

Administrator has determined such requirement need not be contained in an operating permit (Regulation Number 15);

I.B.9.j. Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under Part C of Title I of the Federal Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Part C of this Regulation Number 3.

I.B.10. Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)

A metric used to compare the emissions from various GHG classes based upon their global warming potential (GWP). The CO₂e is determined by multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tons per year), for each GHG constituent by that gas's GWP, and summing the resultant values to determine CO₂e (tons per year). The applicable GWPs codified in 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart A, Table A-1 – Global Warming Potentials are hereby incorporated by reference as in effect as of October 30, 2009, but not including later amendments.

I.B.11. Commence, also Commence Construction

When the owner or operator has obtained all necessary pre-construction approvals or permits required by federal, state, or local air pollution and air quality laws and regulations and has either: (a) begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical onsite construction of the source, or (b) entered into binding agreements or contractual obligation that cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time. The following activities do not require the owner or operator to obtain a permit: 1) planning; 2) site clearing and grading; 3) ordering of equipment and materials; 4) storing of equipment; 5) setting up temporary trailers to house construction management staff and contractor personnel; 6) engineering and design; and 7) geotechnical investigation. In the event that the source does not qualify for issuance of a permit, the owner or operator accepts the financial risk of commencing these activities.

I.B.12. Commencement of Operation

A new source commences operation when it first conducts the activity that it was designed and permitted for (i.e., producing cement or generating electricity).

I.B.13. Construction Permit

Means the same as an emission permit as required under Part B of this regulation as it existed prior to July 1, 1992, and is the permit required under Colorado Revised Statutes Section 25-7-114.2 after July 1, 1992.

I.B.14. Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS)

All of the equipment that is required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of Part D of this Regulation or of a permit issued in accordance with Parts B or C of this regulation, to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

I.B.15. Continuous Emissions Rate Monitoring Systems (CERMS)

The total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate (in terms of mass per unit of time).

I.B.23. Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

Means the aggregate group of the following six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). These gases are treated in aggregate based on the total carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) as the pollutant GHG. See definition for carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

I.B.24. Indirect Source

A facility, building, structure, or installation, or any combination thereof, excluding dwellings, which can reasonably be expected to cause or induce substantial mobile source activity that results in emissions of air pollutants that might reasonably be expected to interfere with the attainment and maintenance of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

I.B.25. Major Source

Any stationary source or group of stationary sources belonging to the same industrial grouping (see Section I.B.43. of this Part A), that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control) that:

I.B.25.a. Directly emits, or has the potential to emit considering enforceable controls, in the aggregate, ten tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant or twenty-five tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity of hazardous air pollutants as may be established pursuant to the Federal Act. Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with 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, and in the case of any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment), such emissions shall not be aggregated for any purpose under this provision. Fugitive emissions shall be considered in determining whether a stationary source of hazardous air pollutants is a major source.

I.B.25.b. Directly emits, or has the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation. Fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a source is a major source for purposes of this Section I.B.25.b., unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

- I.B.25.b.(i) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
- I.B.25.b.(ii) Kraft pulp mills;
- I.B.25.b.(iii) Portland cement plants;
- I.B.25.b.(iv) Primary zinc smelters;
- I.B.25.b.(v) Iron and steel mills;
- I.B.25.b.(vi) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

- I.B.25.b.(vii) Primary copper smelters;
- I.B.25.b.(viii) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
- I.B.25.b.(ix) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
- I.B.25.b.(x) Petroleum refineries;
- I.B.25.b.(xi) Lime plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xii) Phosphate rock processing plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xiii) Coke oven batteries;
- I.B.25.b.(xiv) Sulfur recovery plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xv) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- I.B.25.b.(xvi) Primary lead smelters;
- I.B.25.b.(xvii) Fuel conversion plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xviii) Sintering plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xix) Secondary metal production plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xx) Chemical process plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xxi) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
- I.B.25.b.(xxii) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
- I.B.25.b.(xxiii) Taconite ore processing plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xxiv) Glass fiber processing plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xxv) Charcoal production plants;
- I.B.25.b.(xxvi) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input; or
- I.B.25.b.(xxvii) Any other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated as of August 7, 1980 under Section 111 or 112 of the Federal Act, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category.

~~I.B.25.c. Meets any of the definitions of major stationary source set forth in Section II.A.24. of Part D of this Regulation Number 3.~~

Number PB 87-100012. The manual is available for examination at the office of the Director of the Air Pollution Control Division, Department of Public Health and Environment, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, Colorado 80246-1530.

for Affected Source see Section I.A.1. of Part C
for Existing Source, see Section I.B.26. of Part A
for Indirect Source, see Section I.B.24. of Part A
for Major Source, see Section I.B.25. of Part A
for Major Stationary Source, see Section II.A.26. of Part D
for Minor Source, see Section I.B.26. of Part A
for Mobile Source, see Section I.B.27. of Part A
for New Source, see Section I.B.29. of Part A
for Portable Source, see Section I.B.36. of Part A
for Temporary Source, see Section I.B.45. of Part A

I.B.44. Subject to Regulation

For any air pollutant, that the pollutant is subject to either a provision in the Federal Act, or a nationally-applicable regulation codified by the Administrator in Subchapter C of 40 CFR Chapter I of the Federal Act, that requires actual control of the quantity of emissions of the pollutant, and that such a control requirement has taken effect and is operative to control, limit or restrict the quantity of emissions of that pollutant released from the regulated activity, except that:

- I.B.44.a. GHG shall not be subject to regulation except as provided in Sections I.B.44.d. through f. of this Part A.
- I.B.44.b. For purposes of Section I.B.44.c. through e., the term CO₂e of this Part A, shall represent an amount of GHG emitted, and shall be computed as follows:
 - I.B.44.b.(i) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six GHGs in the pollutant GHG, by the gas's associated GWP published at Table A-1 to Subpart A of Part 98 of 40 CFR as in effect October 30, 2009, which is hereby incorporated by reference, but not including later amendments.
 - I.B.44.b.(ii) Sum the resultant value from Section I.B.44.b.(i) of this Part A, for each gas to compute a tpy CO₂e.
- I.B.44.c. The term emissions increase as used in Sections I.B.44.d. through e. of this Part A, shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in Section II.A.22 of Part D) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in Sections II.A.26, and II.A.42 of Part D) occur. For the pollutant GHG, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHG is a regulated NSR pollutant, and significant is defined as 75,000 tpy CO₂e instead of applying the value in Section II.A.42.b. of Part D.
- I.B.44.d. Beginning January 2, 2011, the pollutant GHG is subject to regulation concerning major stationary source new source review and prevention of significant deterioration if: