WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Subject: Regulation XI - Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes.

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WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
Air Pollution Control Commission

Chapter 16-20
Series XI
(1972)

Subject: **Regulation XI - Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes.**

Section 1. Intent and Purpose.

1.01. **It is the intent of the Commission to provide a mechanism to prevent the buildup of air pollutant concentrations during periods of adverse meteorological conditions in which air pollutants may accumulate, thereby preventing the occurrence of an emergency due to the effects of these pollutants on health. To achieve this purpose, three (3) stages of criteria (pollutant concentration levels) have been established and specific emission reduction plans will be developed which will be initiated at each criteria stage to prevent further deterioration of the air supply in any air quality region or substantial portion thereof.**

Section 2. Definitions.

2.01. "Air Pollution Episode" shall mean the occurrence of adverse meteorological conditions during which air pollutants

accumulate, so that the population is exposed to an elevated concentration of airborne contaminants.

2.02. "Commission" shall mean the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission.

2.03. "Director" shall mean the director of the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission.

2.04. "COH" shall be the term used for the coefficient of haze. A COH unit is defined as that quantity of light-scattering solids (on the filter) which produces an optical density equivalent of 0.01 when measured by light transmission.

2.05. "Particulate Matter" shall mean any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid.

2.06. "Photochemical Oxidant" shall be the term used to describe the net oxidizing ability of the ambient air.

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

2.08. "Region" shall mean a Federal Air Quality Control Region designated by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare or the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

2.09. "Person" shall mean any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any municipal, public or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country, and any firm, partnership, or association of whatever nature.

2.10. "Priority" shall mean the numerical classification assigned to each Air Quality Control Region by the Environmental Protection Agency as follows:

REGION	POLLUTANT					
	Particulate	Sulfur Oxides	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Photo-Chemical Oxidants	Hydro-Carbons
Region I*	I	I	III	III	III	III
Region II*	I	II	III	III	III	III
Region III*	I	III	III	III	III	III
Region IV	I	III	III	III	III	III
Region V	III	III	III	III	III	III
Region VI	I	III	III	III	III	III
Region VII*	I	I	III	III	III	III
Region VIII	III	III	III	III	III	III
Region IX	III	III	III	III	III	III
Region X	III	III	III	III	III	III

*Interstate Regions

Section 3. Episode Criteria.

3.01. Conditions justifying the proclamation of an Air Pollution Alert or Air Pollution Warning shall be deemed to exist whenever the Director and/or Commission determines that the accumulation of air pollutants in any place is attaining or has attained levels which could, if such levels are exceeded, lead to an Air Pollution Emergency. In making this determination the Director and/or Commission shall be guided by the following criteria:

(a) Air Pollution Forecast. An internal watch by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission will be actuated by a National Weather Service advisory that an Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory is in effect or the equivalent local forecast of stagnant atmospheric conditions is issued by the Commission.

(b) Alert. An alert shall be declared by the Director and/or Commission when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that pollutant concentrations can be expected to remain at these levels for twelve (12) or more hours or increase unless control actions are taken:

Sulfur Dioxide

800 micrograms per cubic meter (0.3 parts per million), 24-hour average

Particulate Matter

3.0 COHs, 24-hour average

Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate Matter Combined

Product of sulfur dioxide parts per million, 24-hour average, and COHs, 24-hour average, equal to 0.2

Carbon Monoxide

17 milligrams per cubic meter (15 parts per million), 8-hour average

Oxidant (O_3)

200 micrograms per cubic meter (0.1 parts per million), 1-hour average

Nitrogen Dioxide

282 micrograms per cubic meter (0.15 parts per million), 24-hour average

(c) Warning. A warning shall be declared by the Commission when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that pollutant concentrations can be expected to remain at these levels for twelve (12) or more hours or increase unless control actions are taken:

Sulfur Dioxide

1600 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6 parts per million), 24-hour average

Particulate Matter

5 COHs, 24-hour average

Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate Matter Combined

Product of sulfur dioxide parts per million, 24-hour average, and COHs, 24-hour average, equal to 0.8

Carbon Monoxide

34 milligrams per cubic meter (30 parts per million), 8-hour average

Oxidant (O_3)

800 micrograms per cubic meter (0.4 parts per million), 1-hour average

Nitrogen Dioxide

565 micrograms per cubic meter (0.3 parts per million), 24-hour average

(d) Emergency. Conditions justifying the proclamation of an Air Pollution Emergency shall be deemed to exist whenever the Commission determines that the accumulation of air pollutants in any place has attained levels which require immediate action for the protection of the public health. The emergency level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and is approaching a level that should never be reached, and that the most stringent control actions are necessary. In making this determination, the Commission shall declare an emergency when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring

site and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours:

Sulfur Dioxide

2100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.8 parts per million), 24-hour average

Particulate Matter

7.0 COHs, 24-hour average

Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate Matter Combined

Product of sulfur dioxide parts per million, 24-hour average and COHs, 24-hour average, equal to 1.2

Carbon Monoxide

46 milligrams per cubic meter (40 parts per million), 8-hour average

Oxidant (0_3)

1200 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6 parts per million), 1-hour average

Nitrogen Dioxide

750 micrograms per cubic meter (0.4 parts per million), 24-hour average

An emergency will be declared by an order entered by the Commission with the written approval of the Governor.

(e) Termination. Once declared, any status reached by application of these criteria will remain in effect until the criteria for that level are no longer met. At such time, the next lower status will be assumed.

3.02. The episode criteria presented in Section 3.01 establish the basis for emission control action to be initiated to prevent an Air Pollution Emergency Episode. The stringent control actions required in Section 6 when the emergency stage has been declared are designed to prevent air pollutant concentrations from reaching levels which, in the judgment of the Commission, could constitute imminent and substantial endangerment to health. These levels are as follows:

Sulfur Dioxide

2620 micrograms per cubic meter (1.0 parts per million), 24-hour average

Particulate Matter

1000 micrograms per cubic meter or 8 COHs, 24-hour average

Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate Matter Combined

Product of sulfur dioxide in micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average, and particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average, equal to 490×10^3; or product of sulfur dioxide in parts per million, 24-hour average and COHs, 24-hour average, equal to 1.5

Carbon Monoxide

57.5 milligrams per cubic meter (50 parts per million), 8-hour average
86.3 milligrams per cubic meter (75 parts per million), 4-hour average
144 milligrams per cubic meter (125 parts per million), 1-hour average

Photochemical Oxidants

800 micrograms per cubic meter (0.4 parts per million), 4-hour average
1200 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6 parts per million), 2-hour average
1400 micrograms per cubic meter (0.7 parts per million), 1-hour average

Nitrogen Dioxide

938 micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 parts per million), 24-hour average
3750 micrograms per cubic meter (2.0 parts per million), 1-hour average

Section 4. Methods of Measurement.

4.01. Sulfur dioxide concentrations shall be determined by any of the methods listed below or by such other methods approved as equally or more specific, accurate, sensitive, and reproducible by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission:

(a) Utilization of the West-Gaeke (pararosaniline) method as modified by Scaringelli, et al.

(b) The use of a continuous sampling and recording instrument based on coulometric, colorimetric, or an equivalent principle and utilizing the modified West-Gaeke analytical procedure as a standard means of calibration

4.02. Suspended particulate matter concentrations shall be determined by any of the methods listed below or by such other methods approved as equally or more specific, accurate, sensitive, and reproducible by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission:

(a) Filter Tape Sampler

(b) High-Volume Filtration

4.03. Carbon monoxide concentrations shall be determined by non-dispersive 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.

4.04. 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.

4.05. Nitrogen dioxide concentrations shall be determined by any of the methods listed below or by such other methods approved as equally or more specific, accurate, sensitive, and reproducible by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission:

(a) Utilization of Jacobs-Hocheiser method

(b) The use of a continuous sampling and recording instrument based on coulometric, colorimetric, or an equivalent principle

Section 5. Preplanned Reduction Strategies.

5.01. Any person responsible for the operation of a stationary source of air pollutants emitting 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) per year or more in a region classified Priority I or II for any pollutant, shall prepare standby plans for reducing the emission of air pollutants during periods of an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, and Air Pollution Emergency. Standby plans shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emission of air pollutants in accordance with the objectives set forth in Tables I, II, and III.

5.02. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants not set forth under Section 5.01 shall, when requested by the Commission, prepare standby plans for reducing the emissions of air pollutants in accordance with the objectives set forth in Tables I, II, and III.

5.03. Standby plans as required under Sections 5.01 and 5.02 shall be in writing and shall include, but not be limited to, identifying

the sources of air pollutants, the approximate amount of reduction of pollutants, and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved during an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, and Air Pollution Emergency. Such information shall be filed on forms and in a manner acceptable to the Director.

5.04. During a condition of Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency, standby plans as required by this section shall also be made available on the premises to the Director or his duly authorized representative.

5.05. Standby plans as required by this section shall be submitted to the Director upon request within sixty (60) days of the receipt of such request. All standby plans shall be subject to review and approval by the Commission. If, in the opinion of the Commission, a standby plan does not effectively carry out the objectives as set forth in Tables I, II, and III, the Commission may disapprove it, state its reason for disapproval, and order the preparation of an amended standby plan within the time period specified in the order.

Section 6. Emission Reduction Plans.

(a) Air Pollution Forecast. When the National Weather Service issues a public announcement that an Atmospheric

Stagnation Advisory is in effect or the equivalent local forecast of stagnant atmospheric conditions is issued by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission, no open burning shall be conducted.

(b) Air Pollution Alert. When an Air Pollution Alert is declared in the manner provided in Section 3.01 (b), any person responsible for the operation of a source, who is required under Section 5 to have standby plans, shall put into effect the pre-planned abatement strategy for an Air Pollution Alert when notified by the Director or his duly authorized representative. All other persons responsible for the operation of sources of air pollution shall take actions as required in Table I.

(c) Air Pollution Warning. When an Air Pollution Warning is declared in the manner provided in Section 3.01 (c), any person responsible for the operation of a source, who is required under Section 5 to have standby plans, shall put into effect the preplanned abatement strategy for an Air Pollution Warning when notified by the Director or his duly authorized representative. All other persons responsible for the operation of sources of air pollutants shall take actions as required in Table II.

(d) Air Pollution Emergency. When an Air Pollution Emergency is declared in the manner provided in Section 3.01 (d), any person responsible for the operation of a source, who is required under Section 5 to have standby plans, shall put into effect the preplanned abatement strategy for an Air Pollution Emergency when notified by the Director or his duly authorized representative of such emergency. All other persons responsible for the operation of sources of air pollutants shall take actions as required in Table III.

(e) When the Director and/or Commission determines that a specified criteria level has been reached at one or more monitoring sites solely because of emissions from a limited number of sources, the Director shall notify such source(s) that the preplanned abatement strategies of Tables I, II, and III or the standby plans are required, insofar as it applies to such source(s), and shall be put into effect until the criteria of the specified level are no longer met.

TABLE I - EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS
Alert Level

Part A. General

1. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours between 12 noon and 4 p.m.

3. Persons operating motor vehicles should eliminate all unnecessary operations.

4. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

Part B. Source Curtailment

Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants listed below shall take all required control actions for this Alert Level:

Source of Air Pollution	Control Action
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content b. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area c. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing

Cont'd.

TABLE I (Cont'd.)

Source of Air Pollution	Control Action
2. Coal and oil-fired process steam generating facilities	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content b. Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations c. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing
3. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: Primary Metals Industry Petroleum Refining Operations Chemical Industries Mineral Processing Industries Paper and Allied Products Grain Industry	a. Substantial reduction of air pollutants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing

TABLE II - EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS
Warning Level

Part A. General

1. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

3. Persons operating motor vehicles must reduce operations by the use of car pools and increased use of public transportation and elimination of unnecessary operation.

4. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p. m.

Part B. Source Curtailment

Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants listed below shall take all required control actions for this Warning Level:

Source of Air Pollution	Control Action
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area c. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p. m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing

Cont'd.

TABLE II (Cont'd.)

Source of Air Pollution	Control Action
2. Coal and oil-fired process steam generating facilities	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash and sulfur content b. Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations c. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p. m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing
3. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications: Petroleum Refining Chemical Industries Primary Metals Industries Glass Industries Paper and Allied Products	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardships by postponing production and allied operations b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p. m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing

Cont'd.

TABLE II (Cont'd.)

Source of Air Pollution	Control Action
4. Manufacturing industries which require relatively short lead times for shut-down including the following classifications: Primary Metals Industries Chemical Industries Mineral Processing Industries Grain Industry	a. Elimination of air pollutants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment b. Elimination of air pollutants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p. m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing

TABLE III - EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS
Emergency Level

Part A. General

1. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

3. All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operations:

   a. Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals

   b. All construction work except that which must proceed to avoid emergent physical harm

   c. All manufacturing establishments except those required to have in force an air pollution emergency plan

   d. All wholesale trade establishments, i.e., places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, or industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies, except those engaged in the distribution of drugs, surgical supplies and food

   e. All offices of local, county, and State government including authorities, joint meetings, and other public bodies except such agencies which are determined by the chief administrative officer of local, county, or State government, authorities, joint meetings and other public bodies to be vital for public safety and welfare and the enforcement of the provisions of this order

   f. All retail trade establishments except pharmacies, surgical supply distributors, and stores primarily engaged in the sale of food

Cont'd.

TABLE III (Cont'd.)

g. Banks, credit agencies other than banks, securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges and services; offices of insurance carriers, agents and brokers, real estate offices

h. Wholesale and retail laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing establishments; photographic studios; beauty shops, barber shops, shoe repair shops

i. Advertising offices; consumer credit-reporting, adjustment and collection agencies; duplicating, addressing, blueprinting, photocopying, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; equipment rental services, commercial testing laboratories

j. Automobile repair, automobile services, garages

k. Establishments rendering amusement and recreational services including motion picture theaters

l. Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, vocational schools, and public and private libraries

4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in this order will institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air pollutants from their operation by ceasing, curtailing, or postponing operations which emit air pollutants to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local or State police.

Part B. Source Curtailment

Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants listed below shall take all required control actions for this Emergency Level:

Cont'd.

TABLE III (Cont'd.)

Source of Air Pollution	Control Action
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area c. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p. m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing
2. Coal and oil-fired process steam generating facilities	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage b. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan c. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p. m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing
3. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: Primary Metals Industries Petroleum Refining Chemical Industries Mineral Processing Industries Grain Industry Paper and Allied Products	a. Elimination of air pollutants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment b. Elimination of air pollutants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing

Cont'd.

TABLE III (Cont'd.)

3. (Cont'd.)	d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p. m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing

Section 7. Air Pollution Emergencies; Contents of Order; Hearings; Appeals.

As is provided in Chapter 16, Article 20, Section 10 of the Code of West Virginia, as amended, if the Commission, with the written approval of the Governor, shall hereafter enter an order declaring an Air Pollution Emergency, as provided in Section 3.01(d) hereof, it shall, in such order, direct what action shall be taken by the Director to bring about the reduction or prevention of emissions substantially contributing to said Emergency. In such order the Commission shall also fix a time (which shall be not later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time of entry of such order) and place for a hearing to be held by the Commission for the purpose of investigating and determining the factors bearing upon the existence of and contributing to the alleged Emergency.

A true copy of any such order shall be served upon all persons whose interests are directly prejudiced by such order

in the same manner as a summons in a civil action may be served, and a true copy shall also be posted on the front door of the courthouse of the county in which the alleged emergency conditions originated. All persons whose interests are prejudiced or affected in any manner by any such order shall have the right to appear in person or by counsel at such hearing and to present relevant evidence. Within twenty-four (24) hours after the completion of the hearing, the Commission shall affirm, modify or set aside said order in accordance and consistent with the evidence adduced at such hearing.

Any person aggrieved by any such final action of the Commission may thereafter exercise the rights of judicial review and appeal which are set forth in the statute hereinabove cited.

Section 8. Effective Date.

Regulation XI shall become effective March 15, 1972.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission Regulation XI as adopted on the 19th day of January, 1972.

Carl G. Beard, II
Secretary
West Virginia Air Pollution Control
Commission

WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Subject: Regulation XII - Ambient Air Quality Standard for Nitrogen Dioxide.

INDEX.

WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
Air Pollution Control Commission

Chapter 16-20
Series XII
(1972)

Subject: Regulation XII - Ambient Air Quality Standard for Nitrogen Dioxide.

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

2.06. "Ambient Air Quality Standard" 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 Standard.

3.01. The following ambient air quality standard shall not be exceeded at any sampling site:

Nitrogen Dioxide

Annual Arithmetic Mean - 100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.05 parts per million)

Section 4. Methods of Measurement.

4.01. Nitrogen dioxide concentrations shall be determined by any of the methods listed below or by such other methods approved as equally or more specific, accurate, sensitive, and reproducible by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission:

(a) The Jacobs-Hocheiser method

(b) The use of a continuous sampling and recording instrument based on coulometric, colorimetric, or an equivalent principle.

Section 5. Effective Date.

Regulation XII shall become effective March 15, 1972.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission Regulation XII as adopted on the 19th day of January, 1972.

Carl G. Beard, II
Secretary
West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission