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(ii) Rubber Tire Manufacturing submitted on June 20, 2011 and adopted on September 20, 2010.

(9) Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District.

(i) Flexible Package Printing, Flat Wood Paneling Coatings, Paper, Film, and Foil Coatings, Large Appliance Coatings, Metal Furniture Coatings, Industrial Cleaning Solvents, and Offset Lithographic Printing and Letterpress Printing were submitted on August 14, 2008 and adopted on May 19, 2008.

(ii) Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials, Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives, and Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings were submitted on May 17, 2011 and adopted on April 25, 2011.

(10) Ventura County Air Pollution Control District.

(i) EPA-453/R06-004 Control Techniques Guidelines for Flat Wood Paneling Coatings; EPA-453/R-07-004 Control Techniques Guidelines for Large Appliance Coatings; EPA-453/R-07-003 Control Techniques Guidelines for Paper, Film, and Foil Coatings; EPA-452/R-08-006 Control Techniques Guidelines for Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings; EPA 453/R-08-005 Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives; EPA 453/R-06-003 Control Techniques Guidelines for Flexible Package Printing; EPA 453/R-07-005 Control Techniques Guidelines for Metal Furniture Coatings; and EPA 453/R-08-004 Control Techniques Guidelines for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials were submitted on November 17, 2009 and adopted on September 15, 2009.

(b) The following air pollution control districts submitted negative declarations for oxides of nitrogen source categories to satisfy the requirements of section 182 of the Clean Air Act, as amended. The following negative declarations are approved as additional information to the State Implementation Plan.

(1) Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

(i) Nitric and Adipic Acid Manufacturing Plants, Utility Boilers, Cement Manufacturing Plants, Glass Manufacturing Plants, and Iron and Steel Manufacturing Plants were submitted on

March 4, 1996, and adopted on August 3, 1995.

(2) San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District.

(i) Nitric and Adipic Acid Manufacturing Plants, Cement Manufacturing Plants, Asphalt Batch Plants, Iron and Steel Manufacturing Plants, and Driers were submitted on October 17, 1994 and adopted on September 14, 1994.

(3) Placer County Air Pollution Control District.

(i) Nitric and Adipic Acid Manufacturing Plants, Utility Boilers, Cement Manufacturing Plants, Glass Manufacturing Plants, and Iron and Steel Manufacturing Plants were submitted on February 25, 1998 and adopted on October 9, 1997.

(4) Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District.

(i) Boilers and Process Heaters In Petroleum Refineries submitted on May 13, 1999 and adopted on April 21, 1998.

(ii) Cement Kilns and Glass Melting Furnaces submitted on July 23, 1999 and adopted on March 16, 1999.

(iii) Nitric Acid Units submitted on March 28, 2000 and adopted on January 18, 2000.

[60 FR 47076, Sept. 11, 1995]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 52.222, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 52.223 Approval status.

(a) With the exceptions set forth in this subpart, the Administrator approves California's plan for the attainment and maintenance of the national standards under section 110 of the Clean Air Act.

(b) With the exceptions set forth in this subpart, the Administrator approves the plan with respect to Part D, Title I of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, for the nonattainment areas listed in this paragraph. In addition, continued satisfaction of the requirements of Part D for the ozone portion of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) depends on the adoption and submittal of reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements by July 1, 1980, for sources covered by Control Technique Guidelines (CTGs)

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issued between January 1978 and January 1979 and adoption and submittal by each subsequent January of additional RACT requirements for sources covered by CTGs issued by the previous January.

- (1) Imperial County for O₃.
- (2) North Central Coast Air Basin for O₃.
- (3) South Coast Air Basin for O₃, CO, NO₂, and PM.
- (4) San Diego Air Basin for O₃, CO, and TSP.
- (5) San Joaquin Valley Air Basin.
 - (i) Kern County nonattainment area for ozone, CO, SO₂, and PM.
 - (ii) Kings County for O₃ and TSP.
 - (iii) Madera County for O₃ and TSP.
 - (iv) Merced County for O₃ and TSP.
 - (v) San Joaquin County for CO, O₃ and TSP.
 - (vi) Stanislaus County for CO, O₃ and TSP.
 - (vii) Tulare County for O₃ and TSP.
 - (viii) Fresno County for O₃, CO, and TSP.
- (6) South Central Coast Air Basin.
 - (i) Santa Barbara County nonattainment area for O₃, CO and TSP.
 - (ii) Ventura County for O₃, CO and TSP.
- (7) Sacramento Valley Air Basin.
 - (i) Butte County for O₃ and CO.
 - (ii) Sutter County for O₃.
 - (iii) Yuba County for O₃.
 - (iv) Sacramento AQMA for O₃.
 - (v) Sacramento County Metropolitan Area for CO.
- (8) Southeast Desert Air Basin.
 - (i) Los Angeles County for Ozone.
 - (ii) San Bernardino County for Ozone.
 - (iii) Riverside County for Ozone.
- (9) San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin for O₃, CO and TSP.
- (10) Mountain Counties Air Basin.
 - (i) El Dorado County (Mountain Counties Air Basin portion) for O₃.
 - (ii) Placer County (Mid-County portion) for O₃.
 - (c) [Reserved]
 - (d) With the exceptions set forth in this subpart, the Administrator approves the plan with respect to Part D, Title I of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, for the nonattainment areas listed in this paragraph.
 - (1) Lake Tahoe Basin for CO.
 - (2) EPA approves the CO plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin as meeting the re-

quirements of Part D. This approval includes the resolution of the Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Agency banning new source construction pending the adoption of a new regional plan and ordinances. However, EPA disapproves the plan for any future time during which the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency may remove its construction ban prior to EPA approval of the new regional plan and ordinances.

(e) The Administrator approves the following portions of the 1999 Ozone Attainment Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area submitted by the California Air Resources Board on August 13, 1999: the 1995 baseline emissions inventory, the reasonable further progress demonstration, and the deletion of transportation control measures #6 and #16.

(f)(1) Insofar as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions found in North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District'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 North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District rules at R1-1-130(s2)) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District rules at R1-1-130(n1)) 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 North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District rules at R1-1-130(s2).

(g)(1) Insofar as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions found in Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District'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 Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District rules at R1-1-130(s2)) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District rules at R1-1-130(n1)) occur.

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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 Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District rules at R1-1-130(s2).

(h)(1) Insofar as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions found in Mendocino County Air Quality Management District’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 Mendocino County Air Quality Management District rules at R1-1-130(s2)) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District rules at R1-1-130(m1) (1982)) 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 Mendocino County Air Quality Management District rules at R1-1-130(s2).

[45 FR 74484, Nov. 11, 1980]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 52.223, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 52.224 General requirements.

(a) The requirements of § 51.116(c) of this chapter are not met except in certain Air Pollution Control Districts (APCD) as indicated in this paragraph since the plan does not provide procedures by which emission data, as correlated with applicable emission limitations, will be made available to the public.

(1) The following APCD’s meet the requirements of § 51.116(c) of this chapter:

- (i) Siskiyou County APCD.
- (ii) San Diego County APCD.
- (iii) Great Basin Unified APCD.
- (iv) Del Norte County APCD.
- (v) Humboldt County APCD.
- (vi) Mendocino County APCD.