

# 2025 Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) Data Summary Report



Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)  
Office of Air Quality

May 2026

*This page intentionally left blank.*

## Table of Contents

About This Report .....	1
What is Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )? .....	1
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for SO <sub>2</sub> .....	1
Attaining the SO <sub>2</sub> Standards .....	3
2025 SO <sub>2</sub> Monitoring Network.....	3
2025 SO <sub>2</sub> Monitoring Data Summary .....	4
SO <sub>2</sub> Air Quality Trends .....	6
Status of SO <sub>2</sub> Designations.....	8
Additional Information.....	11
Contact IDEM's Office of Air Quality.....	11

### Charts

Chart 1: SO <sub>2</sub> 99 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value Trends for 2014-2025.....	7
Chart 2: SO <sub>2</sub> Design Value Trends for 2014-2016 through 2023-2025 .....	7

### Figures

Figure 1: History of the SO <sub>2</sub> NAAQS .....	2
Figure 2: 2025 SO <sub>2</sub> Monitoring Network.....	4
Figure 3: Primary 1-Hour SO <sub>2</sub> Design Values for 2023-2025 .....	5
Figure 4: Indiana Regions .....	6

### Tables

Table 1: Round 1 Designations Under the 2010 Primary 1-Hour SO <sub>2</sub> NAAQS.....	8
Table 2: Round 2 Designations Under the 2010 Primary 1-Hour SO <sub>2</sub> NAAQS .....	9
Table 3: Round 3 Designations Under the 2010 Primary 1-Hour SO <sub>2</sub> NAAQS .....	10
Table 4: Round 4 Designations Under the 2010 Primary 1-Hour SO <sub>2</sub> NAAQS .....	11

## About This Report

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) collects and analyzes outdoor air samples for regulated pollutants, including sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). Monitoring is conducted for SO<sub>2</sub> year-round, as mandated by United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), and the data is reported to U.S. EPA's Air Quality System (AQS). This **2025 Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) Data Summary Report** provides an overview of SO<sub>2</sub> and its impacts, national air health standards, Indiana's SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring network, a summary of 2025 SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring data, air quality trends over the last ten years, and the status of SO<sub>2</sub> designations in Indiana.

## What is Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)?

SO<sub>2</sub> is one of several highly reactive gases in a larger group of gases known as sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>). Highly reactive gases are those that have a high potential to change in composition under certain conditions of pressure, temperature, light, or upon contact with another chemical. For example, SO<sub>2</sub> that is released into the atmosphere can dissolve in water vapor to form acid rain. Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> generally lead to formation of other SO<sub>x</sub>. SO<sub>x</sub> can react with other compounds to form small particles and contribute to particulate matter (PM) pollution. At high concentrations, SO<sub>x</sub> can damage foliage and decrease the growth of trees and plants. Of all the gases in the SO<sub>x</sub> group, SO<sub>2</sub> is most prevalent in the atmosphere and considered to pose the greatest public health concerns.

**Where does SO<sub>2</sub> come from?** SO<sub>2</sub> can come from natural sources, like volcanic activity, but also from several manmade sources:

- Fossil fuel combustion at power plants and other industrial facilities.
- Industrial processes such as extracting metal from ore.
- Locomotives, large ships, and non-road equipment that use high-sulfur fuels.

**What are the health effects of exposure to SO<sub>2</sub>?** Breathing SO<sub>2</sub> has been linked to an array of adverse respiratory effects including:

- Narrowing of the airways leading to breathing difficulty (bronchoconstriction).
- Increased asthma symptoms, especially during exercise.
- Increased visits to emergency departments and hospital admissions for respiratory illnesses.

## National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for SO<sub>2</sub>

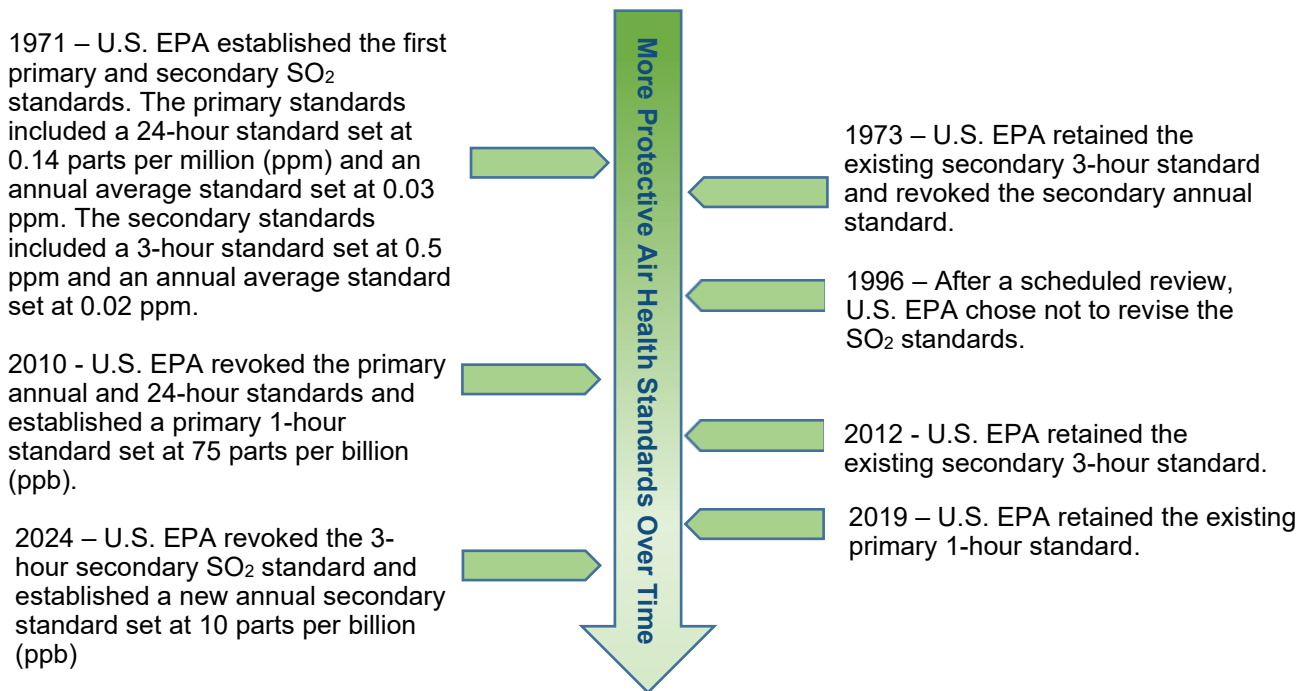
The federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requires U.S. EPA to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for common outdoor air pollutants, including SO<sub>2</sub>. The standards for SO<sub>2</sub> are designed to prevent adverse impacts from all of the SO<sub>x</sub> gases. NAAQS, which are also known as air health standards, include:

- Primary standards for public health, which set pollutant limits to protect the most vulnerable groups such as young children, the elderly, and individuals with respiratory illnesses.

- Secondary standards for public welfare, which set limits to protect visibility and prevent damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

Since the primary and secondary standards were first established for SO<sub>2</sub> in 1971, revisions have been made to both. The 1971 primary standards included both a 24-hour standard of 0.14 parts per million (ppm) not to be exceeded more than once per year and an annual average standard of 0.03 ppm. Both 1971 primary standards were revoked in 2010 and replaced by a more stringent 1-hour primary standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). The 1971 secondary standards included both a 3-hour standard of 0.5 ppm not to be exceeded more than once per year and an annual average standard of 0.02 ppm. The 1971 secondary annual standard was revoked in 1973. On December 27, 2024, U.S. EPA revoked the 3-hour secondary SO<sub>2</sub> standard and established a new annual secondary standard. To attain the secondary annual standard, the three-year annual average daily mean value cannot exceed 10 parts per billion. The timeline in Figure 1 notes these milestones in the NAAQS development over the years.

**Figure 1: History of the SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS**



## Attaining the SO<sub>2</sub> Standards

Air quality monitoring data for SO<sub>2</sub> must measure at or below concentrations set by U.S. EPA for three complete, consecutive years to be in attainment of the NAAQS. For example, an evaluation in 2027 will be based on data from 2024 through 2026.

**How does an area attain the primary 1-hour SO<sub>2</sub> standard?** An area is determined to be attaining the primary 1-hour SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS when the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour concentrations, averaged over three years, does not exceed 75 parts per billion (ppb).

**What is a design value?** The three-year average of the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour concentrations is referred to as the **design value**. A monitor's design value is calculated at the end of the year, once all of the data has been quality assured.

**What is the difference between an exceedance and a violation?** When a monitor records a concentration above the limit established by the NAAQS, it is referred to as an **exceedance**. A monitor can have an exceedance without being in **violation** of the standard. If a monitor's three-year design value exceeds the NAAQS, the monitor is in violation.

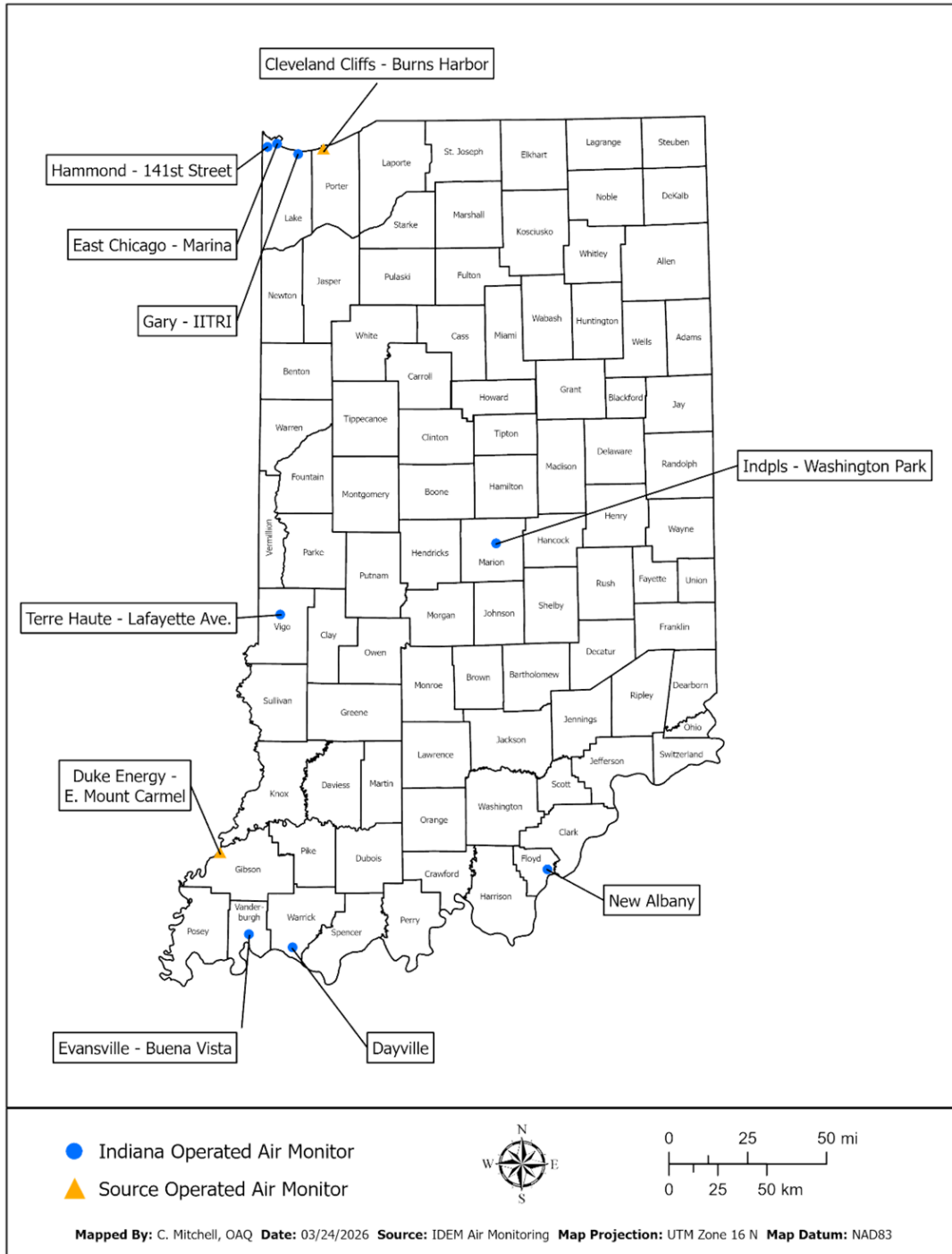
## 2025 SO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring Network

Indiana's 2025 monitoring network included eight SO<sub>2</sub> monitors in six Indiana counties. The placement of SO<sub>2</sub> monitors in Indiana's network is determined according to U.S. EPA guidance on factors including population and manufacturing levels. IDEM conducts annual reviews of the monitoring network, which are published each year in the *Indiana Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan* and can be viewed on Indiana's Ambient Air Monitoring Network Web page at: <https://www.in.gov/idem/airmonitoring/indianas-ambient-air-monitoring-network/>.

In addition to the monitors operated by IDEM, two SO<sub>2</sub> monitors were operated by SO<sub>2</sub> emissions sources in two Indiana counties.

Figure 2 shows SO<sub>2</sub> monitor locations in Indiana for 2025.

**Figure 2: 2025 SO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring Network**



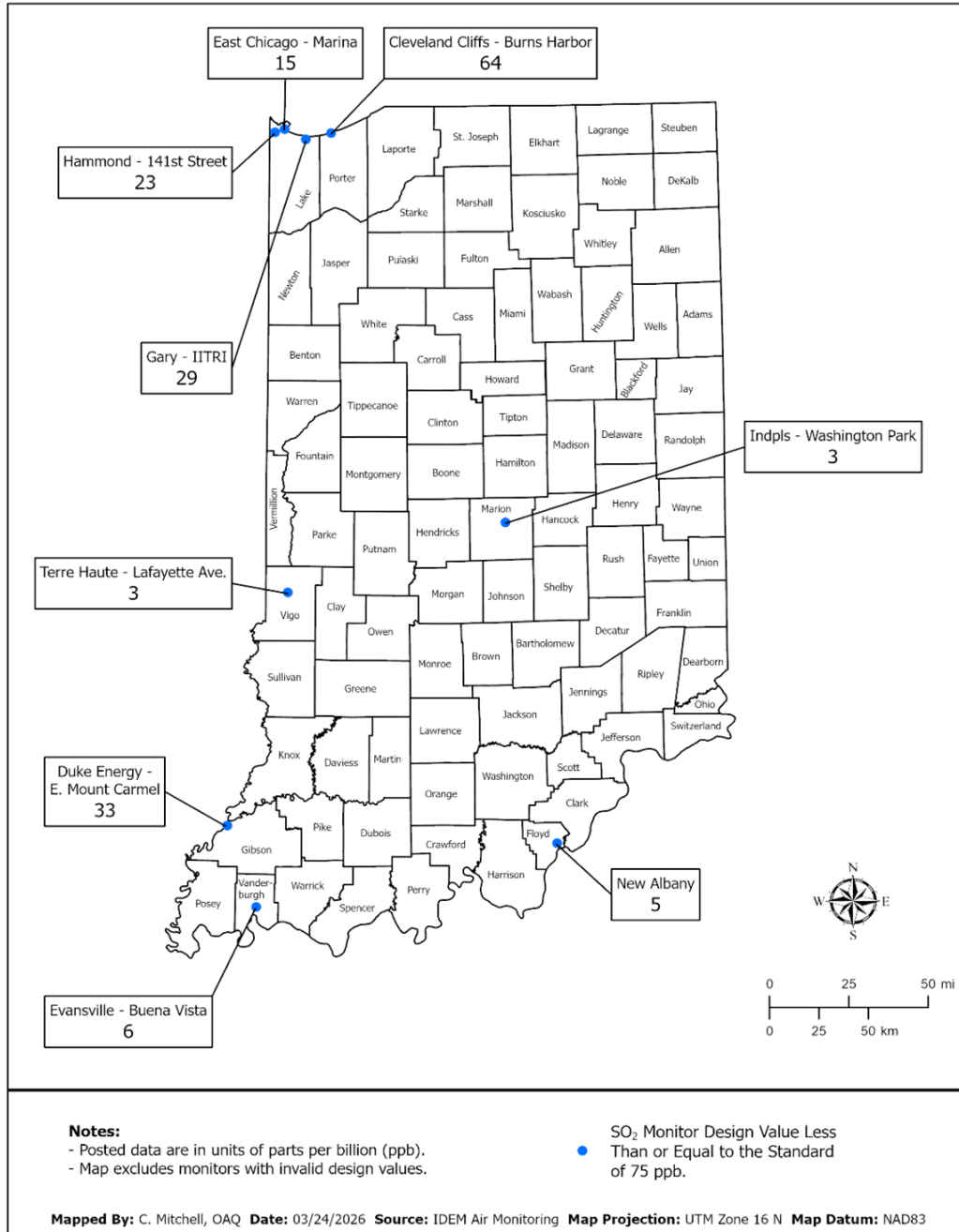
## 2025 SO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring Data Summary

SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring data has been quality assured for 2025.

**2025 Monitoring Data:** In 2025, all SO<sub>2</sub> monitors had a 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of daily maximum 1-hour concentrations below the 2010 SO<sub>2</sub> standard of 75 ppb.

**Design Values:** For 2023-2025, all SO<sub>2</sub> monitors had a 1-hour design value less than the primary 1-hour standard of 75 ppb. Monitor design values are displayed in Figure 3.

**Figure 3: Primary 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> Design Values for 2023-2025**



# SO<sub>2</sub> Air Quality Trends

SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring data in Chart 1 and Chart 2 below is divided into regions as shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 4: Indiana Regions**

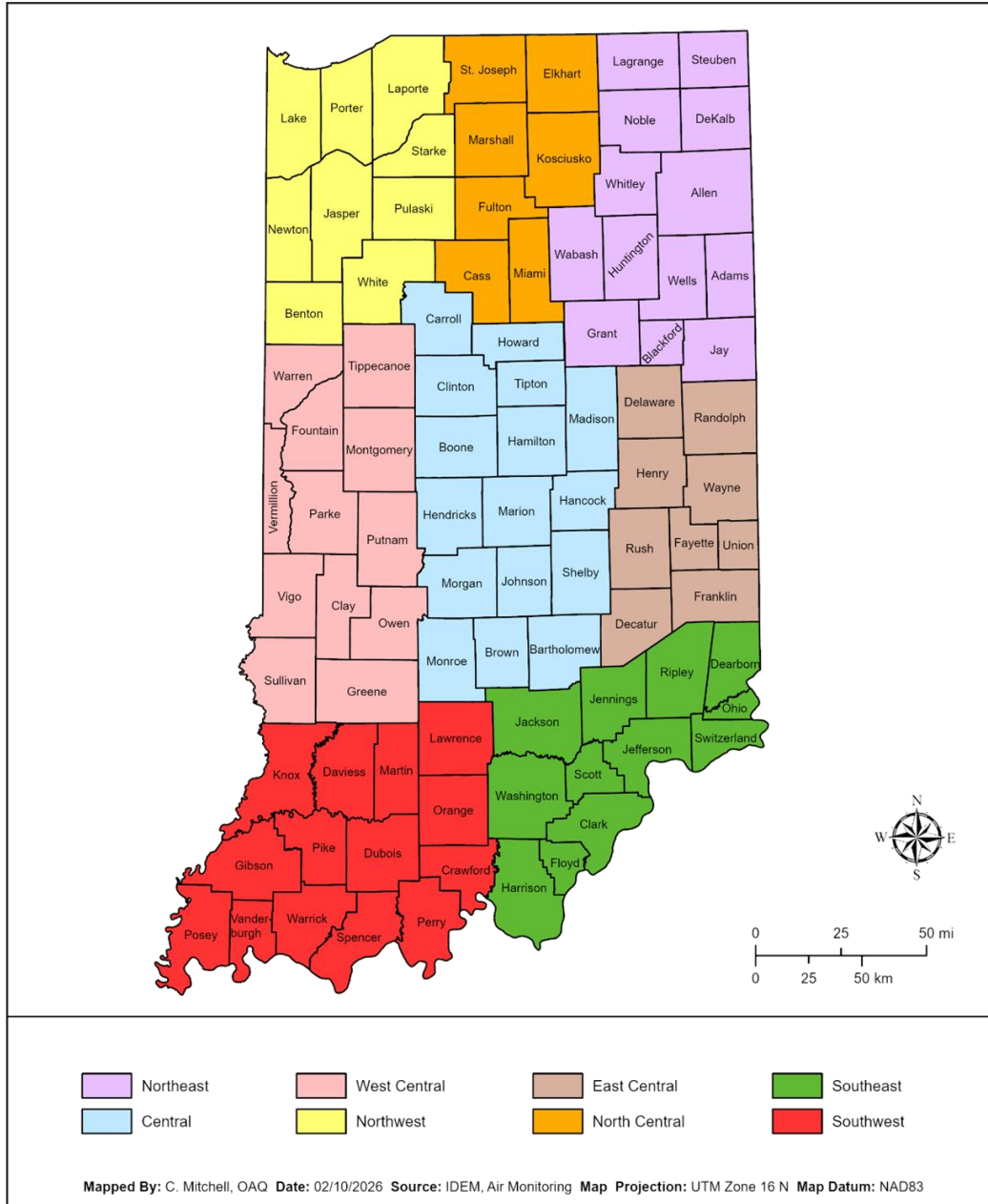
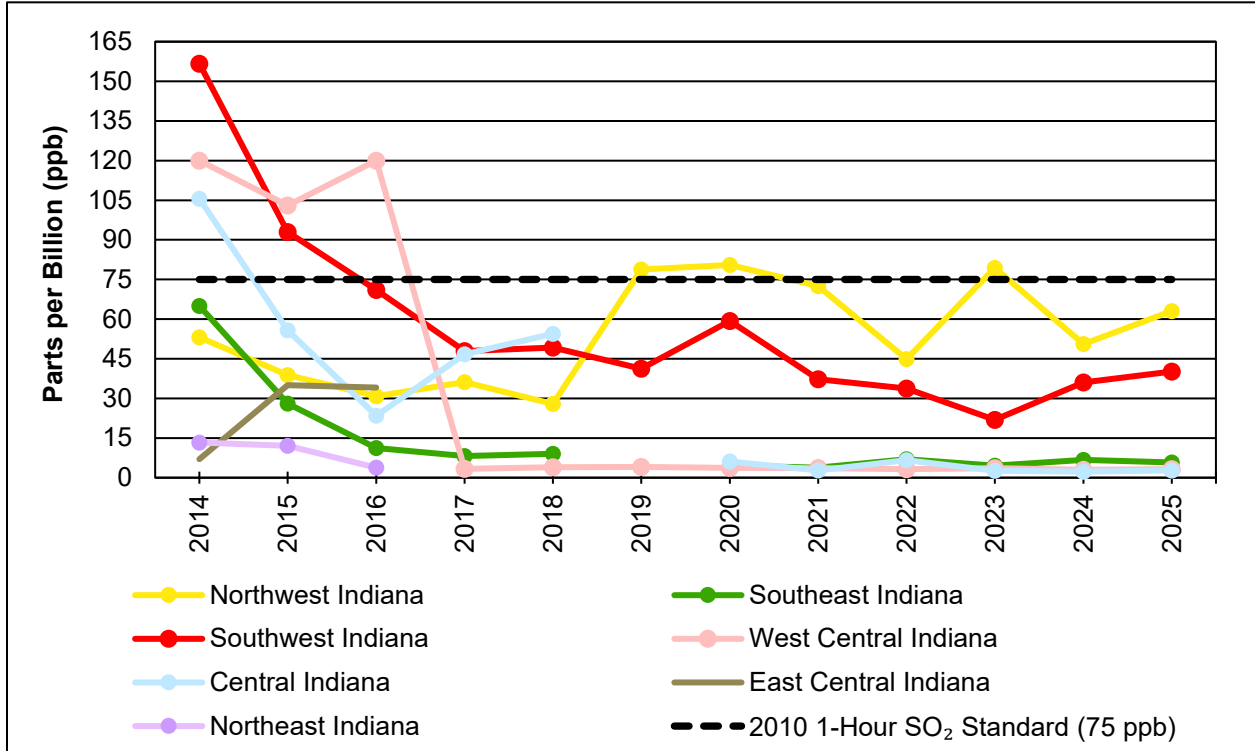
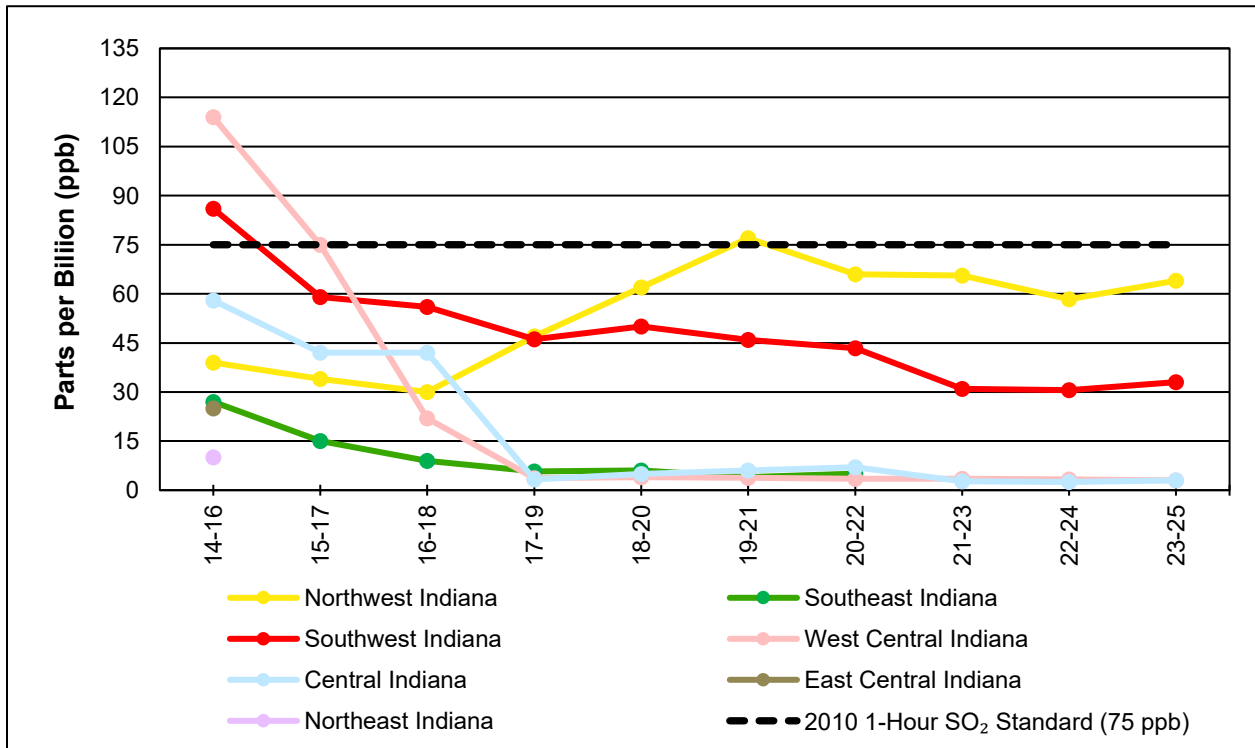


Chart 1 plots the highest annual 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of 1-hour daily maximum SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations for 2014-2025 for each region. Chart 2 plots the highest 3-year design values for 2014-2016 through 2023-2025. They both include the primary 1-hour SO<sub>2</sub> standard for comparison.

**Chart 1: SO<sub>2</sub> 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value Trends for 2014-2025**



**Chart 2: SO<sub>2</sub> Design Value Trends for 2014-2016 through 2023-2025**



## Status of SO<sub>2</sub> Designations

When a NAAQS is issued, the implementation process begins. The first step is for U.S. EPA to designate air quality for all areas of the country. Areas that are not attaining the new standard, and areas that are contributing to areas that are not attaining the standard, are designated as nonattainment. When a nonattainment area attains the standard, IDEM submits a request to U.S. EPA for the area's redesignation to attainment status. This formal action ensures the area is recognized for its compliance.

**2010 Primary 1-Hour NAAQS:** U.S. EPA issued designations for the 2010 primary 1-hour SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS in four rounds. On August 5, 2013, U.S. EPA issued the first round of nonattainment designations for areas with existing SO<sub>2</sub> monitors that violated the primary 1-hour standard, effective October 4, 2013 (78 FR 47191).<sup>1</sup> As a result of a consent decree and subsequent court order, U.S. EPA completed designations for the remainder of the country in three additional rounds. Following is the status of designations in Indiana for each round.

In Round 1, U.S. EPA designated portions of Daviess, Marion, Morgan, Pike, and Vigo counties as nonattainment based on 2009-2011 monitoring data. All areas have since been redesignated to attainment based on modeling data showing compliance with the standard, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Round 1 Designations Under the 2010 Primary 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS**

County/Township	Area	Status
Daviess County: Veale Township	Southwest Indiana, IN	Attainment, Effective April 30, 2021 (86 FR 12107)
Marion County: Center, Perry, and Wayne Townships	Indianapolis, IN	Attainment, Effective May 21, 2020 (85 FR 30844)
Morgan County: Clay and Washington Townships	Morgan County, IN	Attainment, Effective September 16, 2020 (85 FR 57736)
Pike County: Washington Township	Southwest Indiana, IN	Attainment, Effective April 30, 2021 (86 FR 12107)
Vigo County: Fayette and Harrison Townships	Terre Haute, IN	Attainment, Effective July 8, 2019 (84 FR 32317)

<sup>1</sup> Federal Register (FR) notices (cited by volume and page number) can be viewed at <https://www.federalregister.gov/>.

On July 12, 2016, U.S. EPA issued Round 2 designations for unmonitored areas around certain large sources of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions that were identified according to U.S. EPA Air Markets Database, effective September 16, 2016 (81 FR 45039).<sup>2</sup> Designations were based on data from air models, which are computer-generated air quality predictions based on weather and emissions data. As shown in Table 2, Gibson County, Jefferson County (partial), LaPorte County, Posey County (partial), and Spencer County (partial) were designated as attainment/unclassifiable.

**Table 2: Round 2 Designations Under the 2010 Primary 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS**

County/Area	Source	Status
Gibson County	Duke Energy Gibson Station	Attainment/Unclassifiable
Jefferson County: Graham, Lancaster, Madison, Monroe, Republican, Shelby, and Smyrna Townships	IKEC Clifty Creek Station	Attainment/Unclassifiable
LaPorte County	NIPSCO Michigan City Station	Attainment/Unclassifiable
Posey County: Bethel, Center, Harmony, Lynn, Marrs, Robb, Robinson, and Smith Townships	Vectren A.B. Brown Station	Attainment/Unclassifiable
Spencer County: Ohio Township north of UTM 4187.580 km northing, and Carter, Clay, Grass, Hammond, Harrison, and Jackson Townships	AEP Rockport Station	Attainment/Unclassifiable

Designations issued in Rounds 3 and 4 included areas around large sources that are subject to U.S. EPA's Data Requirements Rule (DRR)<sup>3</sup> as well as certain smaller sources identified by IDEM or U.S. EPA for further air quality characterization. In Round 3, on January 9, 2018, U.S. EPA issued designations for areas around unmonitored sources that elected to use modeling data for the air quality characterization, effective April 9, 2018 (83 FR 1098). As shown in Table 3, a designation of attainment/unclassifiable was issued for all Round 3 areas of Indiana, except for Huntington Township in Huntington County, which was designated nonattainment.

<sup>2</sup> Areas that recorded new monitor violations since Round 1 were also addressed in Round 2; however, no new monitor violations were recorded in Indiana.

<sup>3</sup> 80 FR 51052

On February 12, 2024, IDEM and Isolatek entered into Commissioner’s Order 2023-Air-02<sup>4</sup> to establish revised emission limits for the facility that became permanent and federally enforceable on August 14, 2025, when U.S. EPA approved the order as part of Indiana’s state implementation plan (90 FR 39190). Huntington County was redesignated to attainment on January 9, 2026 (91 FR 911).

**Table 3: Round 3 Designations Under the 2010 Primary 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS**

County/Area	Source	Current Status
Floyd	Duke Energy Gallagher Station	Attainment/Unclassifiable
Huntington County: Huntington Township	U.S. Mineral Products Isolatek	Attainment
Jasper	NIPSCO R.M. Schahfer Station	Attainment/Unclassifiable
Lake	ISPAT Cokenergy	Attainment/Unclassifiable
	U.S. Steel Gary Works	
	Cleveland-Cliffs Steel (316)*	
Posey	SABIC Innovative Plastics	Attainment/Unclassifiable
Sullivan	Hoosier Energy Merom Station	Attainment/Unclassifiable
Vermillion	Duke Energy Cayuga Station	Attainment/Unclassifiable
Warrick	ALCOA Warrick Power Plant	Attainment/Unclassifiable
	ALCOA Warrick Operations	
All remaining areas of Indiana, except Porter County.		Attainment/Unclassifiable

\*Formerly known as ArcelorMittal USA

<sup>4</sup> On November 6, 2023, permanent and enforceable SO<sub>2</sub> emission limitations and rates were set forth in Commissioner’s Order 2023-Air-01 for Isolatek for attainment of the 1-hour SO<sub>2</sub> standards in the area surrounding the facility. On February 12, 2024, Commissioner’s Order 2023-Air 01 was amended and replaced by Commissioner’s Order 2023-Air-02, which imposes additional compliance terms and conditions in addition to the established emission limits and conditions contained in Commissioner’s Order 2023-Air-01.

Areas around DRR sources that elected to install new monitors for air quality characterization were designated in the fourth and final round. A DRR source located in Porter County elected to install new monitors for the area’s designation in Round 4. As shown in Table 4, on March 26, 2021, U.S. EPA designated Porter County as attainment/unclassifiable based on 2017-2019 monitoring data, effective April 30, 2021 (86 FR 16055).

**Table 4: Round 4 Designations Under the 2010 Primary 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS**

County/Area	Source	Current Status
Porter County	Cleveland-Cliffs Burns Harbor*	Attainment/Unclassifiable

\*Formerly known as ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor

**2010 Primary 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> Standard NAAQS:** Indiana does not currently have any nonattainment areas for the 1-hour SO<sub>2</sub> standard.

**2010 Secondary 3-Hour and 2024 Annual SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS:** Indiana has never had any nonattainment areas for the secondary SO<sub>2</sub> standard.

### **Additional Information**

- For near real-time continuous monitoring data, data summaries, and air quality reports, visit IDEM’s Air Quality Data Web page at: <https://www.in.gov/idem/airmonitoring/air-quality-data/>.
- For air quality designations, attainment demonstrations, redesignation petitions and maintenance plans visit IDEM’s State Implementation Plans website at: <https://www.in.gov/idem/sips/>.
- For air quality modeling: <https://www.in.gov/idem/airquality/modeling/>.
- For information about SO<sub>2</sub> and NAAQS implementation, visit U.S. EPA’s NAAQS website at: <https://www.epa.gov/naaqs>.
- Learn about U.S. EPA’s Air Quality System (AQS) at: <https://www.epa.gov/aqs>.

### **Contact IDEM's Office of Air Quality**

Please feel free to direct questions or comments to Michele Boner, environmental manager with IDEM’s Office of Air Quality, at (800) 451-6027 Option 4 (*toll free*), (317) 233-6844 (*direct*), or [mboner@idem.in.gov](mailto:mboner@idem.in.gov) (*email*).