

(d) *Gas-fired peaking units or oil-fired peaking units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that qualifies as a gas-fired peaking unit or oil-fired peaking unit, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, based on information submitted by the designated representative in the monitoring plan shall comply with one of the following:

(1) Meet the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for a NO_x continuous emission monitoring system; or

(2) Provide information satisfactory to the Administrator using the procedure specified in appendix E of this part for estimating hourly NO_x emission rate. However, if in the years after certification of an excepted monitoring system under appendix E of this part, a unit's operations exceed a capacity factor of 20 percent in any calendar year or exceed a capacity factor of 10.0 percent averaged over three years, the owner or operator shall install, certify, and operate a NO_x-diluent continuous emission monitoring system no later than December 31 of the following calendar year. If the required CEMS has not been installed and certified by that date, the owner or operator shall report the maximum potential NO_x emission rate (MER) (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) for each unit operating hour, starting with the first unit operating hour after the deadline and continuing until the CEMS has been provisionally certified.

(e) *Low mass emissions units.* Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected unit that qualifies as a low mass emissions unit under § 75.19(a) and (b) shall comply with one of the following:

(1) Meet the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for a NO_x continuous emission monitoring system;

(2) Meet the requirements specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section for using the excepted monitoring procedures in appendix E to this part, if applicable; or

(3) Use the low mass emissions excepted methodology in § 75.19(c) for estimating hourly NO_x emission rate and hourly NO_x mass emissions, if applicable under § 75.19(a) and (b). If this option is selected for NO_x, the LME methodology must also be used for SO₂

and CO₂ when these parameters are required to be monitored by applicable program(s).

(f) *Other units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that combusts wood, refuse, or other material in addition to oil or gas shall comply with the monitoring provisions specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

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§ 75.13 Specific provisions for monitoring CO₂ emissions.

(a) *CO₂ continuous emission monitoring system.* If the owner or operator chooses to use the continuous emission monitoring method, then the owner or operator shall meet the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for a CO₂ continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system for each affected unit. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions specified in §§ 75.11(a) through (e) or § 75.16, except that the phrase "CO₂ continuous emission monitoring system" shall apply rather than "SO₂ continuous emission monitoring system," the phrase "CO₂ concentration" shall apply rather than "SO₂ concentration," the term "maximum potential concentration of CO₂" shall apply rather than "maximum potential concentration of SO₂," and the phrase "CO₂ mass emissions" shall apply rather than "SO₂ mass emissions."

(b) *Determination of CO₂ emissions using appendix G to this part.* If the owner or operator chooses to use the appendix G method, then the owner or operator shall follow the procedures in appendix G to this part for estimating daily CO₂ mass emissions based on the measured carbon content of the fuel and the amount of fuel combusted. For units with wet flue gas desulfurization systems or other add-on emissions controls generating CO₂, the owner or operator shall use the procedures in appendix G to this part to estimate both combustion-related emissions based on the measured carbon content of the fuel and the amount of fuel combusted and sorbent-related emissions based on the amount of sorbent injected. The owner or operator shall calculate daily,

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quarterly, and annual CO₂ mass emissions (in tons) in accordance with the procedures in appendix G to this part.

(c) *Determination of CO₂ mass emissions using an O₂ monitor according to appendix F to this part.* If the owner or operator chooses to use the appendix F method, then the owner or operator shall determine hourly CO₂ concentration and mass emissions with a flow monitoring system; a continuous O₂ concentration monitor; fuel F and F_c factors; and, where O₂ concentration is measured on a dry basis (or where Equation F-14b in appendix F to this part is used to determine CO₂ concentration), either, a continuous moisture monitoring system, as specified in § 75.11(b)(2), or a fuel-specific default moisture percentage (if applicable), as defined in § 75.11(b)(1); and by using the methods and procedures specified in appendix F to this part. For units using a common stack, multiple stack, or bypass stack, the owner or operator may use the provisions of § 75.16, except that the phrase “CO₂ continuous emission monitoring system” shall apply rather than “SO₂ continuous emission monitoring system,” the term “maximum potential concentration of CO₂” shall apply rather than “maximum potential concentration of SO₂,” and the phrase “CO₂ mass emissions” shall apply rather than “SO₂ mass emissions.”

(d) *Determination of CO₂ mass emissions from low mass emissions units.* The owner or operator of a unit that qualifies as a low mass emissions unit under § 75.19(a) and (b) shall comply with one of the following:

(1) Meet the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for a CO₂ continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system;

(2) Meet the requirements specified in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section for use of the methods in appendix G or F to this part, respectively; or

(3) Use the low mass emissions accepted methodology in § 75.19(c) for estimating hourly CO₂ mass emissions, if applicable under § 75.19(a) and (b). If this option is selected for CO₂, the LME methodology must also be used for NO_x and SO₂ when these parameters are re-

quired to be monitored by applicable program(s).

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§ 75.14 Specific provisions for monitoring opacity.

(a) *Coal-fired units and oil-fired units.* The owner or operator shall meet the general operating provisions in § 75.10 of this part for a continuous opacity monitoring system for each affected coal-fired or oil-fired unit, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section and in § 75.18. Each continuous opacity monitoring system shall meet the design, installation, equipment, and performance specifications in Performance Specification 1 in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter. Any continuous opacity monitoring system previously certified to meet Performance Specification 1 shall be deemed certified for the purposes of this part.

(b) *Unit with wet flue gas pollution control system.* If the owner or operator can demonstrate that condensed water is present in the exhaust flue gas stream and would impede the accuracy of opacity measurements, then the owner or operator of an affected unit equipped with a wet flue gas pollution control system for SO₂ emissions or particulates is exempt from the opacity monitoring requirements of this part.

(c) *Gas-fired units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that qualifies as gas-fired, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, based on information submitted by the designated representative in the monitoring plan is exempt from the opacity monitoring requirements of this part. Whenever a unit previously categorized as a gas-fired unit is recategorized as another type of unit by changing its fuel mix, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and certify a continuous opacity monitoring system as required by paragraph (a) of this section by December 31 of the following calendar year.

(d) *Diesel-fired units and dual-fuel reciprocating engine units.* The owner or operator of an affected diesel-fired unit or a dual-fuel reciprocating engine unit