

FILED IN THE OFFICE  
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, IV  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
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WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Subject: Regulation IX - Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon  
Monoxide, Non-Methane Hydrocarbons, and Photochemical  
Oxidants.

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WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS  
Air Pollution Control Commission

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Chapter 16-20  
Series IX  
(1971)

Subject: Regulation IX - Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon  
Monoxide, Non-Methane Hydrocarbons, and Photochemical  
Oxidants.

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Section 1. Anti-Degradation Policy.

1.01. In the best interests of the State of West Virginia, it is the objective of the Commission to obtain and maintain the cleanest air possible, consistent with the best available technology.

Where the present ambient air is of better quality than the established standards, the Commission 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.

The air quality of these areas will not be lowered unless it has been clearly demonstrated to the Commission 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.

Section 2. Definitions.

- 2.01. "Air Pollutants" shall mean solids, liquids, or gases which, if discharged into the air, will result in a statutory air pollution.
- 2.02. "Air Pollution", 'statutory air pollution', shall have the meaning ascribed to it in Section Two of Chapter Sixteen, Article Twenty of the Code of West Virginia, as amended.
- 2.03. "Commission" shall mean the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission.
- 2.04. "Person" shall mean any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any municipal, public, or private corporation organized or existing under the law of this or any other state or country and any firm, partnership, or association of whatever nature.
- 2.05. "Hydrocarbons" shall mean compounds whose molecules consist of atoms of hydrogen and carbon and exist in the atmosphere in the gas phase. Specifically excluded are hydrocarbons and other organics associated only with suspended particles in the atmosphere. For purposes of these air quality

standards non-methane hydrocarbons shall be taken to be the difference between the reported total hydrocarbons and methane values obtained from an air sample.

2.06. "Photochemical Oxidant" shall be the term used to describe the net oxidizing ability of the ambient air. Oxidants are produced in the ambient air as the result of complex photochemical reactions.

2.07. "Standard Conditions" shall mean for the purposes of this regulation a temperature of 25°C and a pressure of 760 mm of mercury column.

2.08. "Ambient Air Quality Standards" shall mean 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.

**Section 3. Ambient Air Quality Standards.**

3.01. The following air pollutant concentrations shall not be exceeded at any sampling site:

(a) Carbon Monoxide

Maximum Eight (8) Hour Concentration, 10 milligrams per cubic meter (9 ppm) - not to be exceeded more than once per year.

Maximum One (1) Hour Concentration, 40  
milligrams per cubic meter (35 ppm) - not  
to be exceeded more than once per year.

- (b) Photochemical Oxidants (Measured and Corrected  
For Interferences Due to Nitrogen Oxides and  
Sulfur Dioxide)

Maximum One (1) Hour Concentration, 160  
micrograms per cubic meter (0.08 ppm) -  
not to be exceeded more than once per year.

- (c) Hydrocarbons (Measured and Corrected For Methane)

Maximum Three (3) Hour Concentration, 160  
micrograms per cubic meter (0.24 ppm) for  
the time period of 6:00 a. m. to 9:00 a. m. -  
not to be exceeded more than once per year.

The hydrocarbon standard is to be used as a guide in  
devising implementation plans to achieve oxidant  
standards.

**Section 4. Methods of Measurement.**

4.01. Carbon Monoxide concentrations shall be determined by  
nondispersive infrared (NDIR) methods or by such other methods  
approved as equally or more specific, accurate, sensitive, and  
reproducible by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control  
Commission.

4.02. Photochemical Oxidant concentrations shall be determined  
by the neutral buffered potassium iodide method as modified by  
Saltzman, et al, or by such other methods approved as equally  
or more specific, accurate, sensitive, and reproducible by the  
West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission.

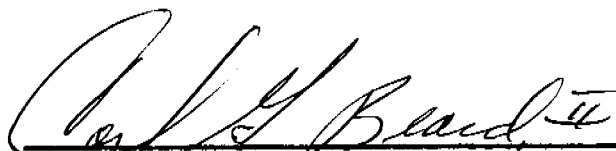
4.03. Hydrocarbon concentrations shall be determined by subtraction of methane concentrations from total hydrocarbon concentrations determined by the flame ionization technique or by such other methods approved as equally or more specific, accurate, sensitive, and reproducible by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission.

4.04. Other less specific methods of measurement may be used provided an accurate method of conversion can be developed to express the results in terms of equivalence to those that would be expected using the above methods or other more specific, accurate, sensitive, and reproducible methods approved by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission.

Section 5. Effective Date.

Regulation IX shall become effective September 1, 1971.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission Regulation IX as adopted on the 24th day of June, 1971.



Carl G. Beard, II  
Secretary  
W. Va. Air Pollution Control Commission