

Subpart A—Air Emissions Reporting Requirements

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GENERAL INFORMATION FOR INVENTORY PREPARERS

§51.1 Who is responsible for actions described in this subpart?

States must inventory emission sources located on nontribal lands and report this information to EPA.

§51.5 What tools are available to help prepare and report emissions data?

(a) We urge your state to use estimation procedures described in documents from the Emission Inventory Improvement Program (EIIP), available at the following Internet address: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/eiip>. These procedures are standardized and ranked according to relative uncertainty for each emission estimating technique. Using this guidance will enable others to use your state's data and evaluate its quality and consistency with other data.

(b) Where current EIIP guidance materials have been supplanted by state-of-the-art emission estimation approaches or are not applicable to sources or source categories, states are urged to use applicable, state-of-the-art techniques for estimating emissions.

§51.10 How does my state report emissions that are required by the NO_x SIP Call?

The District of Columbia and states that are subject to the NO_x SIP Call §51.121 are subject to the emissions reporting provisions of §51.122. This subpart A incorporates the pollutants, source, time periods, and required data elements for these reporting requirements.

SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

§51.15 What data does my state need to report to EPA?

(a) *Pollutants.* Report actual emissions of the following (see §51.50 for precise definitions as required):

(1) Required pollutants for triennial reports of annual (12-month) emissions for all sources and every-year reports of annual emissions from Type A sources:

- (i) Sulfur dioxide (SO₂).
- (ii) Volatile organic compounds (VOC).
- (iii) Nitrogen oxides (NO_x).
- (iv) Carbon monoxide (CO).
- (v) Lead and lead compounds.
- (vi) Primary PM_{2.5}. As applicable, also report filterable and condensable components.
- (vii) Primary PM₁₀. As applicable, also report filterable and condensable components.
- (viii) Ammonia (NH₃).

(2) Required pollutants for all reports of ozone season (5 months) emissions: NO_x.

(3) Required pollutants for triennial reports of summer day emissions:

- (i) NO_x.
- (ii) VOC.

(4) Required pollutants for every-year reports of summer day emissions: NO_x.

(5) A state may, at its option, include estimates of emissions for additional pollutants (such as other pollutants listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or hazardous air pollutants) in its emission inventory reports.

(b) *Sources.* Emissions should be reported from the following sources in all parts of the state, excluding sources located on tribal lands:

- (1) Point.
- (2) Nonpoint.
- (3) Onroad mobile.
- (4) Nonroad mobile.

(c) *Supporting Information.* You must report the data elements in Tables 2a through 2c in Appendix A of this subpart. We may ask you for other data on a voluntary basis to meet special purposes.

(d) *Confidential Data.* We do not consider the data in Tables 2a through 2c in appendix A of this subpart confidential, but some states limit release of this type of data. Any data that you submit to EPA under this subpart will be considered in the public domain and cannot be treated as confidential. If Federal and state requirements are inconsistent, consult your EPA Regional Office for a final reconciliation.

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(e) *Option to Submit Inputs to Emission Inventory Estimation Models in Lieu of Emission Estimates.* For a given inventory year, EPA may allow states to submit comprehensive input values for models capable of estimating emissions from a certain source type on a national scale, in lieu of submitting the emission estimates otherwise required by this subpart.

§ 51.20 What are the emission thresholds that separate point and nonpoint sources?

(a) All anthropogenic stationary sources must be included in your inventory as either point or nonpoint sources.

(b) Sources that meet the definition of point source in this subpart must be reported as point sources. All pollutants specified in § 51.15(a) must be reported for point sources, not just the pollutant(s) that qualify the source as a point source. The reporting of wildland and agricultural fires is encouraged but not required.

(c) If your state has lower emission reporting thresholds for point sources than paragraph (b) of this section, then you may use these in reporting your emissions to EPA.

(d) All stationary sources that are not reported as point sources must be reported as nonpoint sources. Episodic wind-generated particulate matter (PM) emissions from sources that are not major sources may be excluded, for example dust lifted by high winds from natural or tilled soil. In addition, if not reported as point sources, wildland and agricultural fires must be reported as nonpoint sources. Emissions of nonpoint sources may be aggregated to the county level, but must be separated and identified by source classification code (SCC). Nonpoint source categories or emission events reasonably estimated by the state to represent a de minimis percentage of total county and state emissions of a given pollutant may be omitted.

§ 51.25 What geographic area must my state's inventory cover?

Because of the regional nature of these pollutants, your state's inventory must be statewide, regardless of any area's attainment status.

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§ 51.30 When does my state report which emissions data to EPA?

All states are required to report two basic types of emission inventories to EPA: Every-year Cycle Inventory; and Three-year Cycle Inventory. The sources and pollutants to be reported vary among states.

(a) Every-year cycle. See Tables 2a, 2b, and 2c of appendix A of this subpart for the specific data elements to report every year.

(1) All states are required to report every year the annual (12-month) emissions of all pollutants listed in § 51.15(a)(1) from Type A (large) point sources, as defined in Table I of appendix A of this subpart. The first every-year cycle inventory will be for the 2009 inventory year and must be submitted to EPA within 12 months, *i.e.*, by December 31, 2010.

(2) States subject to the emission reporting requirements of § 51.122 (the NO_x SIP Call) are required to report every year the ozone season emissions of NO_x and summer day emissions of NO_x from any point, nonpoint, onroad mobile, or nonroad mobile source for which the state specified control measures in its SIP submission under § 51.121(g). This requirement begins with the inventory year prior to the year in which compliance with the NO_x SIP Call requirements is first required.

(3) In inventory years that fall under the 3-year cycle requirements, the reporting required by the 3-year cycle satisfies the every-year reporting requirements of paragraph (a).

(b) Three-year cycle. See Tables 2a, 2b and 2c to appendix A of subpart A for the specific data elements that must be reported triennially.

(1) All states are required to report for every third inventory year the annual (12-month) emissions of all pollutants listed in § 51.15(a)(1) from all point sources, nonpoint sources, onroad mobile sources, and nonroad mobile sources. The first 3-year cycle inventory will be for the 2011 inventory and must be submitted to us within 12 months, *i.e.*, by December 31, 2012. Subsequent 3-year cycle (2011, 2014, etc.) inventories will be due 12 months after the end of the inventory year, *i.e.*, by December 31 of the following year.

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(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).

FIPS Code. Federal Information Placement System (FIPS) means the system of unique numeric codes the government developed to identify states, counties and parishes for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

Heat content means the amount of thermal heat energy in a solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel, averaged over the period for which emissions are reported. Fuel heat content is typically expressed in units of Btu/lb of fuel, Btu/gal of fuel, joules/kg of fuel, etc.

Hr/day in operations means the hours per day that the emitting process operates averaged over the inventory period.

Inventory end date means the last day of the inventory period.

Inventory start date means the first day of the inventory period.

Inventory year means the year for which emissions estimates are calculated.

Lead (Pb) means lead as defined in 40 CFR 50.12. Lead should be reported as elemental lead and its compounds.

NAICS means North American Industry Classification System code. The NAICS codes are U.S. Department of Commerce's codes for businesses by products or services and have replaced Standard Industrial Classification codes.

Maximum nameplate capacity means a measure of the size of a generator which is put on the unit's nameplate by the manufacturer. The data element is reported in megawatts or kilowatts.

Method accuracy description (MAD) codes means a set of six codes used to define the accuracy of latitude/longitude data for point sources. The six codes and their definitions are:

(1) **Coordinate Data Source Code:** The code that represents the party responsible for providing the latitude/longitude.

(2) **Horizontal Collection Method Code:** Method used to determine the latitude/longitude coordinates for a point on the earth.

(3) **Horizontal Accuracy Measure:** The measure of accuracy (in meters) of the latitude/longitude coordinates.

(4) **Horizontal Reference Datum Code:** Code that represents the reference

datum used to determine the latitude/longitude coordinates.

(5) **Reference Point Code:** The code that represents the place for which geographic coordinates were established. Code value should be 106 (e.g., point where substance is released).

(6) **Source Map Scale Number:** The number that represents the proportional distance on the ground for one unit of measure on the map or photo.

Mobile source means a motor vehicle, nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle, where:

(1) A **motor vehicle** is any self-propelled vehicle used to carry people or property on a street or highway;

(2) A **nonroad engine** is an internal combustion engine (including fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not affected by sections 111 or 202 of the CAA; and

(3) A **nonroad vehicle** is a vehicle that is run by a nonroad engine and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) means nitrogen oxides (NO_x) as defined in 40 CFR 60.2 as all oxides of nitrogen except N₂O. Nitrogen oxides should be reported on an equivalent molecular weight basis as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

Nonpoint sources. Nonpoint sources collectively represent individual sources that have not been inventoried as specific point or mobile sources. These individual sources treated collectively as nonpoint sources are typically too small, numerous, or difficult to inventory using the methods for the other classes of sources.

Ozone season means the period from May 1 through September 30 of a year.

Particulate Matter (PM). Particulate matter is a criteria air pollutant. For the purpose of this subpart, the following definitions apply:

(1) **Filterable PM_{2.5} or Filterable PM₁₀:** Particles that are directly emitted by a source as a solid or liquid at stack or release conditions and captured on the filter of a stack test train. Filterable PM_{2.5} is particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers. Filterable PM₁₀ is particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 10 micrometers.

(2) *Condensable PM*: Material that is vapor phase at stack conditions, but which condenses and/or reacts upon cooling and dilution in the ambient air to form solid or liquid PM immediately after discharge from the stack. Note that all condensable PM, if present from a source, is typically in the PM_{2.5} size fraction, and therefore all of it is a component of both primary PM_{2.5} and primary PM₁₀.

(3) *Primary PM_{2.5}*: The sum of filterable PM_{2.5} and condensable PM.

(4) *Primary PM₁₀*: The sum of filterable PM₁₀ and condensable PM.

(5) *Secondary PM*: Particles that form or grow in mass through chemical reactions in the ambient air well after dilution and condensation have occurred. Secondary PM is usually formed at some distance downwind from the source. Secondary PM should not be re-

ported in the emission inventory and is not covered by this subpart.

Physical address means the street address of a facility. This is the address of the location where the emissions occur; not, for example, the corporate headquarters.

Point source means large, stationary (nonmobile), identifiable sources of emissions that release pollutants into the atmosphere. A point source is a facility that is a major source under 40 CFR part 70 for the pollutants for which reporting is required, except for the emissions of hazardous air pollutants, which are not considered in determining whether a source is a point source under this subpart. The minimum point source reporting thresholds in tons per year of pollutant are as follows, as measured in potential to emit:

Pollutant	Annual cycle (Type A sources)	Three-year cycle	
		Type B sources ¹	NAA sources ²
(1) SO _x	≥2500	≥100	≥100.
(2) VOC	≥250	≥100	O ₃ (moderate) ≥ 100.
(3) VOC	O ₃ (serious) ≥ 50.		
(4) VOC	O ₃ (severe) ≥ 25.		
(5) VOC	O ₃ (extreme) ≥ 10.		
(6) NO _x	≥ 2500	≥ 100	≥ 100.
(7) CO	≥ 2500	≥1000	O ₃ (all areas) ≥ 100.
(8) CO	CO (all areas) ≥ 100.		
(9) Pb	≥ 5	≥ 5.	
(10) PM ₁₀	≥ 250	≥ 100	PM ₁₀ (moderate) ≥ 100.
(11) PM ₁₀	PM ₁₀ (serious) ≥ 70.		
(12) PM _{2.5}	≥ 250	≥ 100	≥ 100.
(13) NH ₃	≥ 250	≥ 100	≥ 100.

¹Type A sources are a subset of the Type B sources and are the larger emitting sources by pollutant.
²NAA = Nonattainment Area. Special point source reporting thresholds apply for certain pollutants by type of nonattainment area. The pollutants by nonattainment area are: Ozone: VOC, NO_x, CO; CO: CO; PM₁₀: PM₁₀.

Pollutant code means a unique code for each reported pollutant assigned by the reporting format specified by EPA for each inventory year.

Primary capture and control efficiencies means two values indicating the emissions capture efficiency and the emission reduction efficiency of a primary control device. Capture and control efficiencies are usually expressed as a percentage.

Process ID code means a unique code for the process generating the emissions, typically a description of a process.

Roadway class means a classification system developed by the Federal High-

way Administration that defines all public roadways as to type based on land use and physical characteristics of the roadway.

Rule effectiveness (RE) means a rating of how well a regulatory program achieves all possible emissions reductions. This rating reflects the assumption that controls typically are not 100 percent effective because of equipment downtime, upsets, decreases in control efficiencies, and other deficiencies in emission estimates. Rule effectiveness adjusts the control efficiency from what could be realized under ideal conditions to what is actually emitted in

practice due to less than ideal conditions.

Rule penetration means the percentage of a nonpoint source category covered by an applicable regulation.

SCC means source classification code, a process-level code that describes the equipment and/or operation which is emitting pollutants.

Site name means the name of the facility.

Spring throughput (percent) means part of the throughput or activity attributable to the three Spring months (March, April, May). See also the definition of Fall throughput.

Stack diameter means the inner physical diameter of a stack.

Stack height means physical height of a stack above the surrounding terrain.

Stack ID code means a unique code for the point where emissions from one or more processes release into the atmosphere.

Sulfur content means the sulfur content of a fuel, usually expressed as percent by weight.

Summer day emissions means an average day's emissions for a typical summer work weekday. The state will select the particular month(s) in summer and the day(s) in the work week to be represented. The selection of conditions should be coordinated with the conditions assumed in the development of reasonable further progress (RFP) plans, rate of progress plans and demonstrations, and/or emissions budgets for transportation conformity, to allow comparability of daily emission estimates.

Summer throughput (percent) means the part of throughput or activity attributable to the three Summer months (June, July, August). See also the definition of Fall throughput.

Total capture and control efficiency (percent) means the net emission reduction efficiency of all emissions collection devices.

Type A source means large point sources with actual annual emissions greater than or equal to any of the emission thresholds listed in Table 1 of Appendix A of this subpart for Type A

sources. If a source is a Type A source for any pollutant listed in Table 1, then the emissions for all Table 1 pollutants must be reported for that source.

Unit ID code means a unique code for the unit of generation of emissions, typically a physical piece of or a closely related set of equipment. The EPA's reporting format for a given inventory year may require multiple unit ID codes to ensure proper matching between databases, e.g., the state's own current and most recent unit ID codes, the EPA-assigned unit ID codes if any, and the ORIS (Department of Energy) ID code if applicable.

VMT by SCC means vehicle miles traveled disaggregated to the SCC level, i.e., reflecting combinations of vehicle type and roadway class. Vehicle miles traveled expresses vehicle activity and is used with emission factors. The emission factors are usually expressed in terms of grams per mile of travel. Because VMT does not correlate directly to emissions that occur while the vehicle is not moving, nonmoving emissions are incorporated into the emission factors in EPA's MOBILE Model.

VOC means volatile organic compounds. The EPA's regulatory definition of VOC is in 40 CFR 51.100.

Winter throughput (percent) means the part of throughput or activity attributable to the three winter months (January, February, December of the same year, e.g., winter 2005 is composed of January 2005, February 2005, and December 2005). See also the definition of Fall throughput.

Wk/yr in operation means weeks per year that the emitting process operates.

Work weekday means any day of the week except Saturday or Sunday.

X stack coordinate (longitude) means an object's east-west geographical coordinate.

Y stack coordinate (latitude) means an object's north-south geographical coordinate.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A OF PART 51—
TABLES

TABLE 1 TO APPENDIX A OF SUBPART A—EMISSION THRESHOLDS BY POLLUTANT (TPY¹) FOR TREATMENT OF POINT SOURCES AS TYPE A UNDER 40 CFR 51.30.

Pollutant	Emissions threshold for Type A treatment
(1) SO ₂	≥2500.
(2) VOC	≥250.
(3) NO _x	≥2500.
(4) CO	≥2500.
(5) Pb	Does not determine Type A status.
(6) PM ₁₀	≥250.
(7) PM _{2.5}	≥250.
(8) NH ₃ ²	≥250.

¹ tpy = Tons per year of actual emissions.
² Ammonia threshold applies only in areas where ammonia emissions are a factor in determining whether a source is a major source, i.e., where ammonia is considered a significant precursor of PM_{2.5}.

TABLE 2a TO APPENDIX A OF SUBPART A—DATA ELEMENTS FOR REPORTING ON EMISSIONS FROM POINT SOURCES, WHERE REQUIRED BY 40 CFR 51.30

Data elements	Every-year reporting	Three-year reporting
(1) Inventory year	✓	✓
(2) Inventory start date	✓	✓
(3) Inventory end date	✓	✓
(4) Contact name	✓	✓
(5) Contact phone number	✓	✓
(6) FIPS code	✓	✓
(7) Facility ID codes	✓	✓
(8) Unit ID code	✓	✓
(9) Process ID code	✓	✓
(10) Stack ID code	✓	✓
(11) Site name	✓	✓
(12) Physical address	✓	✓
(13) SCC	✓	✓
(14) Heat content (fuel) (annual average)	✓	✓
(15) Heat content (fuel) (ozone season, if applicable)	✓	✓
(16) Ash content (fuel) (annual average)	✓	✓
(17) Sulfur content (fuel) (annual average)	✓	✓
(18) Pollutant code	✓	✓
(19) Activity/throughput (for each period reported)	✓	✓
(20) Summer day emissions (if applicable)	✓	✓
(21) Ozone season emissions (if applicable)	✓	✓
(22) Annual emissions	✓	✓
(23) Emission factor	✓	✓
(24) Winter throughput (percent)	✓	✓
(25) Spring throughput (percent)	✓	✓
(26) Summer throughput (percent)	✓	✓
(27) Fall throughput (percent)	✓	✓
(28) Hr/day in operation	✓	✓
(29) Day/wk in operation	✓	✓
(30) Wk/yr in operation	✓	✓
(31) X stack coordinate (longitude)	✓	✓
(32) Y stack coordinate (latitude)	✓	✓
(33) Method accuracy description (MAD) codes	✓	✓
(34) Stack height	✓	✓
(35) Stack diameter	✓	✓
(36) Exit gas temperature	✓	✓
(37) Exit gas velocity	✓	✓
(38) Exit gas flow rate	✓	✓
(39) NAICS at the Facility level	✓	✓
(40) Design capacity (including boiler capacity if applicable)	✓	✓
(41) Maximum generator nameplate Capacity	✓	✓
(42) Primary capture and control efficiencies (percent)	✓	✓
(43) Total capture and control efficiency (percent)	✓	✓
(44) Control device type	✓	✓
(45) Emission type	✓	✓
(46) Emission release point type	✓	✓
(47) Rule effectiveness (percent)	✓	✓
(48) Winter work weekday emissions of CO (if applicable)	✓	✓

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TABLE 2b TO APPENDIX A OF SUBPART A—DATA ELEMENTS FOR REPORTING ON EMISSIONS FROM NONPOINT SOURCES AND NONROAD MOBILE SOURCES, WHERE REQUIRED BY 40 CFR 51.30

Data elements	Every-year reporting	Three-year reporting
(1) Inventory year	✓	✓
(2) Inventory start date	✓	✓
(3) Inventory end date	✓	✓
(4) Contact name	✓	✓
(5) Contact phone number	✓	✓
(6) FIPS code	✓	✓
(7) SCC	✓	✓
(8) Emission factor	✓	✓
(9) Activity/throughput level (for each period reported)	✓	✓
(10) Total capture/control efficiency (percent)	✓	✓
(11) Rule effectiveness (percent)	✓	✓
(12) Rule penetration (percent)	✓	✓
(13) Pollutant code	✓	✓
(14) Ozone season emissions (if applicable)	✓	✓
(15) Summer day emissions (if applicable)	✓	✓
(16) Annual emissions	✓	✓
(17) Winter throughput (percent)	✓	✓
(18) Spring throughput (percent)	✓	✓
(19) Summer throughput (percent)	✓	✓
(20) Fall throughput (percent)	✓	✓
(21) Hrs/day in operation	✓	✓
(22) Days/wk in operation	✓	✓
(23) Wks/yr in operation	✓	✓
(24) Winter work weekday emissions of CO (if applicable)	✓	✓

TABLE 2c TO APPENDIX A OF SUBPART A—DATA ELEMENTS FOR REPORTING ON EMISSIONS FROM ONROAD MOBILE SOURCES, WHERE REQUIRED BY 40 CFR 51.30

Data elements	Every-year reporting	Three-year reporting
1. Inventory year	✓	✓
2. Inventory start date	✓	✓
3. Inventory end date	✓	✓
4. Contact name	✓	✓
5. Contact phone number	✓	✓
6. FIPS code	✓	✓
7. SCC	✓	✓
8. Emission factor	✓	✓
9. Activity (VMT by SCC)	✓	✓
10. Pollutant code	✓	✓
11. Ozone season emissions (if applicable)	✓	✓
12. Summer day emissions (if applicable)	✓	✓
13. Annual emissions	✓	✓
14. Winter throughput (percent)	✓	✓
15. Spring throughput (percent)	✓	✓
16. Summer throughput (percent)	✓	✓
17. Fall throughput (percent)	✓	✓
18. Winter work weekday emissions of CO (if applicable)	✓	✓

Subparts B–E [Reserved]

Subpart F—Procedural Requirements

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7401, 7411, 7412, 7413, 7414, 7470–7479, 7501–7508, 7601, and 7602.

§ 51.100 Definitions.

As used in this part, all terms not defined herein will have the meaning given them in the Act:

(a) *Act* means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Pub. L. 91–604, 84 Stat. 1676 Pub. L. 95–95, 91 Stat., 685 and Pub. L. 95–190, 91 Stat., 1399.)

(b) *Administrator* means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or an authorized representative.

(c) *Primary standard* means a national primary ambient air quality standard