



Fisher & Arnold Environmental

9180 Crestwyn Hills Drive Memphis, TN 38125

P: (901) 748-1811 F: (901) 748-3115

www.fisherarnold.com

ARE YOU READY?

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency *issued a final rule for mandatory reporting of Greenhouse Gases*

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final rule for mandatory reporting of greenhouse gases (GHG) from large GHG emissions sources in the United States on September 22, 2009 to be published in the *Federal Register* soon and promulgated as 40 CFR 98. The reporting threshold for the GHG Mandatory Reporting is 25,000 metric tons or more of carbon dioxide (CO₂e) equivalent per year.

For the GHG mandatory reporting, GHG are defined as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorochemicals (PFCs), and other fluorinated gases (e.g., Nitrogen trifluoride, hydrofluorinated ethers [HFEs]).

EPA has identified thirty-one sources for the initial reporting (data collection) requirement. Of the identified sources, five are suppliers of fossil fuels and industrial GHG (Upstream Sources) which are required to report if the threshold is met. Twenty-five are source categories (Downstream Sources) of which some are required to report and others are required to determine if reporting is required. One is mobile sources which the manufacturers are required to report.

Before January 1, 2010

- ◆ Determine if your facility is subject to the mandatory GHG (data collection) reporting requirement.
- ◆ Acquire a full understanding of the emission calculation procedures for your affected facility including, monitoring, data collection, and calculation methodologies
- ◆ Identify any new technology or procedures required to acquire the necessary information for calculation emissions
- ◆ Conduct a “practice run” of data collection and emissions calculations

By January 1, 2010 - Have in place a procedure to capture the required information which may be actual fuel usage, fuel analysis, CEM data, etc.

Upstream Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppliers of Coal-based Liquid Fuels • Suppliers of Petroleum Products • Suppliers of Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids • Suppliers of Industrial GHGs • Suppliers of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
Downstream Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources • Electricity Generation • Adipic Acid Production • Aluminum Production • Ammonia Manufacturing • Cement Production • Ferroalloy Production • Glass Production • HCFC-22 Production and HFC-23 Destruction • Hydrogen Production • Iron and Steel Production • Lead Production • Lime Manufacturing • Miscellaneous Uses of Carbonates • Nitric Acid Production • Petrochemical Production • Petroleum Refineries • Phosphoric Acid production • Pulp and Paper Manufacturing • Silicon Carbide Production • Soda Ash Production • Titanium Dioxide Production • Zinc Production • Municipal Solid Waste Landfills • Manure Management System
Mobile Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles and engines outside of the light-duty sector

More information is available on EPA's web site www.epa.gov/climatechange/index.html

Fisher & Arnold Environmental is a regional environmental engineering firm with air permitting and industrial expertise. Contact Carol Tsagarakis, P.E. at ctsagarakis@fisherarnold.com or Gene Bailey, P.E. at gbailey@fisherarnold.com for further information.