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WEST VIRGINIA SECRETARY OF STATE

KEN HECHLER

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

FORM #3

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NOTICE OF AGENCY APPROVAL OF A PROPOSED RULE AND FILING WITH THE LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE

AGENCY: _Division of Environmental Protection, Office of Air QualityTITLE NUMBER:45
CITE AUTHORITY: W.Va. Code §§22-5-1 et seq.
AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES X , NO
IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED:9
TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: "Rules Pertaining to Ambient Air Quality
Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone"
IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF NEW RULE BEING PROPOSED:
TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED:

THE ABOVE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE HAVING GONE TO A PUBLIC HEARING OR A PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD IS HEREBY APPROVED BY THE PROMULGATING AGENCY FOR FILING WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE RULE MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR THEIR REVIEW.

Authorized Signature



Executive Office #10 McJunkin Road Nitro, WV 25143-2506 Telephone No: (304)759-0575 Fax No: (304)759-0526



West Virginia Bureau of Environment

Cccil H. Underwood Governor Michael C. Castle Commissioner

December 22, 1999

Ms. Judy Cooper Director, Administrative Law Division Secretary of State's Office Capitol Complex Charleston, WV 25305

RE: 45CSR9 - "Rules Pertaining to Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone"

Dear Ms. Cooper:

This letter will serve as my approval to file the above-referenced rule with your office as an agency-approved legislative rule.

Your cooperation in the above request is very much appreciated. If you should have any questions or require additional information, please call Carrie Chambers in my office at 759-0515.

Sincerely,

Michael C. Castle Commissioner

MCC:cc

cc:

Karen Watson Carrie Chambers

Questionnaire

DATE:	_De	cember 22, 1999
TO:	LEG	ISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE
FROM:	(AGENC	Office of Air Quality 1558 Washington Street, East Charleston, WV 25311-2599 Phone: 304-558-4022
LEGISLATI		TLE TITLE: 45CSR9 "Rules Pertaining to Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone"
1.	Auth	orizing statute (s) citation: W.Va. Code §§22-5-1 et seq.
2.	a.	Date filed in State Register with Notice of Hearing or Public Comment Period: September 1, 1999
	b. I. II. III. IV.	What other notice, including advertising, did you give of the hearing? Class I legal advertisement, Charleston Daily Mail and Charleston Gazette Sent a copy of the Public Notice to our agency mailing list DEP's "Public Notice Bulletin" and DEP's "In Depth" (September issues) Public Notice placed on agency's website
	c.	Date of Public Hearing (s) or Public Comment Period ended: October 12, 1999

Attach list of persons who appeared at hearing, comments received, amendments, reasons for amendments.
Attached X No comments received
Date you filed in State Register the agency approved proposed Legislative
Rule following public hearing: (Be exact)
December 22, 1999
Name, title, address and phone/fax/e-mail numbers of agency person(s) to receive all
written correspondence regarding this rule: (Please type)
Edward L. Kropp, Chief
1558 Washington Street, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25311-2599
Phone: 304-558-4022
Fax: 304-558-3287
E-Mail: skropp@mail.dep.state.wv.us
IF DIFFERENT from item 'f', please give Name, title, address and phone number (s) of agency person (s) who wrote and/or has responsibility for the contents of this rule:
(Please type)
See "f" above

3. If the statute under which you promulgated the submitted rules requires certain findings and determinations to be made as a condition precedent to their promulgation:

	N/A
Date of hearing	or comment period:
	N/A
	d you file in the State Register the findings and determinations or with the reasons therefor?
	N/A

BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENT DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BRIEFING DOCUMENT

Rule Title: 45CSR9 - "Rules Pertaining to Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon

Monoxide and Ozone"

A. AUTHORITY: W.Va. Code §§22-5-1 et seg.

B. SUMMARY OF RULE:

The purpose of this rule is to establish ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide and ozone, equivalent to those national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards established by the U.S. EPA.

National primary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which the Administrator of the U.S. EPA judges are necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which the Administrator of the U.S. EPA judges necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. Such standards are subject to revision, and additional primary and secondary standards may be promulgated as the Administrator of the U.S. EPA deems necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

C. STATEMENT OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH REQUIRE RULE:

In accordance with sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act (Act), EPA has reviewed the air quality criteria and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone (O₃) and particulate matter (PM). Based on these reviews, the EPA revised the standards for both classes of pollutants.

Ozone and related pollutants have long been recognized, in both clinical and epidemiological research, to affect public health. The revised standard would provide protection for children and other at-risk populations against a wide range of O₃-induced health effects, including decreased lung function (primarily in children active outdoors), increased respiratory symptoms (particularly in highly sensitive individuals), hospital admissions and emergency room visits for respiratory causes (among children and adults with pre-existing respiratory disease such as asthma), inflammation of the lung, and possible long-term damage to the lungs.

Briefing Document Page 2

As explained above, EPA revised the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM) and for ozone (O₃) (July 18, 1997 Federal Register) thereby necessitating the proposed revisions to the corresponding state counterpart rules.

The 1999 Legislature, by the passage of House Bill No. 2533, authorized the promulgation of the rule adopting the revised federal standards discussed above. This rule was filed by the Director June 1, 1999, and was made effective August 30, 1999. However, as a result of a federal court ruling on May 14, 1999, the federal standard for ozone was remanded to U.S. EPA. (See <u>American Trucking Associations, Inc., et al. v. United States Environmental Protection Agency</u>, Case Nos. 97-1440 and 97-1441, United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, May 14, 1999.)

To be consistent with this ruling, the rule being proposed by the Director suspends the ozone standard until further direction from either the U.S. EPA or the U.S. Supreme Court of Appeals.

D. FEDERAL COUNTERPART REGULATIONS - INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE/DETERMINATION OF STRINGENCY:

Since the proposed rule amendments are being made to conform to the federal counterpart rule as interpreted by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals, no determination of stringency is required.

E. CONSTITUTIONAL TAKINGS DETERMINATION:

In accordance with §22-1A-1 and 3(c,) the Director has determined that this rule will not result in taking of private property within the meaning of the Constitutions of West Virginia and the United States of America.

F. CONSULTATION WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADVISORY COUNCIL:

At a meeting September 9, 1999, the Advisory Council reviewed and discussed this rule; there were no substantive changes as a result of the Council's meeting. (See attached minutes of that meeting.)

APPROVED MINUTES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADVISORY COUNCIL

September 9, 1999, Director's Conference Room, Nitro

The seventeenth meeting of the DEP Advisory Council was held Thursday, September 9, 1999, in the Director's Conference Room located in Nitro, Chairman Michael Castle called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.

Attending:

Advisory Council Members:

Michael Castle, Chairman Jacqueline Hallinan William Raney William Samples

Environmental Protection:

Tony Grbac
Randy Huffman
Skipp Kropp
Pam Nixon
Terry Polan
Cap Smith
Barbara Taylor
Karen Watson

- 1) Chairman Castle introduced himself and made opening remarks.
- 2) Review and Approval of June 10, 1999 Minutes. Chairman Castle called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m. The first order of business was approval of the minutes of the June 10, 1999, Advisory Council meeting: they were approved as written.
- 3) Update on Status of Blasting Rule by Randy Huffman. Deputy Director Huffman reiterated that the Blasting Rule was developed as a result of Senate Bill 681. The Blasting Rule was originally filed in June; however due to complaints by citizens/industry regarding their lack of involvement in the development of the rule, a stakeholders group was formed. This group met weekly to review the rule and to make any agreed upon changes by the end of July. The results of the meetings are available on the DEP website Blasting Stakeholders. A number of consensus recommendations to the rule were developed into a 2-page summary. The revised rule was filed in August.

4) <u>Discussion of Proposed Rules by Karen Watson</u>

45CSR8 - AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR SULFUR OXIDES AND PARTICULATE MATTER. The purpose of this rule is to establish ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxidizes and particulate matter, equivalent to those national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards established by the U. S. EPA. The rule being proposed by the Director suspends the PM 2.5 standard until further direction from either the U.S. EPA or the U.S. Supreme Court of Appeals. The proposed rule retains the standard for PM10 since sold basis for the Court vacating the PM10 standard was that the PM2.5 and the PM10 standards could not co-exist without there being essentially double regulation.

45CSR9 - RULES PERTAINING TO AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CARBON MONOXIDE ANDF OZONE. The purpose of this rule is to establish ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide and ozone, equivalent to those national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards established by the U. S. EPA. To be consistent with this ruling, the rule being proposed by the Director suspends the ozone standard until further direction from either U.S. EPA or the Supreme Court of Appeals.

45CSR24 - TO PREVENT AND CONTROL EMISSIONS FROM HOSPITAL/MEDICAL/INFECTIOUS WASTE INCINERATORS. This rule establishes emission limits and performance standards for new and existing hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators (HMIWI). The pollutants regulated by this rule include metals (cadmium, lead, and mercury); particular matter; acid gases (sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, and hydrogen chloride); organic compounds (dioxins and furans); carbon monoxide; and opacity. This rule also established requirements for HMIWI operator training/qualification, waste management plans, and testing/monitoring or pollutants and operating parameters. The purpose of revising the rule is to correct typographic errors and to maintain consistency with the federal rule.

5) Discussion of Proposed Rule by Terry Polan.

45CSR13 - PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION, MODIFICATION, RELOCATION AND OPERATION OF STATIONARY SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTANTS, NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATES, TEMPORARY PERMITS, GENERAL PERMITS, AND PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATION - The purpose of this rule is to set forth the procedures for stationary source reporting, and the criteria for obtaining a permit to construct and operate a new stationary source which is not a major stationary source, to modify a non-major stationary source, to make modifications which are not major modifications to an existing major stationary source, and to relocate non-major stationary sources with the State of West Virginia. Such construction, modification or relocation without a required permit is a violation of this rule. This rule also establishes the requirements for obtaining an administrative update to an existing permit, temporary permit or a general permit, and for filing notifications of changes not otherwise subject to the permit requirements of this rule. The rule

establishes public participation requirements as well as procedures for the transfer, suspension and revocation of permits.

- Discussion by Cap Smith regarding Tire Piles. Cap Smith, Chief of the Office of Waste Management, discussed the problems and solutions currently being utilized regarding existing tire piles and the handling of the 2 million tires being produced each year. The EPA wants to be involved in the solution; however, they have no funding sources available to dedicate to the problem. Legislation will again be proposed. Mr. Smith also commented on the serious ongoing tire fire in Toledo, Ohio and distributed an article regarding this hazard (copy attached).
- 7) <u>Discussion and Update by Barbara Taylor regarding TMDL Stakeholders.</u> Barbara Taylor, Chief, Office of Water Resources, provided a detailed update on the status of the efforts of the TMDL Stakeholders group and provided explanatory handouts/graphics (copies attached). The TMDL Stakeholders group is focusing on going forward and making improvements.
- 8) Status update by Skipp Kropp on Regional Haze order.
 Skipp Kropp reported that EPA has promulgated a Regional Haze rule. The rule assumes that the EPA NOx SIP Call for ozone transport and the new 8-hour ozone standard are in place. Inasmuch as the new ozone standard has been remanded to EPA in an appeal in which WV DEP participated, and the NOx SIP Call is being litigated, so far successfully, by WV DEP and other parties, Mr. Kropp advised that OAQ had also joined Michigan and several other parties in appealing the haze rule as well.

Chairman Castle thanked everyone for attending. The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

APPENDIX B

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule Title:	45CSR9 - "Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone"
Type of Rule:	X Legislative Interpretive Procedural
Agency:	Office of Air Quality
Address:	1558 Washington Street, East
	Charleston, WV 25311-2599

1. Effect of Proposed Rule	Anı	nual	Fiscal Year			
	Increase	Decrease	Current	Next	There- after	
Estimated Total Cost	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0	
Current Expense	0	0	0	0	0	
Repairs and Alterations	0	0	0	0	0	
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	

- 2. Explanation of above estimates: The actual revisions to this rule will have no additional economic impact because they impose no additional requirements beyond the current federal requirements.
- 3. Objectives of these rules: This rule revises the ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide and ozone to conform to those promulgated by the U.S. EPA under the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, and as interpreted by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. Promulgation of this rule by the Legislature is necessary for the State to fulfill its responsibilities under the Clean Air Act.

Appendix B Fiscal Note For Proposed Rules Page Two

- 4. Explanation of Overall Economic Impact of Proposed Rule.
 - A. Economic Impact on State Government.

See Section 2.

B. Economic Impact on Political Subdivisions; Specific Industries; Specific Groups of Citizens.

No impact above that resulting from the currently applicable federal standards.

C. Economic Impact on Citizens/Public at Large.

No impact above that resulting from the currently applicable federal standards.

Date: 12/22/99

Jarrie J. Chambers

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative



TITLE 45 LEGISLATIVE RULE DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

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SERIES 9 RULES PERTAINING TO AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CARBON MONOXIDE AND OZONE

§45-9-1. General.

1.1. Scope. -- The purpose of this rule is to establish ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide and ozone, equivalent to those national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards established by the U.S. EPA.

National primary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which the Administrator of the U.S. EPA judges are necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which the administrator of the U.S. EPA judges necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. Such standards are subject to revision, and additional primary and secondary standards may be promulgated as the Administrator of the U.S. EPA deems necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

- 1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code §22-5-1 et seq.
 - 1.3. Filing Date. -- June 1, 1999.
 - 1.4. Effective Date. -- August 30, 1999.
- 1.5. Former Rules -- This legislative rule amends 45CSR9 "Rules Pertaining to Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone" which was filed on June 1, 1999 and became effective on August 30, 1999.

§45-9-2. Anti-Degradation Policy.

- 2.1. In the best interests of the State of West Virginia, it is the objective of the Director to obtain and maintain the cleanest air possible, consistent with the best available technology.
- 2.2. Where the present ambient air is of better quality than the established standards, the Director will develop long-range plans to protect the difference between the present quality and the established standards. The plans will be based upon the best available forecasts of probable land and air uses in such areas of high air quality.
- 2.3. The air quality of these areas will not be lowered unless it has been clearly demonstrated to the Director that such a change is justifiable as a result of necessary economic or social development and will not result in "statutory air pollution". This will require that any industrial, public, or private project or development which could constitute a new source of air pollutants, within an area of such high air quality, provide the best practicable control available under existing technology as part of the initial project.

§45-9-3. Definitions.

- 3.1. "Air Pollutants" means solids, liquids, or gases which, if discharged into the air, may result in a statutory air pollution.
- 3.2. "Air Pollution", 'statutory air pollution', shall have the meaning ascribed to it in W. Va. Code §22-5-2.
- 3.3. "Ozone" means the triatomic oxygen molecule (O_3) , a very reactive form of oxygen.

3.4. "Ambient Air Quality Standards" means the numerical expression of a specified concentration level for a particular air pollutant in the ambient air and the time averaging interval over which that concentration level is measured.

§45-9-4. Ambient Air Quality Standards.

4.1. The following ambient air pollutant concentrations shall not be exceeded:

4.1.a. Carbon Monoxide

- 4.1.a.1. Maximum eight (8) hour concentration, ten (10) milligrams per cubic meter (9 ppm) not to be exceeded more than once per year.
- 4.1.a.2. Maximum one (1) hour concentration, forty (40) milligrams per cubic meter (35 ppm) not to be exceeded more than once per year.

4.1.b. Ozone

- 4.1.b.1. The level of the 8-hour primary and secondary ambient air quality standards is 0.08 parts per million (ppm), daily maximum 8-hour average, attained when the average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm as determined in accordance with Appendix I of 40 CFR Part 50.
- 4.1.b.2. Inasmuch as the federal ozone standard was remanded to the U.S. EPA (see American Trucking Associations, Inc., et al. v. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Case Nos. 97-1440 and 97-1441, United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, May 14, 1999), the provisions of paragraph 4.1.b.1. are suspended until the Director files notice with the Secretary of State that U.S. EPA or the United States Supreme Court of Appeals has reinstated substantively the same standard. In the event the U.S. EPA promulgates a different standard, the suspension will remain in effect until this rule is amended by the Director in accordance

with the rule-making procedures of W.Va. Code §29A-3-1 et seq.

§45-9-5. Methods of Measurement.

- 5.1. Carbon Monoxide concentrations shall be measured in the ambient air by:
- 5.1.a. a reference method based on Appendix C of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53, or
- 5.1.b. an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
- 5.2. Ozone concentrations shall be measured in the ambient air by a reference method based on Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

ORIGINAL

BEFORE THE WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

In the matter of:

PUBLIC HEARING ON PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE

45 CSR 9 " Rules Pertaining to Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone."

Transcript of proceedings had at a public hearing in the above-styled matter taken by Missy L. Young, Certified Court Reporter and Commissioner in and for the State of West Virginia, at the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection, Office of Water Resources', Conference Room, 1201 Greenbrier Street, East, Charleston, West Virginia, 25305, commencing at 6:04 p.m., on the 12th day of October, 1999, pursuant to notice.



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PROCEEDINGS

MS. CHANDLER: This public hearing will now come to order on this 12th day of October, 1999 at the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection, Office of Water Resources' conference room located at 1201 Greenbrier Street, Charleston, West Virginia.

The purpose of the public hearing is to receive comments on the proposed rules filed in the Secretary of State's Office on September 1st and September 8, 1999 and noticed in the State Register on September 3rd and September 10, 1999. The proposed legislative rules are 45CSR8, 45CSR9, 45CSR13, and 45SCR24. The rules were noticed in a Class I legal advertisement in both the Charleston Daily Mail and Charleston Gazette, and notice was also sent to various individuals and organizations.

This public hearing is being held pursuant to the provisions of 29A of the West Virginia Code and Section 110 of the Clean Air Act.

My name is Jeanne Chandler of the Public Information Office of the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection. I will be the moderator for these proceedings this evening.

In order to obtain separate transcripts for each of the rules, the hearing procedure this evening

will be to introduce each rule individually, allow time for oral comments and close the hearing for that particular rule. Written comments for any rule may be submitted at the end of this public hearing tonight. For those of you wishing to make oral comments, a sign-up sheet is in the back and please, sign up now, before I take it up. Please limit your comments to five minutes. Your comments will be made a part of the rulemaking record.

The court reporter is Ms. Missy L. Young, if anyone desires a transcript of this proceeding, please contact Ms. Young at 984-2300.

45CSR9 - "Rules Pertaining to Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone".

The purpose of this rule establishes ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide and ozone, equivalent to those national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

National primary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which the Administrator of the U.S. EPA judges are necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality standards

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define levels of air quality which the Administrator of the U. S. EPA judges necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. Such standards are subject to revision, and additional primary and secondary standards may be promulgated as the Administrator of the U.S. EPA deems necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

In accordance with sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act (ACT), EPA has reviewed the air quality criteria and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone (O3) and particulate matter (PM). Based on these reviews, the EPA revised the standards for both classes of pollutant (July 18, 1997 Federal Register) thereby necessitating the proposed revisions to the corresponding state counterpart rules.

The 1999 Legislature, by the passage of House Bill No. 2533, authorized the promulgation of the rule adopting the revised federal standards discussed above. This rule was filed by the Director June 1, 1999, and was made effective August 30, 1999. However, as a result of the federal court ruling on May 14, 1999, the federal standard for ozone was remanded to U.S. EPA.

To be consistent with this ruling, the rule being proposed by the Director suspends the ozone

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standard until further direction from either the U.S. EPA or the U.S. Supreme Court of Appeals.

The floor is now open for public comment.

MS. POOLE: I'm Denise Poole of the Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition. I just want to say that this particular issue here, concerning the ozone standards is a quite a serious one. We are living here in the Ohio River valley, in a very polluted area and we subject to it and it's a mess. OVEC is currently under going a study, actually, we are just completing, it does directly correlating the health effect to ground level ozone add it's sources, which we live and breath everyday. also part of the suit from New York State, pursuing these particular plants. Seven of which, are in this area of Ohio. OVEC is considering joining that suit. I urge our Office of Air Quality to do what ever they can to support higher standards, in this regard. We are living in horrible conditions here.

MS. CHANDLER: Thank you, Ms. Poole. Would anyone else like to comment on 45CSR9? Mr. Flannery?

MR. FLANNERY: Thank you, Ms. Chandler.

My name is Dave Flannery, I chair the Environmental

Committee of the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce and I

am pleased to address the proposed change to this regulation to the ozone may met air quality standard.

national standard that, as you pointed out, has been invalidated by the United State Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia Circuit on grounds that indicated that the standard was so poorly conceived that the agency couldn't articulate why it had picked 80 parts per million as opposed to 70 or 90 or 60 or 100. And literally we are concerned that the agency, the federal agency, when it adopted this standard, is a predicate for West Virginia's action, simply pulled a number out of the air.

We too, favor taking action that is protective of human health and the environment, but to do so through actions such as the action that was taken here by the federal government to adopt a number, which the courts now determine to be unconstitutional, because they were arbitrary under nature, is not the way to do that.

We support the proposal to suspend this standard and urge the agency to advance it.

MS. CHANDLER: Thank you, Mr. Flannery. would anyone else like to comment? There being nothing further, the public hearing on 45CSR9 is now concluded.

(WHEREUPON, the public hearing was concluded.)

BEFORE THE WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF KANAWHA, to-wit:

I, the undersigned, Missy L. Young, a Certified Court Reporter and Commissioner within and for the State of West Virginia, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that the foregoing is, to the best of my skill and ability, a true and accurate transcript of all the proceedings had in the aforementioned matter.

Given under my hand and official seal this 15th day of October 1999.

Certified Court Reporter
Commissioner for the State of West Virginia

My commission expires April 15, 2008.

Public Hearing: OAO Jules 45CSR8, 45CSR9, 45CSR13 4 45CSR24 Time Division of Environmental Protection

FUDIC Hearing: UAW HWKS 45CSR8, 45CSR9, 45CSR13	CSR8, 45C5R9, 45C5R13 & 45C5R24 Time/Date: Oct. 12 1999 6:00 p.	[12 (q	49 6.00 p.
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9. Jeri Hunt			
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WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

2001 Quarrier Street, Charleston, WV 25311

Telephone: (304) 342-2123 FAX: (304) 342-4552

wvma@wvma.com

Kuaran

12 2 2 2 2 4 0 1

October 12, 1999

Karen _

Mr. Edward L. Kropp, Chief WV Division of Environmental Protection Office of Air Quality 1558 Washington Street, East Charleston, West Virginia 25311-2599

Re: 45 CSR 8, "Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Oxides and Particulate Matter"; and 45 CSR 9, "Rules Pertaining to Ambient

Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone".

Dear Chief Kropp:

These comments in support of the proposed amendments to the two above-listed rules are submitted on behalf of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association Air Team. The WVMA, with over 200 member companies, forms the core of the industrial and manufacturing community of West Virginia. As such, we take a vital interest in the regulations governing air quality in West Virginia.

As to Regulation 8, we support the Office of Air Quality's action to suspend the PM_{2.5} standard until issues related to that standard are resolved by EPA or the US Supreme Court of Appeals subsequent to the May 14, 1999 ruling of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in American Trucking Association, Inc., et al. v. United States Environmental Protection Agency (Case Nos. 97-1440 and 97-1441). Because the Court remanded the PM_{2.5} standard it makes no sense to have that standard independently enforceable in West Virginia or any other state until those issues are resolved. However, we do support the OAQ's action in retaining the PM₁₀ standard since it would then not be inconsistent with the suspended PM_{2.5} standard. Furthermore, retention of this PM₁₀ standard will provide ongoing regulation of fine particulates while revisions to the standard are being addressed by EPA and the courts.

Board of Directors

Mr. Edward L. Kropp, Chief October 12, 1999 Page 2

As to Regulation 9, dealing with standards for carbon monoxide and ozone, we also support the action of the Director to suspend the 8-hour ozone standard until further direction from either the EPA or the US Supreme Court of Appeals. The 8-hour ozone standard was also remanded to EPA and declared to be unenforceable by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on May 14, 1999 in the <u>ATA</u> decision referenced above. Accordingly, it would be inconsistent with state policy and law to enforce a standard in West Virginia that is not enforceable on the federal level. We therefore support the action of the OAQ to suspend this standard while these issues are resolved on the federal level. We note that precursor pollutants will continue to be controlled by the OAQ under independent regulations regarding volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides. Therefore, this suspension of the 8-hour ozone standard will not result in a lack of appropriate control of those pollutants.

We appreciate this opportunity to express our support for the proposed actions of the Director and the Office of Air Quality.

Sincerely,

John K. Pitner Air Team Leader

West Virginia Manufacturers Association

John K. Retres

JKP/kbp/lmw

cc: WVMA Air Team Members

Karen S. Price, President, WVMA



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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION	a
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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON A PROPOSED RULE	ED RULE
AGENCY: _Division_of Environmental Protection_Qlice_of Air Quality	TITLE NUMBER15
RULETYPELegislative	CITE AUTHORITY _W_Ya_Code \$\22-5-1 et sen.

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES X NO ...

AGENCY Division of Environmental Protection. Office of Air Quality 1111 ENLIMIN R 45

CITE AUTHORITY IV YA Code 8822-8:Lei xa.

IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE DEING AMENDED-

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED _"Ambron Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Oxides_

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF NEW RULE BEING PROPOSED.

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TITLE OF RULE DEING PROPOSED

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The Department requests that persons wishing to make community at the hearing make an effort to submit written comments in order to facilitate the review of these comments

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COMMENTS HMITED TO CRAL

LOCATION OF PUBLIC HEARING DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING.

October 12. 1992

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Office of Water Quality - Conference Roam

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was duly published in said paper(s) auring the dates fisted below and was posted at the front zoor of the court house of said Kana vha Count, West Varginia, on the 6TH day of SEPTEMBER 3992 Published during the following dates Subscribed and sworm to before me this_

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Notery Public of Kanawha County, West Virginia

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

On Tuesday, October 12, 1999 beginning at 6:00 a m , the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection, Office of Air Quality will hold a audic hearing on processed revisions to the following legislative rules.

45CSR8 "Ambient Air Quanty Standards for Sulfur Oxides and Particulate Matter"

45CSR9 "Rules Pertaining to Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone"

45CSR13 "Permits for Canstruction, Madification, Relocation and Operation of Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants, Natification Requirements, Temporary Permits, General Permits, and Procedures for Evaluation"

45CSR24 "To Prevent and Control Emissions from Hospital/ Medical/ Infectious Waste Incinerctors"

Upon authorization and promulgation of revisions to 45CSR8, 45CSR9 and 45CSR13. The Office of Air Quality will seek jederal approval of the rule change ov the U.S. Environmental Protection Asency for inclusion in the state Implementation P on for the Federal Crean AirAct.

Crean Air Act.

Upon authorization and promulgation or revisions to 45C5R24, the rule will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for approval as part of the State's Plan for Hospital/ Medical/ Intestibus Waste Incinerations Waste Incinerations mursuant to section 11(d) or the Paceral Clean Air Act, and also included in the State's request for delegation of authority to implement and enforce 46 CFR Part e0 Support Edition 15 to 15 to

The hearing will be held a: The Division of Enviconmental Protection, Office of Water Quality Conterence Room, 1201

and s open to the public.

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Written and oral comments will be accepted

Until the clase of the
necring on October 12th
and will be made a part
of the rulemaking record.

Comments will not be acceared by e-mail. The
public may submit written comments by mail.
Indeximite (204-558-3287) or
ather delivery to the Oftice of Air Quality
through October 12th for
Inclusion in the
rulemaking record or the
following address:

Edward K Krapp, Chier Office of Air Quality 1538 Washington St. E. Charleston, WV 25311-2599

Charleston, WV 15311-2599

Comments submitted by mail must be postinated by October 12, 1999 Cooles at the proposed legislative rules for 15CS R3, 15CS R3, and 15CS R3, 15CS R3, and 15CS R3, 1999 at the Office of Air Quality's Charleston artice at the above address. Copies at the Proposed legislative rule for 15CS R13 will be available for public review on ar before September 8, 1999 at the Same address. (441227)

45CSR9

RULES PERTAINING TO AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CARBON MONOXIDE AND OZONE

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

On October 12, 1999, the Division of Environmental Protection (DEP), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) held a public hearing to accept oral comments on proposed changes to 45CSR9 – "Rules Pertaining to Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide and Ozone." The OAQ received one written comment from the West Virginia Manufacturer's Association (WVMA). Also, two persons presented oral comments at the public hearing – Ms. Denise Poole for the Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition (OVEC) and Mr. David Flannery for the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

I. Commenter: West Virginia Manufacturer's Association (WVMA)

COMMENT A. The commenter supports the proposed rule which suspends the 8-hour ozone

standard until further direction from U.S. EPA or the U.S. Supreme Court of Appeals and further notes that precursor pollutants will continue to be

controlled by the OAQ.

RESPONSE A. No response required.

II. Commenter: Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition (OVEC)

COMMENT A. The commenter stated that the issue of ozone standards is a serious one and

said that OVEC is currently conducting a study on the health effects of ground-level ozone. The commenter urged the OAQ to support higher

standards.

RESPONSE A. OAQ responds that its actions in proposing revisions to this rule are intended

to make the state's ozone standard comport with the federal standard, since OAQ considers U.S. EPA to be the lead agency in establishing ambient air

quality standards.

III. Commenter: West Virginia Chamber of Commerce

COMMENT A: The commenter pointed out that the standard at issue is a federal standard

that has been invalidated by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals and further

stated its support of the proposed revisions to the rule.

RESPONSE A: No response required.