

§ 51.45

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(b) The latest information on data reporting procedures is available at the following Internet address: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief>.

§ 51.45 Where should my State report the data?

(a) Your State submits or reports data by providing it directly to EPA.

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APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A OF PART 51— TABLES AND GLOSSARY

TABLE 1—MINIMUM POINT SOURCE REPORTING THRESHOLDS BY POLLUTANT(tpy ¹)

Pollutant	Annual cycle (type A sources)	Three-year cycle	
		Type B sources ²	NAA ³
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 _{10,10} (moderate)≥100
11. PM ₁₀ .....	.....	.....	PM ₁₀ (serious)≥70
12. PM _{2.5}	≥250	≥100	≥100
13. NH ₃	≥250	≥100	≥100

¹ tpy = tons per year of actual emissions.
² Type A sources are a subset of the Type B sources and are the larger emitting sources by pollutant.
³ NAA = 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.

TABLE 2A—DATA ELEMENTS THAT STATES MUST REPORT FOR POINT SOURCES

Data elements	Annual (Type A sources)	Every 3 years (Type B sources and NAAs)
1. Inventory year	✓	✓
2. Inventory start date	✓	✓
3. Inventory end date	✓	✓
4. Inventory type	✓	✓
5. State FIPS code	✓	✓
6. County FIPS code	✓	✓
7. Facility ID code	✓	✓
8. Point ID code	✓	✓
9. Process ID code	✓	✓
10. Stack ID code	✓	✓
11. Site name	✓	✓
12. Physical address	✓	✓
13. SCC or PCC	✓	✓
14. Heat content (fuel) (annual average)	✓	✓
15. Ash content (fuel) (annual average)	✓	✓
16. Sulfur content (fuel) (annual average)	✓	✓
17. Pollutant code	✓	✓
18. Activity/throughput (annual)	✓	✓
19. Activity/throughput (daily)	✓	✓
20. Work weekday emissions	✓	✓
21. Annual emissions	✓	✓
22. Emission factor	✓	✓
23. Winter throughput (%)	✓	✓
24. Spring throughput (%)	✓	✓
25. Summer throughput (%)	✓	✓
26. Fall throughput (%)	✓	✓
27. Hr/day in operation	✓	✓
28. Start time (hour)	✓	✓
29. Day/wk in operation	✓	✓
30. Wk/yr in operation	✓	✓
31. X stack coordinate (latitude)	✓
32. Y stack coordinate (longitude)	✓
33. Stack Height	✓

TABLE 2A—DATA ELEMENTS THAT STATES MUST REPORT FOR POINT SOURCES—Continued

Data elements	Annual (Type A sources)	Every 3 years (Type B sources and NAAs)
34. Stack diameter	✓
35. Exit gas temperature	✓
36. Exit gas velocity	✓
37. Exit gas flow rate	✓
38. SIC/NAICS	✓
39. Design capacity	✓
40. Maximum nameplate capacity	✓
41. Primary control eff (%)	✓
42. Secondary control eff (%)	✓
43. Control device type	✓
44. Rule effectiveness (%)	✓

TABLE 2B—DATA ELEMENTS THAT STATES MUST REPORT FOR AREA AND NONROAD MOBILE SOURCES

Data elements	Every 3 years
1. Inventory year	✓
2. Inventory start date	✓
3. Inventory end date	✓
4. Inventory type	✓
5. State FIPS code	✓
6. County FIPS code	✓
7. SCC or PCC	✓
8. Emission factor	✓
9. Activity/throughput level (annual)	✓
10. Total capture/control efficiency (%)	✓
11. Rule effectiveness (%)	✓
12. Rule penetration (%)	✓
13. Pollutant code	✓
14. Summer/winter work weekday emissions	✓
15. Annual emissions	✓
16. Winter throughput (%)	✓
17. Spring throughput (%)	✓
18. Summer throughput (%)	✓
19. Fall throughput (%)	✓
20. Hrs/day in operation	✓
21. Days/wk in operation	✓
22. Wks/yr in operation	✓

TABLE 2C—DATA ELEMENTS THAT STATES MUST REPORT FOR ONROAD MOBILE SOURCES

Data elements	Every 3 years
1. Inventory year	✓
2. Inventory start date	✓
3. Inventory end date	✓
4. Inventory type	✓
5. State FIPS code	✓
6. County FIPS code	✓
7. SCC or PCC	✓
8. Emission factor	✓
9. Activity (VMT by Roadway Class)	✓
10. Pollutant code	✓
11. Summer/winter work weekday emissions	✓
12. Annual emissions	✓

TABLE 2D—DATA ELEMENTS THAT STATES MUST REPORT FOR BIOGENIC SOURCES

Data elements	Every 3 years
1. Inventory year	✓

TABLE 2D—DATA ELEMENTS THAT STATES MUST REPORT FOR BIOGENIC SOURCES—Continued

Data elements	Every 3 years
2. Inventory start date	✓
3. Inventory end date	✓
4. Inventory type	✓
5. State FIPS code	✓
6. County FIPS code	✓
7. SCC or PCC	✓
8. Pollutant code	✓
9. Summer/winter work weekday emissions	✓
10. Annual emissions	✓

GLOSSARY

Activity rate/throughput (annual)—A measurable factor or parameter that relates directly or indirectly to the emissions of an air pollution source. 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, number of units, or miles traveled. Activity information is typically the value that is multiplied against an emission factor to generate an emissions estimate.

Activity rate/throughput (daily)—The beginning and ending dates and times that define the emissions period used to estimate the daily activity rate/throughput.

Annual emissions—Actual emissions for a plant, point, or process—measured or calculated that represent a calendar year.

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

Ash content—Inert residual portion of a fuel.

Biogenic sources—Biogenic emissions are all pollutants emitted from non-anthropogenic sources. Example sources include trees

and vegetation, oil and gas seeps, and microbial activity.

Control device type—The name of the type of control device (e.g., wet scrubber, flaring, or process change).

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

Day/wk in operations—Days per week that the emitting process operates—average over the inventory period.

Design capacity—A measure of the size of a point source, based on the reported maximum continuous capacity of the unit.

Emission factor—Ratio relating emissions of a specific pollutant to an activity or material throughput level.

Exit gas flow rate—Numeric value of stack gas's flow rate.

Exit gas temperature—Numeric value of an exit gas stream's temperature.

Exit gas velocity—Numeric value of an exit gas stream's velocity.

Facility ID code—Unique code for a plant or facility, containing one or more pollutant-emitting sources. This is the data element in Appendix A, Table 2a, that is defined elsewhere in this glossary as a "point source".

Fall throughput(%)—Part of the throughput for 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 can be a percentage of the annual activity (e.g., production in summer is 40% of the year's production) or units of the activity (e.g., out of 600 units produced, spring = 150 units, summer = 250 units, fall = 150 units, and winter = 50 units).

Heat content—The amount of thermal heat energy in a solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel. 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—Hours per day that the emitting process operates—average over the inventory period.

Inventory end date—Last day of the inventory period.

Inventory start date—First day of the inventory period.

Inventory type—Type of inventory represented by data (i.e., point, 3-year cycle, daily).

Inventory year—The calendar year for which you calculated emissions estimates.

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

Maximum nameplate capacity—A measure of a unit's size that the manufacturer puts on the unit's nameplate.

Mobile source—A motor vehicle, nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle.

- A "motor vehicle" is any self-propelled vehicle used to carry people or property on a street or highway.

- A "nonroad engine" is an internal combustion engine (including fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or vehicle only used for competition, or that is not affected by sections 111 or 202 of the CAA.

- A "nonroad vehicle" is a vehicle that is run by a nonroad engine and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle only used for competition.

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

(1) *Primary PM*: Particles that enter the atmosphere as a direct emission from a stack or an open source. It is comprised of two components: Filterable PM and Condensible PM. (As specified in §51.15 (a)(2), these two PM components are the components measured by a stack sampling train such as EPA Method 5 and have no upper particle size limit.)

(2) *Filterable PM*: 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.

(3) *Condensible 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.

(4) *Secondary PM*: Particles that form 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 reported in the emission inventory and is NOT covered by this subpart.

(5) *Primary PM_{2.5}*: Also PM_{2.5} (or Filterable PM_{2.5} and Condensible PM individually. Note that all Condensible PM is assumed to be in the PM_{2.5} size fraction)—Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers.

(6) *Primary PM₁₀*: Also PM₁₀ (or Filterable PM₁₀ and Condensible PM individually)—Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 10 micrometers.

PCC—Process classification code. A process-level code that describes the equipment or operation which is emitting pollutants. This code is being considered as a replacement for the SCC.

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

Point ID code—Unique code for the point of generation of emissions, typically a physical piece of equipment.

Point source—Point sources are large, stationary (non-mobile), identifiable sources of emissions that release pollutants into the atmosphere. As used in this rule, a point source is defined as a facility that annually emits more than a “threshold” value as defined under §51.20.

Pollutant code—A unique code for each reported pollutant assigned in the Emission Inventory Improvement Program (EIIP) Data Model. The EIIP model was developed to promote consistency in organizations sharing emissions data. The model uses character names for criteria pollutants and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers for all other pollutants. You may be using SAROAD codes for pollutants, but you should be able to map them to the pollutant codes in the EIIP Data Model.

Process ID code—Unique code for the process generating the emissions, typically a description of a process.

Roadway class—A classification system developed by the Federal Highway Administration that defines all public roadways as to type. Currently there are four roadway types: (1) Freeway, (2) freeway ramp, (3) arterial/collector and (4) local.

Rule effectiveness (RE)—How well a regulatory program achieves all possible emission reductions. This rating reflects the assumption that controls typically aren't 100 percent effective because of equipment downtime, upsets, decreases in control efficiencies, and other deficiencies in emission estimates. RE adjusts the control efficiency.

Rule penetration—The percentage of an area source category covered by an applicable regulation.

SCC—Source classification code. A process-level code that describes the equipment and/or operation which is emitting pollutants.

Seasonal activity rate/throughput—A measurable factor or parameter that relates directly or indirectly to the pollutant season emissions of an air pollution source. 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, number of units, or miles traveled. Activity information is typically the value that is multiplied against an emission factor to generate an emissions estimate.

Seasonal fuel heat content—The amount of thermal heat energy in a solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel used during the pollutant season. Fuel heat content is typically expressed in units of Btu/lb of fuel, Btu/gal of fuel, joules/kg of fuel, etc.

Secondary control eff (%)—The emission reduction efficiency of a secondary control device. Control efficiency is usually expressed as a percentage or in tenths.

SIC/NAICS—Standard Industrial Classification code. NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) codes will replace SIC codes. U.S. Department of Commerce's code for businesses by products or services.

Site name—The name of the facility.

Spring throughput (%)—Part of throughput or activity for the three spring months (March, April, May). See the definition of Fall Throughput.

Stack diameter—A stack's inner physical diameter.

Stack height—A stack's physical height above the surrounding terrain.

Stack ID code—Unique code for the point where emissions from one or more processes release into the atmosphere.

Start time (hour)—Start time (if available) that you used to calculate the emissions estimates.

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

Sulfur content—Sulfur content of a fuel, usually expressed as percent by weight.

Summer throughput (%)—Part of throughput or activity for the three summer months (June, July, August). See the definition of Fall Throughput.

Summer/winter work weekday emissions—Average day's emissions for a typical day. Ozone daily emissions = summer work weekday; CO and PM daily emissions = winter work weekday.

Total capture/control efficiency—The emission reduction efficiency of a primary control device, which shows the amount controls or material changes reduce a particular pollutant from a process' emissions. Control efficiency is usually expressed as a percentage or in tenths.

Type A source—Large point sources with actual annual emissions greater than or equal to any of the emission thresholds listed in Table 1 for Type A sources.

Type B source—Point sources with actual annual emissions during any year of the three year cycle greater than or equal to any of the emission thresholds listed in Table 1 for Type B sources. Type B sources include all Type A sources.

VMT by Roadway Class—Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) 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 doesn't correlate directly to emissions that occur while the vehicle isn't moving, these nonmoving emissions are incorporated into the emission factors in EPA's MOBILE Model.

VOC—Volatile Organic Compounds. The EPA's regulatory definition of VOC is in 40 CFR 51.100.

Winter throughput (%)—Part of throughput or activity for the three winter months (December, January, February, all from the same year, e.g., Winter 2000 = January 2000 + February, 2000 + December 2000). See the definition of Fall Throughput.

Wk/yr in operation—Weeks per year that the emitting process operates.

Work Weekday—Any day of the week except Saturday or Sunday.

X stack coordinate (latitude)—An object's north-south geographical coordinate. Y stack coordinate (longitude)—An object's east-west geographical coordinate.

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 promulgated pursuant to section 109 of the Act.

(d) *Secondary standard* means a national secondary ambient air quality standard promulgated pursuant to section 109 of the Act.

(e) *National standard* means either a primary or secondary standard.

(f) *Owner or operator* means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a facility, building, structure, or installation which directly or indirectly result or may result in emissions of any air pollutant for which a national standard is in effect.

(g) *Local agency* means any local government agency other than the State agency, which is charged with responsibility for carrying out a portion of the plan.

(h) *Regional Office* means one of the ten (10) EPA Regional Offices.

(i) *State agency* means the air pollution control agency primarily responsible for development and implementation of a plan under the Act.

(j) *Plan* means an implementation plan approved or promulgated under section 110 of 172 of the Act.

(k) *Point source* means the following:

(1) For particulate matter, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen dioxide—

(i) Any stationary source the actual emissions of which are in excess of 90.7 metric tons (100 tons) per year of the pollutant in a region containing an area whose 1980 *urban place* population, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was equal to or greater than 1 million.

(ii) Any stationary source the actual emissions of which are in excess of 22.7 metric tons (25 tons) per year of the pollutant in a region containing an area whose 1980 *urban place* population, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was less than 1 million; or

(2) For lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead, any stationary source that actually emits a total of 4.5 metric tons (5 tons) per year or more.

(l) *Area source* means any small residential, governmental, institutional, commercial, or industrial fuel combustion operations; onsite solid waste disposal facility; motor vehicles, aircraft vessels, or other transportation facilities or other miscellaneous sources identified through inventory techniques similar to those described in the "AEROS Manual series, Vol. II AEROS User's Manual," EPA-450/2-76-029 December 1976.

(m) *Region* means an area designated as an air quality control region (AQCR) under section 107(c) of the Act.

(n) *Control strategy* means a combination of measures designated to achieve the aggregate reduction of emissions necessary for attainment and maintenance of national standards including, but not limited to, measures such as:

(1) Emission limitations.