

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 97.304

equivalent of the recorded hourly emission rates) in accordance with subpart HHHH of this part, but with any remaining fraction of a ton equal to or greater than 0.50 tons deemed to equal one ton and any remaining fraction of a ton less than 0.50 tons deemed to equal zero tons.

Topping-cycle cogeneration unit means a cogeneration unit in which the energy input to the unit is first used to produce useful power, including electricity, and at least some of the reject heat from the electricity production is then used to provide useful thermal energy.

Total energy input means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, total energy of all forms supplied to the cogeneration 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.

[65 FR 2727, Jan. 18, 2000, as amended at 71 FR 74795, Dec. 13, 2006; 72 FR 59207, Oct. 19, 2007]

§ 97.303 Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms.

Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms used in this subpart and subparts BBBB through IIII 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.

mmBtu—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.

§ 97.304 Applicability.

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

(1) The following units in a State shall be CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units, and any source that includes one or more such units shall be a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source, subject to the requirements of this subpart and subparts BBBB through HHHH 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.