

**Region III Plan Summary**  
**Charleston 1997 Annual and 2006 24-Hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> Nonattainment Area**

**Title:** Maintenance Plan for Charleston 1997 Annual and 2006 24-Hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> Nonattainment Area, West Virginia

**Federal Register Dates:** January 24, 2014, 79 FR 4121 (Proposed Rule); March 31, 2014, 79 FR 17884 (Final Rule)

**EPA Effective date:** April 30, 2014

**State Submittal Date:** December 6, 2012

**Affected Areas:** Kanawha and Putnam Counties

**Key Features:** 2008 attainment year; projections to 2018 and 2025

The Charleston plan shows maintenance of the 1997 annual and the 2006 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS by demonstrating that current and future emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> remain at or below the attainment year 2008 emissions throughout Charleston through the year 2025.

**Monitoring Network:** West Virginia will continue to operate its current air quality monitors (located in Kanawha County) in accordance with 40 CFR part 58.

**Contingency Plan Triggers:**

1. If PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions exceed specified predetermined level.
2. In the event future violations of the standard occurs at the Kanawha County monitor.

**Contingency Measures:**

Contingency measures for trigger 1:

WVDEP will evaluate existing control measures to ascertain if additional regulatory revisions are necessary to maintain the PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard.

Contingency measures for trigger 2:

1. Diesel reduction emission strategies.
2. Alternative fuel and diesel retrofit programs for fleet vehicle operations.
3. Tighter PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions offsets for new and modified major sources.
4. Concrete manufacturing – upgrade wet suppression.
5. Additional NO<sub>x</sub> RACT statewide.
6. List of sources that could potentially be controlled: Industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) boilers for SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> controls, EGUs, process heaters, internal combustion engines, combustion turbines, other sources greater than 100 tons per year, fleet vehicles, and aggregate processing plants.

**Schedule:** Expeditious contingency measures can be implemented at the beginning of a calendar year through issuance of an emergency rule. The regular legislative rule process can produce enforceable contingency measures within a 12 to 18 month time frame.

**Additional Provision:** The State’s maintenance plan submission expressly documents that the Area’s emissions inventories will remain below the attainment year inventories through 2025. Table 1 shows the emissions inventories for the 2008 attainment base year, the 2018 interim year, and the 2025 maintenance plan end year for the Charleston Area. The emissions inventories show that between 2008 and 2025, the Area is projected to reduce SO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 91,504 tpy, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions by 14,907 tpy, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> by 1,534 tpy. Thus the projected emissions inventories show that the Area will continue to maintain the 1997 annual and the 2006 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS during the 10-year maintenance period.

**Table 1. Comparison of 2008, 2018, 2025 SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> Emission Totals, in tpy for the Charleston Area**

|                         | <b>2008</b> | <b>2018</b> | <b>2025</b> | <b>Decrease from 2008 to 2025</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| SO <sub>2</sub> (tpy)   | 115,198     | 23,535      | 23,694      | 91,504                            |
| NO <sub>x</sub> (tpy)   | 41,387      | 28,331      | 27,291      | 14,907                            |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> (tpy) | 7,403       | 5,929       | 5,869       | 1,534                             |

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