

the applicable State standard that is to be achieved by each Army facility.

(b) *Fixed facilities*—(1) *Existing Sources*. Individual pollutants are to be controlled in accordance with national primary and secondary air quality emission standards, normally those promulgated by a State. The basic reference is 40 CFR part 50.

(2) *New sources*. Specific Federal emission standards are applicable to certain types of new facilities such as large fossil fuel-fired steam generators, incinerators, sulfuric and nitric acid plants, etc. Detailed information is contained in 40 CFR part 60.

(3) *Air quality control regions*. Air quality control regions, criteria, and control techniques are given in 40 CFR part 81.

(4) *Hazardous air pollutants*. Certain hazardous air pollutants as such asbestos, beryllium, mercury, and vinyl chloride, which must be closely controlled are identified in Federal regulations promulgated by EPA. Refer to 40 CFR part 61 and § 650.132 for guidance on control of asbestos during demolition and prohibition on use of sprayed asbestos materials for any purpose.

(c) *Mobile sources*—(1) *Commercial or commercially-adapted vehicles*. The manufacturer is required to certify these vehicles as meeting established emission standards of the year of manufacture. Basic reference is 40 CFR part 85.

(2) *Military vehicles*. Certain military vehicles are excluded from the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Those not excluded will be certified by the manufacturer as meeting standards of the year of manufacture. Basic reference is 40 CFR part 85.

(3) *Replacement engines*. (40 CFR part 85).

(i) Light duty will meet the standards imposed at the year of vehicle manufacture.

(ii) Heavy duty will meet the standards imposed at the year of engine manufacture.

(4) *Aircraft*. Commercial or commercially adapted aircraft will comply with standards applicable to commercial aircraft in year of manufacture. Basic reference is 40 CFR part 87.

#### § 650.89 Assessment of air quality.

The impact of emissions produced by the operation of fixed and mobile sources on air quality will be included in an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) of any Army proposed action. Specific information as to existing regional air quality will be provided along with the changes or impact produced by the planned action. See also § 650.91 (b) on significant air quality deterioration zones for additional guidance. Particular attention will be given to vehicle emissions from both military and privately owned vehicles which, along with the vehicles in a nearby community, may constitute a significant source of air quality degradation and health hazard.

#### § 650.90 Air pollution sources.

Common sources of air pollution which must be controlled include—:

(a) Heating plants over one million BTU per hour input.

(b) Incinerators.

(c) Large electrical power generating plants.

(d) Manufacturing processes/acid production facilities.

(e) Metal cleaning and treatment operations.

(f) Spray painting operations.

(g) POL storage and dispensing facilities.

#### § 650.91 Air pollution abatement and control.

(a) Existing fixed sources of air emission are subject to Federal and State standards promulgated under the Clean Air Act. Those facilities found not in compliance with such standards are to be promptly identified and reported in accordance with the procedures outlined in subpart J of this part. The programming and budgeting for remedial projects will conform with established procedures as in AR 37-40, AR 415-15, AR 415-25 and AR 420-10.

(b) New fixed sources or major modification to existing facilities which are a source of air emissions will be designed in accordance with applicable standards. Consultation with or review by State authorities on such projects

will be through the Regional Administrator of EPA at the earliest practicable time in the planning process. Further, the State air pollution control agencies will establish significant air quality deterioration zones to control the introduction of pollutants into a specified area. Deterioration zones apply only to specific category of pollutant such as particulates or nitric oxides. Zones will be established by the State and are as follows:

Zone I—Very little to zero deterioration.

Zone II—Moderate deterioration.

Zone III—May deteriorate up to the national maximum.

Implementation of these standards for Federal facilities is through the EPA review of preconstruction plans. This regulation significantly increases the power of States to control land use patterns. Therefore, all Army plans for development and expansion of facilities must consider the deterioration zone within which the affected installation is located. (40 CFR part 52).

(c) Emissions from new mobile sources such as vehicle and aircraft engines will be regulated at the time of manufacture and certified in accordance with Federal regulations issued by EPA. The alteration or removal of such emission controls installed on Army equipment is prohibited.

(d) The retrofit of military vehicles not equipped with emission control devices at the time of manufacture may be required by State regulation. Commanders of installations where such controls are required will take appropriate action to have such vehicles retrofitted and to insure that vehicles without emission controls are not operated unless a waiver or exemption as specified in § 650.95 is approved.

#### § 650.92 Air emission monitoring and reporting.

(a) *Fixed sources.* Air emissions will be monitored in accordance with EPA approved State, regional or local regulations. The more common pollutants that are monitored include particulates, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, hydrocarbons, and photochemical oxidants. Mandatory monitoring is imposed where more toxic emissions, such as nitric and sul-

furic acid mists and asbestos, are released to the atmosphere. Such records on emissions as may be specified by EPA will be maintained and submitted as required.

(b) *Mobile sources.* The periodic monitoring of vehicle emissions serves to verify the effectiveness of emission controls and engine combustion efficiency. Installations having large vehicle fleets are encouraged to institute such monitoring procedures. No reports are required for these emission monitoring operations.

(c) *Technical assistance.* Technical assistance relating to health and welfare considerations of air pollution problems can be obtained from Commander, US Army Health Services Command (HSC-PA), Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234. Specific services available include:—

(1) Collection of pollutant emission data, operating criteria and performance standards for air pollution abatement equipment.

(2) Consultation on current Federal and State air quality regulations, standards and monitoring instrumentation.

(3) Source and ambient air evaluations to demonstrate compliance of existing sources with air quality regulations or standards.

(4) Provide assistance in collection and interpretation of air quality data for development of EIA or EIS.

#### § 650.93 EPA Air Pollution Project review.

(a) The following type projects require review by the EPA Regional administrator for compliance with air pollution control standards prior to the initiation of construction:

(1) Large industrial or manufacturing facilities.

(2) Certain new parking facilities to be constructed in areas covered by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Transportation Control Plans (38 major urban areas) are subject to preconstruction review by the EPA Regional Administrator (40 CFR part 52). A review is required for parking facilities having a capacity of 250 or more vehicles, or where special restrictions are imposed on any additional parking. In such instances, an EPA permit must be obtained for new