TITLE 20 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
CHAPTER 11 ALBUQUERQUE - BERNALILLO COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
PART 42 OPERATING PERMITS

20.11.42.7 DEFINITIONS: In addition to the definitions in 20.11.42.7 NMAC, the definitions in 20.11.1 NMAC apply unless there is a conflict between definitions, in which case the definition in 20.11.42 NMAC shall govern.

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R. "Major source" {40 CFR 70.2 & AQD} means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person(s)) in which all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code~~)~~, as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, and that is described in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) below.

(1) A major source under Section 112 of the Federal Act, which is defined as:

(a) For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tons [~~or more~~] per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to Section 112 (b) of the Federal Act, 25 [~~or more~~] tons per year or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants [~~(including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the administrator),~~] or such lesser quantity as the administrator may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, [~~hazardous~~] emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and [~~hazardous~~] emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with [~~hazardous~~] emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources.

(b) For radionuclides, "major source" shall have the meaning specified by the administrator by rule.

(2) A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in Section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 [~~or more~~] tons per year or more of any air pollutant (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the administrator). The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of [~~this paragraph~~] Section 302(j) of the Act, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

(a) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
(b) Kraft pulp mills;
(c) Portland cement plants;
(d) Primary zinc smelters;
(e) Iron and steel mills;
(f) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
(g) Primary copper smelters;
(h) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
[~~(h)~~](i) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
[~~(i)~~](j) Petroleum refineries;
[~~(j)~~](k) Lime plants;
[~~(k)~~](l) Phosphate rock processing plants;
[~~(l)~~](m) Coke oven batteries;
[~~(m)~~](n) Sulfur recovery plants;
[~~(n)~~](o) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
[~~(o)~~](p) Primary lead smelters;
[~~(p)~~](q) Fuel conversion plant;
[~~(q)~~](r) Sintering plants;
[~~(r)~~](s) Secondary metal production plants;
[~~(s)~~](t) Chemical process plants - The term chemical processing plant shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS codes 325193 or 312140;
[~~(t)~~](u) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;

[~~(u)~~](v) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

[~~(v)~~](w) Taconite ore processing plants;

[~~(w)~~](x) Glass fiber processing plants;

[~~(x)~~](y) Charcoal production plants;

[~~(y)~~](z) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input; or

[~~(z)~~](aa) [~~All~~] Any other stationary source [~~categories~~] category, which as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated [~~by a standard promulgated~~] under Section 111 or 112 of the Federal Act.

(3) A major stationary source as defined in Part D of Title I of the Federal Act, including:

(a) For ozone non-attainment areas, sources with the potential to emit 100 tons [~~or more~~] per year or more of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate", 50 tons [~~or more~~] per year or more in areas classified as "serious", 25 tons [~~or more~~] per year or more in areas classified as "severe", and 10 tons [~~or more~~] per year or more in areas classified as "extreme"; except that the references in this paragraph to 100, 50, 25, and 10 tons per year of nitrogen oxides shall not apply to any source for which the administrator has made a finding, under Section 182(f)(1) or (2) of the Federal Act, that requirements under Section 182(f) of the Act do not apply;

(b) For ozone transport regions established pursuant to Section 184 of the Federal Act, sources with the potential to emit 50 tons [~~or more~~] per year or more of volatile organic compounds;

(c) For carbon monoxide non-attainment areas:

(i) that are classified as "serious", and

(ii) in which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by the administrator, sources with the potential to emit 50 tons [~~or more~~] per year or more of carbon monoxide; and

(d) For particulate matter (PM_{10}) non-attainment areas classified as "serious", sources with the potential to emit 70 tons [~~or more~~] per year or more of PM_{10}.