

Region 3 Plan Summary

Title: West Virginia's Redesignation Request and Associated Maintenance Plan of the West Virginia Portion of the Martinsburg-Hagerstown, WV-MD Nonattainment Area to Attainment for the 1997 Annual Fine Particular Matter Standard

Federal Register Dates: (Final Rule) November 25, 2014 79 FR 70099 effective 12/26/14 with a correcting amendment dated February 13, 2015 80 FR 7970 effective 2/13/15; (Proposed Rule) May 5, 2014 79 FR 25540

EPA Effective date: 12/16/14 and 2/13/15 for correcting amendment.

State Submittal Dates: August 5, 2013

Affected Areas: West Virginia portion of the Martinsburg-Hagerstown, Martinsburg Area, Berkeley County

Key Features:

EPA approved West Virginia's redesignation request for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, because EPA has determined that the request met the redesignation criteria set forth in section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA. EPA approved West Virginia's request to change the legal definition for the West Virginia portion of the Martinsburg Area from nonattainment to attainment for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. EPA also approved the associated maintenance plan for the West Virginia portion of the Martinsburg Area as a revision to the West Virginia SIP for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, including the 2017 and 2025 PM_{2.5} and NO_x MVEBs of the Area.

Monitoring Network:

One is located in West Virginia operated by the West Virginia Division of Air Quality, and the other one is located in Maryland operated by the Maryland Department of the Environment. In its August 5, 2013 submittal, West Virginia stated that it will consult with EPA prior to making any necessary changes to the network and will continue to quality assure the monitoring data in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 58.

Contingency Plan Triggers and Contingency Measures:

West Virginia's contingency measures include a warning level response and an action level response. An initial warning level response is triggered when the average weighted annual mean for a single calendar year exceeds 15.5 µg/m³ within the maintenance area. In that case, a study will be conducted to determine if the emissions trends show increases; if action is necessary to reverse emissions increases.

The action level response will be prompted by any one of the following: (1) A warning level response study that shows emissions increases; (2) a weighted annual mean over a two-year average that exceeds the standard; or (3) a violation of the standard in the maintenance area. If an action level response is triggered, West Virginia will adopt and implement appropriate control

measures within 18 months from the end of the year in which monitored air quality triggering a response occurs.

West Virginia’s candidate contingency measures include the following: (1) Diesel reduction emission strategies; (2) alternative fuels and diesel retrofit programs for fleet vehicle operations; (3) PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO_x emissions offsets for new and modified major sources; (4) concrete manufacturing controls; and (5) additional NO_x reductions. Additionally, West Virginia has identified a list of sources that could potentially be controlled. These include: Industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) Boilers for SO₂ and NO_x controls, EGUs, process heaters, internal combustion engines, combustion turbines, other sources greater than 100 tpy, fleet vehicles, concrete manufacturers, and aggregate processing plants.

Schedule:

Under section 175A of the CAA, the plan must demonstrate continued attainment of the applicable NAAQS for at least 10 years after approval of a redesignation of an area to attainment. Eight years after the redesignation, the state must submit a revised maintenance plan demonstrating that attainment will continue to be maintained for the 10 years following the initial 10-year period. To address the possibility of future NAAQS violations, the maintenance plan must contain such contingency measures, with a schedule for implementation, as EPA deems necessary to assure prompt correction of any future PM_{2.5} violations.

Emissions Inventory:

Comparison of 2007 attainment year and 2017 and 2025 projected emission estimates for the Martinsburg Area in tpy

	SO ₂	NO _x	PM _{2.5}	NH ₃	VOC
2007 (attainment)	9,016	19,254	2,455	1,522	8,109
2017 (interim)	7,629	12,086	2,188	1,485	5,668
2017 (projected decrease)	1,387	7,168	267	37	2,441
2025 (maintenance)	7,743	10,030	2,154	1,500	5,308
2025 (projected decrease)	1,273	9,224	301	23	2,802

Summary of the 2007 Base Year Emissions Inventory, Berkeley County, West Virginia in Tons Per Year (tpy)

	SO₂	NO_x	PM_{2.5}	VOC	NH₃
Point	1,444	1,967	277	231	91
Area	300	121	677	1,386	173
Locomotive & Marine (LM)	34	943	32	63	0.42
Nonroad	26	437	41	389	0.41
Fire	0.02	0.07	0.22	0.13	0.01
Onroad	30	5,005	176	1,378	52
Total	2,462	8,473	1,154	3,447	317