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I of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977, except as noted below. In addition, continued satisfaction of the requirements of Part D of the ozone portion of the SIP depends on the adoption and submittal of RACT requirements by July 1, 1980 for the sources covered by CTGs issued between January 1978 and January 1979 and adoption and submittal by each subsequent January of additional RACT requirements for source covered by CTGs issued by the previous January.

(b) The above requirements for continued satisfaction of Part D are fulfilled by Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.18(17) and a narrative commitment to review CTG IIIs issued in the future. Both were submitted on September 9, 1982. Additionally, each individual RACT determination made under 310 CMR 7.18(17) will be submitted as a SIP revision to incorporate the limitation into the SIP, and DEQE will propose regulations for CTG III category controls if the controls are appropriate for the State.

[45 FR 61303, Sept. 16, 1980, as amended at 48 FR 51485, Nov. 9, 1983]

§ 52.1124 Review of new sources and modifications.

(a) Revisions to Regulation 310 CMR 7.02(2)(d) submitted on March 30, 1979 are disapproved because they do not satisfy the requirements of § 51.161.

[39 FR 7281, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 47495, Oct. 9, 1975; 45 FR 2043, Jan. 10, 1980; 51 FR 40677, Nov. 7, 1986; 60 FR 33923, June 29, 1995]

§ 52.1125 Emission inventories.

(a) The Governor's designee for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts submitted the 1990 base year emission inventories for the Springfield nonattainment area and the Massachusetts portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester ozone nonattainment area on November 13, 1992 as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Revisions to the inventories were submitted on November 15, 1993, and November 15, 1994, and March 31, 1997. The 1990 base year emission inventory requirement of section 182(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, has been satisfied for these areas.

(b) The inventories are for the ozone precursors which are volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide. The inventories covers point, area, non-road mobile, on-road mobile, and biogenic sources.

(c) Taken together, the Springfield nonattainment area and the Massachusetts portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester nonattainment area encompass the entire geographic area of the State. Both areas are classified as serious ozone nonattainment areas.

[62 FR 37514, July 14, 1997]

§ 52.1126 Control strategy: Sulfur oxides.

(a) The revisions to the control strategy resulting from the modification to the emission limitations applicable to the sources listed below or resulting from the change in the compliance date for such sources with the applicable emission limitation is hereby approved. All regulations cited are air pollution control regulations of the State, unless otherwise noted. (See § 52.1125 for compliance schedule approvals and disapprovals pertaining to one or more of the sources listed below.)

Source	Location	Regulation involved	Date of adoption
Deerfield Specialty Papers, Inc.	Monroe Bridge	5.1.2	Oct. 17, 1972.
Hollingsworth & Vose Co.	East Walpole ..	5.1.2	June 29, 1972.
Pepperell Paper Co.	Pepperell	5.1.2	Nov. 29, 1972.
Stevens Paper Mills, Inc.	Westfield and South Hadley.	5.1.2	July 27, 1972.
Tileston and Hollingsworth Co.	Hyde Park	5.1.1	Nov. 21, 1972.
All sources in Berkshire APCD.	5.1.2	Do.

(b)(1) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1) for the Pioneer Valley Air Pollution Control District, which allows a relaxation of sulfur in fuel limitations under certain conditions, is approved for the following sources. All other sources remain subject to the previously approved requirements of Regulation 7.05(1) which stipulate that sources are

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required to burn residual fuel oil having a sulfur content not in excess of 0.55 pounds per million Btu heat release potential (approximately equivalent to 1 percent sulfur content.)

Deerfield Specialty Paper Company, Monroe Bridge; Amherst College, Amherst; Brown Company, Holyoke; Monsanto Polymer and Petrochemical Company, Building 21, Springfield; Monsanto Polymer and Petrochemical Company, Building 49, Springfield; Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley; Uniroyal Tire Inc., Chicopee; Smith College, Northampton; West Springfield Generating Station, Western Massachusetts Electric, West Springfield.

Pioneer Valley APCD

Belchertown State School, Belchertown
James River Graphics (formerly Scott Graphics), south Hadley (conditioned upon operation of the boilers on only one of the two stacks at any given time, and operation being so restricted in the source's operating permit granted by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering.)
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield.
Northampton State Hospital, Northampton.
Springfield Technical Community College, Springfield.
Stanley Home Products, Easthampton.
Stevens Elastomeric Industries, Easthampton.
Ware Industries, Ware.
Westfield State College, Westfield.
Westover Air Force Base (Building 1411), Chicopee.
University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
Mount Tom Generating Station, Holyoke.

(2) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1)(e)(3) for Pioneer Valley, as submitted on March 2, 1979, and May 5, 1981, which allows sources in Hampshire and Franklin Counties rated at less than 100 million Btu per hour heat input capacity to burn fuel oil having a sulfur content of not more than 1.21 pounds per million Btu heat release potential (approximately equivalent to 2.2% sulfur content) is approved for all such sources with the exception of:

Strathmore Paper Co., Montague.

(c) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1) which allows a relaxation of sulfur in fuel limitations for the Central Massachusetts Air Pollution Control District, except in the City of Worcester, is approved for the following sources.

All other sources remain subject to the previously approved requirements of Regulation 7.05(1) which stipulate that sources are required to burn residual fuel oil having a sulfur content not in excess of 0.55 pounds per million BTU heat release potential (approximately equivalent to 1 percent sulfur content fuel oil).

American Optical Company, Southbridge, Wyman Gordon Company, Grafton, James River—Massachusetts Inc., Fitchburg, Fitchburg Paper Company, Fitchburg (only boilers which emit through the 55 meter stack).

Central Massachusetts APCD

Borden, Inc., Chemical Division, Leominster (conditioned upon first completing construction of new stack and certification of completion to the EPA by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering.).
Gardner State Hospital, Gardner.
Grafton State Hospital, Grafton.
Haywood-Shuster Woolen, E. Douglas.
Cranston Prints Works, Webster.
Baldwinville products, Templeton—(conditioned upon first completing construction of new stack, and certification of completion to the EPA by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering.).

(d) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1) for the Southeastern Massachusetts Air Pollution Control District, which allows a relaxation of sulfur in fuel limitations under certain conditions is approved for the following sources. All other sources remain subject to the previously approved requirements of Regulation 7.05(1) which stipulate that sources are required to burn residual fuel oil having a sulfur content not in excess of 0.55 pounds per million Btu heat release potential (approximately equivalent to 1 percent sulfur content.)

New England Power Company, Brayton Point Station, Somerset; Montaup Electric Company, Somerset Station, Somerset (limited to 75% capacity while burning higher sulfur fuels.) Canal Electric Company, Sandwich; Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant, Somerset Avenue, Taunton.

Southeastern Massachusetts APCD

L&O Realty Trust, Taunton.
New Bedford Gas and Electric, New Bedford.
Texas Instruments, Attleboro.
Arkwright Finishing Incorporated, Fall River.

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Foster Forbes Glass Company, Milford.
 Owens Illinois Inc., Mansfield.
 Harodite Finishing Corporation, Dighton—
 (conditioned upon prior removal of rain-
 caps from stack, and certification of com-
 pletion to the EPA by the Massachusetts
 Department of Environmental Quality En-
 gineering.)
 Polaroid Corporation, New Bedford.

(e) Massachusetts Regulation 310
 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1)
 for the Merrimack Valley Air Pollu-
 tion Control District, excluding the
 City of Lawrence and the towns of An-
 dover, Methuen, and North Andover,
 which allows a relaxation of sulfur in
 fuel limitations under certain condi-
 tions, is approved for the following
 sources. All other sources remain sub-
 ject to the previously approved require-
 ments of Regulation 7.05(1) which stip-
 ulates that sources are required to
 burn residual fuel oil having a sulfur
 content not in excess of 0.55 pounds per
 million Btu heat release potential (ap-
 proximately equivalent to 1 percent
 sulfur content).

Hollingsworth and Vose, West Groton; James
 River Paper, Pepperell; Haverhill Paper-
 board Corp., Haverhill. Residual oil burn-
 ing facilities less than 100 million Btu's per
 hour heat input capacity, except in the
 City of Lawrence, and Towns of Andover,
 Methuen, and North Andover.

(f) Massachusetts Regulation 310
 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1)
 for the Metropolitan Boston Air Pollu-
 tion Control District, which allows a
 relaxation of sulfur in fuel limitations
 under certain conditions, is approved
 for the following sources. All other
 sources remain subject to the pre-
 viously approved requirements of Reg-
 ulation 7.05(1) which stipulate that
 sources in Arlington, Belmont, Boston,
 Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Ever-
 ett, Malden, Medford, Newton, Somer-
 ville, Waltham, and Watertown (the
 Boston Core Area) are limited to burn
 fuel with a sulfur content not in excess
 of 0.28 pounds per million Btu heat re-
 lease potential (approximately 0.5%
 sulfur content residual oil; sources in
 the remaining APCD are limited to
 burn fuel with a sulfur content not in
 excess of 0.55 pounds per million Btu
 heat release potential (approximately
 1% sulfur content residual oil).

Metropolitan Boston APCD

General Motors, Framingham.
 Polaroid Corporation, Norwood.
 Bird and Son, East Walpole.
 Massachusetts Correctional Institute, South
 Walpole.
 Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater.
 Hanscom Field, Bedford.
 Wellesley College, Wellesley.
 National Tanning and Trading, Peabody.
 General Tire, Reading.
 General Food Corporation, Atlantic Gelatin,
 Woburn.
 Massachusetts Correctional Institute,
 Bridgewater.
 W. R. Grace, Acton.
 Massachusetts Correctional Institute, Con-
 cord.
 Danvers State Hospital, Danvers.
 New England Power Company, Salem Harbor
 Station, Salem; Boston Edison, L Street,
 New Boston Station, Boston; Boston Edi-
 son, Mystic Station, Everett; Ventron Cor-
 poration, Danvers; General Electric, Lynn
 River Works, Lynn; U.S.M. Corporation,
 Beverly; Medfield State Hospital, Medfield;
 General Dynamics, Quincy; Hollingsworth
 and Vose, East Walpole; Kendal Company,
 Walpole; Dennison Manufacturing Com-
 pany, Framingham.
 Procter and Gamble Company, Quincy.
 Natick Paperboard Corporation, Natick.

[38 FR 9089, Apr. 10, 1973]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER ci-
 tations affecting §52.1126, see the List of CFR
 Sections Affected, which appears in the
 Finding Aids section of the printed volume
 and at www.fdsys.gov.

§52.1127 Attainment dates for national standards.

The following table presents the lat-
 est dates by which the national stand-
 ards are to be attained. The table re-
 flects the new information presented in
 the approved Massachusetts plan.

Air quality control region	Pollutant					
	SO ₂		PM ₁₀	NO ₂	CO	O ₃
	Pri- mary	Sec- ond- ary				
AQCR 42: Hartford- New Haven- Springfield Inter- state Area (See 40 CFR 81.26).	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
AQCR 117: Berk- shire Intrastate Area (See 40 CFR 81.141).	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
AQCR 118: Central Mass Intrastate Area (See 40 CFR 81.142).	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)