

PART 4

EMERGENCY EPISODES

REGULATION 4.01 General Provisions for Emergency Episodes

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County Jefferson County, Kentucky

Relates To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Pursuant To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity And Function: KRS 77.180 provides that the Air Pollution Control Board may make and enforce all needful orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation establishes the general provisions under which air quality conditions may justify the proclamation of an emergency episode.

Conditions justifying the proclamation of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency shall be deemed to exist whenever the District determines that the accumulation of air contaminants in any place is attaining or has attained levels which could, if such levels are sustained or exceeded, present a threat to the health of the public. In making this determination, the District shall be guided by the criteria in Regulation 4.02.

Adopted v1/4-19-72; effective 4-19-72; amended v2/9-1-76, v3/6-13-79.

REGULATION 4.02 Episode Criteria

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County Jefferson County, Kentucky

Relates To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Pursuant To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity And Function: KRS 77.180 provides that the Air Pollution Control Board may make and enforce all needful orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation establishes the criteria to determine air pollution episodes.

SECTION 1 Air Pollution Forecast

Air Pollution Meteorological Forecast: An internal watch by the District shall be actuated by a National Weather Service Advisory that an Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory is in effect or that atmospheric conditions are conducive to the accumulation of air contaminants.

SECTION 2 Air Pollution Alerts

- 2.1 An alert level is that concentration of pollutants at which initial stage control actions are to begin. An alert will be declared when any one of the pollutant alert levels is reached at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that the pollutant concentrations can be expected to remain at these levels for 12 or more hours or to increase, or in the case of oxidants, the situation is likely to recur within the next 24 hours, unless control actions are taken.
- 2.2 Pollutant alert levels.
 - 2.2.1 Sulfur dioxide: 800 micrograms per cubic meter (0.3ppm), 24-hour average.
 - 2.2.2 Particulates, measured as PM₁₀: 350 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average.
 - 2.2.3 Carbon monoxide: 17 milligrams per cubic meter (15 ppm), 8-hour average.
 - 2.2.4 Oxidants (ozone): 392 micrograms per cubic meter (0.20 ppm), 1-hour average.
 - 2.2.5 Nitrogen Dioxide:
 - 2.2.5.1 1130 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6 ppm) 1-hour average
 - 2.2.5.2 282 micrograms per cubic meter (0.15 ppm) 24-hour average.

SECTION 3 Air Pollution Warnings

- 3.1 A warning level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional control actions are necessary. A warning will be declared 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 12 or more hours or to increase, or, in the case of oxidants, the situation is likely to recur within the next 24 hours, unless control actions are taken.
- 3.2 Pollutant warning levels.
 - 3.2.1 Sulfur dioxide: 1600 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6 ppm), 24-hour average.
 - 3.2.2 Particulates, measured as PM₁₀: 420 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average.
 - 3.2.3 Carbon monoxide: 34 milligrams per cubic meter (30 ppm) 8- hour average.
 - 3.2.4 Oxidants (ozone): 800 micrograms per cubic meter (0.4 ppm), 1-hour average.

- 3.2.5 Nitrogen dioxide: 2,260 micrograms per cubic meter (1.2 ppm), 1-hour average; 565 micrograms per cubic meter (0.3 ppm), 24-hour average.

SECTION 4 Air Pollution Emergencies

- 4.1 An emergency level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade to a level that should never be reached and that the most stringent control actions are necessary. An emergency will be declared 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 continue for 12 or more hours or to increase, or, in the case of oxidants, the situation is likely to recur within the next 24 hours, unless control actions are taken.
- 4.2 Pollutant emergency levels.
- 4.2.1 Sulfur dioxide: 2,100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.8 ppm), 24-hour average.
- 4.2.2 Particulates, measured as PM₁₀: 500 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average.
- 4.2.3 Carbon monoxide: 46 milligrams per cubic meter (40 ppm) 8-hour average.
- 4.2.4 Oxidants (ozone): 1,000 micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 ppm), 1-hour average.
- 4.2.5 Nitrogen dioxide: 3,000 micrograms per cubic meter (1.6 ppm), 1-hour average; 750 micrograms per cubic meter (0.4 ppm), 24-hour average.

SECTION 5 Episode Termination

Any status declared by the application of these criteria will remain in effect until the criteria for that level are no longer met. At such time, the next lower appropriate status will be assumed.

SECTION 6 Declaration of Episodes

- 6.1 An episode status based on the deterioration of air quality alone may be declared. An air stagnation advisory or special dispersion statement need not be in effect.
- 6.2 An appropriate episode status shall be declared when any monitoring site records ambient air quality levels as designated in the episode criteria herein, and conditions are expected to remain as in section 4.1. The criteria shall be applied to individual monitoring sites and not to area wide air quality.

Adopted v1/4-19-72; effective 4-19-72; amended v2/9-1-76, v3/6-13-79, v4/11-28-79, v5/2-16-83, v6/4-20-88.

REGULATION 4.03 General Abatement Requirements

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County Jefferson County, Kentucky

Relates To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Pursuant To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity And Function: KRS 77.180 provides that the Air Pollution Control Board may make and enforce all needful orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation establishes the requirements for general abatement of process or air contaminants from affected facilities under certain conditions of air quality.

SECTION 1 Basic Provisions

- 1.1 The intent of this regulation is to provide for the curtailment or reduction of processes or operations which emit an air contaminant or an air contaminant precursor whose criteria has been reached and are located in the affected area for which an episode level has been declared.
- 1.2 Any person responsible for the operation of an air contaminant source shall take all actions required by this regulation irrespective of any economic hardship which may be incurred due to such actions.
- 1.3 When the District determines that specified criteria are being approached and may be reached at one or more monitoring sites solely because of emissions from a limited number of sources or processes, it may act to prevent the attainment of the episode level by notifying such source that the abatement strategies as described in this regulation or the standby plans are required insofar as they apply to such source, and shall be put into effect until a satisfactory reduction in the ambient pollution concentration has been achieved.
- 1.4 Air Pollution Alert. When the District declares an air pollution alert, any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contaminants shall take all air pollution alert actions required under Sections 2 and 3 for such sources of air contaminants and shall put into effect the pre-planned strategy for an air pollution alert.
- 1.5 Air Pollution Warning. When the District declares an air pollution warning, any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contaminants shall take all air pollution warning actions required for such sources of air contaminants and shall put into effect the pre-planned strategy for an air pollution warning.
- 1.6 Air Pollution Emergency. When the District declares an air pollution emergency, any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contaminants shall take all air pollution emergency actions required for such sources of air contaminants and shall put into effect the pre-planned strategy for an air pollution emergency.

SECTION 2 Standby Plans

- 2.1 Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants as set forth in Regulation 4.04, 4.05 or 4.06 shall prepare standby plans for reducing the emission of air pollutants during episode periods (air pollution alert, warning, and emergency). Standby plans shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emission of air pollutants in accordance with the objectives set forth in this regulation.
- 2.2 Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants not set forth in

section 2.1 shall, when requested by the District in writing, prepare standby plans for reducing the emission of air pollutants during episode periods. Standby plans shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions of air pollutants in accordance with the objectives set forth in this regulation.

- 2.3 Standby plans as required under sections 2.1 and 2.2 shall be in writing and identify the source 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 episode periods.
- 2.4 During episode periods, standby plans required by this section shall be made available on the premises to any person authorized to enforce the provisions of the standby plan.
- 2.5 Standby plans required by this section shall be submitted to the District upon request within 30 days of the receipt of such request. Such plans shall be subject to review and approval by the District. If, in the opinion of the District, a plan does not effectively carry out the objectives as set forth in sections 2.1 and 2.2, the District may disapprove it, state its reasons for disapproval and order the preparation of an amended plan within the time period specified in the order.

SECTION 3 Alert Stage General Requirements

- 3.1 When an alert is declared on reaching the criteria level for particulates or sulfur dioxide, the following actions shall be taken:
 - 3.1.1 There shall be no open burning by any person of tree waste, vegetation, refuse or debris.
 - 3.1.2 The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours of 12 noon to 4 p.m. local time.
 - 3.1.3 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. local time.
- 3.2 When an alert is declared based on reaching the criteria level for oxidants, carbon monoxide or nitrogen dioxide the following actions shall be taken:
 - 3.2.1 Carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and oxidants alerts:
 - 3.2.1.1 Persons operating motor vehicles shall eliminate all unnecessary operations.
 - 3.2.1.2 Road repairs should be postponed to alleviate traffic congestion.
 - 3.2.1.3 When the source of air contaminant is manufacturing industries of the following classifications: primary metals industry, petroleum refining operations, chemical industries, surface coating operations, paper and allied products, and grain industry:
 - 3.2.1.3.1 Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production operations;
 - 3.2.1.3.2 Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gas vapors, or malodorous substances;
 - 3.2.1.3.3 Reduction of heat load demands for processing.
 - 3.2.2 Oxidant alerts:
 - 3.2.2.1 In addition to actions required in section 3.2.1, persons operating petroleum loading and dry cleaning facilities shall reduce hydrocarbon emissions by 25%.

SECTION 4 Warning Stage General Requirements

- 4.1 When a warning is declared on reaching the criteria level for particulates or sulfur dioxide the following actions shall be taken:

- 4.1.1 There shall be no open burning by any person of tree waste, vegetation, refuse or debris in any form.
- 4.1.2 The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.
- 4.1.3 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. local time.
- 4.2 When a warning is declared based on reaching the criteria level for oxidants, carbon monoxide or nitrogen dioxide the following actions shall be taken:
 - 4.2.1 Persons operating motor vehicles must reduce operation by the use of car pools and increased use of public transportation and the elimination of unnecessary operation.
 - 4.2.2 Persons operating petroleum loading and dry cleaning facilities shall reduce hydrocarbon emissions by 50%.
 - 4.2.3 Road repairs should be postponed to alleviate traffic congestion.

SECTION 5 Emergency Stage General Requirements

- 5.1 When an emergency is declared based on reaching the criteria for any air contaminant the following shall apply:
 - 5.1.1 There shall be no open burning by any person of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.
 - 5.1.2 The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid or liquid waste shall be prohibited.
 - 5.1.3 All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operations:
 - 5.1.3.1 Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals,
 - 5.1.3.2 All construction work except that which must proceed to avoid emergent physical harm,
 - 5.1.3.3 All manufacturing establishments except those required to have in force an air pollution emergency plan,
 - 5.1.3.4 Wholesale trade establishments; i.e., places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, to 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,
 - 5.1.3.5 All offices of local, county, and state government including authorities, joint meetings, and other public bodies excepting 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,
 - 5.1.3.6 All retail trade establishments except pharmacies and stores primarily engaged in the sale of food,
 - 5.1.3.7 Banks, credit agencies other than banks; securities and commodities brokers, dealers, and exchanges and services; offices of insurance carriers, agents and brokers; real estate offices,
 - 5.1.3.8 Wholesale and retail laundries, laundry services, photographic studios, beauty shops, barbershops, shoe repair shops,
 - 5.1.3.9 Advertising offices; consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies; duplication, addressing, blueprinting, photocopying, mailing list and

- 5.1.3.10 stenographic services; equipment rental services, commercial testing laboratories, Automobile repair, automobile services, garages,
- 5.1.3.11 Establishments rendering amusement and recreation services including motion picture theaters, and
- 5.1.3.12 Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, and public and private libraries.
- 5.1.4 All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in this order will institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations by ceasing, curtailing, or postponing operations which emit air contaminants, to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
- 5.1.5 The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local or state police.
- 5.2 Source curtailment. When an emergency is declared based on reaching criteria level for any pollutant, any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contaminant listed below shall take all required control actions for this emergency level.
 - 5.2.1 When the source of air contaminant is fuel-fired electric power generating facilities, maximum reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by utilization fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content; maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing; and diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of the emergency area.
 - 5.2.2 When the source of air contaminant is fuel-fired process steam generating facilities, maximum reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage or person injury; maximum utilization of midday atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing and taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
 - 5.2.3 When the source of air contaminant is manufacturing industries including but not limited to the following classifications: primary metal industries, petroleum refining, chemical industries, mineral processing industries, grain industry, paper and allied products, surface coating, degreasing nitric acid production, and fertilizer manufacturing, the source shall initiate action required to accomplish the following objectives:
 - 5.2.3.1 Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing and ceasing as expeditiously as possible, all operations which are not necessary for the prevention of injury to persons or damage to equipment.
 - 5.2.3.2 Elimination of the emission of air contaminants by ceasing trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances; maximum utilization of midday atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing; and maximum reduction of heat load demands consistent with section 5.2.3.1.

Adopted v1/4-19-72; effective 4-19-72; amended v2/9-1-76, v3/6-13-79, v4/2-16-83.

REGULATION 4.04 Particulate and Sulfur Dioxide Reduction Requirements

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County Jefferson County, Kentucky

Relates To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Pursuant To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity And Function: KRS 77.180 provides that the Air Pollution Control Board may make and enforce all needful orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purpose of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation establishes the requirements for reduction of particulates and sulfur dioxide emissions under certain conditions.

SECTION 1 Alerts

To curtail particulates and/or sulfur dioxide sources when an alert is declared, based on reaching the criteria level for particulates and/or sulfur dioxide, the following control actions shall be implemented:

- 1.1 When the source of air contaminant is fuel-fired electric power generating facilities: substantial reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content; maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing; and diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of the alert area.
- 1.2 When the source of air contaminant is fuel-fired process steam generating facilities: substantial reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content; maximum utilization of midday atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing; and substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
- 1.3 When the source of air contaminant is manufacturing industries including but not limited to the following classifications: primary metals industry, petroleum refining operations, chemical industries, mineral processing industries, paper and allied products and grain industry, the following action shall be taken:
 - 1.3.1 All operations that emit particulates or sulfur dioxide shall curtail, postpone, or defer production to the extent necessary to effect at least a 25% reduction of the instantaneous particulate and/or sulfur dioxide emission levels existing at the time the alert is declared unless such reduction of the operation is demonstrated to the District's satisfaction to be impractical because of some physical limitation of the operation.
 - 1.3.2 In addition, maximum reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gas vapors, or malodorous substances; maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with section 1.3.1; and maximum utilization of midday atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

SECTION 2 Warnings

Curtailement of particulate and/or sulfur dioxide sources. When a warning is declared based on reaching the criteria level for particulates and/or sulfur dioxide, the following control actions shall be implemented:

- 2.1 When the source of air contaminant is fuel-fired electric power generating facilities:

maximum reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content; maximum utilization of midday atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing; and diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of the warning area.

- 2.2 When the source of air contaminant is fuel fired process steam generating facilities associated with manufacturing industries subject to section 2.4: maximum reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash and sulfur content; maximum utilization of mid-day atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing; making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops; and maximum reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
- 2.3 When the source of air contaminant is fuel fired process steam generating facilities not subject to section 2.2: maximum reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing injury to persons or damage to equipment; and maximum utilization of midday atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
- 2.4 When the source of air contaminant is manufacturing industries that may require considerable lead time for shutdown including, but not limited to, the following classifications: petroleum refining, chemical industries, primary metals industries, glass industries, paper and allied products, the source shall initiate action required to accomplish the following objectives:
 - 2.4.1 Cease, curtail, postpone or defer production and all operations as is necessary to prepare for an immediate shut-down if an emergency is declared;
 - 2.4.2 Effect a maximum reduction of emissions of air contaminants from manufacturing operations during the time period the warning is in effect by ceasing, curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and all operations; and
 - 2.4.3 Effect a maximum reduction of emissions by deferring trade waste disposal operations that emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances; maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.2; and maximum utilization of midday atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
- 2.5 When the source of air contaminant is manufacturing industries that may require relatively short lead times for shutdown including, but not limited to, the following classifications: primary metals industries, chemical industries; mineral processing industries and grain industry, the source shall initiate action required to accomplish the following objectives:
 - 2.5.1 Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, as expeditiously as possible, all operations that are not necessary for the prevention of injury to persons or damage to equipment; and by curtailing, as expeditiously as possible, all operations that are necessary for the prevention of injury to persons or damage to equipment to the maximum extent possible such that the curtailment does not cause injury to persons or damage to equipment; and
 - 2.5.2 Elimination of the emission of air contaminants by ceasing trade waste disposal processes that emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances; maximum reduction of heat load demands consistent with section 2.5.1; and maximum utilization of midday atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

SECTION 3 Emergencies

During emergencies, the procedures in Regulation 4.03 *General Abatement Requirements* Section

5 shall be implemented.

Adopted v1/4-19-72; effective 4-19-72.

REGULATION 4.05 Hydrocarbon and Nitrogen Oxides Reduction Requirements

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County Jefferson County, Kentucky

Relates To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Pursuant To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity And Function: KRS 77.180 provides that the Air Pollution Control Board may make and enforce all needful orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation establishes the requirements for reduction of hydrocarbon and nitrogen oxides emissions under certain conditions.

SECTION 1 Alerts

Curtailment of sources of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. When an alert is declared on reaching the criteria level for oxidants or nitrogen dioxide, the following control actions shall be implemented:

- 1.1 When the source of air contaminant is fuel fired electric power generating facilities, substantial reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of the alert area.
- 1.2 When the source of air contaminant is fuel fired process steam generating facilities, substantial reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operation.
- 1.3 When the source of air contaminant is manufacturing industry including, but not limited to, the following classifications: surface coating, degreasing, nitric acid production, fertilizer manufacturing, and any other hydrocarbon or nitrogen oxide emitting sources, the following action shall be taken:
 - 1.3.1 Nitrogen dioxide alerts:
 - 1.3.1.1 Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and operations, and
 - 1.3.1.2 In addition, maximum reduction of emissions shall be accomplished by deferring trade waste disposal operations that emit solid particles, gas vapors or malodorous substances; and maximum reduction of heat load demand for processing consistent with section 1.3.1.1.
 - 1.3.2 Oxidant alerts:
 - 1.3.2.1 All operations that emit hydrocarbons shall curtail, postpone, or defer production to the extent necessary to effect at least a 25% reduction of the instantaneous hydrocarbon emission levels existing at the time the alert is declared unless such reduction of the operation is demonstrated to be impractical because of some physical limitation of the operation.

SECTION 2 Warnings

Curtailment of sources of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. When a warning is declared based on reaching the criteria level of oxidants or nitrogen dioxide, the following control actions shall be implemented:

- 2.1 When the source of air contaminant is fuel fired electric power generating facilities or is fuel fired process steam generating facilities, the provisions of section 1.1 shall apply.

2.2 When the source of air contaminant is manufacturing industry including, but not limited to, the following classifications: surface coating, degreasing, nitric acid production, fertilizer manufacturing, and any other hydrocarbon or nitrogen oxide emitting sources; the source shall initiate action required to accomplish the requirements specified in Regulation 4.04 sections 2.4, 2.4.2, 2.5.1, and 2.5.2.

SECTION 3 Emergencies

During emergencies, the procedures in Regulation 4.03 *General Abatement Requirements* Section 5 shall be implemented.

Adopted v1/4-19-72; effective 4-19-72; amended v2/6-13-79, v3/2-16-83.

REGULATION 4.06 Carbon Monoxide Reduction Requirements

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County Jefferson County, Kentucky

Relates To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Pursuant To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity And Function: KRS 77.180 provides that the Air Pollution Control Board may make and enforce all needful orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation establishes the requirements for reduction of carbon monoxide emissions under certain conditions.

SECTION 1 Alerts

Curtailement of sources of carbon monoxide. When an alert is declared based on reaching the criteria level for carbon monoxide, the following control actions shall be implemented:

- 1.1 When the source of carbon monoxide is manufacturing industry including, but not limited to, the following classifications: primary metal industry, petroleum refining operations, and other carbon monoxide emitting sources, the following actions shall be taken:
 - 1.1.1 All operations that emit carbon monoxide shall curtail, postpone, or defer production to the extent necessary to effect at least a 25% reduction of the instantaneous carbon monoxide emission levels existing at the time the alert is declared unless such reduction of the operation is demonstrated to the District's satisfaction to be impractical because of some physical limitations of the operation.

SECTION 2 Warnings

Curtailement of sources of carbon monoxide. When a warning is declared based on reaching the criteria level for carbon monoxide, the following control actions shall be implemented:

- 2.1 When the source of carbon monoxide is manufacturing industry including, but not limited to, the following classifications: primary metal industry, petroleum refining operations, and other carbon monoxide emitting sources, the source shall initiate action required to accomplish the requirements in Regulation 4.04 sections 2.4.2, 2.5.1, and 2.5.2.

SECTION 3 Emergencies

During emergencies, the procedures in Regulation 4.03 Section 5 shall be implemented.

Adopted v1/4-19-72; effective 4-19-72; amended v2/6-13-79, v3/2-16-83.

REGULATION 4.07 Episode Reporting Requirements

**Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County
Jefferson County, Kentucky**

Relates To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Pursuant To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity And Function: KRS 77.180 provides that the Air Pollution Control Board may make and enforce all needful orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation establishes the requirements for reporting upon the termination of an episode.

Upon the termination of an episode, the plant manager or a designee shall notify the District in writing of steps taken to reduce pollution during episode conditions.

Adopted v1/4-19-72; effective 4-19-72.