

**§ 63.761 Definitions.**

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act (Act), subpart A of this part (General Provisions), and in this section. If the same term is defined in subpart A and in this section, it shall have the meaning given in this section for purposes of this subpart.

*Alaskan North Slope* means the approximately 180,000 square kilometer area (69,000 square mile area) extending from the Brooks Range to the Arctic Ocean.

*Ancillary equipment* means any of the following pieces of equipment: pumps, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves, or lines, valves, flanges, or other connectors.

*API gravity* means the weight per unit volume of hydrocarbon liquids as measured by a system recommended by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and is expressed in degrees.

*Associated equipment*, as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the Act, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the wellbore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units and storage vessels with the potential for flash emissions.

*Black oil* means hydrocarbon (petroleum) liquid with an initial producing gas-to-oil ratio (GOR) less than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an API gravity less than 40 degrees.

*Boiler* means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Boiler also means any industrial furnace as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.

*Closed-vent system* means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission point to one or more control devices. If gas or vapor from regulated equipment is routed to a process (e.g., to a fuel gas system), the conveyance system shall not be considered a closed-vent system and is not

subject to closed-vent system standards.

*Combustion device* means an individual unit of equipment, such as a flare, incinerator, process heater, or boiler, used for the combustion of organic HAP emissions.

*Condensate* means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses due to changes in the temperature, pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions, as specified in § 63.2.

*Continuous recorder* means a data recording device that either records an instantaneous data value at least once every hour or records hourly or more frequent block average values.

*Control device* means any equipment used for recovering or oxidizing HAP or volatile organic compound (VOC) vapors. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters. For the purposes of this subpart, if gas or vapor from regulated equipment is used, reused (i.e., injected into the flame zone of a combustion device), returned back to the process, or sold, then the recovery system used, including piping, connections, and flow inducing devices, is not considered to be control devices or closed-vent systems.

*Cover* means a device which is placed on top of or over a material such that the entire surface area of the material is enclosed and sealed. A cover may have openings (such as access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) if those openings are necessary for operation, inspection, maintenance, or repair of the unit on which the cover is installed, provided that each opening is closed and sealed when the opening is not in use. In addition, a cover may have one or more safety devices. Examples of a cover include, but are not limited to, a fixed-roof installed on a tank, an external floating roof installed on a tank, and a lid installed on a drum or other container.

*Custody transfer* means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: after processing and/or treatment in

the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

*Equipment leaks* means emissions of HAP from ancillary equipment (as defined in this section) and compressors.

*Facility* means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (i.e., remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For the purpose of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

*Field natural gas* means natural gas extracted from a production well prior to entering the first stage of processing, such as dehydration.

*Fixed-roof* means a cover that is mounted on a storage vessel in a stationary manner and that does not move with fluctuations in liquid level.

*Flame zone* means the portion of the combustion chamber in a combustion device occupied by the flame envelope.

*Flash tank*. See the definition for gas-condensate-glycol (GCG) separator.

*Flow indicator* means a device which indicates whether gas flow is present in a line or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be present in a line.

*Gas-condensate-glycol (GCG) separator* means a two- or three-phase separator through which the "rich" glycol stream of a glycol dehydration unit is passed to remove entrained gas and hydrocarbon liquid. The GCG separator is commonly referred to as a flash separator or flash tank.

*Gas-to-oil ratio (GOR)* means the number of standard cubic meters of gas produced per liter of crude oil or other hydrocarbon liquid.

*Glycol dehydration unit* means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

*Glycol dehydration unit baseline operations* means operations representative of the glycol dehydration unit operations as of June 17, 1999. For the purposes of this subpart, for determining the percentage of overall HAP emission reduction attributable to process modifications, baseline operations shall be parameter values (including, but not limited to, glycol circulation rate or glycol-HAP absorbency) that represent actual long-term conditions (i.e., at least 1 year). Glycol dehydration units in operation for less than 1 year shall document that the parameter values represent expected long-term operating conditions had process modifications not been made.

*Glycol dehydration unit process vent* means either the glycol dehydration unit reboiler vent and the vent from the GCG separator (flash tank), if present.

*Glycol dehydration unit reboiler vent* means the vent through which exhaust from the reboiler of a glycol dehydration unit passes from the reboiler to the atmosphere or to a control device.

*Hazardous air pollutants* or *HAP* means the chemical compounds listed in section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. All chemical compounds listed in section 112(b) of the Act need to be considered when making a major source determination. Only the HAP compounds listed in Table 1 of this subpart need to be considered when determining compliance.

*Hydrocarbon liquid* means any naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum liquid.

*In VHAP service* means that a piece of ancillary equipment or compressor either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) which has a total volatile HAP (VHAP) concentration equal to or greater than 10 percent by weight as determined according to the provisions of § 63.772(a).

*In wet gas service* means that a piece of equipment contains or contacts the field gas before the extraction of natural gas liquids.

*Incinerator* means an enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat waste gas to combustion temperatures. Any energy recovery section is not physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit with the combustion section; rather, the energy recovery section is a separate section following the combustion section and the two are joined by ducts or connections carrying flue gas. The above energy recovery section limitation does not apply to an energy recovery section used solely to preheat the incoming vent stream or combustion air.

*Initial producing GOR* means the producing standard cubic meters of gas per liter at the time that the reservoir pressure is above the bubble point pressure (or dewpoint pressure for a gas).

*Initial startup* means the first time a new or reconstructed source begins production. For the purposes of this subpart, initial startup does not include subsequent startups (as defined in this section) of equipment, for exam-

ple, following malfunctions or shut-downs.

*Major source*, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in § 63.2, except that: (1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control; (2) Emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same facility, as defined in this section, shall not be aggregated; and (3) For facilities that are production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units and storage tanks with flash emission potential shall be aggregated for a major source determination.

*Natural gas* means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface. The principal hydrocarbon constituent is methane.

*Natural gas liquids* (NGL) means the liquid hydrocarbons, such as ethane, propane, butane, pentane, natural gasoline, and condensate that are extracted from field natural gas.

*Natural gas processing plant* (gas plant) means any processing site engaged in the extraction of natural gas liquids from field gas, or the fractionation of mixed NGL to natural gas products, or a combination of both.

*No detectable emissions* means no escape of HAP from a device or system to the atmosphere as determined by:

(1) Instrument monitoring results in accordance with the requirements of § 63.772(c); and

(2) The absence of visible openings or defects in the device or system, such as rips, tears, or gaps.

*Operating parameter value* means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or process parameter which, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, indicates that an owner or operator has

complied with an applicable operating parameter limitation, over the appropriate averaging period as specified in § 63.772(f) or (g).

*Operating permit* means a permit required by 40 CFR part 70 or part 71.

*Organic monitoring device* means an instrument used to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds exiting a control device based on a detection principle such as infra-red, photoionization, or thermal conductivity.

*Primary fuel* means the fuel that provides the principal heat input (i.e., more than 50 percent) to the device. To be considered primary, the fuel must be able to sustain operation without the addition of other fuels.

*Process heater* means an enclosed device using a controlled flame, the primary purpose of which is to transfer heat to a process fluid or process material that is not a fluid, or to a heat transfer material for use in a process (rather than for steam generation).

*Produced water* means water that is extracted from the earth from an oil or natural gas production well, or that is separated from crude oil, condensate, or natural gas after extraction.

*Production field facilities* means those facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

*Production well* means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

*Reciprocating compressor* means a piece of equipment that increases the pressure of a process gas by positive displacement, employing linear movement of the drive shaft.

*Relief device* means a device used only to release an unplanned, non-routine discharge in order to avoid safety hazards or equipment damage. A relief device discharge can result from an operator error, a malfunction such as a power failure or equipment failure, or other unexpected cause that requires immediate venting of gas from process equipment in order to avoid safety hazards or equipment damage.

*Safety device* means a device that meets both of the following conditions: it is not used for planned or routine venting of liquids, gases, or fumes from the unit or equipment on which the de-

vice is installed; and it remains in a closed, sealed position at all times except when an unplanned event requires that the device open for the purpose of preventing physical damage or permanent deformation of the unit or equipment on which the device is installed in accordance with good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, combustible, explosive, or other hazardous materials. Examples of unplanned events which may require a safety device to open include failure of an essential equipment component or a sudden power outage.

*Shutdown* means for purposes including, but not limited to, periodic maintenance, replacement of equipment, or repair, the cessation of operation of a glycol dehydration unit, or other affected source under this subpart, or equipment required or used solely to comply with this subpart.

*Startup* means the setting into operation of a glycol dehydration unit, or other affected equipment under this subpart, or equipment required or used to comply with this subpart. Startup includes initial startup and operation solely for the purpose of testing equipment.

*Storage vessel* means a tank or other vessel that is designed to contain an accumulation of crude oil, condensate, intermediate hydrocarbon liquids, or produced water and that is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

*Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions* means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank GOR equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an API gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

*Surface site* means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

*Tank battery* means a collection of equipment used to separate, treat,

store, and transfer crude oil, condensate, natural gas, and produced water. A tank battery typically receives crude oil, condensate, natural gas, or some combination of these extracted products from several production wells for accumulation and separation prior to transmission to a natural gas plant or petroleum refinery. A tank battery may or may not include a glycol dehydration unit.

*Temperature monitoring device* means an instrument used to monitor temperature and having a minimum accuracy of  $\pm 2$  percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in °C, or  $\pm 2.5$  °C, whichever is greater. The temperature monitoring device may measure temperature in degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius, or both.

*Total organic compounds* or *TOC*, as used in this subpart, means those compounds which can be measured according to the procedures of Method 18, 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

*Volatile hazardous air pollutant concentration* or *VHAP concentration* means the fraction by weight of all HAP contained in a material as determined in accordance with procedures specified in § 63.772(a).

**§ 63.762 Startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.**

(a) The provisions set forth in this subpart shall apply at all times except during startups or shutdowns, during malfunctions, and during periods of non-operation of the affected sources (or specific portion thereof) resulting in cessation of the emissions to which this subpart applies. However, during the startup, shutdown, malfunction, or period of non-operation of one portion of an affected source, all emission points which can comply with the specific provisions to which they are subject must do so during the startup, shutdown, malfunction, or period of non-operation.

(b) The owner or operator shall not shut down items of equipment that are required or utilized for compliance with the provisions of this subpart during times when emissions are being routed to such items of equipment, if the shutdown would contravene requirements of this subpart applicable to such items of equipment. This para-

graph does not apply if the item of equipment is malfunctioning, or if the owner or operator must shut down the equipment to avoid damage due to a contemporaneous startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the affected source or a portion thereof.

(c) During startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions when the requirements of this subpart do not apply pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the owner or operator shall implement, to the extent reasonably available, measures to prevent or minimize excess emissions to the maximum extent practical. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “excess emissions” means emissions in excess of those that would have occurred if there were no startup, shutdown, or malfunction, and the owner or operator complied with the relevant provisions of this subpart. The measures to be taken shall be identified in the applicable startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and may include, but are not limited to, air pollution control technologies, recovery technologies, work practices, pollution prevention, monitoring, and/or changes in the manner of operation of the source. Back-up control devices are not required, but may be used if available.

(d) The owner or operator shall prepare a startup, shutdown, or malfunction plan as required in § 63.6(e)(3) except that the plan is not required to be incorporated by reference into the source’s title V permit as specified in § 63.6(e)(3)(i). Instead, the owner or operator shall keep the plan on record as required by § 63.6(e)(3)(v). The failure of the plan to adequately minimize emissions during startup, shutdown, or malfunctions does not shield an owner or operator from enforcement actions.

**§ 63.763 [Reserved]**

**§ 63.764 General standards.**

(a) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A (General Provisions) that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of affected sources subject to this subpart.

(b) All reports required under this subpart shall be sent to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed