

§ 51.125

40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–23 Edition)

§ 51.125 [Reserved]

§ 51.126 Determination of widespread use of ORVR and waiver of CAA section 182(b)(3) Stage II gasoline vapor recovery requirements.

(a) Pursuant to section 202(a)(6) of the Clean Air Act, the Administrator has determined that, effective May 16, 2012, onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) systems are in widespread use in the motor vehicle fleet within the United States.

(b) Effective May 16, 2012, the Administrator waives the requirement of Clean Air Act section 182(b)(3) for Stage II vapor recovery systems in ozone nonattainment areas regardless of classification. States must submit and receive EPA approval of a revision to their approved State Implementation Plans before removing Stage II requirements that are contained therein.

[77 FR 28782, May 16, 2012]

Subpart H—Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes

SOURCE: 51 FR 40668, Nov. 7, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 51.150 Classification of regions for episode plans.

(a) This section continues the classification system for episode plans. Each region is classified separately with respect to each of the following pollutants: Sulfur oxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and ozone.

(b) *Priority I Regions* means any area with greater ambient concentrations than the following:

(1) Sulfur dioxide—100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.04 ppm) annual arithmetic mean; 455 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.17 ppm) 24-hour maximum.

(2) Particulate matter—95 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual geometric mean; 325 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour maximum.

(3) Carbon monoxide—55 mg/m^3 (48 ppm) 1-hour maximum; 14 mg/m^3 (12 ppm) 8-hour maximum.

(4) Nitrogen dioxide—100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.06 ppm) annual arithmetic mean.

(5) Ozone—195 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.10 ppm) 1-hour maximum.

(c) *Priority IA Region* means any area which is Priority I primarily because of emissions from a single point source.

(d) *Priority II Region* means any area which is not a Priority I region and has ambient concentrations between the following:

(1) Sulfur Dioxides—60–100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.02–0.04 ppm) annual arithmetic mean; 260–445 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.10–0.17 ppm) 24-hour maximum; any concentration above 1,300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.50 ppm) three-hour average.

(2) Particulate matter—60–95 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual geometric mean; 150–325 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour maximum.

(e) In the absence of adequate monitoring data, appropriate models must be used to classify an area under paragraph (b) of this section, consistent with the requirements contained in § 51.112(a).

(f) Areas which do not meet the above criteria are classified Priority III.

[51 FR 40668, Nov. 7, 1986, as amended at 58 FR 38822, July 20, 1993]

§ 51.151 Significant harm levels.

Each plan for a Priority I region must include a contingency plan which must, as a minimum, provide for taking action necessary to prevent ambient pollutant concentrations at any location in such region from reaching the following levels:

Sulfur dioxide—2.620 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (1.0 ppm) 24-hour average.

PM₁₀—600 micrograms/cubic meter; 24-hour average.

Carbon monoxide—57.5 mg/m^3 (50 ppm) 8-hour average; 86.3 mg/m^3 (75 ppm) 4-hour average; 144 mg/m^3 (125 ppm) 1-hour average.

Ozone—1,200 ug/m^3 (0.6 ppm) 2-hour average.

Nitrogen dioxide—3,750 ug/m^3 (2.0 ppm) 1-hour average; 938 ug/m^3 (0.5 ppm) 24-hour average.

[51 FR 40668, Nov. 7, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 24713, July 1, 1987]

§ 51.152 Contingency plans.

(a) Each contingency plan must—

(1) Specify two or more stages of episode criteria such as those set forth in appendix L to this part, or their equivalent;

(2) Provide for public announcement whenever any episode stage has been determined to exist; and