

**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**



**Amendments to:**

**State Air Quality Control Plan**

**Vol. II: III.E**

**Ice Fog**

**Repealed**

**Draft**

**July 28, 2021**

**Mike Dunleavy  
Governor**

**Jason W. Brune  
Commissioner**

The State of Alaska's State Air Quality Control Plan, Volume II, Section III, Chapter E. Ice Fog is repealed.

[E. ICE FOG

ICE FOG IS A COLD WEATHER PHENOMENON WHICH OCCURS AT TEMPERATURES OF ABOUT -35° WHENEVER WATER VAPOR OR DROPS ARE EMITTED INTO THE AIR. HOWEVER, IT ONLY BECOMES A PROBLEM IF THERE ARE MANY WATER VAPOR SOURCES WITHIN A SMALL AREA, SUCH AS IN FAIRBANKS. AT SUCH COLD TEMPERATURES THE WATER VAPOR, WHICH IS FORMED IN ANY COMBUSTION PROCESS, ALMOST IMMEDIATELY FORMS ICE CRYSTALS WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL OF GREATLY REDUCING VISIBILITY.

ICE FOR CAN BE GENERATED FROM MANY SOURCES, SUCH AS MOTOR VEHICLES, HOME HEARING FURNACES, POWER PLANTS, MUNICIPAL UTILITIES SYSTEMS, SEWER TREATMENT FACILITIES, COOLING PONDS, AND OPEN SECTIONS OF LOCAL RIVERS.

THERE ARE NO NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR ICE FOG. THERE ALSO IS VERY LITTLE QUANTITATIVE DATA KNOWN ON WHETHER ICE FOG IS A SUBSTANTIAL HEALTH HAZARD, ALTHOUGH IT CERTAINLY PRESENTS A SAFETY HAZARD WHEN IT OCCURS.

THE STATE HAS THE AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE POTENTIAL STATIONARY SOURCES IN AREAS OF POTENTIAL ICE FOG TO OBTAIN A PERMIT TO OPERATE AND TO REDUCE WATER EMISSIONS (18 AAC 50.090).