SECTION VIII

EPISODE PLAN

TEXAS AIR QUALITY CONTROL CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY EPISODES

TEXAS AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SERVICES

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PREFACE

The purpose of the Emergency Episode Plan is to protect human life by preventing or eliminating dangerous levels of air pollution. The objective is to provide control both during long term inversions and for short term and small area episodes. Flexibility and operational capability should not be reduced by procedures outlined in the plan. Personnel must act with initiative and judgment to cope with any condition that may develop.

The Texas Air Control Board and the operating agency, Texas Air Pollution Control Services (TAPCS),are charged with the primary responsibility for the State of Texas to insure that Emergency Episodes are controlled. Nothing in this plan shall be interpreted as precluding local health officials from taking appropriate action to protect the health and welfare of residents in their jurisdiction. In their professional judgement and acting in their official capacity they may take any such action they consider necessary. For the purpose of coordination and continuity within the State, the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control should be notified of the action. As in any local problem, it is expected that local officials will also properly inform the public and the news media. TAPCS will cooperate and provide leadership to the fullest extent. In order to provide uniform and complete coverage throughout the state, however, TAPCS will assume the leading role in the monitoring of the control activities required for an emergency.

The question of medical care and medical facilities is not within the purview of the Air Pollution Emergency Plan. Notification of each individual who may have a medical problem that would be exacerbated by an episode is also beyond its scope. Definitive action to assist those individuals particularly incapacitated by an air pollution episode must be developed by the appropriate local medical personnel. The Medical Profession through its professional association, the hospital community and the various health groups or associations must develop the techniques and services to administer to the victims of an air pollution episode. Every effort will be made to alert these organizations of the emergency. Public announcements, direct communication and the State Emergency Warning System will be used to disseminate the notification of an impending air pollution emergency episode.

As with any plan, experience, new data, and operational requirements will dictate revisions in the future. As other pollutants are defined and control techniques developed, they will

be included. Every effort will be made during this evolutionary process to refine the procedures so that the citizens will be protected but also that unnecessary burdens and costs will not be created.

The monitoring system for all the Air Quality Control Regions in Texas is scheduled to be completed in Fiscal Year 1975. In the early portion of the interim period, real time data available for use in evaluating pollution buildups during atmospheric stagnation conditions will have limitations. When real time monitoring stations are installed, data on the five major pollutants will be readily available for the measurement of ambient air quality. The effectiveness of the instrumentation now available is limited due to the excessive amount of manpower required for its operation and the problems inherent in reducing the type of data received to the parameters required for proper analysis.

Every effort will be made by both the state and participating local agencies to collect and analyze as much data as possible during adverse meteorological conditions. Precise ambient measurements for indications of emergency conditions will not be available within the immediate future with our monitoring system. However, as the system grows in capability into 1975 all resources will be brought to their highest efficiency to control emergency and ambient air quality.

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TEXAS CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY EPISODES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is a contingency plan for preventing and controlling air pollution episodes for all Air Quality Control Regions in Texas. Priority classifications are assigned to each Region based on pollutant level or population considerations. Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are Priority I Regions. Regions 1, 6, and 12 are Priority II Regions. Regional classifications are defined in Section II of the Implementation Plan. Any region with a Priority I classification for any pollutant is classified as Priority I for the purposes of this Episode Plan. All elements of the plan are applicable to Priority I Regions. However, for Priority II Regions, specific emission control action plans for stationary sources emitting 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) per year or more are not required. The plan will provide for taking any emission control action necessary to prevent, at any location, dangerous ambient pollutant concentration levels as may be prescribed by the Texas Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control. Any emission control action taken pursuant to the contingency plan shall, to the maximum extent possible, be consistent with the magnitude of the air pollution problem. The levels of pollutant concentrations requiring control are those which would constitute imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons in the affected area. See Appendix C for maps of Air Quality Control Regions, State Warning Areas and location of Air Stagnation Advisory Agencies.

Regions 10, 11, and 12 are interstate regions. These regions include counties in the contiguous states. Region 10 includes all of the southern Louisiana parishes including and south of, the parishes of Vernon, Rapides, Grant, and Avoyelles. Region 11 includes the counties of Dona Ana and Otero in New Mexico. Region 12 includes the county of McCurtain in Oklahoma; the southwestern Arkansas counties of Sevier, Little River, Howard, Hempstead, Miller, Lafayette, and Columbia; and the following northwestern parishes of Louisiana: Caddo, De Soto, Sabine, Bossier, Red River, Natchitoches, Winn, Jackson, Bienville, Webster, Lincoln, Claiborne. The entire emergency plan will be coordinated with each state as follows:

a. Selection of sample sites
b. Location of sources and samplers
c. Interchange of data

d. Communication procedures
e. Decision making coordination
f. Selection of criteria levels

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. To specify and provide:

1. Criteria for the stages that will define an air pollution emergency episode. (Regulation VIII)

2. Announcements to provide information on the status of any episode stage that has been determined to exist.

3. Actions to be taken at each episode stage.

4. Communication and control links to coordinate the implementation of the required actions for preventing detrimental pollutant concentrations.

B. As outlined in Regulation VIII, specific and legally enforceable emission control action programs shall be prepared for each stationary source emitting more than 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) per year. This requirement does not apply to Priority II Regions. The emission control program will be coordinated by the owner/operator, local air pollution control agencies, TAPCS, and Region personnel where available. To the extent consistent with proper control, direction from Texas Air Pollution Control Services (TAPCS) to exercise the required action outlined in the emission control action programs will be compatible with the degree of any air pollution episode. For all Priority I Regions, the Emergency Action Center Standard Operating Procedures Manual lists the applicable stationary sources emitting more than 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) per year. This list will be changed as a source's status changes.

C. In the operation of the contingency plan, the following procedures have been included:

1. Acquisition of forecasts of atmospheric stagnation conditions. During any episode stage the acquisition of forecasts will occur at least every 12 hours.

2. Inspection of sources to ascertain compliance with applicable emission control action requirements.

3. Communications to transmit status reports and orders as to emission control actions to be taken during an episode stage. Also to provide for contact with public officials; major emission sources; public health, safety and emergency agencies; civic groups; and news media.

1.2 EPISODE POTENTIAL

A. When meteorological conditions warrant, Air Stagnation Advisories (ASA's) are issued by the applicable Environmental Meteorological Support Unit (EMSU) or the designated National Weather Service Forecast Office (WSFO). Three different locations are charged with the responsibility of issuing Air Stagnation Advisories for defined areas of Texas and New Mexico. (See map, Appendix C).

1. Albuquerque, New Mexico, Weather Station Forecast Office (WSFO) will issue ASA's for the Texas-New Mexico Interstate AQCR No. 11. Telephone no. FTS 505--843-2170 or unlisted 505--243-4890. Mr. George T. Gregg is the individual to contact.

2. Fort Worth, Texas, Weather Service Forecast Office (WSFO) will issue ASA's for Texas areas north of the east-west boundary line on the attached map. Telephone no. 817--334-3401 or 3451. Mr. Jeter A. Pruett is the individual to contact.

3. Houston, Texas, Environmental Meteorological Support Unit (EMSU) will issue ASA's for Texas areas south of the east-west boundary line on the attached map. Telephone no. 713--223-3208 or FTS 713--222-1780. Mr. Marvin Rogers is the individual to contact.

B. Advance warnings of meteorological conditions that can lead to the accumulation of air pollutants are provided by the ASA reporting. A set of semi-arbitrary conditions has been selected for defining high air pollution potential. In general terms, a description of weather conditions conducive to air pollution episodes is as follows:

1. A stationary or slow moving high-pressure weather system prevails over the area.

2. No precipitation occurs.

3. Winds are light and variable, generally less than 7 miles per hour near the surface and relatively light aloft.

4. Air in the low levels is stable, exhibiting little motion or mixing in the vertical layers.

5. Temperature increases with height (inversion).

C. An ASA, once issued, is updated or revised as necessary at intervals of not more than 12 hours. The ASA may include an area as small as a single municipality and will ordinarily be issued only for conditions expected to persist for at least 24 to 36 hours. The EMSU or WSFO will communicate by RAWARC issuance of an ASA to the TAPCS meteorologist two hours before public issuance of the ASA. The WSFO and EMSU prepare a daily operational Pollution Dispersion Data (PDD) message on a 5 per week basis. It describes expected dispersal conditions, including periods when the potential for short term high air pollution is likely; possibility of precipitation; expected wind direction and velocity and low-level sounding data. TAPCS will obtain the PDD and relate it to measured air quality to assist in anticipating pollution buildups. As indicated by a measurement at any monitoring station, pollution buildup can occur in the absence of an ASA. In these cases TAPCS will contact the applicable WSFO or EMSU and request that one be issued. The WSFO or EMSU forecaster will make the decision as to whether an ASA will be issued, and may at his option issue an ASA even though the condition is expected to continue for as little as 12 hours. Termination of the conditions constituting an ASA will be announced by the WSFO or EMSU and TAPCS will be notified prior to public announcement.

D. A weather situation conducive to the accumulation of high concentrations of air pollutants may be said to have "high pollution potential", regardless of the number and type of pollution sources in the affected area. High concentrations of man-made pollutants in the air have produced the following observed effects:

1. Reduction of visibility
2. Deterioration of fabrics, metals, and building materials

3. Damage to vegetation and animals
4. Injury to man

E. If, under chronic conditions, the pollutant levels are sufficient to produce some of the above manifestations, then, under acute (episodal) conditions, these effects can interact to create an emergency or, perhaps, a disaster. When the population is subjected to these extreme pollution levels, public concern and cooperation are at a maximum, and compulsory and voluntary emission reduction is most easily justified and obtained.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

The definitions outlined in the Rules and Regulations of the Texas Air Control Board apply to this plan. Unless specifically noted or further defined, the definitions of terms in the plan will have the meanings commonly ascribed to them by recognized authorities in the air pollution control field.

3.0 EPISODE CRITERIA

Three stages have been established to provide a definition of the conditions justifying the proclamation of an air pollution episode. Also, there are two ancillary stages, one to provide a forewarning and another to revise an episode control status.

3.1 PROCLAMATION OF EPISODE

A. When the accumulation of air pollutants in any place is attaining or has attained levels which could, if such levels are sustained or exceeded, lead to a substantial threat to the health of persons, the Deputy Commissioner for Texas Air Pollution Control Services will declare an "Air Pollution Emergency Episode". The three stages of episodes are AIR POLLUTION ALERT, AIR POLLUTION WARNING, and AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY. The ancillary situations are the AIR POLLUTION FORECAST and TERMINATION. The procedures for control of an episode level will protect against reaching imminent and substantial endangerment levels for Particulates, SO_2, CO, NO_2 and Oxidants. When an episode level is reached or exceeded and meteorological conditions are such that pollutant concentrations are likely to remain at that level for at least 12 hours, an episode stage

will be declared and control actions will be initiated. The observance of episode levels at any one monitoring station will trigger abatement actions outlined for that area. Regulation VIII, CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY EPISODES, outlines the criteria for the five conditions.

B. Control actions will be taken at each episode stage. Detailed procedures for actions are outlined in Section 5.0. The owner or operator of an emission source will be required to curtail emissions from his operations during an episode. For Priority I Regions, curtailment will be as provided in the approved emission control action program prepared by those emission sources emitting more than 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) or more per year. Emission reduction guidance for the public, industry, and major emission sources is outlined in the Appendices of Regulation VIII.

3.2 RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY

A. An emergency episode requires two interrelated group actions. One is concerned with the activities within the Texas Air Pollution Control Services, while the second relates to the interactions between the TAPCS and others such as Regional personnel, local air pollution control agencies, other governmental agencies, Department of Public Safety, sources of pollution, the public, and the news media. To correlate these elements, it is the responsibility and authority of TAPCS to:

Determine the boundaries of the affected area.
Activate the TAPCS emergency action control organization.
Establish the lines of communication to inform individuals and organizations required to take action.
Assemble the available emission source and air quality information to define the situation.
Provide for news releases for public notification.

B. The local air pollution control agency will be the principal action agency in its area of jurisdiction. Control measures, enforcement, issuing news releases to the local news media, obtaining of data, and monitoring the situation at their local emergency action center are responsibilities of the local agency. These activities should be correlated with the TAPCS-EAC at Austin. The Regional personnel will be the liaison between the local EAC and TAPCS-EAC.

3.3 EMERGENCY ACTION PLANNING

An air pollution emergency episode is an unusual event. Emergency actions are appreciably more drastic than the normal abatement activities undertaken to meet long term air quality control goals. Planning for the episode provides for a flow of information between different elements and allows for appreciable interaction. Information flow into TAPCS includes data on the current atmospheric conditions and air quality. Predictions are made and interpreted. These are compared with the criteria established in Regulation VIII. A determination is made to take appropriate action if defined levels are exceeded. When an episode has been proclaimed, information flows from TAPCS to initiate planned actions for control of emissions and dissemination of information to pertinent control activities, government agencies, and the public. As the pollution sources reduce emissions into the atmosphere, the effects are detected by air quality observations. Surveillance continues and control actions, as may be necessary due to increase or decrease of pollutant levels, are taken. When the episode conditions terminate, observations are reduced, interested public parties are informed and emission sources are allowed to resume normal operating conditions.

4.0 EMISSION CONTROL

It is emphasized that an Air Pollution ALERT, WARNING, or EMERGENCY can be declared on the basis of deteriorating air quality alone. An ASA need not be in effect prior to an episode stage, but the EMSU or WSFO delegated the responsibility for issuing ASA's for the Region will be notified of the air pollution conditions. The appropriate episode status will be declared when any monitoring site records ambient air quality below that designated in the Episode Criteria of Regulation VIII. The Criteria are applied to individual monitoring sites and not to area-wide air quality. The air quality during an Air Pollution Episode is such that it poses an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health. Because these levels must not be permitted to occur, the pre-planned episode emission reduction actions must be vigorously applied.

4.1 ABATEMENT PLANNING

Reduction of pollutant emissions as a measure to avoid potential episodes requires coordinated action by all the

sources contributing to the air pollution episode. Curtailment of emissions can only be obtained through planning, development of effective communications and knowledgeable contact with the sources. The public must be requested to help reduce emissions by reducing transportation and keeping heating and electric loads to a minimum. All private incineration and open burning must be curtailed. In Priority I regions, industry management will submit curtailment plans and implement the operating changes required by the plan to reduce emissions.

1.2 EMISSION REDUCTION

A. When the Deputy Commissioner for the Texas Air Pollution Control Services declares the existence of one of the air pollution stages (ALERT, WARNING, or EMERGENCY), the personnel responsible for control shall initiate the plans for prevention of pollution emergency episodes; persons responsible for operating major sources of air pollutants shall take all emission reduction action as required; and all agencies, industries, and the public will put into effect appropriate abatement strategies If it is determined that a criteria level has been reached at one or more monitoring sites solely because of emissions from a limited number of sources, they will be notified that emission reduction applicable to these sources shall be put into effect until the criteria of the specified level are no longer exceeded.

B. For Priority I regions, operators/owners of air pollutant sources as outlined in the EAC-SOP shall prepare emission control action program plans for reducing the emission of air pollutants during any period of an Air Pollution Episode stage. Program plans shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions of air pollutants in accordance with the objectives as set forth in this contingency plan and the Regulations. In the case of a specific source deemed to be a significant air pollutant source not covered otherwise by this contingency plan, the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control, in writing, will request such a source to prepare emission control plans for reducing the emission of air pollutants during periods of an air pollution episode stage. These emission control plans shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions of air pollutions in accordance with the objectives of this contingency plan and the rules and Regulations of the Texas Air Control Board.

C. As applicable to Priority I regions, all the emission program control action plans shall be in writing and will identify the source of air pollutant, the approximate amount of reduction of pollutants and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved during each air pollution episode stage. The plan will include as a percentage factor the anticipated reduction of the emission rate at each episode level. During an air pollution episode, the control action plan shall be made available, on the premises, to any person authorized to enforce the provisions of applicable rules and regulations. The reduction plan shall be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control as outlined in Regulation VIII. Plans are subject to review and approval by TAPCS. If the reduction plan does not effectively carry out the objective, it may by disapproved by the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control. Such disapproval will state the reason for disapproval and order the preparation of an amended emission reduction plan within a specified time period.

4.3 COMPLIANCE

In Priority I regions, all designated sources which have not prepared emission control plans in compliance with Regulation VIII will have their plan preparation monitored by TAPCS and compliance schedules will be formulated. The operator/owner responsible for the operation of the source shall have submitted to the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control a plan for compliance and schedule for submission of the emission control plan. If approved by the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control, the schedule and date will be that on which the owner/operator will comply. It may be required that persons submitting such a compliance plan will submit periodic reports on progress. In no event shall the schedule prescribe a compliance date more than six (6) months from the date of adoption of Regulation VIII. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed as revising the requirements of Regulation VIII for prompt submission of approved plans.

5.0 EMERGENCY EPISODE ACTION

This section sets forth the procedures for the operation and implementation of the emergency action plan. The time for reaction to an air pollution emergency episode may be a matter of

hours. Planning is necessary in insure that the required equipment, resources, personnel, and procedures are available and the desired communications and control actions are ready. The intent is not to formulate precise and rigid procedures but to furnish an outline for the course of action required to control and terminate an air pollution emergency episode. The requirement for operational decisions during the emergency will continue to exist and must be exercised. There is the need in any emergency to have a central control and command center: this entity, the EMERGENCY ACTION CENTER (EAC) will be activated by the Texas Air Pollution Control Services at its offices at Austin, Texas.

5.1 GENERAL

It is important to understand the general context within which the operational procedures are taken. See Figure 1. The Emergency Action Center (EAC) organization will be expeditious in its approach to implementing the Emergency Episode action since it merely conducts surveillance during normal non-episodes periods. The capability to expand to satisfy the demands of an emergency must be ever present.

1.1 EMERGENCY ACTION CENTER (EAC)

The Emergency Action Center (EAC) is the team of experts and equipment at TAPCS Austin, supplemented by information from Regional personnel and local air pollution control agencies. The agencies are organized to evaluate and combat the conditions of an episode. There will be facilities in the Region consisting of the instruments and procedures necessary to sample and analyze air quality and meteorological conditions ,and communication links to transmit information for operational actions and to disseminate instructions to the public and others involved in the episode. The EAC personnel at Austin coordinate, monitor, command, record, and control all the efforts for the prevention of an air pollution emergency episode. Appendix A, EAC ROSTER, outlines personnel, telephone numbers, and operational functions for the operation of the EAC.

1.2 RESOURCES

Most of the resources normally used during non-episode conditions will also be used to support the EAC and activities required for monitoring and control during an emergency episode.

DIAGRAM

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY EPISODES

ACTIVITY / MODE OF OPERATION	EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN CRITERIA (3.0)	TAPCS METEOROLOGICAL GROUP (5.2.1)	TAPCS EMERGENCY ACTION CENTER (5.2.2)	REGION (5.3)	LOCAL AGENCIES (5.4)	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (5.5)
ROUTINE SURVEILLANCE MODE (5.1.3A)	STANDARD AMBIENT AIR QUALITY	Monitor overall meteorological situation (5.2.1A)	Normal Duties (5.2.2A)	Normal Duties (5.3A)	Normal Duties (5.4A)	Normal Duties (5.5A)
PARTIAL ACTIVATION MODE (5.1.3B)	FORECAST NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE ATMOSPHERIC STAGNATION ADVISORY (ASA) (See Reg. VIII for Air Quality Criteria)	Notify Deputy Commissioner. Convene EAC. Obtain initial meteorological data. Post data and maintain meteorological status. Brief EAC as required. Update information at least every 12 hours. (5.2.1B)	Convened and briefed. Notify Region Supervisor and list of Appendix A and E. Obtain air quality report as soon as possible and at 0800, 1200, 1600, and 2000. Evaluate data and determine status of air pollution criteria. Request Region notify industry. Request DPS send standard message. Issue news release. Maintain status and log of events. (5.2.2B)	Obtain air quality data as soon as possible. Report at 0800, 1200, 1600, 2000. Notify industry (EAC-SOP) of possible curtailment. (Priority I Regions) Coordinate Region and local activities with EAC. (5.3B)	Obtain air quality data as soon as possible. Report averages to region at 0800, 1200, 1600, and 2000. Notify industry of possible curtailment, (EAC-SOP) and local govt. officials. (EAC-SOP) Coordinate activities with Region. (5.4B)	On request of EAC, keyed messages sent to identified Area Warning Centers. AWC broadcasts code message to single point contacts of local political subdivisions. (5.5B)
FULL ACTIVATION MODE (5.1.3C)	ALERT (See Reg. VIII)	Continue actions as outlined during Forecast level. Update data at : 0600 CDT - 0500 CST 1300 ~~1800~~ CDT - 1200 CST 1900 CDT - 1800 CST 0000 CDT - 2300 CST (5.2.1C)	Continue actions as outlined during Forecast level. Notify all interested parties of new level of Air Pollution Episode. Request Region notify industry to comply with emission reduction plan. (Priority I Regions) Request DPS send applicable standard message. (5.2.2C)	Continue activities as outlined in Forecast level. Request industry to comply with emission reduction plan. (Priority I Regions) Notify all concerned of declaration for new level of Air Pollution Episode. Monitor and inspect emission conditions. (5.3C)	Continue activities as above. Notify industry in local area to comply with emission reduction plan (Priority I Regions) & local authorities of status change. Monitor & inspect industry & local area. Coordinate activities with Region. (5.4C)	Same as Forecast. (5.5C)
	WARNING (See Reg. VIII)	Same as ALERT. (5.2.1C)	Same as ALERT. (5.2.2C)	Same as ALERT. (5.3C)	Same as ALERT. (5.4C)	Same as ALERT. (5.5C)
	EMERGENCY (See Reg. VIII)	Same as WARNING (5.2.1C)	Same as WARNING. (5.2.2C)	Same as WARNING. (5.3C)	Same as WARNING. (5.4C)	Same as WARNING. (5.5C)
SURVEILLANCE, PARTIAL OR FULL MODE (Dependent on previous status) (5.1.3D)	TERMINATION (See Reg. VIII)	A stage is terminated when criteria for that level are no longer met. At such time, next lower status will be assumed. (5.2.1D)	Same as for meteorological group. Notify all concerned of Termination. (5.2.2D)	Same as for EAC. Notify all concerned of Termination. (5.3D)	Same as for EAC. Notify all concerned of Termination. (5.4D)	Same as for EAC. Notify all concerned of Termination. (5.5D)

FIGURE I

A. Routine Manning - Those individuals performing regular duties and assigned to the EAC are monitoring the situation and are immediately available to assume their duties during an emergency. The meteorological facilities area at TAPCS Austin will be used as the emergency control center. Emergency control centers at the local level may also be activated. TAPCS-EAC will coordinate with the various local emergency centers that may be taking action.

B. The charts outlining the types, location, schedule of installation & utilization of equipment and instruments that will be the primary emergency surveillance network are contained in the EAC-SOP.

.1.3 OPERATION MODES

There may be three levels of activity modes for the actions that must be taken to respond to emergency episodes. Each mode of activity will become progressively more complex as required by the episode. The general nature of these modes are:

A. Routine Surveillance Mode - The period between episodes when the only action is surveillance.

B. Partial Activation Mode - The period of response to increased ambient pollutant concentrations. This will normally begin with an Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory (ASA) from the National Weather Service. A two-hour notice in advance of the public notice will be given to TAPCS.

C. Full Activation Mode - The period during an episode in which all the elements required to react to the emergency are responding. This mode will be operating during the ALERT, WARNING, and EMERGENCY phases.

D. Termination - Once declared, any status reached will remain in effect until the criteria for that level are no longer met. At such time the level will be terminated and the next lower status will be assumed. If criteria are exceeded, the next higher status will be declared.

.1.4 EPISODE CONDITIONS

The Emergency Action Plan Criteria are those discussed in Section 3.0 and defined in Regulation VIII.

5.2 TEXAS AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SERVICES

The TAPCS Austin, the focal point for emergency action, will initiate the proper activation mode procedures upon receipt of t initial Air Stagnation Advisory or the declaration by the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control of an emergency air pollution episode as triggered by a reading from any monitoring site.

5.2.1 TAPCS METEOROLOGICAL GROUP

A. Routine Surveillance - During this mode the meteorological program will monitor and maintain data on the overall meteorological situation pertinent to the State. Meteorological information issued by the National Weather Service (NWS) will be evaluated to determine the probability of the issuance of an ASA. If such evaluation indicates a marginal ASA condition, a 24-hour standby may be designated.

B. Partial Activation Mode

1. Air Pollution Forecast

a. On the receipt of the two-hour advance notice for an ASA, the meteorology personnel will notify the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control that the ASA will be issued and of its contents.

b. The personnel of EAC (Appendix A) will be notified to report for duty.

c. Record the initial and updated Air Stagnation Narrative FKUS2 (1052Z/0552 CDT and 2327Z/1827 CDT) and FKUS1 (1720Z/1220 CDT) from the meteorological communication link (Municipal Airport or University of Texas Atmospheric Sciences Group).

d. Call forecaster at Bergstrom AFB (BAFB) and request copies of latest:
   (1) FOFAX Air Stagnation Index Forecast (1008Z/0508 CDT and 2205Z/1705 CDT)
   (2) Surface chart
   (3) Vertical analysis chart (00Z or 12Z, available at 2200 CDT or 1000 CDT)

e. Obtain charts from BAFB by special messenger.

f. Post current and forecast conditions (ASA's) at the Emergency Action Control Center.

g. Brief EAC staff and Deputy Commissioner as required.

h. Repeat necessary steps as required but not at less than 12-hour intervals.

C. Full Activation Mode

1. ALERT, WARNING, and EMERGENCY - Until the air pollution episode is declared terminated by the Deputy Commissioner, repeat steps 5.2.1 B.1.c through 5.2.1 B.1.h at the following times:

0600 CDT = 0500 CST
1300 CDT = 1200 CST
1900 CDT = 1800 CST
0000 CDT = 2300 CST

D. Termination - When declared by the Deputy Commissioner, status changes will be recorded and reported to all action agencies. When an episode condition no longer exists, activity will revert to the Routine Surveillance mode.

?.2 TAPCS EMERGENCY ACTION CENTER

A. Routine Surveillance - During this mode, TAPCS will be performing normal duty assignments. This includes monitoring and surveillance of air quality, emission sources, and the air monitoring network. If at any time there is an indication that a high air pollution potential is developing or that any monitoring station reports a reading within the emergency episode criteria, the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution will be notified immediately. During a high air pollution potential situation, a 24-hour standby for personnel of the EAC may be required.

B. Partial Activation Mode - By the direction of the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control on notification of the potential for an emergency episode or as data from the monitoring sites indicates action is required:

1. Emergency Action Center personnel (Appendix A) convened and briefed on the situation.

2. Regional Supervisor (Appendix A) notified of initiation of the Partial Activation Mode. Regional Supervisor will notify all air pollution control agencies.

3. Notify State officials, interstate officials, governmental agencies, EPA, hospitals, telephone officials, etc., as may be required. Refer to EAC standard operating procedures manual.

4. Request immediate Air Quality reports from the Regional Supervisor who will request the data from the local offices. Request that local offices collect data on an hourly basis and averages reported to TAPCS EAC at 0800, 1200, 1600, and 2000 through the Regional Supervisor.

5. Maintain a log of all significant events during the emergency episode.

6. For Priority I regions request Regional Supervisor notify or to have the local agencies notify the applicable industry of the possibility of curtailment in accordance with their emission reduction plan (when available). In the interim, (before issuance of plans in accordance with Regulation VIII), requests for curtailment will be on a voluntary basis and judgment as to the nature of curtailment will be by the operator/owner of the source.

7. Evaluate data and reports from the Region for determination of status of the level of the air pollution episode.

8. Check periodically with regional personnel and local agencies on status of their activities. In so far as practicable contact with the local air pollution control agencies will be channeled through the Regional Supervisor.

9. Notify Department of Public Safety, State Emergency Operating Center (EOC) requesting utilization of their communication system to issue the keyed message for Partial Activation Mode as outlined in Appendix D, ADDRESS and KEY MESSAGE CODES. The proper location

(county, city, or town) to be an addressee for the coded message and pertinent specifics associated with the situation. Request the data be reported to the public at regular news broadcasts.

C. Full Activation Mode

1. ALERT, WARNING, and EMERGENCY

a. As required and directed by the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control, notify Regional and local offices, State officials, interstate officials, governmental agencies, EPA, hospitals, telephone companies, etc. of status changes in episode levels.

b. Until the Air Pollution Episode is declared over by the Deputy Commissioner, continue steps 5.2.2.B.2 through 5.2.2.B.5.

c. Maintain liaison with regional and local offices to ascertain status of actions such as:
   (1) Notification of sources of pollution (Priority I Regions), the proper air pollution episode status and implementation of the emission reduction plan. (Priority I Regions)
   (2) Status of compliance and inspection reports.
   (3) Enforcement activities.
   (4) Problem areas.
   (5) Requirement to furnish assistance for enforcement activity or other needs as indicated by the Regional Supervisor.

d. If non-compliance situations arise, proper enforcement action will be initiated. Local enforcement officials will be requested to assist if required. Regional offices, when the nature of the problem indicates, will inform the Deputy Commissioner of Air Pollution Control of the details of the incident and the appropriate enforcement action required.

e. Request the State Emergency Operating Center to issue the keyed message to the proper state warning area(s) authorizing broadcast of the standard messages code outlined in Appendix D, for applicable emergency status.

f. Prepare a formal news release for the news media on announcements to be made for each episode criteria status. This news release will include elements of the applicable standard messages.

D. Termination - A termination of any status will result in the next lower status being assumed. At the time an emergency no longer exists, activity will revert to Routine Surveillance. All officials, news media and agencies will be notified of the end of the emergency. Also request the State EOC to send the keyed message (Appendix D) to the applicable area warning center.

5.3 REGIONAL OFFICES

Activity in the Region is closely associated with acting as a focal point for communication, coping with the details of administering the liaison activities with local air pollution offices, correlating the abatement strategies for emission reduction and obtaining the localized data for air quality.

A. Routine Surveillance - Air quality samples mailed in routinely. When equipment is available, air quality and meteorological data on magnetic tape from continuous monitoring stations will be submitted.

B. Partial Activation Mode

1. On contact from the EAC-TAPCS of the declaration of an ASA, air quality sample data at all continuous monitoring stations will be requested from local air pollution control agencies immediately. Data will be collected, evaluated, and reported to the EAC as soon as possible and then taken at hourly intervals. The average of the hourly data for the previous time period will be collected from local agencies by the Regional Supervisor and reported to EAC at 0800, 1200, 1600, and 2000 local time.

2. In Priority I Regions, Regional Supervisor will request local agencies to notify industry of possible curtailment. Request local agencies to inspect sources if deemed appropriate. In areas where local agencies do not exist, regional personnel will perform this function.

3. Notify local governmental agencies through local air pollution control offices or directly if required and

coordinate emergency control activities.

4. When available, dispatch Regional personnel to local offices to assist, perform liaison and to receive data or reports. Radio-equipped vehicles will be utilized if possible.

5. Coordinate activities and problems with TAPCS-EAC, Austin.

C. Full Activation Mode

1. ALERT, WARNING, and EMERGENCY

a. Sampling and reporting activity will continue as in 5.3.B above. (Note: During an ASA or Routine Surveillance, if a monitoring site reports air quality data that exceeds ALERT, WARNING, or EMERGENCY criteria, the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control will be notified immediately.)

b. For Priority I regions industry will be notified through local air pollution control agencies, or directly if required, of the proclamation of each emergency status and will be requested to apply the appropriate actions for curtailment as outlined for the applicable status in their emission control program (when prepared). In the interim period, before the emission control actions programs are prepared, voluntary emission curtailment by the operator/owner will be requested.

c. Local government authorities will be notified of the declared episode status changes.

d. In coordination with local air pollution control agencies, when available, monitor compliance of industry and public in accordance with requested abatement strategies for emission control as outlined in Regulation VIII and the emission reduction plans (when applicable).

e. For Priority I Regions, request local air pollution control offices or regional personnel to inspect major sources to ascertain compliance with emission reduction plans. If possible, evaluate and report on the effectiveness of the abatement action that is

in process. If required, requests will be made to an appropriate local enforcement agency for assistance in inspection or enforcement.

f. Coordinate activities, requests, and problems with TAPCS-EAC Austin.

D. Termination - Once declared, a status will remain in effect until the criteria for that level are no longer met. At such time, the next lower status will be assumed. At the time an emergency no longer exists, activity will revert to Routine Surveillance. All officials and industry either directly or through the local air pollution control offices will be notified of the end of the episode.

5.4 LOCAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCIES

Activity of local air pollution control offices, where available, should be concerned primarily with details of administrating the abatement strategies for emission reduction and obtaining the localized data for air quality. The following procedures should not be interpreted as precluding local health officials from taking appropriate action to protect the health and welfare of residents in their jurisdiction. In their professional judgement and acting in their official capacity they may take any additional action they consider necessary. Local Emergency Action Centers may be established independently or in conjunction with the TAPCS-EAC. For the purposes of continuity within the State the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control should be notified of the establishemnt of such local EAC's.

A. Routine Surveillance - Air quality samples mailed in routinely. When equipment is available, air quality and meteorology data on magnetic tape from continuous stations will be submitted.

B. Partial Activation Mode

The Regional Supervisor for the Region will notify all applicable air pollution control agencies of the declaration of an ASA. For purposes of control and continuity, activity reporting and data transmittal will be coordinated by the Regional Supervisor.

1. On contact from the Regional Office of the declaration of an ASA, air quality sample data at all continuous monitoring stations will be taken immediately. Data will be collected, evaluated, and reported to the Regional Office.

2. Samples of data will be taken on an hourly basis within the capability of the equipment and personnel resources available. Otherwise, the objective for the air quality sampling is to obtain data as frequently as possible in order to monitor the air pollution episode. Data will be reported to the Regional Office or Regional Representative working with the local office. Data will be averaged for the appropriate time interval and reported at 0800, 1200, 1600, and 2000 local time.

3. Notify appropriate local governmental officials, appropriate civic groups, and coordinate emergency control activities as required.

4. In Priority I regions, notify industry of possible curtailment. The list of industry sources to be notified will be furnished by TAPCS as documented in the EAC-SOP.

5. Coordinate activities and problems with Regional Office and other local agencies.

C. Full Activation Mode

ALERT, WARNING, and EMERGENCY

1. Sampling and reporting activity will continue as in 5.4.B above. (Note: During an ASA or Routine surveillance, if a monitoring site reports air quality data that exceeds ALERT, WARNING, or EMERGENCY criteria, the Regional Office will be notified immediately.

2. In Priority I Regions, industry will be notified (list furnished to local agency) of the proclamation of each emergency status. Owners/operators will be required to apply the appropriate actions for curtailment as outlined for the applicable status in their emission control action program (when prepared). In the interim period, before the emission control actions programs are prepared, voluntary emission curtailment by the operator/owner will be requested.

3. Notify appropriate local governmental officials as to status changes.

4. Monitor compliance of industry and public in accordance with requested abatement strategies for emission control as outlined in Regulation VIII and emission reduction plans.

5. Inspect major sources to ascertain compliance with emission

reduction plans (Priority I Regions). Take any enforcement action that may be deemed appropriate. Request assistance from local authorities for inspection or enforcement, if required.

6. Coordinate activities, requests for assistance and problems with Regional Office.

D. Termination - Once declared, a status will remain in effect until the criteria for that level are no longer met. At such time, the next lower status will be assumed. At the time an emergency no longer exists, activity will revert to Routine Surveillance. All local officials and agencies will be notified of the end of the episode.

5.5 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

A. Routine Surveillance - Normal duties.

B. Partial Activation Mode

1. On receipt of written request from the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control, the DPS Communication Section located in the State Emergency Operating Center (EOC), will send a keyed message that TAPCS has derived from Appendix D, ADDRESS AND KEY MESSAGE CODES, to the appropriate Area Warning Center. The Area Warning Center will relay keyed message information to the single point contacts in each local political subdivision (city or county) as identified by TAPCS.

2. The State Emergency Warning plan contains Standard Operating Procedures developed to provide warning officers the procedures and addresses applicable to their particular area.

C. Full Activation Mode

1. ALERT, WARNING, and EMERGENCY - On receipt of request from TAPCS-EAC on the declaration of each episode, as outlined in 5.5.B, keyed messages derived from Appendix D will be sent to the proper warning area. The warning area will relay message to single point contacts in the identified local political subdivisions.

D. Termination - At the time an emergency no longer exists, the state EOC will be notified by TAPCS of the keyed message to be sent.

6.0 COMMUNICATIONS

The ability to initiate and coordinate actions during an

Emergency Episode is of prime importance. Communication links and procedures are the elements necessary to implement the coordination and actions in the operational aspects of the Emergency Episode Plan. A major function of the communications network is to transmit status reports and control actions to the public, public officials, major emission sources, applicable governmental agencies and the news media.

DESCRIPTION

A. The Emergency Action Center established at the TAPCS office will control all incoming and outgoing communication associated with the Emergency Episode. This will assure that the air quality and meteorological data is promptly assembled, analyzed, and disseminated to all personnel and agencies involved in the emergency.

B. During an Air Pollution Episode, TAPCS will establish by telephone or by special messenger, if required, communication links to State and Local officials; Local, State, and National agencies; DPS; Regional Supervisor; local air pollution control agencies and the news media (with prepared news releases). Routine Meteorological data will be obtained by telephone or messenger from the National Weather Station at the municipal airport or from the University of Texas. Copies of FOFAX, Air Stagnation Index Forecast, surface charts and vertical analysis charts will be obtained from Bergstrom AFB by a TAPCS special message.

C. The State Emergency Operating Center (DPS-EOC) in Austin located in the Department of Public Safety Building on North Lamar Street, provides one of the communication links for dissemination of air pollution emergency information. The DPS Communication System with dedicated telephone lines and teletype to their area warning centers will be utilized. The DPS communication section at the State EOC will send keyed messages to the designated area warning centers. TAPCS will formulate the appropriate message as applicable to the episode and will deliver the written text to the State EOC by special messenger. (See Appendix D). The area warning center will disseminate the identified keyed message to the single point contacts in the local political subdivisions in accordance with the state warning plan. The subdivisions as identified in the EAC-SOP will have copies of this plan and/or the standard messages prepositioned at their communication receiving point. This link will be by radio and teletype and will, in a random manner, also be received by law enforcement agencies, news media, Civil Defense coordinators and other individuals who may be monitoring the DPS networks.

D. TAPCS communication to agencies and personnel actively participating in the emergency will be conducted over standard telephone lines. Direct telephone lines are available to assure 24-hour capability for communication by TAPCS. It is planned that when possible, automobiles equipped with mobile telephones or two-way radios will be available for reporting of air quality data, source inspection, and enforcement activities. Region personnel in these cars can be assigned to local pollution control offices to perform liaison and communication functions. This will allow continuous contact with filed personnel and assure prompt reporting on the surveillance of emergency conditions.

E. In order to portray status on all aspects of the emergency, the results of calculations, maps and wall charts for display of air quality data, meteorological information, source control data, and traffic flow patterns will be compiled during the emergency. At completion of the episode, the data will be summarized and a post-episode report will be prepared.

6.2 OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. General operating procedures have been outlined in Section 5 of this plan. Further details and standard forms for operation of the EAC will be in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) developed by the EAC. The detailed procedures on receipt and processing of air quality and meteorological data, dissemination of information and action directives will be in accordance with these SOP's.

B. All data from monitoring stations will be reported by telephone to the EAC by regional personnel. The air quality and meteorological data will be reported on a schedule and recorded on appropriate formats. From this information, press releases and spot announcements for radio-television will be formulated by the TAPCS Information Specialist. The TAPCS-EAC will disperse this information to the news media by prepared news releases.

C. Certain agencies and public officials will be contacted directly by telephone by EAC personnel. The EAC-SOP lists these agencies and officials.

D. In Priority I Regions, each major emission source will be contacted by local air pollution control offices or Regional personnel as required at each stage in the emergency episode. The officials to be contacted will be included in the Emission Control Plan submitted to TAPCS. Contact will be by telephone. The EAC-SOP lists the major sources. General notification to the public and all other emission sources will be through the news media. During an air pollution episode,

contact with Region field inspectors by two-way radio or mobile telephone (if made available) will be maintained. If this equipment is not available, regular telephones will be utilized. Inspectors can be dispatched to local air pollution control areas, suspected trouble areas or specific emissions sources. The inspector will maintain liaison between the Regional Supervisor and local air pollution agency personnel and advise of violations or local situations. Instructions from proper authorities to handle problems can be obtained.

7.0 PLAN FOR COMPLETION OF DELINQUENT ACTIONS

A. The Texas Air Quality Control Contingency Plan for prevention of air pollution Emergency Episodes is considered to satisfy all of the requirements of paragraph 420.16 of Federal Register No. 158, dated August 14, 1971, except for the requirement of paragraph 420.16 (c) (1). This requirement consists of (1) notifying each stationary source emitting 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) per year or more of the requirement for submittal of an emission control action program and (2) the inclusion of these emission control action programs as part of the Plan.

B. The steps being taken or that have been taken for satisfying the delinquent requirements and the schedule for their completion are as follows:

1. Letter of notification to owner and/or operator of such stationary sources - approximately 330 sources were mailed the letter shown on pages 25a, b, c, and d, requesting submittal of emission reduction plans by August 31, 1972. Requests sent May 22-26, 1972.

2. When required, develop interim agreements for voluntary control of emissions with certain large companies in the area. March through December, 1972.

3. Maintain close coordination and contact with all companies required to submit plans. June through August, 1972.

4. For companies who may be delinquent in submittal of their plan, personnel of TAPCS, Regional personnel, and local air pollution agencies will visit company and assist in preparation of the plan. If required, citation for non-conformance may be issued. June through August, 1972.

5. Review, acceptance, and approval of plans. September through December, 1972.

C. Interim actions to be taken to control emissions during any episode stage that may occur during the interim period before approval and implementation of all the emission control plans will be to request voluntary emission reduction action by the individual companies. When required, interim agreements will be developed between companies and the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control. Agreements will be based on voluntary action by a company to reduce emissions in accordance with procedures developed by the company.

TEXAS AIR CONTROL BOARD

1100 WEST 49th STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS – 78756

CHARLES R. BARDEN, P. E.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HERBERT C. McKEE, PhD., P.E.
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JAMES D. ABRAMS
FRED HARTMAN
WILLIE L. ULICH, Ph.D., P.E.

Dear Plant Manager:

In order to provide the necessary capabilities to prevent and control air pollution emergency episodes, the Texas Air Control Board has adopted Regulation VIII entitled Control of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes. A copy of Regulation VIII has been provided to you.

The Board has specified that an owner and/or operator responsible for a stationary source emitting 100 tons or more per year of any air contaminant shall submit in writing an Emission Reduction Plan and monitoring schedule for his source. Data on file at this office identifies your company as one of those which has to comply with the requirement since your plant is located in a Priority I region. Instructions and guidelines for use in preparation of your plan are attached. Submittal of your plan is requested by August 31, 1972. Your cooperation will be appreciated and if you have any questions or need further guidance, please contact our Regional Representative or this office.

Yours very truly,

Charles R. Barden, P.E.
Executive Secretary
Texas Air Control Board

Attachments

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS

The elements required in each reduction plan are as follows:

1. A listing of the source(s).

2. The approximate amount of emission reduction at each source in terms of anticipated percent reduction in rate for each episode level.

3. A detailed listing or tabulation of the operational changes required to achieve the specified reductions and how each step affects the emission rate.

4. A detailed description of the monitoring methods employed to verify the specified reductions at each level (stack sampling, continuous in-stack analysis, or the use of any measurable process-parameter which can be correlated to emission rate).

5. Time required to attain reduction for each episode level.

The reduction plan should be prepared in accordance with existing company standard operating procedures for production curtailment, maintenance shut-down, process modification, fuel switching, load shifting, postponement of operations, and those other procedures implied in Appendices I, II, and III of Regulation VIII. The plan should include enough information for this agency to determine (1) requirements for advance notice, (2) any temporary increase in emissions during the reduction procedure, (3) the reduction period necessary to achieve the desired reduction without substantial economic loss, and (4) the emergency minimum reduction time. A recap sheet is attached for your use in tabulating the necessary data describing each source for computer evaluation of your plan; an instruction sheet explains its features.

Texas Air Pollution Control Services
May 1, 1972

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF RECAP SHEET FOR EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

1. Use source numbers previously assigned by your company on emissions inventory forms; if unknown, so state.

2. Specify the location of each source, either a point source like a stack or the center of an area source such as a block of fugitive emissions, in degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude and longitude. Please use original source documents for these locations--not Emissions Inventory form data.

3. If your plant has more than one source subject to reduction, use a separate recap sheet for each source and include an index listing of all sources as a part of the plan.

4. List point sources, such as stacks, first; followed by area sources, such as fugitive emission sources, tank farms, and storage areas.

5. Specify emissions in average tons per day.

6. Temperature for area sources is required only if it is different from ambient air temperature.

7. Numbers under first position of each line of data are data processing aids and can be ignored.

8. To complete the last section of the recap sheet: "The longest time required to attain this phase from any known operating condition." Phase refers to Normal, Alert, Warning, or Emergency; Any Known Operating Condition refers to any condition of emission, whether specified on this sheet or not.

Texas Air Pollution Control Services
May 1, 1972

RECAP SHEET FOR EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

	NORMAL	PHASES OF REDUCTION			
		ALERT	WARNING	EMERGENCY	MAXIMA**
ource Number Previously ssigned by Company	9				
egrees of Longitude	12 °				
linutes of Longitude	15 '				
econds of Longitude	17 "				
legrees of Latitude	19 °				
linutes of Latitude	21 '				
econds of Latitude	23 "				
Area of Source in Km^2 (Zeros for Stacks)*	25				
Height in Feet above Ground to Emission Point	31				
Stack Diameter in Inches (Zeros for Area Sources)	34				
EMISSIONS, TONS PER DAY					
Particulates	37				
Sulfur Dioxide	43				
Carbon Monoxide	49				
Nitrogen Dioxide	55				
Non-methane hydrocarbons	61				
Stack Exit Velocity Feet per Second	67				
Stack Exhaust Temp. °F. (or Temp. of Area Source)	70				
Time Required to attain this Phase from Normal Operation Hours and tenths	74 0 0 . 0				
Longest time required to attain this Phase from any known operating condition	77				

Date _____

PLEASE NOTE

Spaces for each digit are indicated by dashed lines. Please put a digit where indicated by a dash, and use zeros for fillers. For example, 42.6 tons would read 0 4 2 . 6 0 0

*One Square Kilometer is equal to 247 Acres.

**What is highest emission rate of particulates under any operating condition? of CO? of NO_2? of H-C? of SO_2? What is the highest Stack Exit Velocity or Stack Exhaust Temperature under any operating condition?

5-5-72

APPENDIX A

ROSTER

EMERGENCY ACTION CENTER

NAME	PHONE EXTENSION	HOME PHONE
Charles R. Barden, Chairman	380	345-0271
David W. Jones, Operations Chief	517	926-4749
Robert J. Mauel, Acting Operations Chief	517	441-4164
W. B. Willis, Meteorologist	547	452-6020
Roger Wallis, Air Quality Advisor	551	836-1395
Cecil Bradford, Compliance Advisor	541	258-1722
Pam Giblin, Legal Advisor	513	453-2166
Steve Spaw, Permits Advisor	537	926-9329
William Harris, Technical Programs Advisor	547	327-2095
Alex D. Opiela, Jr., Planning Coordination Advisor	506	926-1770
William Barron, Information Specialist	380	442-3148

ALTERNATE STAFF MEMBERS

Marion Theriot, Chairman	380	345-0397
John Wood, Meteorologist	547	451-4295
Joseph Pennington, Operations Chief	517	926-1608
Andy C. Wheatley, Air Quality Advisor	551	928-0518
Sabino Gomez, Compliance Advisor	541	836-3983
Jerry Severson, Legal Advisor	513	478-8378
Art Kellogg, Permits Advisor	537	836-4961
Walter Dibble, Planning Coordination Advisor	506	456-9841

APPENDIX B

LIST FOR NOTIFICATION

OF

EMERGENCY AIR POLLUTION EPISODE

This list identifies by title those key individuals who will be directly concerned and who may desire or be requested to take action during an air pollution emergency episode. Notification will be made by the organization indicated.

Texas Air Pollution Control Services, Emergency Action Center will notify:

OFFICE	TELEPHONE
Governor	512--475-4101
Health Commissioner, Department of Health	512--454-3781 Ext. 211
Air Quality Regional Supervisors (as applicable)	
Region - 1	915--673-4768
2	806--744-0090 744-6055
3	817--772-9240 772-9241
4	512--425-6010
5	512--883-2961
6	915--337-1547
7	713--427-9454
8	817--732-5531 732-5532
9	512--828-1406
10	713--832-3441
11	915--779-3531
12	214--877-3111

The Air Quality Regional Supervisors will notify the local air pollution control agencies and, as required in some regions, the local governmental agencies that are affected. See EAC Standard Operating Procedures manual for details.

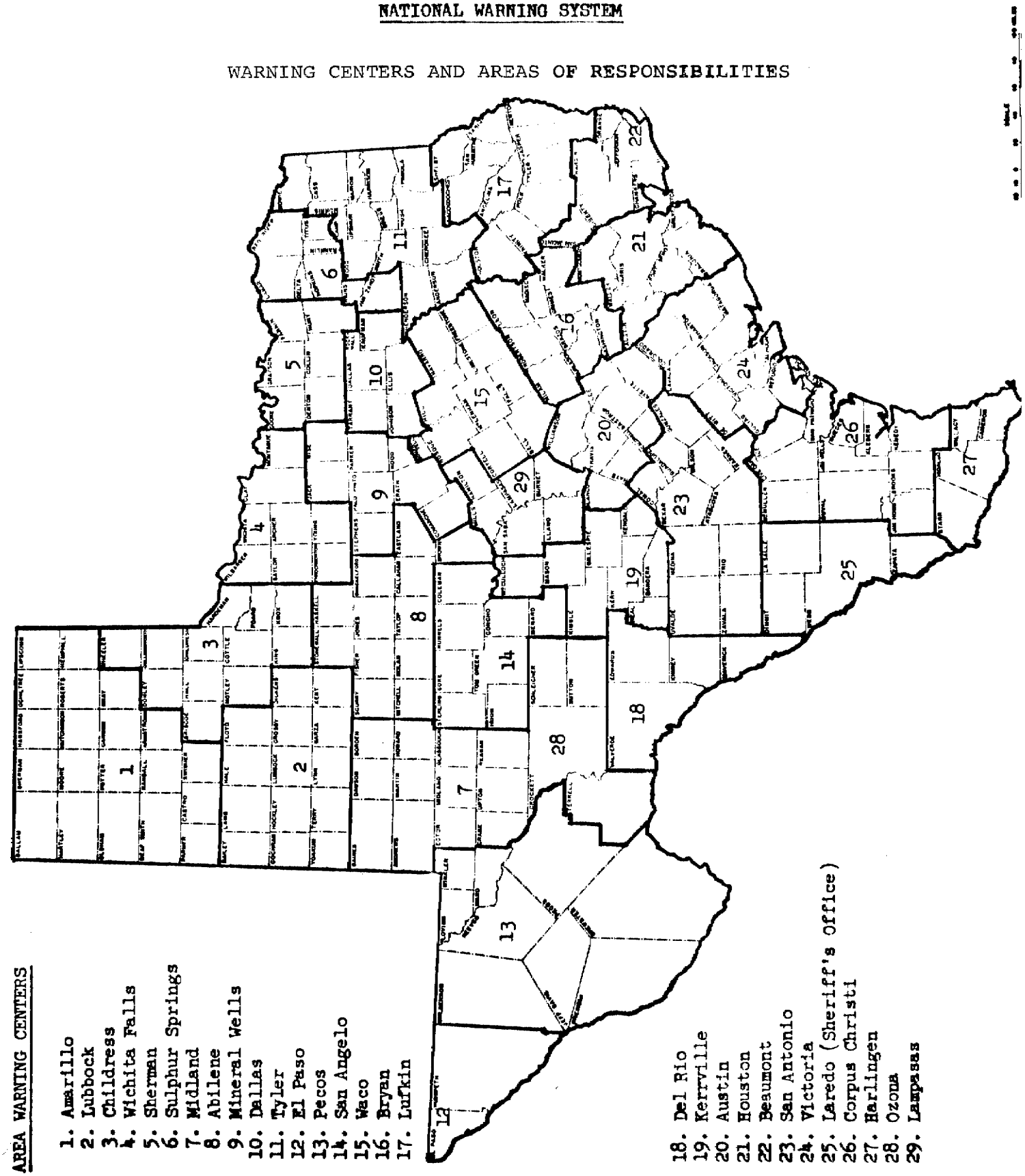
Through the Department of Public Safety Communication System the cities or counties as identified by TAPCS will receive a keyed message. These agencies as identified by the EAC-SOP will have a copy of the Plan sent to them and will interpret the message in accordance with Appendix D. Other unidentified agencies and individuals not listed will also receive the message. Upon notification that a Standard Message of the Contingency Plan for Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes is applicable, Department of Public Safety area warning centers will notify the single point of contact of the identified political subdivisions. The point of contact of the political subdivision will notify those officials and civic organizations within the political subdivision who are responsible and also those who are required to take action during an Air Pollution Episode. The responsibility for identifying personnel to be notified rests with those in authority for administering each individual political subdivision.

Local Air Pollution Control Agencies would notify the appropriate operating officials and civic organizations that they deem necessary.

APPENDIX C

NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM

WARNING CENTERS AND AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES



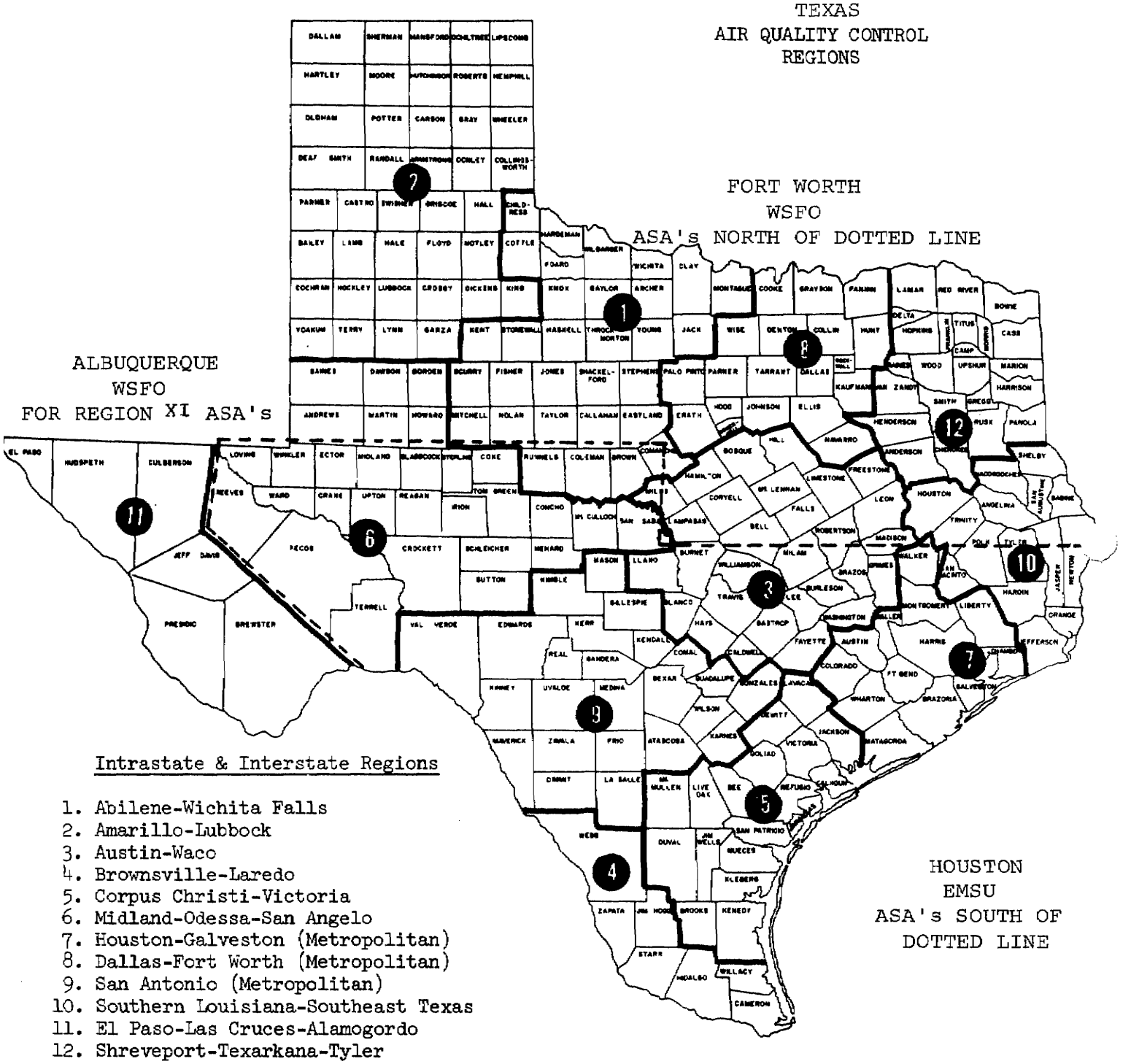
APPENDIX C
TEXAS AIR QUALITY CONTROL
REGIONS
AND
AIR STAGNATION
ADVISORY AGENCIES

TEXAS
AIR QUALITY CONTROL
REGIONS

FORT WORTH
WSFO
ASA's NORTH OF DOTTED LINE

ALBUQUERQUE
WSFO
FOR REGION XI ASA's

HOUSTON
EMSU
ASA's SOUTH OF
DOTTED LINE



Intrastate & Interstate Regions

1. Abilene-Wichita Falls
2. Amarillo-Lubbock
3. Austin-Waco
4. Brownsville-Laredo
5. Corpus Christi-Victoria
6. Midland-Odessa-San Angelo
7. Houston-Galveston (Metropolitan)
8. Dallas-Fort Worth (Metropolitan)
9. San Antonio (Metropolitan)
10. Southern Louisiana-Southeast Texas
11. El Paso-Las Cruces-Alamogordo
12. Shreveport-Texarkana-Tyler

APPENDIX D

ADDRESS AND KEY MESSAGE CODES

I. GENERAL

A. One purpose of this appendix is to describe the procedures for notifying certain political subdivisions throughout the state on the status of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes. This notification will use the Texas State Warning System (TEWAS). Notifications are broadcast by radio or sent by teletype in accordance with the SOP on "Warning Dissemination" to the single point of contacts of the local political subdivisions. The communication between TAPCS to DPS will be a written request for the State Communication Center to send a brief keyed message to specifically identified political subdivisions. The State Communication Center will send the keyed message to the appropriate DPS Area Warning Center. The Area Warning Center will then disseminate the keyed message to the single point contact in the identified political subdivision.

B. Another purpose of this appendix is to outline the contents and instructions of the standard messages. These messages give the details on the status of an Air Pollution Emergency Episode describe actions being taken and advise action to be taken by the public and responsible officials. These messages will serve as the basis for the news releases issued by TAPCS - EAC.

II. STANDARD MESSAGE KEYS

There are five "Standard Messages" keyed as follows:

CODE	TITLE OF MESSAGE
SMONE	Air Pollution Forecast
SMTWO	Air Pollution ALERT
SMTHREE	Air Pollution WARNING
SMFOUR	Air Pollution EMERGENCY
SMFIVE	Termination of Episode

III. ADDRESS FOR KEYED MESSAGE

A. Addressees will be the DPS Area Warning Centers located in designated cities and responsible for the counties as portrayed in the map in Appendix C. TAPCS will identify to the State

EOC the name of the political subdivision to receive the keyed message. The DPS Communication section in the EOC will use their regular operational address format to contact the appropriate warning area(s).

B. The Texas Air Pollution Control Services (TAPCS) will request the State Emergency Operating Center to disseminate keyed messages to areas of the State serviced by State Warning Points. The message as provided by TAPCS will be as follows:

"The Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control has declared an air pollution (Note #1) for (_____, Note #2, _____) and standard message (Note #3) should be followed."

Note #1 - Inserted here will be the degree of action concerning the air pollution notification.

a. Forecast
b. Alert
c. Warning
d. Emergency
e. Termination of episode

Note #2 - This will indicate the political subdivisions(s) affected by the air pollution notification. This will be one or more counties or cities or an entire area of warning responsibility as displayed by the map in the State Warning Plan. Notification to the political subdivisions is a responsibility of the Warning Center located in that area.

Note #3 - This will indicate the standard message code (key) for local political subdivisions to take action under as outlined in the Contigency Plan for Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes. The five (5) standard message codes are:

SMONE - Forecast
SMTWO - Alert
SMTHREE - Warning
SMFOUR - Emergency
SMFIVE - Termination

It will be the responsibility of the Texas Air Pollution Control Service to insert the correct information for Note 1, 2, and 3, of the message. The Communications Center located in the State Emergency Operating Center at Austin will send this message by

teletype or TEWAS to those area warning centers having geopgraphical coverage of the areas noted in the message. Notification from the warning center to the local government will be disseminated to the single point of contact as noted in the State Warning Plan.

IV. STANDARD MESSAGES

Standard messages or a copy of the Contingency Plan will be furnished to the local agencies as identified in the EAC-SOP manual. On receipt of the keyed message from State EOC in Austin by the Area Warning Center, it will be transmitted in accordance with the area Warning Dissemination SOP to the single point contacts of the identified local political subdivisions. The recipients of the keyed messages will interpret the key in accordance with the following and notify the public and appropriate officials:

A. STANDARD MESSAGE ONE - SMONE

1. Air Pollution Forecast

   a. The Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control has been advised that an Air Stagnation Advisory (ASA) weather condition presently exists in your geographic area. There is the possibility of an Air Pollution Episode occuring.

   b. Hourly air quality samples are being obtained by Department of Health Air Pollution Control Offices.

   c. Status of air quality will be reported to the public through the 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. news broadcasts of the local commercial radio and television stations.

   d. Industry is being notified of possible abatement control.

B. STANDARD MESSAGE TWO - SMTWO

1. Air Pollution ALERT

   a. The Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control has declared an Air Pollution ALERT.

b. Meteorological conditions and pollution levels are at a detrimental pollutant stage and are expected to remain for 12 hours or more and may increase unless control actions are initiated.

c. It is requested that officials insure that the following measures are taken to help reduce pollutant concentrations:

(1) There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

(2) The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours of 12 p.m. and 4 p.m.

(3) Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires broiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 p.m. and 4 p.m.

(4) Persons operating motor vehicles should eliminate all unnecessary operations.

d. In addition, it is suggested that advice be disseminated in your area that unnecessary or strenuous outdoor activity be avoided if possible.

e. The Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control will issue another statement within 24 hours on local radio and television.

C. STANDARD MESSAGE THREE - SMTHREE

1. Air Pollution WARNING

a. The Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution has declared an Air Pollution WARNING.

b. Concentrations of pollutants have reached such levels and meteorological conditions are of the nature that pollutants of an excessively damaging concentration are expected to remain at above the Warning stage for 12 or more hours and may increase unless control actions are taken.

c. Request that the public take the following measures to help reduce pollutant concentrations:

(1) There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

(2) The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

(3) Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 p.m. and 4 p.m.

(4) Persons operating motor vehicles must reduce operations by the use of car pools and increased use of public transportation and elimination of unnecessary operations.

d. All unnecessary outdoor activity should be avoided or delayed as long as possible. Any persons suffering from a respiratory ailment or heart condition should remain indoors with the windows closed. Consultation with personal physician is advised.

e. Due to the continually deteriorating conditions, the Deputy Comissioner for Air Pollution Control will issue another statement within 6 hours.

D. STANDARD MESSAGE FOUR - SMFOUR

1. Air Pollution EMERGENCY

a. The Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control has declared an Air Pollution EMERGENCY.

b. This is the most extreme pollution condition that can exist before extensive harm can occur to human and animal life. The most stringent control measures must be taken immediately.

c. Request that the public, industry, establishments and agencies take measures as indicated to reduce pollutant concentrations:

(1) There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, or debris in any form.

(2) The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of liquid waste shall be prohibited.

(3) All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operation.

(a) Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals.

(b) All construction work except that which must proceed to avoid emergent physical harm.

(c) All manufacturing establishments except those required to have in force an air pollution emergeny plan.

(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 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.

(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, blue-printing services; photocopying, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; equipment rental services, commercial testing laboratories.

(j) Automobile repair, automobile services, garages.

(k) Establishments rendering amusement and recreational services including motion picture theatres.

(l) Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, and public and private libraries.

(4) All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in this order will institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air pollutants from their operation by ceasing 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 is prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local or State police.

d. Individuals should cease all outdoor activity and eliminate unnecessary physical exertion. In addition, persons suffering from respiratory ailments or heart conditions, should:

(1) Remain indoors with windows closed
(2) Do not smoke
(3) Avoid rooms where others are smoking
(4) Stay under their physician's care

e. Due to the extreme nature of pollution conditions, the Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control will issue statements hourly on local radio and television.

E. STANDARD MESSAGE FIVE - SMFIVE

1. Termination of Episode

a. The Deputy Commissioner for Air Pollution Control has declared that the air pollution episode has terminated.

b. Conditions of the air quality no longer exceed the air pollution episode criteria.

c. No further announcements will be made. Routine surveillance of air quality will be continued.