

g. *Pollution control equipment parameters.* For each boiler served and each pollutant affected, the type of emission control equipment, the year of its installation, its design efficiency and mass emission rate, the date of the last test and the tested efficiency, the number of hours of operation during the latest year, and the best engineering estimate of its projected efficiency if used in conjunction with coal combustion; data for any anticipated modifications or additions.

h. *Data for new boilers or stacks.* For all new boilers and stacks under construction and for all planned modifications to existing boilers or stacks, the scheduled date of completion, and the data or best estimates available for items (b) through (g) of this subsection following completion of construction or modification.

i. In stationary point source applications for compliance with short term ambient standards, SIP control strategies should be tested using the emission input shown on Table 9–1. When using a refined model, sources should be modeled sequentially with

these loads for every hour of the year. To evaluate SIPs for compliance with quarterly and annual standards, emission input data shown in Table 9–1 should again be used. Emissions from area sources should generally be based on annual average conditions. The source input information in each model user's guide should be carefully consulted and the checklist (paragraph 9.0(a)) should also be consulted for other possible emission data that could be helpful. PSD and NAAQS compliance demonstrations should follow the emission input data shown in Table 9–2. For purposes of emissions trading, new source review and demonstrations, refer to current EPA policy and guidance to establish input data.

j. Line source modeling of streets and highways requires data on the width of the roadway and the median strip, the types and amounts of pollutant emissions, the number of lanes, the emissions from each lane and the height of emissions. The location of the ends of the straight roadway segments should be specified by appropriate grid coordinates.

Detailed information and data requirements for modeling mobile sources of pollution are provided in the user's manuals for each of the models applicable to mobile sources.

k. The impact of growth on emissions should be considered in all modeling analyses covering existing sources. Increases in emissions due to planned expansion or planned fuel switches should be identified. Increases in emissions at individual sources that may be associated with a general industrial/commercial/residential expansion in multi-source urban areas should also be treated. For new sources the impact of growth on emissions should generally be considered for the period prior to the start-up date for the source. Such changes in emissions should treat increased area source emissions, changes in existing point source emissions which were not subject to preconstruction review, and emissions due to sources with permits to construct that have not yet started operation.

TABLE 9–1.—MODEL EMISSION INPUT DATA FOR POINT SOURCES ¹

Averaging time	Emission limit (#/MMBtu) ²	×	Operating level (MMBtu/hr) ²	×	Operating factor (e.g., hr/yr, hr/day)
Stationary Point Source(s) Subject to SIP Emission Limit(s) Evaluation for Compliance With Ambient Standards (Including Areawide Demonstrations)					
Annual & quarterly	Maximum allowable emission limit or federally enforceable permit limit.		Actual or design capacity (whichever is greater), or federally enforceable permit condition.		Actual operating factor averaged over most recent 2 years. ³
Short term	Maximum allowable emission limit or federally enforceable permit limit.		Actual or design capacity (whichever is greater), or federally enforceable permit condition. ⁴		Continuous operation, <i>i.e.</i> , all hours of each time period under consideration (for all hours of the meteorological data base). ⁵
Nearby Source(s) ^{6, 7}					
Same input requirements as for stationary point source(s) above.					
Other Sources ⁷					
If modeled (subsection 9.2.3), input data requirements are defined below.					
Annual & quarterly	Maximum allowable emission limit or federally enforceable permit limit. ⁶		Annual level when actually operating, averaged over the most recent 2 years. ³		Actual operating factor averaged over the most recent 2 years. ³
Short term	Maximum allowable emission limit or federally enforceable permit limit. ⁶		Annual level when actually operating, averaged over the most recent 2 years. ³		Continuous operation, <i>i.e.</i> , all hours of each time period under consideration (for all hours of the meteorological data base). ⁵

¹ The model input data requirements shown on this table apply to stationary source control strategies for STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLANS. For purposes of emissions trading, new source review, or prevention of significant deterioration, other model input criteria may apply. Refer to the policy and guidance for these programs to establish the input data.

² Terminology applicable to fuel burning sources; analogous terminology (e.g., #/throughput) may be used for other types of sources.

³ Unless it is determined that this period is not representative.

⁴ Operating levels such as 50 percent and 75 percent of capacity should also be modeled to determine the load causing the highest concentration.

⁵ If operation does not occur for all hours of the time period of consideration (e.g., 3 or 24 hours) and the source operation is constrained by a federally enforceable permit condition, an appropriate adjustment to the modeled emission rate may be made (e.g., if operation is only 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day, only these hours will be modeled with emissions from the source. Modeled emissions should not be averaged across non-operating time periods.)

⁶ See paragraph 9.2.3(c).

⁷ See paragraph 9.2.3(d).