

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 52.1781

North Carolina Regional Air Quality Agency, 49 Mount Carmel Road, Asheville, North Carolina 28806, rather than to EPA's Region 4 office.

[43 FR 26410, June 19, 1978, as amended at 47 FR 7837, Feb. 23, 1982; 74 FR 55143, Oct. 27, 2009]

§ 52.1779 [Reserved]

§ 52.1780 VOC rule deficiency correction.

The revisions submitted to EPA for approval on September 21, 1989, January 14, 1991, April 29, 1991, August 13, 1991, and July 19, 1993, were intended to correct deficiencies cited in a letter calling for the State to revise its SIP for O₃ from Greer C. Tidwell, EPA Regional Administrator to Governor James C. Martin on May 25, 1988, and clarified in a letter from Winston A. Smith, EPA Region IV Air Division Director to the Chief of the Air Quality Section, North Carolina Division of Environmental Management. The deficiency in the following aspect of the rule has not been corrected.

(a) Procedures used to determine capture control device efficiency should be contained in 2D.0914. This deficiency must be corrected as soon as EPA issues final guidance on Capture Efficiency regulations.

(b) [Reserved]

[59 FR 32365, June 23, 1994]

§ 52.1781 Control strategy: Sulfur oxides and particulate matter.

(a) The plan's control strategy for particulate matter as outlined in the three-year variance for the coal-fired units of Duke Power Company and Carolina Power & Light Company from the particulate emission limits of Regulation 15 N.C.A.C. 2D.0503, with submittals on June 18, September 7, October 31, and December 14, 1979, by the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, is disapproved only insofar that it provides an exemption for excess emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and verified malfunction. (See § 52.1770(c)(22).)

(b) The plan's control strategy for particulate matter as contained in regulation 15 NCAC 2D.0536, which was submitted on January 24 and February

21, 1983, and on December 17, 1985, and became effective on August 1, 1987, is disapproved insofar as it provides annual opacity limits for the seven plants of Duke Power Company and for Plants Roxboro and Cape Fear of Carolina Power and Light Company.

(c) The plan's control strategy for particulate matter as contained in revisions to 15 NCAC 2D.0536 submitted on January 24, 1983, February 21, 1983, and December 17, 1985, is disapproved as it applies to the Carolina Power and Light Asheville, Lee, Sutton and Weatherspoon Plants. These plants will continue to be subject to the particulate limits of 15 NCAC 2D.0503, contained in the original SIP, submitted to EPA on January 27, 1972, and approved on May 31, 1982 at 47 FR 10884.

(d) In letters dated February 4, 1987, and June 15, 1987, the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development certified that no emission limits in the State's plan are based on dispersion techniques not permitted by EPA's stack height rules.

(e) *Determination of Attaining Data.* EPA has determined, as of January 4, 2010, the Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, North Carolina nonattainment area has attaining data for the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. This determination, in accordance with 40 CFR 52.1004(c), suspends the requirements for this area to submit an attainment demonstration, associated reasonably available control measures, a reasonable further progress plan, contingency measures, and other planning SIPs related to attainment of the standard for as long as this area continues to meet the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

(f) *Determination of Attaining Data.* EPA has determined, as of January 5, 2010, the Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, North Carolina, nonattainment area has attaining data for the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. This determination, in accordance with 40 CFR 52.1004(c), suspends the requirements for this area to submit an attainment demonstration, associated reasonably available control measures, a reasonable further progress plan, contingency measures, and other planning SIPs related to attainment of the standard for as long as