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(m) If you conducted a performance test and calculated a site-specific emissions factor according to §98.223(a)(1), each annual report must also contain the information specified in paragraphs (m)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Emission factor calculated for each nitric acid train (lb N₂O/ton nitric acid, 100 percent acid basis).

(2) Test method used for performance test.

(3) Production rate per test run during performance test (tons nitric acid produced/hr, 100 percent acid basis).

(4) N₂O concentration per test run during performance test (ppm N₂O).

(5) Volumetric flow rate per test run during performance test (dscf/hr).

(6) Number of test runs during performance test.

(7) Number of times in the reporting year that a performance test had to be repeated (number).

(n) If you requested Administrator approval for an alternative method of determining N₂O emissions under §98.223(a)(2), each annual report must also contain the information specified in paragraphs (n)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Name of alternative method.

(2) Description of alternative method.

(3) Request date.

(4) Approval date.

(p) Fraction control factor for each abatement technology (percent of total emissions from the production unit that are sent to the abatement technology) if equation V–3c is used.

§ 98.228 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the Clean Air Act and subpart A of this part.

Subpart W—Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems

SOURCE: 75 FR 74488, Nov. 30, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

§ 98.230 Definition of the source category.

(a) This source category consists of the following industry segments:

(1) Offshore petroleum and natural gas production. Offshore petroleum and natural gas production is any platform structure, affixed temporarily or permanently to offshore submerged lands, that houses equipment to extract hydrocarbons from the ocean or lake floor and that processes and/or transfers such hydrocarbons to storage, transport vessels, or onshore. In addition, offshore production includes secondary platform structures connected to the platform structure via walkways, storage tanks associated with the platform structure and floating production and storage offloading equipment (FPSO). This source category does not include reporting of emissions from offshore drilling and exploration that is not conducted on production platforms.

(2) Onshore petroleum and natural gas production. Onshore petroleum and natural gas production means all equipment on a well pad or associated with
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a well pad (including compressors, generators, or storage facilities), and portable non-self-propelled equipment on a well pad or associated with a well pad (including well drilling and completion equipment, workover equipment, gravity separation equipment, auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment, and leased, rented or contracted equipment) used in the production, extraction, recovery, lifting, stabilization, separation or treating of petroleum and/or natural gas (including condensate). This equipment also includes associated storage or measurement vessels and all enhanced oil recovery (EOR) operations using CO\textsubscript{2}, and all petroleum and natural gas production located on islands, artificial islands, or structures connected by a causeway to land, an island, or artificial island.

(3) Onshore natural gas processing. Natural gas processing separates and recovers natural gas liquids (NGLs) and/or other non-methane gases and liquids from a stream of produced natural gas using equipment performing one or more of the following processes: oil and condensate removal, water removal, separation of natural gas liquids, sulfur and carbon dioxide removal, fractionation of NGLs, or other processes, and also the capture of CO\textsubscript{2} separated from natural gas streams. This segment also includes all residue gas compression equipment owned or operated by the natural gas processing facility, whether inside or outside the processing facility fence. This source category does not include reporting of emissions from gathering lines and boosting stations. This source category includes:

(i) All processing facilities that fractionate.

(ii) All processing facilities that do not fractionate with throughput of 25 MMscf per day or greater.

(4) Onshore natural gas transmission compression. Onshore natural gas transmission compression means any stationary combination of compressors that move natural gas at elevated pressure from production fields or natural gas processing facilities in transmission pipelines to natural gas distribution pipelines or into storage. In addition, transmission compressor stations may include equipment for liquids separation, natural gas dehydration, and tanks for the storage of water and hydrocarbon liquids. Residue (sales) gas compression operated by natural gas processing facilities are included in the onshore natural gas processing segment and are excluded from this segment. This source category also does not include reporting of emissions from gathering lines and boosting stations—these sources are currently not covered by subpart W.

(5) Underground natural gas storage. Underground natural gas storage means subsurface storage, including depleted gas or oil reservoirs and salt dome caverns that store natural gas that has been transferred from its original location for the primary purpose of load balancing (the process of equalizing the receipt and delivery of natural gas); natural gas underground storage processes and operations (including compression, dehydration and flow measurement, and excluding transmission pipelines); and all the wellheads connected to the compression units located at the facility that inject and recover natural gas into and from the underground reservoirs.

(6) Liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. LNG storage means onshore LNG storage vessels located above ground, equipment for liquefying natural gas, compressors to capture and re-liquefy boil-off-gas, re-condensers, and vaporization units for re-gasification of the liquefied natural gas.

(7) LNG import and export equipment. LNG import equipment means all onshore or offshore equipment that receives imported LNG via ocean transport, stores LNG, re-gasifies LNG, and delivers re-gasified natural gas to a natural gas transmission or distribution system. LNG export equipment means all onshore or offshore equipment that receives natural gas, liquefies natural gas, stores LNG, and transfers LNG via ocean transportation to any location, including locations in the United States.

(8) Natural gas distribution. Natural gas distribution means the distribution pipelines (not interstate transmission pipelines or intrastate transmission pipelines) and metering and regulating equipment at city gate stations, and
excluding customer meters, that physically deliver natural gas to end users and is operated by a Local Distribution Company (LDC) that is regulated as a separate operating company by a public utility commission or that is operated as an independent municipally-owned distribution system. This segment excludes customer meters and infrastructure and pipelines (both interstate and intrastate) delivering natural gas directly to major industrial users and "farm taps" upstream of the local distribution company inlet.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 98.231 Reporting threshold.

(a) You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains petroleum and natural gas systems and the facility meets the requirements of §98.2(a)(2). Facilities must report emissions from the onshore petroleum and natural gas production industry segment only if emission sources specified in paragraph §98.232(c) emit 25,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent or more per year. Facilities must report emissions from the natural gas distribution industry segment only if emission sources specified in paragraph §98.232(i) emit 25,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent or more per year.

(b) For applying the threshold defined in §98.2(a)(2), natural gas processing facilities must also include owned or operated residue gas compression equipment.

§ 98.232 GHGs to report.

(a) You must report CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from each industry segment specified in paragraph (b) through (d) of this section. CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from each flare as specified in paragraph (j) of this section, and stationary and portable combustion emissions as applicable as specified in paragraph (k) of this section.

(b) For offshore petroleum and natural gas production, report CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from equipment leaks, vented emission, and flare emission source types as identified in the data collection and emissions estimation study conducted by BOEMRE in compliance with 30 CFR 250.302 through 304. Offshore platforms do not need to report portable emissions.

(c) For an onshore petroleum and natural gas production facility, report CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from only the following source types on a well pad or associated with a well pad:

(1) Natural gas pneumatic device venting.
(2) [Reserved]
(3) Natural gas driven pneumatic pump venting.
(4) Well venting for liquids unloading.
(5) Gas well venting during well completions without hydraulic fracturing.
(6) Gas well venting during well completions with hydraulic fracturing.
(7) Gas well venting during well workovers without hydraulic fracturing.
(8) Gas well venting during well workovers with hydraulic fracturing.
(9) Flare stack emissions.
(10) Storage tanks vented emissions from produced hydrocarbons.
(11) Reciprocating compressor rod packing venting.
(12) Well testing venting and flaring.
(13) Associated gas venting and flaring from produced hydrocarbons.
(14) Dehydrator vents.
(15) [Reserved]
(16) EOR injection pump blowdown.
(17) Acid gas removal vents.
(18) EOR hydrocarbon liquids dissolved CO₂.
(19) Centrifugal compressor venting.
(20) [Reserved]
(21) Equipment leaks from valves, connectors, open ended lines, pressure relief valves, pumps, flanges, and other equipment leak sources (such as instruments, loading arms, flanges, compressor seals, dump lever arms, and breather caps).

(22) You must use the methods in §98.233(z) and report under this subpart the emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O from stationary or portable fuel combustion equipment that cannot move on roadways under its own power and drive train, and that are located at an onshore production well pad. Stationary or portable equipment are the following equipment which are integral to the extraction, processing or movement of oil or natural gas: Well drilling and completion equipment, workover