

General Provisions



Subpart A, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program

The Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) requires reporting of annual emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and other fluorinated gases (e.g., nitrogen trifluoride, hydrofluoroethers [HFEs]). The GHGRP applies to certain facilities that emit GHGs, to certain suppliers of fossil fuels, industrial GHGs and products containing GHGs, and to facilities that inject CO₂ underground.¹ Reporting is at the facility level, except for natural gas distribution companies that report at the state level and certain suppliers that may report at the corporate level (e.g., importers and exporters of industrial GHGs).

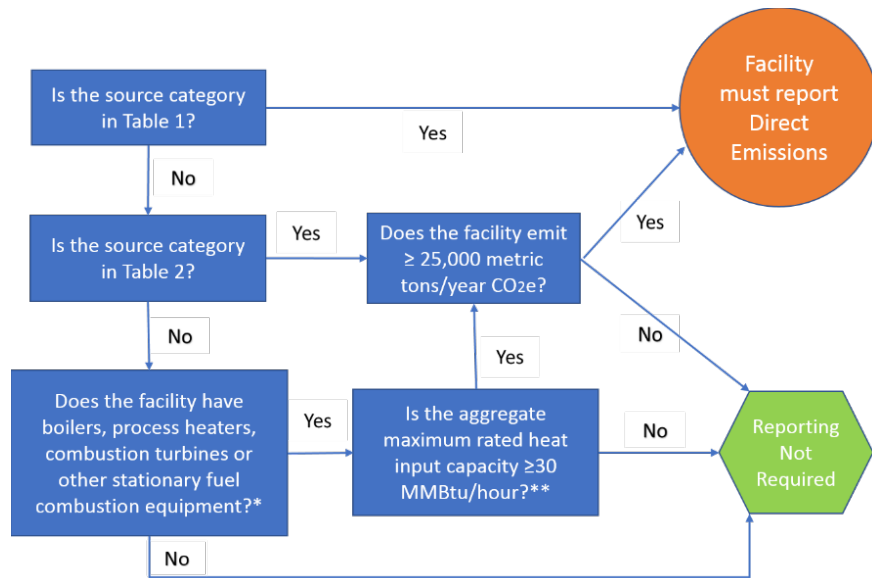
Facilities and suppliers that are subject to the rule must comply with the General Provisions in 40 CFR part 98, subpart A and the provisions of all other applicable subparts of 40 CFR part 98. Subparts C through II, SS, and TT contain the reporting requirements for facilities that emit GHGs, subparts LL through QQ contain the requirements for suppliers, subpart RR contains the requirements for facilities that conduct geologic sequestration of CO₂, and subpart UU contains the reporting requirements for facilities that inject CO₂ underground. Applicability for subparts C through II, RR, SS, TT and UU is determined separately from that of the supplier subparts. A facility may be subject only to direct emitter subparts, subject only to supplier subparts, or subject to both direct emitter and supplier subparts.

Which Facilities Must Report?

For facilities that emit GHGs, applicability depends on the source categories located at the facility and, for some source categories, the emission level or production capacity. An overview of the applicability provisions for facilities that emit GHGs is outlined in the figure below and explained in Tables 1 and 2. Table 3 outlines the applicability provisions for supplier facilities. Table 4 defines situations where a reporter can cease reporting to the GHGRP. Table 5 at the end of this information sheet provides examples of how the applicability requirements in Table 1 through Table 3 apply to different types of facilities. For many facilities and suppliers, applicability is based on the emissions of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). The CO₂e is calculated by multiplying the emissions of each GHG by its corresponding Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP values are provided in Table A-1 of Part 98. Table 6 at the end of this information sheet provides examples of how the criteria to cease reporting to the GHGRP apply to different facility and supplier scenarios.

¹ Combustion emissions from mobile sources are not reported to the GHGRP. Manufacturers of vehicles and engines must report GHG emission rates for new vehicles and engines under other rules (see 40 CFR parts 86, 87, 89, 90, 94, 1033, 1039, 1042, 1045, 1048, 1051, 1054, and 1065). For more information, see the EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality website: <https://www.epa.gov/air-pollution-transportation>.

Figure 1.



*- Excluding portable equipment, emergency generators, emergency equipment, agricultural irrigation pumps, hazardous waste combustion units (except for co-fired fossil fuels), and flares.

** - If the maximum-rated heat-input capacity for all stationary fuel combustion equipment combined is less than 30 million British thermal units (Btu) per hour, then the facility is presumed to emit less than 25,000 metric tons CO₂e and does not have to calculate or report direct emissions.

Table 1.

A facility that contains any of the source categories listed in this table is required to report emissions from all source categories located at the facility for which calculation methodologies are provided in any subpart of 40 CFR part 98. ^(a)	
Electricity generation units that report CO ₂ mass emissions year round through 40 CFR part 75 (subpart D)	Phosphoric acid production (subpart Z)
Adipic acid production (subpart E)	Silicon carbide production (subpart BB)
Aluminum production (subpart F)	Soda ash production (subpart CC)
Ammonia manufacturing (subpart G)	Electrical transmission and distribution equipment use at facilities where the total nameplate capacity of SF ₆ and PFC containing equipment exceeds 17,820 pounds, as determined under §98.301 (subpart DD) ^(b)
Cement production (subpart H)	Titanium dioxide production (subpart EE)
HCFC-22 production (subpart O)	Underground coal mines liberating 36,500,000 actual cubic feet of CH ₄ or more per year (subpart FF) ^(b)
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 (subpart O)	Municipal solid waste landfills that generate CH ₄ in amounts equivalent to ≥25,000 metric tons CO ₂ e/year (subpart HH)
Lime manufacturing (subpart S)	Geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide (subpart RR) ^(b)
Nitric acid production (subpart V)	Electrical transmission and distribution equipment manufacture or refurbishment (subpart SS) ^(b)
Petrochemical production (subpart X)	Injection of carbon dioxide (subpart UU) ^(b)

Petroleum refineries (subpart Y).	
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^(a) Manure management systems (Subpart JJ), listed in Table A-3 to Subpart A of Part 98; however, the EPA is not implementing subpart JJ due to a Congressional restriction prohibiting the expenditure of funds for this purpose.

^(b) Reporting for these source categories began in calendar year 2011. For all other source categories listed in Table 1, reporting began in calendar year 2010.

Table 2.

Table 2. A facility that does not contain any of the source categories listed in Table 1 and that emits $\geq 25,000$ metric tons of CO ₂ e in combined emissions from stationary fuel combustion, miscellaneous carbonate usage and at least one of the source categories listed in this table in any calendar year must report emissions from all source categories located at the facility for which calculation methodologies are provided in any subpart of 40 CFR part 98.	
Electronics manufacturing (subpart I) ^(a)	Magnesium production (subpart T) ^(a)
Ferroalloy production (subpart K)	Petroleum and natural gas systems (subpart W)
Fluorinated gas production (subpart L) ^(a)	Pulp and paper manufacturing (subpart AA)
Glass production (subpart N)	Zinc production (subpart GG)
Hydrogen production (subpart P)	Industrial wastewater treatment collocated with one of the following: pulp and paper manufacturing, food processing, ethanol production and petroleum refining (subpart II) ^(a)
Iron and steel production (subpart Q)	
Lead production (subpart R)	Industrial waste landfills (subpart TT) ^(a)

^(a) Reporting for these source categories began in calendar year 2011. For all other source categories listed in Table 2, reporting began in calendar year 2010.

Which Suppliers Must Report?

Table 3 lists the suppliers that must report.

Table 3. Applicability for Supplier Categories^(a)

The following suppliers of fossil fuels must report the annual quantities of fuels supplied into the economy each year and the emissions associated with the complete oxidation of the fuels.	
<p>Coal-based Liquid Fuels (subpart LL):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All producers. • Importers of coal-based liquid fuels equivalent to ≥25,000 metric tons CO₂e/year. • Exporters of coal-based liquid fuels equivalent to ≥25,000 metric tons CO₂e/year. 	<p>Petroleum Products (subpart MM):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All producers. • Importers of petroleum products equivalent to ≥25,000 metric tons CO₂e/year. • Exporters of petroleum products equivalent to ≥25,000 metric tons CO₂e/year.
<p>Natural Gas Liquids (subpart NN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All natural gas liquid fractionators. 	<p>Natural Gas (subpart NN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local distribution companies that supply ≥460,000 Mscf/year.
The following suppliers of industrial GHGs must report the annual quantities of each gas supplied into the economy and the emissions associated with their complete release.	
<p>N₂O and fluorinated GHGs suppliers (subpart OO) and carbon dioxide suppliers (subpart PP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All producers. • Importers of fluorinated GHGs, N₂O, and CO₂ that in combination are equivalent to ≥25,000 metric tons CO₂e per year. • Exporters of fluorinated GHGs, N₂O, and CO₂ that in combination are equivalent to ≥25,000 metric tons CO₂e per year. 	
The following suppliers of fluorinated GHGs contained in equipment or closed cell foams must report the annual quantities of each gas supplied into the economy and the emissions associated with their complete release.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importers (subpart QQ): Import an annual quantity of fluorinated greenhouse gases in equipment or closed cell foams equivalent to ≥25,000 metric tons CO₂e/year. • Exporters (subpart QQ): Export an annual quantity of fluorinated greenhouse gases in equipment or closed cell foams that is equivalent to ≥25,000 metric tons CO₂e/year. 	

^(a) For subparts LL through PP, reporting began in calendar year 2010. Reporting for subpart QQ began in calendar year 2011.

How Must Reports Be Submitted?

The emission reports must be submitted electronically using the [electronic Greenhouse Gas Reporting Tool \(e-GGRT\)](#), the GHGRP’s online reporting system. The report may be prepared by either a designated representative, an alternate designated representative or agent(s) of the owner or operator. The report must be signed by a designated representative of the owner or operator, certifying under penalty of law that the report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the rule. Additional information on setting up user accounts, registering a facility and submitting annual reports is available at <https://ccdsupport.com/confluence/>.

When Are Reports Due?

Annual reports covering the previous calendar year must be submitted to the EPA by March 31, unless the 31st falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, in which case the reports are due on the next business day.

Can Reports Be Revised?

Reporters can submit revised annual GHG reports. Revised reports must be submitted within 45 days of discovering or being notified by the EPA that the previously submitted report contains substantive errors.

What Information Must Be Reported?

The annual GHG report must include the following information:

- Facility or supplier name and address.
- Year and months covered by the report.
- Primary NAICS code that describes the primary product, activity or service that is the principal source of revenue for the facility or supplier.
- Additional NAICS codes that describe the other products, activities or services not related to the principal source of revenue.
- Legal name, physical address and percentage ownership of the facility or supplier's highest-level U.S. parent company.
- For facilities that emit GHGs:
 - Annual facility emissions in metric tons CO₂e aggregated for all source categories (CO₂ from combustion of biomass is reported separately).
 - Indication of whether the facility has been assigned a plant code (as defined under §98.6) by either the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration or by the EPA's Clean Air Markets Division.
 - Annual emissions for each source category located at the facility, in metric tons of each GHG.
 - Additional information, such as unit- or process-level emissions, activity data (e.g., fuel use, feedstock inputs), or quality assurance/quality control data specified in an applicable subpart.
- For suppliers:
 - Annual quantity of GHG supplied, aggregated for all GHGs from all applicable supplier categories and expressed in metric tons CO₂e.
 - Annual quantity of each GHG supplied from each supplier category, expressed in metric tons of each GHG.
 - Additional information specified in each applicable subpart, such as data used to calculate GHG quantities or support QA/QC.
- If missing data procedures were used to fill gaps in monitoring data, identify the parameters and total hours in the year during which missing data procedures were used.
- A signed and dated certification statement.

In addition to submitting the information outlined above, many facilities are also required to enter data used to calculate the emissions into the EPA's Inputs Verifier Tool in the e-GGRT reporting system. The Inputs Verifier Tool calculates the facility's emissions, performs verification checks on the values entered and generates a verification report. The calculated emissions and verification report are submitted to EPA through e-GGRT, while the other data entered is stored locally on the reporter's own computer.

What Records Must Be Retained?

Each facility and supplier must retain the following records:

- A list of all units, operations, processes, and activities for which the reporter calculates GHG emissions.
- Data used to calculate the GHG emissions for each unit, operation, process, and activity, categorized by fuel or material type. These data vary by source category and include, but are not limited to:
 - The GHG emission calculations and methods used.
 - Analytical results for the development of site-specific emission factors.
 - Results of all required analyses of high heat value, carbon content, or other required fuel or feedstock parameters.
 - Any facility operating data or process information used for the GHG emissions calculation.
- Annual GHG reports.
- Missing data computations. For each missing data event, also record the duration of the event, actions taken to restore malfunctioning equipment, the cause of the event, and actions taken to prevent or minimize occurrence in the future.
- A written GHG monitoring plan. The plan can rely on references to existing operating documents (e.g., standard operating procedures, other documents), provided the following elements are included and easily recognizable:
 - Identification of positions of responsibility (i.e., job titles) for collecting GHG data.
 - Explanation of processes and methods used to collect the data needed to calculate GHG emissions.
 - Description of procedures and methods used for quality assurance, maintenance, and repair of monitoring systems used to provide data for the GHG reports.
- The results of all required certification and quality assurance tests of monitoring systems used to provide data for the annual GHG report.
- Maintenance records for monitoring instrumentation.
- Any other data specified in any applicable subpart of this rule.

All records must be retained for three years in electronic or hardcopy format. However, if the facility is required to use EPA's Inputs Verifier Tool, then all records required for the facility must be retained for at least 5 years from the date of submission of the annual GHG report for the reporting year in which the record was generated.

When Can Facilities and Suppliers Cease Reporting?

Once a facility or supplier is subject to the GHGRP, the owner or operator must continue to monitor and report. The only exceptions are for facilities and suppliers that meet one of the criteria listed in Table 4. In each case, the owner or operator must notify EPA, via the e-GGRT reporting system, that the facility or supplier will cease reporting and the reason. The owner or operator must resume reporting if annual

emissions in any future calendar year increase to 25,000 metric tons CO₂e per year or more. Table 6 at the end of this information sheet provides examples of how the criteria are applied.

Table 4. Eligibility Criteria to Cease Reporting to the GHGRP

Facilities that emit GHGs may cease reporting if one of the following statements is true:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reported total non-biogenic GHG emissions are below 15,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent for three consecutive years. • The reported total non-biogenic GHG emissions are below 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent for five consecutive years. • All processes and operations subject to a direct emitter subpart permanently cease to operate and the facility does not report under the municipal solid waste landfill (subpart HH) or industrial waste landfill (subpart TT) source categories.^(a)
Suppliers may cease reporting if one of the following statements is true:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reported quantity of GHG supplied is below 15,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent for three consecutive years. • The reported quantity of GHG supplied is below 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent for five consecutive years. • The supplier permanently ceases supplying all products identified in subparts LL through QQ.

(a) Cessation of operations in the context of underground coal mines includes, but is not limited to, abandoning and sealing the mine.

If the operations of a facility or supplier are changed such that a process or operation no longer meets the “Definition of Source Category” as specified in an applicable subpart, then the owner or operator is no longer required to comply with the subpart.

If some, but not all, processes or operations subject to the GHGRP at a facility or supplier cease to operate or are changed such that they no longer meet the source category definition for a subpart, then the owner or operator must continue to comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements applicable to those processes and operations that are still operating.

If a facility or supplier merges with another facility or supplier that is already reporting to the GHGRP, then the owner or operator may submit a single report covering the merged facilities or suppliers.

For More Information

For additional information on Subpart A, visit the [Subpart A Resources](#) webpage. For additional information on the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, visit the [Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program Website](#), which includes information sheets on other rule subparts, [data](#) previously reported to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, [training materials](#), and links to [frequently asked questions](#).

This document is provided solely for informational purposes. It does not provide legal advice, have legally binding effect, or expressly or implicitly create, expand, or limit any legal rights, obligations, responsibilities, expectations, or benefits in regard to any person. The series of information sheets is intended to assist reporting facilities/owners in understanding key provisions of the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program.

Table 5. Examples of how the applicability criteria apply at different types of facilities.

Facility Description	Required to Submit a GHG Report?	Explanation
A lime manufacturing plant emits 22,000 metric tpy* from lime kilns. The facility also collects 60,000 metric tons of CO ₂ and sells it to a nearby sugar processing plant.	Yes (as a facility) Yes (as a supplier of CO ₂)	Because lime manufacturing is a source category that is listed in Table 1, the facility must submit a report regardless of the amount of GHGs emitted. The facility must also report as a supplier under subpart PP because a CO ₂ supplier includes any facility with a process that captures CO ₂ for purposes of supplying CO ₂ for commercial applications.
A pulp mill emits 22,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e in combined emissions from the pulping process and stationary fuel combustion.	No	Because pulp and paper manufacturing is a source category listed in Table 2, the facility must report only if emissions are 25,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e or more.
A poultry processing plant contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A gas-fired boiler that emits 15,000 metric tpy CO₂e; ● Biomass-fired boiler that emits 10,000 metric tpy CO₂e; and ● Anaerobic wastewater treatment operation that emits 9,000 metric tpy CO₂e. 	No	Because wastewater treatment at food processing plants is a source category listed in Table 2, the facility must report only if emissions from wastewater treatment <u>and</u> stationary fuel combustion are 25,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e or more. Because combustion of biogenic fuels is excluded from the applicability computation, nonbiogenic GHG emissions for the facility are 24,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e, and the facility is not required to report.
An automobile assembly plant emits 30,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e from a coal-fired boiler.	Yes	Automobile assembly plants are not a listed source category in Tables 1 or 2, but the facility nevertheless must submit a report because emissions from stationary fuel combustion exceed 25,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e.
A university emits 24,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e from a cogeneration unit and 2,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e from their motor vehicle fleet.	No	Because the rule does not prescribe a method for calculating GHG emissions from motor vehicles, GHG emissions from the facility's vehicle fleet are not counted in determining applicability.
An industrial gas facility produces SF ₆ in a quantity equivalent to 100,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e and emits SF ₆ in a quantity of 8,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e. The facility also has stationary combustion units that emit 16,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e.	Yes (as a supplier) No (as a facility)	The facility is subject to reporting as a supplier of industrial GHG because all industrial GHG producers must report emissions from product sales. The facility is not required to report direct emissions from the SF ₆ production processes because emissions from fluorinated GHG production plus stationary combustion are less than 25,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e.
A municipal solid waste landfill generates an amount of CH ₄ equivalent to 40,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e, but collects and combusts 75 percent of the CH ₄ , emitting only 10,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e.	Yes	For a municipal landfill, the 25,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e reporting threshold is based on CH ₄ generation, not on actual emissions.
A petrochemical plant has stationary fuel combustion units that emit 24,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e from the combustion of fossil fuels.	Yes	Because petrochemical production is a source category listed in Table 1, the facility must report emissions from the petrochemical operations and all stationary fuel combustion units, even though the emissions from the stationary combustion sources are less than 25,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e.

Table 5. Examples of how the applicability criteria apply at different types of facilities.

Facility Description	Required to Submit a GHG Report?	Explanation
An electric utility plant that is subject to the acid rain program recovers CO ₂ from flue gas and sells CO ₂ to an oil field operation. The plant also operates small boilers and internal combustion engines that collectively emit 24,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e.	Yes (as a facility) Yes (as a supplier of CO ₂)	The facility must report emissions from units subject to the Acid Rain Program under subpart D (Electricity Generation) and emissions from the engines and other boilers under subpart C (General Stationery Fuel Combustion Sources). The facility must also report as a supplier under subpart PP because a CO ₂ supplier includes any facility with a process that captures CO ₂ for purposes of supplying CO ₂ for commercial applications.
A local distribution company (LDC) delivers 500,000 Mscf/year** of natural gas to its customers in North Carolina and 250,000 Mscf/year of natural gas to its customers in South Carolina. The company also emits 12,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e.	No (as a facility) Yes (as a supplier in North Carolina only)	Subparts W and NN define an LDC as a distribution system within a single state. Therefore, the LDCs operations in North Carolina are treated as a separate facility from the operations in South Carolina under the GHGRP. The LDC must report their natural gas operations in North Carolina under subpart NN because they supply more than the 460,000 Mscf/year. They are not required to report their natural gas deliveries in South Carolina because they supply less than the reporting threshold. The two facilities are not subject to reporting direct emissions under subpart W because the CO ₂ e emissions are less than 25,000 metric tpy CO ₂ e.
<p>* - "Metric tpy" means metric tons per year. ** - "Mscf/year" means thousand standard cubic feet per year.</p>		

Table 6. Examples of how the criteria to cease reporting apply to different facilities and suppliers.

Facility Description	Can the facility or supplier cease reporting?	Explanation
<p>A nitric acid production plant closed in February of last year. The plant owner submitted the annual report last week covering the 30,000 metric tons CO₂e emitted in January last year.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Since the plant permanently closed in February and the owner submitted a report for GHGs emitted in January of last year, the plant qualifies to cease reporting pursuant to §98.2(i)(3). No further reporting is necessary. However, the facility <u>must</u> notify the EPA, via e-GGRT, of the plant closure.</p>
<p>A chemical plant temporarily shut down its ethylene production process and currently uses ethylene shipped in from another plant as raw material in its downstream production processes. The ethylene production process and its associated process heaters are expected to be down for a period of up to 14 months, while a major plant construction project is undertaken. When the construction is complete, the updated ethylene process will have double the current production capacity. GHG emissions for the plant last year were zero due to the shutdown.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Facilities that temporarily cease to operate a process or process unit must continue to submit an annual report even if there are no GHGs emitted during the reporting year. The chemical plant does not qualify to discontinue reporting under §98.2(i)(3) because this provision applies only to facilities that <u>permanently</u> shut down all operations covered by the GHGRP. Because the ethylene process shutdown is only temporary, the owner or operator of the plant must continue to submit annual reports.</p>
<p>A retail company currently imports air conditioners that contain fluorinated GHGs. They have been monitoring and reporting the data required under subpart QQ for several years. The company has decided to discontinue sales of air conditioners and will no longer import products after September 30.</p>	<p>No for the current year Yes for future years</p>	<p>The retail company can discontinue monitoring on October 1st of this year. The company must submit their last report covering all imports between January 1 and September 30 by March 31 of next year. However, the supplier will be eligible to cease reporting under §98.2(i)(3) for subsequent years. The company <u>must</u> notify the EPA via e-GGRT of their intention to discontinue reporting</p>
<p>A cement plant reported combined emissions less than 10,000 metric tpy CO₂e for the previous 3 years in combined combustion and process emissions.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The cement plant is eligible under §98.2(i)(2) to cease reporting because the plant's total combined emissions reported for each of the prior three years are less than 15,000 metric tpy CO₂e. The plant owner must notify the EPA via e-GGRT of their intention to discontinue reporting and explain the reasons for the reduction in emissions. The plant must resume reporting if the emissions in any subsequent calendar year are 25,000 metric tpy CO₂e or more.</p>
<p>A military base has reported the following annual CO₂e emissions from its natural gas-fired generators: Year 1: 26,000 metric tpy Year 2: 14,000 metric tpy Year 3: 11,000 metric tpy Year 4: 23,000 metric tpy Year 5: 12,000 metric tpy The base plans to discontinue reporting because they have three years where emissions were less than 15,000 metric tpy CO₂e.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Although the source has three years in which the emissions were below 15,000 metric tpy CO₂e, these years were not consecutive and hence the base does not qualify to cease reporting. However, if the emissions for year 6 are below 25,000 metric tpy CO₂e, then the facility would qualify to cease reporting after submitting their report for year 6, pursuant to §98.2(i)(1).</p>

Table 6. Examples of how the criteria to cease reporting apply to different facilities and suppliers.

Facility Description	Can the facility or supplier cease reporting?	Explanation
<p>A pulp mill reported emissions less than 22,000 metric tpy CO_{2e} in combined emissions from the pulping process and stationary fuel combustion in each of the last four reports. The mill’s owner has not yet submitted a report for last year. However, the combined emissions last year were 20,000 metric tpy CO_{2e}.</p>	<p>No for last year Yes for future years</p>	<p>Although the mill will be eligible to cease reporting under §98.2(i)(1) next year, the pulp mill <u>must</u> submit a report for last year. Facilities must submit five consecutive reports with emissions below 25,000 metric tpy CO_{2e} before they qualify to cease reporting. In addition to submitting a report for last year, the mill owner must also notify the EPA via e-GGRT of their intention to discontinue reporting and explain the reasons for the reduction in emissions.</p>
<p>Over the past six years, a glass manufacturing plant has reported combustion emissions from their natural gas-fired glass furnaces under subpart C and process emissions from their glass furnaces under Subpart N. In March of last year, the plant owner replaced all existing glass furnaces with new electric furnaces. Their GHGRP report for last year shows the plant’s emissions were well below 25,000 metric tons CO_{2e}, which is 100,000 metric tons CO_{2e} less than the emissions reported in previous years.</p>	<p>Yes for subpart C No for subpart N</p>	<p>Pursuant to §98.2(i)(3), the glass plant is not required to monitor and report under subpart C as the plant no longer has any combustion units meeting the subpart C “Definition of Source Category”. However, the glass plant must continue to monitor and report process emissions from their electric glass furnaces as required in subpart N because the emissions reported in the years prior to the modifications were greater than 25,000 metric tpy CO_{2e}. If the plant continues to emit less than 25,000 metric tpy CO_{2e} for the next four consecutive years, then the plant would qualify to cease all monitoring and reporting in the future pursuant to §98.2(i)(1).</p>
<p>An automobile assembly plant emitted over 60,000 metric tpy CO_{2e} from a coal-fired boiler. The boiler was removed on January 30 last year and had not operated for several months prior to its removal. The boiler was the only process unit that was required to report GHG emissions.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The automobile assembly plant is eligible to cease reporting under §98.2(i)(3) since the coal-fired boiler was removed last year, did not operate between January 1 and January 30 and was the only unit subject to reporting. However, the facility <u>must</u> submit a notification to the EPA via e-GGRT explaining their reason for ceasing reporting.</p>
<p>A local distribution company (LDC) has been reporting under subparts W (Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems) and NN (Suppliers of Natural gas and Natural Gas Liquids) for the last six years. They supply natural gas equivalent to 136,000 metric tpy CO_{2e} annually. The company reported direct emissions of methane from their distribution system of less than 15,000 metric tpy CO_{2e} for the last three years.</p>	<p>Yes for subpart W No for subpart NN</p>	<p>The LDC is eligible to discontinue monitoring and reporting of direct emissions under subpart W because the plant’s total combined emissions reported for each of the prior three years are less than 15,000 metric tpy CO_{2e}, pursuant to §98.2(i)(2). However, the LDC does not qualify to cease reporting subpart NN data and must continue monitoring and reporting of supplier data required under subpart NN. If the direct emissions ever exceed 25,000 metric tpy CO_{2e} in any subsequent calendar year, then the LDC must again start monitoring and reporting subpart W data.</p>
<p>A municipal solid waste landfill last accepted waste in January and officially closed last year. In their annual report for last year, the owner of the landfill reported emissions of 140,000 metric tpy CO_{2e}.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Although the landfill was officially closed last year, the owner and operator of the landfill must continue to submit annual reports. Landfills are not eligible to discontinue reporting under §98.2(i)(3) because they continue to be a source of methane emissions for many years after they close.</p>

Table 6. Examples of how the criteria to cease reporting apply to different facilities and suppliers.

Facility Description	Can the facility or supplier cease reporting?	Explanation
<p>A lime plant has been reporting direct emissions under subparts C and S and supply of CO₂ under subpart PP. After a nearby sugar plant closed last year, the owners were unable to find another customer for their CO₂. After six months searching for a new customer, the owners decided to transfer CO₂ to a nearby facility that injects CO₂ into subsurface geologic formations for long-term storage.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The lime plant must continue reporting under subparts C, S and PP. Although they no longer supply CO₂ to the sugar plant, they nevertheless must continue reporting under subpart PP the CO₂ they now supply to the underground injection facility. It does not matter who receives the CO₂, only that the lime plant continues to supply CO₂ to another entity. Nor does it matter that the plant stopped supplying CO₂ for a short period of time as temporary cessation of operations does not qualify for ceasing reporting under §98.2(i)(3).</p>
<p>A nitric acid plant was moth-balled three years ago when market demand decreased. The plant’s owners have been submitting annual reports with zero emissions for the past three years. The plant remains moth-balled. However, there are currently no plans to demolish the plant, as the five-year market outlook looks sufficiently strong that the owners are considering reopening the plant in four years.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Although the closure is considered temporary, the plant has now reported emissions of less than 15,000 metric tpy CO₂e for three consecutive years and therefore qualifies to cease reporting under §98.2(i)(2). If the plant is restarted and direct emissions exceed 25,000 metric tpy CO₂e in any subsequent calendar year, then the plant must again begin monitoring and reporting to the GHGRP.</p>
<p>* - “Metric tpy” means metric tons per year. ** - “Mscf/year” means thousand standard cubic feet per year.</p>		