

Final Mandatory Greenhouse Gases Reporting Rule

Overview

January 20, 2010

Michelle Eis, EPA Region 7



Outline



- Purpose and Impact
- Key Elements and Special Provisions
 - Applicability
 - Monitoring
 - Reporting
 - Verification
- Major Changes from Proposed Rule
- For more information

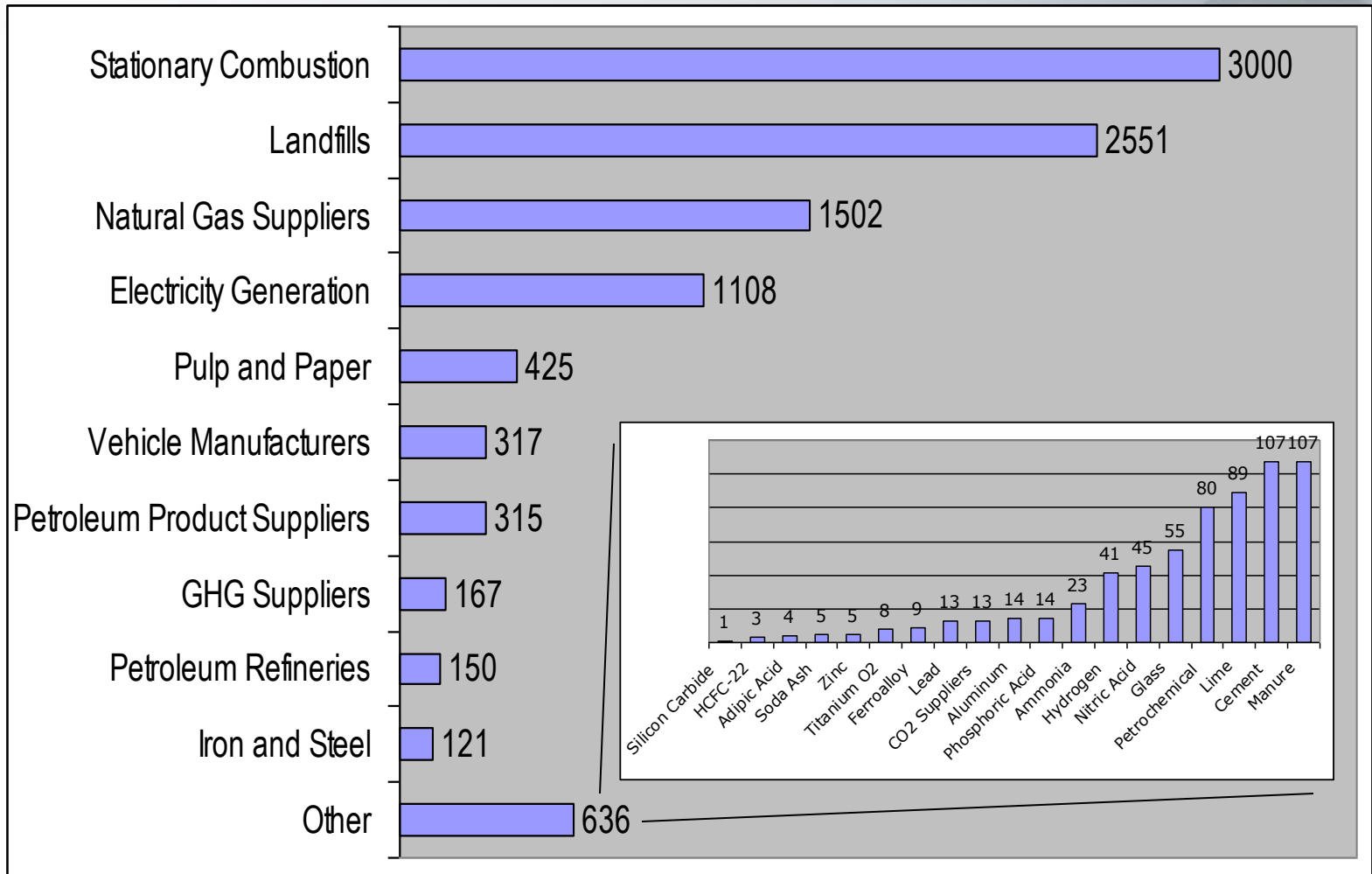
Purpose



- Does not regulate greenhouse gas emissions
- Collects accurate and comprehensive GHG emissions data to be used to inform future policy decisions
- Maximize Emissions Coverage while Minimizing Burden on Potential Reporters

Impact

About 10,000 U.S. Facilities Covered



Key Elements of the Rule

Applicability



Annual reporting of GHG by:

- 25 source categories
- 5 types of suppliers of fuel and industrial GHG
- Motor vehicle and engine suppliers (except light duty sector)

Source Categories Not Included in Final Rule

- Electronics manufacturing
- Ethanol production
- Fluorinated GHG production
- Food processing
- Magnesium production
- Oil and natural gas systems
- Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) from electrical equipment
- Underground coal mines
- Industrial landfills
- Wastewater treatment
- Suppliers of coal
- Geologic sequestration

Facilities with these source categories could be covered by the rule based on GHG emissions from stationary fuel combustion sources.

Key Elements of the Rule

Monitoring



Monitoring begins January 1, 2010; first reports due March 31, 2011

Special Provisions for 2010: Best Available Monitoring Methods

- January 1, 2010 – March 31, 2010
 - May use “best available monitoring methods”
- April 1, 2010
 - Begin following all applicable monitoring and QA/QC requirements
- Extension Requests
 - Submittal deadline: **January 28, 2010**
 - Maximum extended date: December 31, 2010

Monitoring Plan

- Must include all elements listed in 40 CFR 98.3(g)(5)(i)

Key Elements of the Rule

Reporting



Direct reporting to EPA electronically

Electronic Data Reporting System

- Currently under development
- Web-based system
- Mechanism to submit file directly using standard format (e.g., XML)
- Continued stakeholder input during system development
- Outreach, training, and hotline to assist reporters using the system

Special Provisions for 2010: Abbreviated Emissions Report

- Available to facilities with stationary combustion sources only
- Can report total facility emissions only (not unit level)
- Can use any calculation methodology in Subpart C

Key Elements of the Rule

Reporting



When Can I Stop Annual Reporting?

- If annual reports demonstrate CO₂e <25,000 metric tons/yr for 5 consecutive years.
- If annual reports demonstrate CO₂e <15,000 metric tons/yr for 3 consecutive years.
- If you shut down all processes/units/supply operations covered by the rule.
- Must notify EPA
- However, if threshold is subsequently triggered, must start reporting again

Key Elements of the Rule

Verification



Self certification

- Designated representative certifies and submits report
- Rule allows one designated representative for each facility and supplier

EPA verification

- Reports submitted through an electronic system
- Built-in calculation and completeness checks for reporters
- Additional EPA electronic QA and consistency checks
- On-site audits

Major Changes from Proposal



- **Monitoring Equipment.**
- **Sampling Frequency.**
- **Exemption**
- **Quality Assurance.**
- **Report Revision.**
- **Records Retention.**
- **Verification.**
- **Combustion Sources.**
- **Manure Management Systems.**

Technical Assistance



- On-line applicability tool
www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/GHG-calculator/index.html
- Trainings and webinars
www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgrulemaking.html
- Additional Information
www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgrulemaking.html
- Email: GHGMRR@epa.gov

Thank you!

***Michelle Eis
(913) 551-7325
Eis.michelle@epa.gov***



All-in Source Categories

Electricity Generation if report CO₂
year-round through Part 75

Adipic Acid Production

Aluminum Production

Ammonia Manufacturing

Cement Production

HCFC-22 Production

HFC-23 Destruction Processes that
are not collocated with a HCFC-22 production
facility and that destroy more than 2.14
metric tons of HFC-23 per year

Lime Manufacturing

Nitric Acid Production

Petrochemical Production

Petroleum Refineries

Phosphoric Acid Production

Silicon Carbide Production

Soda Ash Production

Titanium Dioxide Production

Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
that generate CH₄ equivalent to 25,000
metric tons CO₂e or more per year

*Source categories are defined in each subpart.



Threshold Source Categories

Stationary Combustion
Units

Ferroalloy Production

Glass Production

Hydrogen Production

Iron and Steel
Production

Lead Production

Pulp and Paper
Manufacturing

Zinc Production

* $\geq 25,000$ metric tons CO₂e per year from all source categories, combustion units, and miscellaneous use of carbonates.

Assessing Applicability: Suppliers



- All producers of:
 - Petroleum products
 - Coal-based liquids
 - Industrial GHGs (F-GHG and N₂O)
 - CO₂
- Exporters of 25,000 metric tons CO₂e per year
- Importers of 25,000 metric tons CO₂e per year
- Natural gas and natural gas liquids
 - All fractionators
 - All local gas distribution companies