

§ 98.450

unit inside your facility and a CO₂ stream that was injected into a well on another facility, removed from a discontinued enhanced oil or natural gas or other production well, and transferred to your facility.

Equipment leak means those emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening.

Expected baseline is the anticipated value of a monitored parameter that is compared to the measured monitored parameter.

Maximum monitoring area means the area that must be monitored under this regulation and is defined as equal to or greater than the area expected to contain the free phase CO₂ plume until the CO₂ plume has stabilized plus an all-around buffer zone of at least one-half mile.

Research and development project means a project for the purpose of investigating practices, monitoring techniques, or injection verification, or engaging in other applied research, that will enable safe and effective long-term containment of a CO₂ stream in subsurface geologic formations, including research and short duration CO₂ injection tests conducted as a precursor to long-term storage.

Separator means a vessel in which streams of multiple phases are gravity separated into individual streams of single phase.

Surface leakage means the movement of the injected CO₂ stream from the injection zone to the surface, and into the atmosphere, indoor air, oceans, or surface water.

Underground Injection Control permit means a permit issued under the authority of Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act at 42 U.S.C. 300h *et seq.*

Underground Injection Control program means the program responsible for regulating the construction, operation, permitting, and closure of injection wells that place fluids underground for storage or disposal for purposes of protecting underground sources of drinking water from endangerment pursuant to Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act at 42 U.S.C. 300h *et seq.*

Vented emissions means intentional or designed releases of CH₄ or CO₂ containing natural gas or hydrocarbon gas

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(not including stationary combustion flue gas), including process designed flow to the atmosphere through seals or vent pipes, equipment blowdown for maintenance, and direct venting of gas used to power equipment (such as pneumatic devices).

[75 FR 75078, Dec. 1, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 73907, Nov. 29, 2011]

Subpart SS—Electrical Equipment Manufacture or Refurbishment

SOURCE: 75 FR 74859, Dec. 1, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

§ 98.450 Definition of the source category.

The electrical equipment manufacturing or refurbishment category consists of processes that manufacture or refurbish gas-insulated substations, circuit breakers, other switchgear, gas-insulated lines, or power transformers (including gas-containing components of such equipment) containing sulfurhexafluoride (SF₆) or perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The processes include equipment testing, installation, manufacturing, decommissioning and disposal, refurbishing, and storage in gas cylinders and other containers.

§ 98.451 Reporting threshold.

You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains an electrical equipment manufacturing or refurbishing process and the facility meets the requirements of § 98.2(a)(1). Electrical equipment manufacturing and refurbishing facilities covered by this rule are those that have total annual purchases of SF₆ and PFCs that exceed 23,000 pounds.

§ 98.452 GHGs to report.

(a) You must report SF₆ and PFC emissions at the facility level. Annual emissions from the facility must include SF₆ and PFC emissions from equipment that is installed at an off-site electric power transmission or distribution location whenever emissions from installation activities (e.g., filling) occur before the title to the equipment is transferred to the electric power transmission or distribution entity.