

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SOURCE CATEGORIES
INCLUDED IN 20.2.300 NMAC**

LIST

- **Subpart C – General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources**
- **Subpart D – Electricity Generation**
- **Subpart H – Cement Production**
- **Subpart P – Hydrogen Production**
- **Subpart R – Lead Production**
- **Subpart S – Lime Manufacturing**
- **Subpart V – Nitric Acid Production**
- **Subpart X – Petrochemical Production**
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- **Subpart GG – Zinc Production**
- **CO2 Emissions from Acid Gas Removal Vent Stacks**

SOURCE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS (from markup of 40 CFR 98 with modifications in 20.2.300 NMAC, unless otherwise indicated)

Subpart C – General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources

§98.30 Definition of the source category.

(a) Stationary fuel combustion sources are devices that combust solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel, generally for the purposes of producing electricity, generating steam, or providing useful heat or energy for industrial, commercial, or institutional use, or reducing the volume of waste by removing combustible matter. Stationary fuel combustion sources include, but are not limited to, boilers, simple and combined-cycle combustion turbines, engines, incinerators, and process heaters.

(b) This source category does not include:

(1) Portable equipment*, as defined in §98.6.

(2) Emergency generators* and emergency equipment*, as defined in §98.6.

(3) Irrigation pumps at agricultural operations.

(4) Flares, unless otherwise required by provisions of another subpart of 40 CFR part 98 to use methodologies in this subpart.

(5) Electricity generating units that are subject to subpart D of this part.

(c) For a unit that combusts hazardous waste (as defined in 40 CFR 261.3), reporting of GHG emissions is not required unless either of the following conditions apply:

(1) Continuous emission monitors (CEMS) are used to quantify CO2 mass emissions.

(2) Any fuel listed in Table C-1 of this subpart is also combusted in the unit. In this case, report GHG emissions from combustion of all fuels listed in Table C-1 of this subpart.

* See key definitions from §98.6, on last page of this document.

Subpart D – Electricity Generation

§98.40 Definition of the source category.

(a) The electricity generation source category comprises electricity generating units that are subject to the requirements of the Acid Rain Program and any other electricity generating units that are required to monitor and report to EPA CO₂ emissions year-round according to 40 CFR part 75.

(b) This source category does not include portable equipment*, emergency equipment*, or emergency generators*, as defined in §98.6.

* See key definitions from §98.6, on last page of this document.

Subpart H – Cement Production

§98.80 Definition of the source category.

The cement production source category consists of each kiln and each in-line kiln/raw mill at any portland cement manufacturing facility including alkali bypasses, and includes kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills that burn hazardous waste.

Subpart P – Hydrogen Production

§98.160 Definition of the source category.

(a) A hydrogen production source category consists of facilities that produce hydrogen gas for use onsite or sold as a product to other entities.

(b) This source category comprises process units that produce hydrogen by reforming, gasification, oxidation, reaction, or other transformations of feedstocks.

(c) This source category includes merchant hydrogen production facilities located within another facility if they are not owned by, or under the direct control of, the other facility's owner and operator.

Subpart R – Lead Production

§98.180 Definition of the source category.

The lead production source category consists of primary lead smelters and secondary lead smelters. A primary lead smelter is a facility engaged in the production of lead metal from lead sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques. A secondary lead smelter is a facility at which lead-bearing scrap materials (including but not limited to, lead-acid batteries) are recycled by smelting into elemental lead or lead alloys.

Subpart S – Lime Manufacturing

§98.190 Definition of the source category.

(a) Lime manufacturing plants (LMPs) engage in the manufacture of a lime product (e.g., calcium oxide, high-calcium quicklime, calcium hydroxide, hydrated lime, dolomitic quicklime, dolomitic hydrate, or other products) by calcination of limestone, dolomite, shells or other calcareous substances as defined in 40 CFR 63.7081(a)(1).

(b) This source category includes all LMPs unless the LMP is located at a kraft pulp mill, soda pulp mill, sulfite pulp mill, or only processes sludge containing calcium carbonate from water softening processes. The lime manufacturing source category consists of marketed and non-marketed lime manufacturing facilities.

(c) Lime kilns at pulp and paper manufacturing facilities must report emissions under subpart AA of this part (Pulp and Paper Manufacturing).

Subpart V – Nitric Acid Production

§98.220 Definition of Source Category.

A nitric acid production facility uses one or more trains to produce weak nitric acid (30 to 70 percent in strength). A nitric acid train produces weak nitric acid through the catalytic oxidation of ammonia.

Subpart X – Petrochemical Production

§98.240 Definition of the source category.

- (a) The petrochemical production source category consists of all processes that produce acrylonitrile, carbon black, ethylene, ethylene dichloride, ethylene oxide, or methanol, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section. The source category includes processes that produce the petrochemical as an intermediate in the onsite production of other chemicals as well as processes that produce the petrochemical as an end product for sale or shipment offsite.
- (b) A process that produces a petrochemical as a byproduct is not part of the petrochemical production source category.
- (c) A facility that makes methanol, hydrogen, and/or ammonia from synthesis gas is part of the petrochemical source category if the annual mass of methanol produced exceeds the individual annual mass production levels of both hydrogen recovered as product and ammonia. The facility is part of subpart P of this part (Hydrogen Production) if the annual mass of hydrogen recovered as product exceeds the individual annual mass production levels of both methanol and ammonia. The facility is part of subpart G of this part (Ammonia Manufacturing) if the annual mass of ammonia produced exceeds the individual annual mass production levels of both hydrogen recovered as product and methanol.
- (d) A direct chlorination process that is operated independently of an oxychlorination process to produce ethylene dichloride is not part of the petrochemical production source category.
- (e) A process that produces bone black is not part of the petrochemical source category.
- (f) A process that produces a petrochemical from biobased feedstock is not part of the petrochemical production source category.

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).

Subpart GG – Zinc Production

§98.330 Definition of the source category.

The zinc production source category consists of zinc smelters and secondary zinc recycling facilities.

CO2 Emissions from Acid Gas Removal Vent Stacks

This source category is not an incorporated Subpart of 40 CFR 98, but is included in the text of 20.2.300 NMAC. Acid gas removal units are typically located at natural gas processing plants.

Key definitions from 20.2.300.7 NMAC are as follows:

A. “Acid gas” means hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) contaminants that are separated from sour natural gas by an acid gas removal [unit].

B. “Acid gas removal unit” or “AGR” means a process unit that separates hydrogen sulfide and/or carbon dioxide from sour natural gas using liquid or solid absorbents or membrane separators.

C. “Acid gas removal vent stack emissions” means the acid gas separated from the acid gas absorbing medium (for example, an amine solution) and released with methane and other light hydrocarbons to the atmosphere or a flare.

KEY DEFINITIONS FROM §98.6:

Portable means designed and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indications of portability include but are not limited to wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform. Equipment is not portable if any one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.
- (2) The equipment or a replacement resides at the same location for more than 12 consecutive months.
- (3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least two years, and operates at that facility for at least three months each year.
- (4) The equipment is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the portable residence time requirements of this definition.

Emergency equipment means any auxiliary fossil fuel-powered equipment, such as a fire pump, that is used only in emergency situations.

Emergency generator means a stationary combustion device, such as a reciprocating internal combustion engine or turbine that serves solely as a secondary source of mechanical or electrical power whenever the primary energy supply is disrupted or discontinued during power outages or natural disasters that are beyond the control of the owner or operator of a facility. An emergency generator operates only during emergency situations, for training of personnel under simulated emergency conditions, as part of emergency demand response procedures, or for standard performance testing procedures as required by law or by the generator manufacturer. A generator that serves as a back-up power source under conditions of load shedding, peak shaving, power interruptions pursuant to an interruptible power service agreement, or scheduled facility maintenance shall not be considered an emergency generator.