

Environmental Protection Agency

§51.40

(2) States subject to §51.122 must report ozone season emissions and summer day emissions of NO_x from all point sources, nonpoint sources, onroad mobile sources, and nonroad mobile sources. The first 3-year cycle inventory will be for the 2008 inventory year and must be submitted to EPA within 12 months, *i.e.*, by December 31, 2009. Subsequent 3-year cycle inventories will be due as specified under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) Any state with an area for which EPA has made an 8-hour ozone non-attainment designation finding (regardless of whether that finding has reached its effective date) must report summer day emissions of VOC and NO_x from all point sources, nonpoint sources, onroad mobile sources, and nonroad mobile sources. Summer day emissions of NO_x and VOC for sources in attainment counties that are covered by the nonattainment area modeling domain used to demonstrate reasonable further progress (RFP) must be included. The first 3-year cycle inventory will be for the 2011 inventory year and must be submitted to EPA within 12 months, *i.e.*, by December 31, 2012. Subsequent three-year cycle inventories will be due as specified under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(4) States with CO nonattainment areas and states with CO attainment areas subject to maintenance plans must report winter work weekday emissions of CO with their 3-year cycle inventories.

§51.35 How can my state equalize the emission inventory effort from year to year?

(a) Compiling a 3-year cycle inventory means more effort every 3 years. As an option, your state may ease this workload spike by using the following approach:

(1) Each year, collect and report data for all Type A (large) point sources (this is required for all Type A point sources).

(2) Each year, collect data for one-third of your sources that are not Type A point sources. Collect data for a different third of these sources each year so that data has been collected for all of the sources that are not Type A point sources by the end of each 3-year

cycle. You must save 3 years of data and then report all emissions from the sources that are not Type A point sources on the 3-year cycle due date.

(3) Each year, collect data for one-third of the nonpoint, nonroad mobile, and onroad mobile sources. You must save 3 years of data for each such source and then report all of these data on the 3-year cycle due date.

(b) For the sources described in paragraph (a) of this section, your state will have data from 3 successive years at any given time, rather than from the single year in which it is compiled.

(c) If your state chooses the method of inventorying one-third of your sources that are not Type A point sources and 3-year cycle nonpoint, nonroad mobile, and onroad mobile sources each year, your state must compile each year of the 3-year period identically. For example, if a process has not changed for a source category or individual plant, your state must use the same emission factors to calculate emissions for each year of the 3-year period. If your state has revised emission factors during the 3 years for a process that has not changed, you must resubmit previous years' data using the revised factor. If your state uses models to estimate emissions, you must make sure that the model is the same for all 3 years.

(d) If your state needs a new reference year emission inventory for a selected pollutant, your state cannot use these optional reporting frequencies for the new reference year.

(e) If your state is a NO_x SIP Call state, you cannot use these optional reporting frequencies for NO_x SIP Call reporting.

§51.40 In what form and format should my state report the data to EPA?

(a) You must report your emission inventory data to us in electronic form.

(b) We support specific electronic data reporting formats, and you are required to report your data in a format consistent with these. The term format encompasses the definition of one or more specific data fields for each of the data elements listed in Tables 2a, 2b, and 2c in appendix A of this subpart;

allowed code values for categorical data fields; transmittal information; and data table relational structure. Because electronic reporting technology changes continually, contact the EPA Emission Inventory and Analysis Group (EIAG) for the latest specific formats. You can find information on the current formats at the following Internet address: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/nif/index.html>. You may also call the air emissions contact in your EPA Regional Office or our Info CHIEF help desk at (919) 541-1000 or send e-mail to info.chief@epa.gov.

§ 51.45 Where should my state report the data?

(a) Your state submits or reports data by providing it directly to EPA.

(b) The latest information on data reporting procedures is available at the following Internet address: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief>. You may also call our Info CHIEF help desk at (919) 541-1000 or e-mail to info.chief@epa.gov.

§ 51.50 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Activity throughput means a measurable factor or parameter that relates directly or indirectly to the emissions of an air pollution source during the period for which emissions are reported. Depending on the type of source category, activity information may refer to the amount of fuel combusted, raw material processed, product manufactured, or material handled or processed. It may also refer to population, employment, or number of units. Activity throughput is typically the value that is multiplied against an emission factor to generate an emissions estimate.

Annual emissions means actual emissions for a plant, point, or process that are measured or calculated to represent a calendar year.

Ash content means inert residual portion of a fuel.

Contact name means the complete name of the lead contact person for the organization transmitting the data set, including first name, middle name or initial, and surname.

Contact phone number means the phone number for the contact name.

Control device type means the name of the type of control device (e.g., wet scrubber, flaring, or process change).

Day/wk in operations means days per week that the emitting process operates, averaged over the inventory period.

Design capacity means a measure of the size of a point source, based on the reported maximum continuous throughput or output capacity of the unit. For a boiler, design capacity is based on the reported maximum continuous steam flow, usually in units of million BTU per hour.

Emission factor means the ratio relating emissions of a specific pollutant to an activity or material throughput level.

Emission release point type means the code for physical configuration of the release point.

Emission type means the code describing temporal designation of emissions reported, *i.e.*, Entire Period, Average Weekday, etc.

Exit gas flow rate means the numeric value of the flow rate of a stack gas.

Exit gas temperature means the numeric value of the temperature of an exit gas stream.

Exit gas velocity means the numeric value of the velocity of an exit gas stream.

Facility ID codes means the unique codes for a plant or facility treated as a point source, containing one or more pollutant-emitting units. The EPA's reporting format for a given inventory year may require several facility ID codes to ensure proper matching between databases, e.g., the state's own current and most recent facility ID codes, the EPA-assigned facility ID codes, and the ORIS (Department of Energy) ID code if applicable.

Fall throughput (percent) means the part of the throughput or activity attributable to the three fall months (September, October, November). This expresses part of the annual activity information based on four seasons—typically spring, summer, fall, and winter. It is a percentage of the annual activity (e.g., out of 600 units produced each year, 150 units are produced in the fall which is 25 percent of the annual activity).