

Subpart Y—Petroleum Refineries**§ 98.250 Definition of source category.**

(a) A petroleum refinery is any facility engaged in producing gasoline, gasoline blending stocks, naphtha, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or asphalt (bitumen) through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) For the purposes of this subpart, facilities that distill only pipeline transmix (off-spec material created when different specification products mix during pipeline transportation) are not petroleum refineries, regardless of the products produced.

(c) This source category consists of the following sources at petroleum refineries: Catalytic cracking units; fluid coking units; delayed coking units; catalytic reforming units; coke calcining units; asphalt blowing operations; blowdown systems; storage tanks; process equipment components (compressors, pumps, valves, pressure relief devices, flanges, and connectors) in gas service; marine vessel, barge, tanker truck, and similar loading operations; flares; sulfur recovery plants; and non-merchant hydrogen plants (i.e., hydrogen plants that are owned or under the direct control of the refinery owner and operator).

§ 98.251 Reporting threshold.

You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains a petroleum refineries process and the facility meets the requirements of either § 98.2(a)(1) or (a)(2).

§ 98.252 GHGs to report.

You must report:

(a) CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O combustion emissions from stationary combustion units and from each flare. Calculate and report these emissions under subpart C of this part (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources) by following the requirements of subpart C, except for CO₂ emissions from combustion of refinery fuel gas. For CO₂ emissions from combustion of fuel gas, use either equation C-5 in subpart C of this part or the Tier 4 methodology in subpart C

of this part. You may aggregate units, monitor common stacks, or monitor common (fuel) pipes as provided in § 98.36(c) when calculating and reporting emissions from stationary combustion units.

(b) CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O coke burn-off emissions from each catalytic cracking unit, fluid coking unit, and catalytic reforming unit under this subpart.

(c) CO₂ emissions from sour gas sent off site for sulfur recovery operations under this subpart. You must follow the calculation methodologies from § 98.253(f) and the monitoring and QA/QC methods, missing data procedures, reporting requirements, and recordkeeping requirements of this subpart.

(d) CO₂ process emissions from each on-site sulfur recovery plant under this subpart.

(e) CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from each coke calcining unit under this subpart.

(f) CO₂ and CH₄ emissions from asphalt blowing operations under this subpart.

(g) CH₄ emissions from equipment leaks, storage tanks, loading operations, delayed coking units, and uncontrolled blowdown systems under this subpart.

(h) CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from each process vent not specifically included in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section under this subpart.

(i) CO₂ and CH₄ emissions from non-merchant hydrogen production under this subpart. You must follow the calculation methodologies, monitoring and QA/QC methods, missing data procedures, reporting requirements, and recordkeeping requirements of subpart P of this part.

§ 98.253 Calculating GHG emissions.

(a) Calculate GHG emissions required to be reported in § 98.252(b) through (i) using the applicable methods in paragraphs (b) through (n) of this section.

(b) For flares, calculate GHG emissions according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section.

(1) Calculate the CO₂ emissions according to the applicable requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii) of this section.