Kansas Administrative Regulations

Department of Health and Environment

Article 19.—Ambient Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control—Air Pollution Emergencies.

28-19-56. Episode criteria.

(a) Conditions justifying the proclamation of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency shall exist whenever the director determines that the accumulation of air contaminants at any sampling location has attained levels which could, if such levels are sustained or exceeded, threaten the public health. In making this determination, the following criteria shall guide the director:

(1) An air pollution forecast, which is the issuance of a weather bureau high pollution potential advisory, or equivalent indication by any local weather bureau meteorologist that a stagnant atmospheric condition will exist for 36 consecutive hours.

(2) An air pollution alert, where the average sulphur dioxide level for the previous 24 consecutive hours equals 0.3 ppm (800 ug/m^3) or the PM_{10} level for the previous 24 consecutive hours equals 350 ug/m^3, or the average carbon monoxide level for the previous eight consecutive hours equals 15 ppm, or the average ozone level for the preceding one hour equals 0.1 ppm, or the average nitrogen dioxide concentration for the preceding one hour equals 0.6 ppm, or the average nitrogen dioxide concentration for the preceding 24 consecutive hours equals 0.15 ppm, and the local meteorologist predicts no major changes in existing adverse meteorological conditions for at least an additional 12 hours.

(3) Air pollution warning, where the average sulphur dioxide level for the previous 24 consecutive hours equals 0.60 ppm, (1600 ug/m^3), or the PM_{10} level for the previous 24 consecutive hours equals 420 ug/m^3, or the average carbon monoxide level for the previous eight consecutive hours equals 30 ppm, or the average ozone level for the previous one hour equals 0.4 ppm, or the average nitrogen dioxide concentration for the previous one hour equals 1.2 ppm, or the average nitrogen dioxide concentration for the

previous 24 consecutive hours equals 0.3 ppm, and the local meteorologist predicts no major changes in existing adverse meteorological conditions for the next 12 hours.

(4) An air pollution emergency, where the average sulphur dioxide level for the previous 24 consecutive hours equals 0.8 ppm (2100 ug/m^3), or the PM_{10} level for the previous 24 consecutive hours equals 500 ug/m^3, or the average ozone level for the previous one hour equals 0.5 ppm, or the average carbon monoxide level for the previous eight consecutive hours equals 40 ppm, or the average nitrogen dioxide concentration for the previous one hour equals 1.6 ppm, or the average nitrogen dioxide concentration for the previous 24 consecutive hours equals 0.4 ppm, and the local meteorologist predicts no major changes in existing adverse meteorological conditions for at least an additional 12 hours.

(b) Any status prescribed in subsection (a) may be declared by the director on the basis of deterioration of air quality to the criteria levels alone without the issuance of a high air pollution potential advisory or equivalent advisory from a local weather bureau meteorologist if deemed necessary to protect the public health.

(c) Once declared, any status established on the basis of this regulation shall remain in effect until the criteria for that level are no longer met. At such time the next lower status will be assumed.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 65-3005; implementing K.S.A. 65-3005, 65-3006, 65-3010, 65-3012; effective Jan. 1, 1972; amended, E-73-8, Dec. 27, 1972; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended Oct. 16, 1989.)

***** Authenticated Kansas Administrative Regulation *****