

§ 96.203

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unit, excluding energy produced by the cogeneration unit itself. Each form of energy supplied shall be measured by the lower heating value of that form of energy calculated as follows:

$$\text{LHV} = \text{HHV} - 10.55(\text{W} + 9\text{H})$$

Where:

LHV = lower heating value of fuel in Btu/lb,
HHV = higher heating value of fuel in Btu/lb,
W = Weight % of moisture in fuel, and
H = Weight % of hydrogen in fuel.

Total energy output means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, the sum of useful power and useful thermal energy produced by the cogeneration unit.

Unit means a stationary, fossil-fuel-fired boiler or combustion turbine or other stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion device.

Unit operating day means a calendar day in which a unit combusts any fuel.

Unit operating hour or *hour of unit operation* means an hour in which a unit combusts any fuel.

Useful power means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, electricity or mechanical energy made available for use, excluding any such energy used in the power production process (which process includes, but is not limited to, any on-site processing or treatment of fuel combusted at the unit and any on-site emission controls).

Useful thermal energy means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, thermal energy that is:

(1) Made available to an industrial or commercial process (not a power production process), excluding any heat contained in condensate return or makeup water;

(2) Used in a heating application (*e.g.*, space heating or domestic hot water heating); or

(3) Used in a space cooling application (*i.e.*, thermal energy used by an absorption chiller).

Utility power distribution system means the portion of an electricity grid owned or operated by a utility and dedicated to delivering electricity to customers.

[70 FR 25362, May 12, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 25385, Apr. 28, 2006; 71 FR 74794, Dec. 13, 2006; 72 FR 59206, Oct. 19, 2007]

EDITORIAL NOTES: 1. At 71 FR 25386, Apr. 28, 2006, § 96.202 was amended in the definition of “CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source”, by revising the words “includes one or more CAIR

NO_x Ozone Season unit” to read “is subject to the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program”; however, those words do not exist in this section and the amendment could not be incorporated.

2. At 71 FR 74794, Dec. 13, 2006, § 96.202 was amended in the definition of “CAIR SO₂ allowance” in paragraph (4), by revising the words “(Program, provisions)” to read “Program, provisions”; however, paragraph (4) does not exist in this section and the amendment could not be incorporated.

§ 96.203 Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms.

Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms used in this subpart and subparts BBB through III are defined as follows:

Btu—British thermal unit

CO₂—carbon dioxide

H₂O—water

Hg—mercury

hr—hour

kW—kilowatt electrical

kWh—kilowatt hour

lb—pound

mBtu—million Btu

MWe—megawatt electrical

MWh—megawatt hour

NO_x—nitrogen oxides

O₂—oxygen

ppm—parts per million

scfh—standard cubic feet per hour

SO₂—sulfur dioxide

yr—year

[71 FR 25387, Apr. 28, 2006]

§ 96.204 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) The following units in a State shall be CAIR SO₂ units, and any source that includes one or more such units shall be a CAIR SO₂ source, subject to the requirements of this subpart and subparts BBB through HHH of this part: any stationary, fossil-fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine serving at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe producing electricity for sale.

(2) If a stationary boiler or stationary combustion turbine that, under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, is not a CAIR SO₂ unit begins to combust fossil