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§ 52.1622 Approval status.

With the exceptions set forth in this subpart, the Administrator approves New Mexico's plan for the attainment and maintenance of the national standards under section 110 of the Clean Air Act. Further, the Administrator finds that the plan satisfies all requirements of the Part D of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, except as noted below.

[45 FR 24468, Apr. 10, 1980]

§ 52.1623 Conditional approval.

(a) *General Conformity.* (1) A letter, dated April 22, 1998, from the Chief of Air Quality Bureau New Mexico Environment Department to the EPA Regional Office, commits the State to remove Section 110.C from its rule for making the State's rule consistent with Federal rule. Specifically, the letter states that:

This letter is regarding our general conformity rule, 20 NMAC 2.98—Conformity of General Federal Actions to the State Implementation Plan. We have been reviewing paragraph 110.C under Section 110—Reporting Requirements. This is the paragraph in which the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) had submitted a comment of concern to EPA, during EPA's proposed/final approval period for our rule. This comment caused EPA to withdraw its approval. The FAA had commented that New Mexico was more stringent than EPA, since our rule does not apply to non-Federal agencies. Our analysis has determined that our inclusion of this paragraph may make our rule more stringent than EPA, and should not have been included. The paragraph had originally come from a STAPPA/ALAPCO model rule. New Mexico had never intended to be more stringent than EPA with regards to general conformity. Hence, the State commits to putting 20 NMAC 2.98 on our regulatory agenda and plan to delete this paragraph within one year from the FEDERAL REGISTER publication of final notice of conditional approval to New Mexico's general conformity SIP.

(2) If the State ultimately fails to meet its commitment to remove this section from its rule within one year of publication of this conditional approval, then EPA's conditional action will automatically convert to a final disapproval.

(b) [Reserved]

[63 FR 48109, Sept. 9, 1998]

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§§ 52.1624–52.1626 [Reserved]

§ 52.1627 Control strategy and regulations: Carbon monoxide.

(a) *Part D Approval.* The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County carbon monoxide maintenance plan as adopted on April 13, 1995, meets the requirements of Section 172 of the Clean Air Act, and is therefore approved.

(b) *Approval—The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County carbon monoxide limited maintenance plan revision dated September 7, 2004, meets the requirements of section 172 of the Clean Air Act, and is therefore approved.*

[61 FR 29973, June 13, 1996, as amended at 70 FR 41967, July 21, 2005]

§§ 52.1628–52.1633 [Reserved]

§ 52.1634 Significant deterioration of air quality.

(a) The plan submitted by the Governor of New Mexico on February 21, 1984 (as adopted by the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Board (NMEIB) on January 13, 1984), August 19, 1988 (as revised and adopted by the NMEIB on July 8, 1988), and July 16, 1990 (as revised and adopted by the NMEIB on March 9, 1990), Air Quality Control Regulation 707—Permits, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and its Supplemental document, is approved as meeting the requirements of part C, Clean Air Act for preventing significant deterioration of air quality.

(b) The requirements of section 160 through 165 of the Clean Air Act are not met for federally designated Indian lands. Therefore, the provisions of § 52.21 except paragraph (a)(1) are hereby incorporated and made a part of the applicable implementation plan, and are applicable to sources located on land under the control of Indian governing bodies.

(c) The plan submitted by the Governor in paragraph (a) of this section for Prevention of Significant Deterioration is not applicable to Bernalillo County. Therefore, the following plan described below is applicable to sources located within the boundaries of Bernalillo County (including the City of Albuquerque). This plan, submitted by the Governor of New Mexico on

April 14, 1989, August 7, 1989, May 1, 1990, and May 17, 1993, and respectively adopted on March 8, 1989, July 12, 1989, April 11, 1990, and February 10, 1993, by the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board, containing Regulation 29—Prevention of Significant Deterioration and its April 11, 1990, Supplemental document, is approved as meeting the requirements of part C of the Clean Air Act for the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality.

(d)(1) Insofar as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions found in New Mexico's approved plan apply to stationary sources of greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions, the Administrator approves that application only to the extent that GHGs are "subject to regulation", as provided in this paragraph (b), and the Administrator takes no action on that application to the extent that GHGs are not "subject to regulation."

(2) Beginning January 2, 2011, the pollutant GHGs is subject to regulation if:

(i) The stationary source is a new major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs, and also will emit or will have the potential to emit 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more; or

(ii) The stationary source is an existing major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs, and also will have an emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant, and an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more; and,

(3) Beginning July 1, 2011, in addition to the provisions in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the pollutant GHGs shall also be subject to regulation:

(i) At a new stationary source that will emit or have the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e; or

(ii) At an existing stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e, when such stationary source undertakes a physical change or change in the method of operation that will result in an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more.

(4) For purposes of this paragraph (b)—

(i) the term greenhouse gas shall mean the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane,

hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(ii) The term tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted, and shall be computed as follows:

(A) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas's associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 to subpart A of 40 CFR part 98—Global Warming Potentials.

(B) Sum the resultant value from paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(A) of this section for each gas to compute a tpy CO₂e.

(iii) the term emissions increase shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in the EPA-approved New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) rules at New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) 20.2.74.200, Subsection D) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in the EPA-approved NMED rules at NMAC 20.2.74.7, paragraphs (AK), (AV), and (AW)) occur. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and "significant" is defined as 75,000 tpy CO₂e instead of applying the value in the EPA-approved NMED rules at Table 2 of NMAC 20.2.74.502.

(e)(1) Insofar as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions found in Bernallilo County/City of Albuquerque's approved plan apply to stationary sources of greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions, the Administrator approves that application only to the extent that GHGs are "subject to regulation", as provided in this paragraph (b), and the Administrator takes no action on that application to the extent that GHGs are not "subject to regulation."

(2) Beginning January 2, 2011, the pollutant GHGs is subject to regulation if:

(i) The stationary source is a new major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs, and also will emit or will have the potential to emit 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more; or

(ii) The stationary source is an existing major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs,

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and also will have an emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant, and an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more; and,

(3) Beginning July 1, 2011, in addition to the provisions in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the pollutant GHGs shall also be subject to regulation:

(i) At a new stationary source that will emit or have the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e; or

(ii) At an existing stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e, when such stationary source undertakes a physical change or change in the method of operation that will result in an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more.

(4) For purposes of this paragraph (b)—

(i) The term greenhouse gas shall mean the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(ii) The term tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted, and shall be computed as follows:

(A) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas's associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 to subpart A of 40 CFR part 98—Global Warming Potentials.

(B) Sum the resultant value from paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(A) of this section for each gas to compute a tpy CO₂e.

(iii) the term emissions increase shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in the EPA-approved Bernallilo County/City of Albuquerque rules at NMAC 20.11.61.11, Subsection D) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in the EPA-approved Bernanillo County/City of Albuquerque rules at NMAC 20.11.61.7, paragraphs (OO), (YY), and (ZZ)) occur. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and “significant” is defined as 75,000 tpy CO₂e instead of applying the value in the EPA-approved Bernallilo Coun-

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ty/City of Albuquerque rules at Table 2 of NMAC 20.11.61.27.

[58 FR 67333, Dec. 21, 1993, as amended at 68 FR 11323, Mar. 10, 2003; 68 FR 74490, Dec. 24, 2003; 75 FR 82558, Dec. 30, 2010]

§ 52.1635 Rules and regulations.

(a) *Part D disapproval:* The requirements of § 51.281 of this chapter are not met since the measurement provisions of Sections A, B.2, and B.3 of New Mexico Regulation 506 make these sections unenforceable. Therefore, Sections A, B.2, and B.3 of Regulation 506 are disapproved.

(b) *Regulation for measurement of emission limitations (particulate matter from nonferrous smelters).* (1) This regulation applies to new and existing nonferrous smelters as they are defined in New Mexico Regulation 506. The requirements of this paragraph replace the requirements of Sections A, B.2, and B.3 of Regulation 506. All other requirements of Regulation 506 are approved as part of the plan.

(2) No person owning or operating a new nonferrous smelter shall permit, cause, suffer, or allow particulate matter emissions to the atmosphere in excess of 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot (as defined in 40 CFR part 60) of discharge gas.

(3) No person owning or operating an existing nonferrous smelter shall permit, cause, suffer, or allow particulate matter to the atmosphere from:

(i) The stack or stacks serving the acid plant in excess of 0.05 grains per dry standard cubic foot of discharge gas.

(ii) The stack or stacks serving the reverberatory feed dryer in excess of 0.05 grains per dry standard cubic foot of discharge gas.

(c) *Regulation for compliance testing (particulate matter from nonferrous smelter).* The requirements of § 60.8(f) of 40 CFR part 60 shall apply to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and to each operation of Section B.4 of New Mexico Regulation 506.

[45 FR 24469, Apr. 10, 1980, as amended at 51 FR 40677, Nov. 7, 1986]