

emissions levels which meet the criteria listed in § 71.5(g) for exemption from the documentation and reporting requirements of § 71.5(f).

*Major new source review (major NSR)* means a title I program contained in an EPA-approved or promulgated implementation plan for the preconstruction review of changes which are subject to review as new major stationary sources or major modifications under EPA regulations implementing parts C or D of title I of the Act. (40 CFR 51.165 through 51.166, 40 CFR part 51, subpart P, 40 CFR 52.21 through 52.29).

*Major source* means any stationary source or group of stationary sources as described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this definition. For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this definition, major stationary source includes 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 (or persons under common control) belonging to a single major industrial grouping. For the purposes of defining "major source" in paragraph (2) or (3) of this definition, a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. In addition, for purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this definition, any facility that supports a source, where both are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) and on contiguous or adjacent properties, shall be considered a support facility and part of the same source, regardless of the 2-digit code of that facility. A stationary source (or group of stationary sources) is considered a support facility to a source if at least 50 percent of the output of the support facility is dedicated to the source.

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

(i) 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 per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant (HAP) (including any fugitive emissions of such pollutant) which has been listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act, 25 tpy or more of any combination of such HAP (including any fugitive emissions

of such pollutants), or such lesser quantity as the Administrator may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, 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; or

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

(2) A major stationary source of air pollutants or any group of stationary sources as defined in section 302 of the Act, that directly emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any air pollutant (including any 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 section 302(j) of the Act or for the purposes of paragraph (3) of this definition, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary source:

(i) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(ii) Kraft pulp mills;

(iii) Portland cement plants;

(iv) Primary zinc smelters;

(v) Iron and steel mills;

(vi) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(vii) Primary copper smelters;

(viii) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

(ix) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

(x) Petroleum refineries;

(xi) Lime plants;

(xii) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(xiii) Coke oven batteries;

(xiv) Sulfur recovery plants;

(xv) Carbon black plants (furnace process);

(xvi) Primary lead smelters;

(xvii) Fuel conversion plants;

(xviii) Sintering plants;

(xix) Secondary metal production plants;

(xx) Chemical process plants;

(xxi) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;

(xxii) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

(xxiii) Taconite ore processing plants;

(xxiv) Glass fiber processing plants;

(xxv) Charcoal production plants;

(xxvi) Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input; or

(xxvii) All other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated as of August 7, 1980, under section 111 or 112 of the Act, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category;

(3) A major stationary source as defined in part D of title I of the Act, including:

(i) For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate," 50 tpy or more in areas classified as "serious," 25 tpy or more in areas classified as "severe," and 10 tpy or more in areas classified as "extreme;" except that the references in this paragraph (3)(i) to 100, 50, 25, and 10 tpy of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which the Administrator has made a finding, under section 182 (f)(1) or (f)(2) of the Act, that requirements under section 182(f) of the Act do not apply;

(ii) For ozone transport regions established pursuant to section 184 of the Act, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds;

(iii) For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas: That are classified as "serious," and 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 tpy or more of carbon monoxide; and

(iv) For particulate matter (PM-10) nonattainment areas classified as "serious," sources with the potential to emit 70 tpy or more of PM-10 or, where applicable, a PM-10 precursor.

*Minor new source review (minor NSR)* means a title I program approved by EPA into a State's implementation plan under EPA regulations implementing section 110(a)(2) of title I of the Act for the preconstruction review of changes which are subject to review as new or modified sources (40 CFR 51.160 through 51.164) and which do not qualify as new major stationary sources or major modifications under EPA regulations implementing part C or D of title I of the Act (40 CFR 51.165 through 51.166, 40 CFR part 51, subpart P, 40 CFR 52.21 through 52.29).

*Part 70 permit* means any permit or group of permits covering a part 70 source that has been issued, renewed, amended or revised pursuant to 40 CFR part 70.