

[37 FR 10887, May 31, 1972, as amended at 45 FR 9741, Feb. 13, 1980]

§ 52.1922 Approval status.

With the exceptions set forth in this subpart, the Administrator approves Oklahoma's plan for the attainment and maintenance of the national standards under section 110 of the Clean Air Act. Furthermore, the Administrator finds that the plan satisfies all requirements of Part D, Title 1, of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977, except as noted below.

[45 FR 9741, Feb. 13, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 16062, Apr. 11, 1996]

§§ 52.1923–52.1928 [Reserved]

§ 52.1929 Significant deterioration of air quality.

(a) *Regulation for preventing significant deterioration of air quality.* The Oklahoma plan, as submitted, does not apply to certain sources in the State. Therefore the provisions of § 52.21 except paragraph (a)(1) are hereby incorporated, and made part of the Oklahoma State implementation plan, and are applicable to the following major stationary sources or major modifications:

(i) Sources permitted by EPA prior to approval of the Oklahoma PSD program for which EPA retains enforcement authority.

(ii) Sources proposing to locate on lands over which Oklahoma does not have jurisdiction under the Clean Air Act to issue PSD permits.

(b) The plan revisions submitted by the Governor of Oklahoma on August 22, 1989, as adopted on March 23, 1989, by the Oklahoma State Board of Health and effective June 11, 1989, amendments to OAPCR 1.4.4 "Major Sources—Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Requirements for Attainment Areas" is approved as meeting the requirements of Part C of the Clean Air Act for preventing significant deterioration of air quality.

(c)(1) Insofar as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions found in Oklahoma'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.

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 52.1935

(iii) The term emissions increase shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the EPA-approved procedures in Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Regulation Title 252, Chapter 100, Subchapter 8, Part 7) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in the EPA-approved Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Regulation 252:100-8-31, definitions for “net emissions increase” and “significant” 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 252:100-8-31 of the EPA-approved definition for “significant” of Oklahoma’s Air Pollution Control Regulations.

[56 FR 5656, Feb. 12, 1991, as amended at 68 FR 11324, Mar. 10, 2003; 68 FR 74490, Dec. 24, 2003; 75 FR 82559, Dec. 30, 2010; 76 FR 11965, Mar. 4, 2011]

§ 52.1930 [Reserved]

§ 52.1931 Petroleum storage tank controls.

(a) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Oklahoma implementation plan, the petroleum storage tanks listed in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section shall be subject to the requirements of section 15.211 of the Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Regulations and to the monitoring, inspection, reporting, and other procedural requirements of the Oklahoma implementation plan and the Clean Air Act. The owner or operator of each affected facility shall secure compliance with section 15.211 in accordance with the schedule set forth below.

(b) Tanks 121 and 122 for crude oil storage at the Sun Oil Company refinery at Duncan, Oklahoma, shall be in compliance with section 15.211 no later than August 1, 1979.

(c) Tanks 118 and 119 for gasoline storage at the Apco Oil Corporation refinery at Cyril, Oklahoma, shall be in compliance with section 15.211 no later than February 1, 1979.

(d) Tank 286 for crude oil storage at the Continental Pipe Line Company property in Oklahoma County, Okla-

homa (section 32-12N-2W) shall be in compliance with section 15.211 no later than February 1, 1979.

(e) The three 80,000 barrel capacity crude oil storage tanks at the Champlin Petroleum Company, Noble Station, 13th and Bryan Streets, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, shall be in compliance with section 15.211 no later than September 1, 1979.

(f) Action on the part of Sun Oil Company, Apco Oil Corporation, Continental Pipe Line Company and Champlin Petroleum Company of controlling hydrocarbon emissions creditable as offsets for General Motors Corporation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in no way relieves these companies from meeting all requirements under the Oklahoma Air Quality Implementation Plan or under the Federal Clean Air Act as amended.

[42 FR 63782, Dec. 20, 1977]

§§ 52.1932-52.1933 [Reserved]

§ 52.1934 Prevention of air pollution emergency episodes.

(a) The plan originally submitted by the Governor of Oklahoma on January 28, 1972, as Chapter six, was revised for particulate matter and submitted for parallel processing by the Episode Control Plan for the State of Oklahoma” § 2.2 and § 3.2 table II as adopted September 6, 1988, by the Oklahoma Air Quality Council are approved as meeting the requirements of section 110 of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR part 51 subpart H.

[56 FR 5656, Feb. 12, 1991]

§ 52.1935 Small business assistance program.

The Governor of Oklahoma submitted on November 19, 1992, a plan revision to develop and implement a Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program to meet the requirements of section 507 of the Clean Air Act by November 15, 1994. The plan commits to provide technical and compliance assistance to small businesses, hire an Ombudsman to serve as an independent advocate for small businesses, and establish a Compliance Advisory Panel to advise the