

R307-105-1. Air Pollution Emergency Episodes.

(1) Determination of an episode and its extent or stage shall be made by the Executive Secretary taking into consideration the levels of pollutant concentrations contained at 40 CFR Section 51.151 and 40 CFR Section 51, Appendix L, and summarized in the table below:

TABLE
AIR POLLUTION EPISODE CRITERIA
(values in micrograms/cubic meter unless stated otherwise)

POLLUTANT	ALERT	WARNING	EMERGENCY	NEVER TO BE EXCEEDED
SULFUR DIOXIDE 24-hour average	800 (0.3 ppm)	1,600 (0.6 ppm)	2,100 (0.8 ppm)	2,620 (1.0 ppm)
PM10 24-hour average	350	420	500	600
CARBON MONOXIDE 8-hour average 4-hour average 1-hour average	17,000 (15 ppm)	34,000 (30 ppm)	46,000 (40 ppm)	57,500 (50 ppm) 86,300 (75 ppm) 144,000 (125 ppm)
OZONE 1-hour average 2-hour average	400 (0.2 ppm)	800 (0.4 ppm)	1,000 (0.5 ppm)	1,200 (0.6 ppm)
NITROGEN DIOXIDE 1-hour average 24-hour average	1,130 (0.6 ppm) 282 (0.15 ppm)	2,260 (1.2 ppm) 565 (0.3 ppm)	3,000 (1.6 ppm) 750 (0.4 ppm)	3,750 (2.0 ppm) 938 (0.5 ppm)

An air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency will be declared when any one of the above pollutants reaches the specified levels at any monitoring site.

In addition to the levels listed for the above pollutants, meteorological conditions are such that pollutant concentrations can be expected to remain at the above levels for twelve (12) or more hours or increase, or in the case of ozone, the situation is likely to reoccur within the next 24-hours unless control actions are taken.

ALERT The Alert level is that concentration at which first stage control action is to begin.

WARNING The warning level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional control actions are necessary.

EMERGENCY The emergency level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade toward a level of significant harm to the health of persons and that the most stringent control actions are necessary.

(2) The Executive Secretary shall also take into consideration, to determine an episode and its extent, rate of change of concentration, meteorological forecasts, and the geographical area of the episode, including a consideration of point and area sources of emission, where applicable.

R307-105-2. Emergency Actions.

(1) If an episode is determined to exist, the Executive Director, with concurrence of the Governor shall:

(a) Make public announcements pertaining to the existence, extent and area of the episode.

(b) Require corrective measures as necessary to prevent a further deterioration of air quality.

(2) Episode termination shall be announced by the Executive Director, with concurrence of the Governor, once monitored pollutant concentration data and meteorological forecasts determine the crisis is over.