8-hour ozone data completeness are:

- The daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations are available for at least 75%, on average, of the designated sampling days for any one year.

- The daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations are available for at least 90%, on average, of the designated sampling days for a three-year period.

Annual Data Completeness

3-Year Data Completeness

County	Standard	2021	2022	2023	Standard	2021-2023
Bolivar	**75%**	96%	98%	98%	**90%**	97%
DeSoto	**75%**	98%	94%	96%	**90%**	96%
Hancock	**75%**	98%	99%	98%	**90%**	98%
Harrison	**75%**	97%	98%	98%	**90%**	98%
Hinds CC	**75%**	94%	99%	97%	**90%**	97%
Hinds NC	**75%**	98%	98%	98%	**90%**	98%
Jackson	**75%**	96%	99%	98%	**90%**	98%
Lauderdale	**75%**	99%	97%	98%	**90%**	98%
Lee	**75%**	98%	100%	99%	**90%**	99%

$PM_{2.5}$
Data Completeness

Standard

The standard for $PM_{2.5}$ data completeness is:

- A year meets the requirements when at least 75% of the scheduled sampling days for each quarter have valid data.

2021 Quarterly $PM_{2.5}$ Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
DeSoto	75%	97%	97%	100%	100%
Forrest	75%	100%	100%	94%	100%
Grenada	75%	100%	100%	100%	98%
Hancock	75%	100%	100%	94%	100%
Harrison	75%	100%	98%	94%	100%
Hinds CC*	75%	100%	100%	92%	100%
Hinds NC	75%	100%	97%	100%	100%
Jackson	75%	100%	100%	94%	99%

2022 Quarterly $PM_{2.5}$ Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Bolivar	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
DeSoto	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Forrest	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hancock	75%	100%	100%	99%	95%
Harrison	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hinds CC	75%	100%	100%	100%	98%
Hinds NC	75%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Jackson	75%	100%	100%	96%	100%

2023 Quarterly $PM_{2.5}$ Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Bolivar	75%	100%	97%	94%	100%
DeSoto	75%	100%	100%	95%	98%
Forrest	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hancock	75%	100%	96%	96%	100%
Harrison	75%	100%	100%	100%	96%
Hinds CC	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hinds NC	75%	100%	89%	83%	100%
Jackson	75%	99%	100%	100%	100%

PM_{10}
Data Completeness

Standards

The standard for PM_{10} data completeness is:

- A year meets the requirements when at least 75% of the scheduled sampling days for each quarter have valid data.

2021 Quarterly PM_{10} Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Hinds NC	**75%**	100%	97%	100%	100%

2022 Quarterly PM_{10} Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Hinds NC	**75%**	100%	100%	99%	100%

2023 Quarterly PM_{10} Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Hinds NC	**75%**	100%	89%	83%	100%

Carbon Monoxide
Data Completeness

Standard

The standard for CO data completeness is:

- An 8-hour average shall be considered valid if at least 75% of the hourly averages for the 8-hour period are available.

- A 1-hour average shall be considered valid if at least 75% of the hourly averages for the 1-hour period are available.

2023 Quarterly 8- Hour CO Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Hinds NC	**75%**	82%	92%	100%	99%

2023 Quarterly 1- Hour CO Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Hinds NC	**75%**	80%	90%	97%	96%

Nitrogen Dioxide
Data Completeness

Standards

The standards for nitrogen dioxide data completeness are:

- An annual mean must be based upon hourly data that are at least 75% complete for the scheduled sampling days in each year.

- A 1-hour design value is valid if it encompasses three consecutive calendar years of complete data. A year meets data completeness requirements when all 4 quarters are complete. A quarter is complete when at least 75% of the sampling days for each quarter have complete data. A sampling day has complete data if 75% of the hourly concentration values are reported.

2023 Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Data Completeness

County	Standard	2021
Jackson	**75%**	93%

2021 Quarterly 1-Hour Nitrogen Dioxide Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Jackson	**75%**	94%	93%	86%	90%

2022 Quarterly 1-Hour Nitrogen Dioxide Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Jackson	**75%**	93%	92%	93%	93%

2023 Quarterly 1-Hour Nitrogen Dioxide Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Jackson	**75%**	89%	94%	95%	95%

Sulfur Dioxide
Data Completeness

Standards

The standards for sulfur dioxide data completeness are:

- A 1-hour design value is valid if it encompasses three consecutive calendar years of complete data.
- A year meets data completeness requirements when all 4 quarters are complete. A quarter is complete when at least 75% of the sampling days for each quarter have complete data. A sampling day has complete data if 75% of the hourly concentration values are reported.

2021 Quarterly 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Hinds NC	**75%**	97%	85%	88%	95%
Jackson	**75%**	96%	96%	90%	93%

2022 Quarterly 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Hinds NC	**75%**	96%	93%	96%	94%
Jackson	**75%**	96%	96%	96%	89%

2023 Quarterly 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Data Completeness

County	Standard	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
Hinds NC	**75%**	95%	90%	96%	95%
Jackson	**75%**	90%	90%	96%	96%