R-9 REV 1.77

IMPORTANT: Read Instructions and Certification Page before completing form. Failure to comply with instructions may cause disapproval of proposed Regulations.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
REGULATION
OF

#2437

NAME OF AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Concerning

SUBJECT MATTER OF REGULATION
Abatement of Air Pollution

SECTION 19-508-6

Section 19-508-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended as follows:

Section 19-508-6. Air Pollution emergency episode procedures.

(a) When [a stagnation advisory has been received from the National Weather Service by] AIR POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS MONITORED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INDICATE THAT SHORT TERM HIGH POLLUTANT LEVELS MAY BE EXPECTED WHICH ARE LIKELY TO HAVE AN ADVERSE IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTH, the Commissioner [, he] shall prepare for the [establishment] DECLARATION of an appropriate AIR POLLUTION emergency EPISODE [stage].

(b) INDUSTRIAL Emergency EPISODE criteria. In determining THAT any stage of an air pollution INDUSTRIAL emergency EPISODE [to] existS, the Commissioner shall be guided by the following criteria:

(b)(1) [1st Stage: Advisory of Threatening Atmospheric Conditions. A first-stage emergency ("Advisory of Threatening Atmospheric Conditions.") shall be declared when a stagnation advisory is received from the National Weather Service and pollutant concentrations show a rising trend.]

[(b)(2)] [2nd] FIRST Stage: INDUSTRIAL Air Pollution Alert. An air pollution INDUSTRIAL alert shall be declared whenever the concentration of one or more of the pollutants listed below reaches the described level at any monitoring site OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:

SO_2: 800 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.3 ppm), 24-hour average;

Particulates: 3.0 COHs or 375 $\mu g/m^3$, 24-hour average;

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SO_2 and particulates combined: product of SO_2 ppm, 24-hour average, and COHs equal to 0.8; or product of SO_2 $\mu g/m^3$, 24-hour average, and particulate $\mu g/m^3$, 24-hour average equal to 65×10^3;

[CO: 17 $\mu g/m^3$ (15 ppm), 8-hour average;

Oxidant (O_3): 200 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.1 ppm), 1-hour average;]

NO_2: 1130 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.6 ppm), 1-hour average; 282 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.15 ppm), 24-hour average;

and meteorological conditions are such that the pollutant concentrations can be expected, unless control actions are taken, to remain at the above levels or increase over a period of twelve (12) or more hours or such other length of time determined by the Commissioner to constitute a threat to the safety and welfare of people.

(b)[(3)](2) [Third] SECOND Stage [.] : INDUSTRIAL Air Pollution Warning. An INDUSTRIAL air pollution warning shall be declared whenever [evidence shows that air quality is continuing to degrade from the 1st stage alert and] one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:

SO_2: 1,600 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.6 ppm), 24-hour average:

Particulates: 5.0 COHs or 625 $\mu g/m^3$, 24-hour average;

SO_2 and particulates combined: product of SO_2 ppm, 24-hour average and COHs equal to 0.8; or product of SO_2 $\mu g/m^3$, 24-hour average and particulate $\mu g/m^3$, 24-hour average to 261×10^3;

[CO: 34 $\mu g/m^3$ (30 ppm), 3-hour average;

Oxidant (O_3): 800 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.4 ppm), 1-hour average;]

NO_2: 2,260 $\mu g/m^3$ (1.2 ppm), 1-hour average; 565 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.3 ppm), 24-hour average;

and meteorological conditions are such that pollutant concentrations can be expected, unless control actions are taken, to remain at the above levels or increase over a period of twelve (12) or more hours or such other length of time determined by the Commissioner to constitute a threat to the safety and welfare of people.

(b)[(4)](3) [Fourth] THIRD Stage: INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION [Extreme] Emergency. An INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION [extreme] emergency shall be declared whenever evidence shows that air quality has degraded to a level deemed unacceptable by the Commissioner under any circumstances and requiring the most stringent control actions. An INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION [extreme] emergency [will automatically] SHALL be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

SO_2: 2,100 μg/m^3 (0.8 ppm), 24-hour average;

Particulates: 7.0 COHs or 875 μg/m^3, 24-hour average;

SO_2 and particulates combined: product of SO_2 ppm, 24-hour average and COHs equal to 1.2; or product of SO_2 μg/m^3, 24-hour average and particulate μg/m^3, 24-hour average equal to 393 x 10^3;

[CO: 46 μg/m^3 (40 ppm), 8-hour average;

Oxidant (O_2: 1,200 μg/m^3 (0.6 ppm), 1-hour average;]

NO_2: 3,000 μg/m^3 (1.6 ppm), 1-hour average; 750 μg/m^3 (0.4 ppm), 24-hour average;

and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours or such other length of time determined by the Commissioner to justify [the extreme] AN INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION emergency.

(b)[(5)](4) Termination. Once any stage of an INDUSTRIAL air pollution emergency EPISODE has been declared, it shall remain in effect until the Commissioner [shall] announceS its termination. [At such time, the next lower stage shall take effect.]

(c) Plans of action at each stage of AN INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION emergency EPISODE.

(c)(1) [1st Stage: Advisory of Threatening Atmospheric Conditions. Whenever the Commissioner issues a 1st stage advisory of threatening atmospheric conditions, all open burning shall cease (except as authorized by the Commissioner in writing to safeguard public health and safety), and incinerator operations shall be limited as he may prescribe. Additionally, persons responsible for the operation of a source of air pollution shall immediately put into effect the preplanned abatement strategies referred to in subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) for the 1st stage advisory and shall commence preparations for advancing into all phases of the 2nd stage alert, as set forth in Table I.]

[(c)(2)] [2nd] FIRST Stage: INDUSTRIAL Air Pollution Alert. Whenever the Commissioner declares aN [2nd stage] INDUSTRIAL air pollution alert, persons responsible for the operation of a source of air pollution [as set forth in Table I] shall as rapidly as possible take all required steps for pollution reduction AS DESCRIBED IN TABLE I. [and] PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OPERATION OF A SOURCE OF AIR POLLUTION WHICH EMITS, OR HAS THE CAPACITY TO EMIT, MORE THAN 100 TONS OF POLLUTANTS PER YEAR, AS DETERMINED BEFORE THE APPLICATION OF CONTROL EQUIPMENT, shall put into effect the preplanned abatement strategy for aN INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION [2nd stage] alert.

TABLE I

Steps for Air Pollution Reduction

at [2nd Stage] AN INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION Alert

1. There shall be no open burning, except as authorized by the Com-

missioner in writing to safeguard public health and safety.

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal for any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours between 12 noon and 4 p.m.
3. Boiler lancing or soot blowing required for fuel-burning equipment shall be performed only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.
4. [All unessential operation of motor vehicles shall be terminated.] FUELS HAVING LOW ASH AND SULFUR CONTENT SHALL BE USED.
5. ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION SHALL, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, BE DIVERTED TO FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE ALERT AREA.
6. STEAM LOAD DEMANDS SHALL BE REDUCED.
7. MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS SHALL BE CURTAILED, POSTPONED, OR DEFERRED.
8. TRADE WASTE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS WHICH EMIT SOLID PARTICLES, GAS VAPORS OR MALODOROUS SUBSTANCES SHALL BE DEFERRED.
9. HEAT LOAD DEMANDS FOR PRCESSING SHALL BE REDUCED.

[Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollution listed below shall take all described control actions for this 2nd stage alert.

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, as set forth in standby plans.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.

c. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area, as set forth in standby plans.

2. Coal and oil-fired process steam generating facilities

a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content, as set forth in standby plans.

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

c. Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations as set forth in standby plans.

3. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications:
Primary Metals Industry
Petroleum Refining Operation
Chemical Industries
Mineral Processing Industries

a. Substantial reduction of air pollutions from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and other operations, as set forth in standby plan.

b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gas 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 or soot blowing.]

(c)[(3)](2) [Third] SECOND Stage: INDUSTRIAL Air Pollution Warning. Whenever the Commissioner declares aN [3rd stage] INDUSTRIAL air pollution warning, persons responsible for the operation of a source of air pollution [as set forth in Table II] shall as rapidly as possible take all required steps for pollution reduction AS DESCRIBED IN TABLE II. [and] PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OPERATION OF A SOURCE OF AIR POLLUTION WHICH EMITS, OR HAS THE CAPACITY TO EMIT, MORE THAN 100 TONS OF POLLUTANTS PER YEAR, AS DETERMINED BEFORE THE APPLICATION OF CONTROL EQUIPMENT, shall put into effect the preplanned abatement strategy for aN [3rd stage] AIR POLLUTION INDUSTRIAL warning.

TABLE II

Steps for Air Pollution Reduction

at [3rd Stage] AN AIR POLLUTION INDUSTRIAL Warning

1. There shall be no open burning except as authorized by the Commissioner in writing to safeguard public health and safety.
2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.
3. Boiler lancing or soot blowing required for fuel-burning equipment shall be performed only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.
4. [All private non-commercial motor vehicle operations shall cease except where absolutely essential for necessities of life including medical treatment. Driving to and from work in private vehicles shall be prohibited except where no alternative public transportation of any kind exists, and then use of car pools shall be mandatory. Police, toll booth operators and other government officials shall be requested to verify justification for private motor vehicle use during 3rd stage warning. Commercial vehicle operations shall be reduced to the absolute minimum necessary to transport necessities and provide for public safety and welfare.] ALL UNESSENTIAL OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES SHALL BE TERMINATED.
5. ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION SHALL, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE, BE DIVERTED TO FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE WARNING AREA.
6. STEAM LOAD DEMANDS SHALL BE REDUCED THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE.
7. MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS SHALL BE CEASED, CURTAILED, POSTPONED, OR DEFERRED.
8. TRADE WASTE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS WHICH EMIT SOLID PARTICLES, GAS VAPORS, OR MALODOROUS SUBSTANCES SHALL BE DEFERRED.
9. HEAT LOAD DEMANDS FOR PROCESSING SHALL BE REDUCED THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE.

[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 power generating facilities	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content, as set forth in standby plans.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area, as set forth by standby plans.
2. Coal and oil-fired process steam generating facilities.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having the lowest available ash and sulfur content, as set forth in standby plans.

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

c. Substantial reduction of steam load demands, as set forth in standby plans.

3. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including but not limited to the following classifications:

Petroleum Refining
Chemical Industries
Primary Metals Industries
Glass Industries
Paper and Allied Products

a. Maximum reduction of air pollutants from manufacturing and other operations, as set forth in standby plans.

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 as set forth in standby plans.

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

4. Manufacturing industries requiring relatively short lead time for shut-down including but not limited to the following classifications:

Primary Metals Industries
Chemical Industries
Mineral Processing
Grain Industry

a. Elimination of air pollutants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible as set forth in standby plans.

b. Elimination of air pollutants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, malodorous substances.

c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing as set forth in standby plans.

d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.]

(c)[(4)](3) [4th Stage] THIRD STAGE INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION [Extreme] Emergency. Whenever the Commissioner declares aN INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION [forth stage extreme] emergency, persons responsible for the operation of a source of air pollution [as set forth in Table III] shall immediately take all required steps for pollution reduction AS DESCRIBED IN TABLE III, [and] PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OPERATION OF A SOURCE OF AIR POLLUTION WHICH EMITS, OR HAS THE CAPACITY TO EMIT, MORE THAN 100 TONS OF POLLUTANTS PER YEAR, AS DETERMINED BEFORE THE APPLICATION OF CONTROL EQUIPMENT, shall put into effect the preplanned abatement strategy for aN [4th stage extreme] INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION emergency.

TABLE III

Steps for Air Pollution Reduction

at [4th Stage] AN INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION [extreme] Emergency

1. There shall be no open burning, except as authorized by the Commissioner in writing to safeguard public health and safety.
2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid or liquid waste shall be prohibited.
3. All enterprises and activities described below shall immediately cease operations:
   A. Mining and quarrying.
   B. All construction work except that essential to secure sites against endangering life and limb.

C. All manufacturing establishments except those involved in combatting the air pollution emergency in accordance with preplanned abatement strategies.

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 state and local government offices except those necessary for public safety and welfare, including any involved in combatting the INDUSTRIAL air pollution emergency.

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

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 and servicing and all parking and garage operations.

K. All offices, clerical and professional service enterprises including law and accounting offices but excluding doctors' offices and medical laboratories.

L. All schools of any kind.

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

4. All commercial, manufacturing or service establishments not shut down by this regulation shall institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air pollutants from their activities 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 of any kind shall cease except in emergencies with the express approval of local or state police.

[Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollution listed below shall take all required control actions for this 4th stage all-out emergency.

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, as set forth in standby plans.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.
	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric

power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area, as set forth in standby plans.

d. Imposition of load reduction procedures to extent necessary.

2. Coal and oil-fired process steam generating facilities to the extent not prohibited in paragraph 3(a-m) above

a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage, as set forth in standby plans.

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

c. Maximum reduction of steam load demands as set forth in standby plans.

3. Manufacturing industries for 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 operation 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 water 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 or soot blowing.]

(d)(1) Preplanned abatement strategies. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants [as shown

in Tables I - III of this section or any other person operating a source] that emits, OR HAS THE CAPACITY TO EMIT, 100 tons or more of pollutants a year AS DETERMINED BEFORE THE APPLICATION OF CONTROL EQUIPMENT, shall prepare a standby plan for reducing the emission of air pollutants during each of the [four] THREE stages of an INDUSTRIAL air pollution emergency EPISODE, i.e., [1st Stage Advisory;] INDUSTRIAL [2nd Stage] Alert; INDUSTRIAL [3rd Stage] Warning; INDUSTRIAL [4th Stage Extreme] Emergency. Standby plans shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emission of air pollutants in accordance with the requirements set forth in Tables I - III.

(d)(2) Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants not set forth under [subsection] SUBDIVISION (d)(1) shall, when requested by the Commissioner, prepare standby plans for reducing the emissions of air pollutants during each of the four stages of an INDUSTRIAL air pollution emergency EPISODE. Such standby plans shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions of air pollutants in accordance with the requirements set forth in Tables I - III.

(d)(3) All standby plans shall be in writing, identify the source of air pollutants, contain a commitment as to the amount of reduction to be achieved, and set forth in sufficient detail for the Commissioner to evaluate the manner in which the reduction will be accomplished.

(d)(4) During any [period of] INDUSTRIAL Air Pollution EMERGENCY EPISODE [Advisory, Alert, Warning, or Extreme

Emergency], standby plans shall be made available on the premises to persons authorized to enforce these regulations.

(d)(5) The standby plans required by [subsection] SUBDIVISION (d)(1) shall be submitted to the Commissioner by August 1, 1972. Standby plans requested by the Commissioner under [subsection] SUBDIVISION (d)(2) shall be submitted within 90 days of the date of receipt of the request. When in the judgment of the Commissioner a standby plan is not adequate to carry out the objectives set forth in Tables I - III, he may reject the plan and require that it be resubmitted in an acceptable form within 30 days from the date of rejection.

(e) Declaration of AN INDUSTRIAL air pollution emergency EPISODE in aid of sister state. Notwithstanding that the concentration of pollutants in the air over the State of Connecticut does not meet the criteria set forth in [subsections] SUBDIVISIONS (b)(1) to (b)[(4)] (3) for any stage of an INDUSTRIAL air pollution emergency EPISODE, the Commissioner may nevertheless declare such emergency EPISODE to be in effect at the stage level he deems appropriate when it becomes necessary to reduce the level of air pollutants in Connecticut to avoid intensifying deteriorated air conditions in one or more areas outside the state that are endangering the health and welfare of residents in those areas.

(f) Emissions from a limited number of sources. Whenever the Commissioner determines that a specified emergency criteria level SET FORTH IN SUBDIVISIONS (b) (1) TO (b) (3) has been reached in a limited area, he may restrict the response to such emergency in the manner he deems appropriate, including notification to those sources contributing or believed to be contributing to the

emergency levels that the abatement actions of Tables I, II, or III, as the case may be, are required and shall be put into effect until the pollutant levels are reduced below the criteria levels.

(g) AUTOMOTIVE EMERGENCY EPISODE CRITERIA. IN DETERMINING ANY STAGE OF AN AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY EPISODE TO EXIST, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL BE GUIDED BY THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

(g)(1) FIRST STAGE: AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION ALERT. AN AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION ALERT SHALL BE DECLARED WHENEVER THE CONCENTRATION OF ONE OR MORE OF THE POLLUTANTS LISTED BELOW REACHES THE DESCRIBED LEVEL AT ANY MONITORING SITE OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:

CO: 17 $\mu g/m^3$ (15 ppm), 8-HOUR AVERAGE;

OXIDANT (O_3): 400 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.2 ppm), 1-HOUR AVERAGE;

AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS ARE SUCH THAT THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS CAN BE EXPECTED, UNLESS CONTROL ACTIONS ARE TAKEN, TO RECUR THE NEXT CALENDAR DAY.

(g)(2) SECOND STAGE: AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION WARNING. AN AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION WARNING SHALL BE DECLARED WHENEVER EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT AIR QUALITY IS CONTINUING TO DEGRADE FROM THE AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION ADVISORY AND ALERT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING LEVELS IS REACHED AT ANY MONITORING SITE OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:

CO: 34 $\mu g/m^3$ (30 ppm), 8-HOUR AVERAGE;

OXIDANT (O_3) 800 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.4 ppm), 1-HOUR AVERAGE;

AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS ARE SUCH THAT POLLUTANT

CONCENTRATIONS CAN BE EXPECTED, UNLESS CONTROL ACTIONS ARE TAKEN, TO RECUR THE NEXT CALENDAR DAY.

(g)(3) THIRD STAGE: AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY. AN AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY SHALL BE DECLARED WHENEVER EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT AIR QUALITY HAS DEGRADED TO A LEVEL DEEMED UNACCEPTABLE BY THE COMMISSIONER UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES AND REQUIRING THE MOST STRINGENT CONTROL ACTIONS. AN AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE DECLARED WHEN ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING LEVELS IS REACHED AT ANY MONITORING SITE OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:

CO: 46 $\mu g/m^3$ (40 ppm), 8-HOUR AVERAGE;

OXIDANT (O_3): 1,000 $\mu g/m^3$ (0.5 ppm), 1-HOUR AVERAGE;

AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS ARE SUCH THAT THIS CONDITION CAN BE EXPECTED TO RECUR THE NEXT CALENDAR DAY.

(g)(4) TERMINATION. ONCE ANY STAGE OF AN AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY EPISODE HAS BEEN DECLARED, IT SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL THE COMMISSIONER ANNOUNCES ITS TERMINATION.

(h) PLANS OF ACTION AT EACH STAGE OF EMERGENCY.

(h)(1) FIRST STAGE: AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION ALERT. WHENEVER THE COMMISSIONER DECLARES AN AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION ALERT, ALL UNESSENTIAL OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES SHALL BE TERMINATED.

(h)(2) SECOND STAGE: AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION WARNING. WHENEVER THE COMMISSIONER DECLARES AN AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION WARNING, PERSONS OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLES MUST REDUCE OPERATIONS BY THE USE OF CAR POOLS AND INCREASED USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND ELIMINATION

OF UNNECESSARY OPERATION.

(h)(3) THIRD STAGE: AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY. WHENEVER THE COMMISSIONER DECLARES AN AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY, ALL PRIVATE NON-COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS SHALL CEASE EXCEPT WHERE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL FOR NECESSITIES OF LIFE INCLUDING MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLE OPERATIONS SHALL BE REDUCED TO THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO TRANSPORT NECESSITIES AND PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND WELFARE.

Statement of Purpose: To bring state regulations for the abatement of air pollution into compliance with federal requirements under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977.

CERTIFICATION
R-39 REV. 1-77

Be it known that the foregoing:

[X] Regulations [ ] Emergency Regulations

Are:

[ ] Adopted [X] Amended as hereinabove stated [ ] Repealed

By the aforesaid agency pursuant to:

[X] Section 19-508 of the General Statutes.

[ ] Section _____ of the General Statutes, as amended by Public Act No. _____ of the _____ Public Acts.

[ ] Public Act No. _____ of the Public Acts.

After publication in the Connecticut Law Journal on December 5 19 78, of the notice of the proposal to:

[ ] Adopt [X] Amend [ ] Repeal such regulations

(If applicable): [X] And the holding of an advertised public hearing on the 8th - 11th day of January 19 79

WHEREFORE, the foregoing regulations are hereby:

[ ] Adopted [X] Amended as hereinabove stated [ ] Repealed

Effective:

[X] When filed with the Secretary of the State.

(OR)

[ ] The _____ day of _____ 19____.

Witness Whereof:	DATE June 5, 1979	SIGNED (Head of Board, Agency or Commission) Stanley Pac	OFFICIAL TITLE, DULY AUTHORIZED Commissioner
Approved by the Attorney General as to legal sufficiency in accordance with Sec. 4-169, as amended, C.G.S.:		SIGNED [illegible]	OFFICIAL TITLE, DULY AUTHORIZED Deputy Attorney General

JUN 29 1979

[✓] Approved

[ ] Disapproved

[ ] Disapproved in part, (*Indicate Section Numbers disapproved only*)

[ ] Rejected without prejudice.

By the Legislative Regulation Review Committee in accordance with Sec. 4-170, as amended, of the General Statutes.	DATE 8/2/79	SIGNED (Clerk of the Legislative Regulation Review Committee) Elizabeth T. Bruno

Two certified copies received and filed, and one such copy forwarded to the Commission on Official Legal Publications in accordance with Section 4-172, as amended, of the General Statutes.

DATE August 31, 1979	SIGNED (Secretary of the State) Barbara B Kennelly	BY Louis J Rogers

INSTRUCTIONS

1. One copy of all regulations for adoption, amendment or repeal, except emergency regulations, must be presented to the Attorney General for his determination of legal sufficiency. Section 4-169 of the General Statutes.

2. Seventeen copies of all regulations for adoption, amendment or repeal, except emergency regulations, must be presented to the Standing Legislative Regulation Review Committee for its approval. Section 4-170 of the General Statutes.

3. Each regulation must be in the form intended for publication and must include the appropriate regulation section number and section heading. Section 4-172 of the General Statutes.

4. Indicate by "(NEW)" in heading if new regulation. Amended regulations must contain new language in capital letters and deleted language in brackets. Section 4-170 of the General Statutes.

Regulations

OF

#2437

Department of Environmental Protection

CONCERNING

Abatement of Air Pollution

Received and filed in the office of the Secretary of the State

August 31 19 79

Approved by Attorney General

June 29 19 79

Approved by Legislative Regulation Review Committee or General Assembly

August 2 19 79

Published in Connecticut Law Journal

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