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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

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emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in 3745–31–01(III)(4) of Ohio’s Administrative Code) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in paragraphs 3745–31–01, paragraphs (SSS) and (LLLLL)(1) of Ohio’s Administrative Code) 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 paragraph 3745–31–01(LLLLLL)(2) of Ohio’s Administrative Code.

[75 FR 82559, Dec. 30, 2010]

§ 52.1874 [Reserved]

§ 52.1875 Attainment dates for achieving the sulfur dioxide secondary standard.

The attainment date for achieving the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) secondary national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) is August 27, 1979 except as follows. The following sources are required to achieve the secondary SO₂ NAAQS by June 17, 1980: Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.; PPG Industries, Inc.; Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.; Pittsburgh-Canfield Corporation; The Timken Company; The Sun Oil Co.; Sheller-Globe Corp.; The B.F. Goodrich Company; Phillips Petroleum Co.; Shell Oil Co.; Federal Paper Board Co.; The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; Republic Steel Corp.; Chase Bag Co.; White-Westinghouse Corp.; U.S. Steel Corp.; Interlake, Inc.; Austin Power Co.; Diamond Crystal Salt Co.; The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; The Gulf Oil Co.; The Standard Oil Co.; Champion International Corp.; Koppers Co., Inc.; General Motors Corp.; E.I. duPont de Nemours and Co.; Coulton Chemical Corp.; Allied Chemical Corp.; Specialty Chemical Division; The Hoover Co.; Aluminum Co. of America; Ohio Greenhouse Asso.; Armco Steel Corp.; Buckeye Power, Inc.; Cincinnati Gas and Electric; Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.; Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric; Dayton Power and Light Co.; Duquesne Light Co.; Ohio Edison Co.; Ohio Electric Co.; Pennsylvania Power Co.; Toledo Edison Co.; Ohio

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Edison Co.; RCA Rubber Co. The Ashland Oil Company is subject to a secondary SO₂ NAAQS attainment date of September 14, 1982. The following sources located in Summit County are required to achieve the secondary SO₂ NAAQS by January 4, 1983: Diamond Crystal Salt; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; General Tire & Rubber Co.; General Tire & Rubber; B.F. Goodrich Co.; Goodyear Aerospace Corp.; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Chrysler Corp.; PPG Industries Inc.; Seiberling Tire & Rubber; Terex Division of General Motors Corp.; Midwest Rubber Reclaiming; Kittinger Supply Co. The boiler of PPG Industries, Inc. located in Summit County must achieve attainment of the secondary SO₂ NAAQS by August 25, 1983. The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Pike County is required to attain the secondary SO₂ NAAQS by November 5, 1984. The Ohio Power Company Galvin Plant located in Gallia County is required to attain the secondary SO₂ NAAQS by August 25, 1985.

[61 FR 16062, Apr. 11, 1996]

§ 52.1876 Control strategy: Nitrogen dioxide.

(a) The condition to EPA's approval of the oxides of nitrogen State Implementation Plan (SIP) codified at 40 CFR 52.1870(c)(128) is satisfied by Ohio's November 26, 2003, submittal of the change to the flow control date in the oxides of nitrogen budget trading SIP.

(b) [Reserved]

[69 FR 13234, Mar. 22, 2004]

§ 52.1877 Control strategy: Photochemical oxidants (hydrocarbons).

(a) The requirements of Subpart G of this chapter are not met because the Ohio plan does not provide for the attainment and maintenance of the national standard for photochemical oxidants (hydrocarbons) in the Metropolitan Cincinnati interstate region by May 31, 1975.

(b) The requirements of § 52.14 are not met by Rule 3745-21-09(N)(3) (a) and (e); Rule 3745-21-09(Z)(1)(a); Rule 3745-21-10, Section G; and Rule 3745-21-10, Section H, because these Ohio Rules do not provide for attainment and maintenance of the photochemical oxidant (hydrocarbon) standards throughout Ohio.

(1) USEPA is disapproving new exemptions for the use of cutback asphalt [(Rule 3745-21-09(N)(3) (a) and (e)], because Ohio did not provide documentation regarding the temperature ranges in the additional two months that the State permits the use of cutback asphalts, and a lack of training is not sufficient reason for the 1000 gallons exemptions.

(2) USEPA is disapproving Section V [Rule 3745-21-09(V)], because it contains an alternative leak testing procedure for gasoline tank trucks which USEPA finds to be unapprovable.

(3) USEPA is disapproving exclusion of the external floating roof (crude oil) storage tanks from the secondary seal requirement [Rule 3745-21-09(Z)(1)(a)], because Ohio has not demonstrated that the relaxation would not interfere with the timely attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS for ozone.

(4) USEPA is disapproving compliance test method Section G, [Rule 3745-21-10] as an alternative leak testing procedure for gasoline tank trucks, because such action on Section G, is consistent with USEPA's action on Rule 3745-21-09(V), which USEPA finds to be unapprovable.

(5) USEPA is disapproving compliance test method Section H, [Rule 3745-21-10], which involves a pressure test of only the vapor recovery lines and associated equipment. Compliance test method Section H is inconsistent with USEPA's control technique guidances and with tank truck certification regulations that are in effect in 19 other States. In addition, OEPA has presented no acceptable evidence demonstrating why this rule constitutes RACT.

[38 FR 30974, Nov. 8, 1973, as amended at 39 FR 13542, Apr. 15, 1974; 51 FR 40676, Nov. 7, 1986; 54 FR 1940, Jan. 18, 1989]

§ 52.1878 [Reserved]

§ 52.1879 Review of new sources and modifications.

(a) The requirements of sections 172, 173, 182, and 189 for permitting of major new sources and major modifications in nonattainment areas for ozone, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide are not met, because