

Environmental Protection Agency**§ 98.76**

(8) ASTM D5373–08 Standard Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Laboratory Samples of Coal (incorporated by reference, see § 98.7).

(d) Calibrate all oil and gas flow meters that are used to measure liquid and gaseous feedstock volumes and flow rates (except for gas billing meters) according to the monitoring and QA/QC requirements for the Tier 3 methodology in § 98.34(b)(1). Perform oil tank drop measurements (if used to quantify feedstock volumes) according to § 98.34(b)(2).

(e) For quality assurance and quality control of the supplier data, on an annual basis, you must measure the carbon contents of a representative sample of the feedstocks consumed using the appropriate ASTM Method as listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(8) of this section.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) If CO₂ from ammonia production is used to produce urea at the same facility, you must determine the quantity of urea produced using methods or plant instruments used for accounting purposes (such as sales records). You must document the procedures used to ensure the accuracy of the estimates of urea produced.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 79156, Dec. 17, 2010]

§ 98.75 Procedures for estimating missing data.

A complete record of all measured parameters used in the GHG emissions calculations is required. Therefore, whenever the monitoring and quality assurance procedures in § 98.74 cannot be followed (e.g., if a meter malfunctions during unit operation), a substitute data value for the missing parameter shall be used in the calculations following paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. You must document and keep records of the procedures used for all such estimates.

(a) For missing data on monthly carbon contents of feedstock, the substitute data value shall be the arithmetic average of the quality-assured values of that carbon content in the month preceding and the month immediately following the missing data incident. If no quality-assured data are

available prior to the missing data incident, the substitute data value shall be the first quality-assured value for carbon content obtained in the month after the missing data period.

(b) For missing feedstock supply rates used to determine monthly feedstock consumption, you must determine the best available estimate(s) of the parameter(s), based on all available process data.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 79157, Dec. 17, 2010; 78 FR 71953, Nov. 29, 2013]

§ 98.76 Data reporting requirements.

In addition to the information required by § 98.3(c), each annual report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, as applicable for each ammonia manufacturing process unit.

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must report the relevant information required under § 98.36 for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology and the information in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Annual quantity of each type of feedstock consumed for ammonia manufacturing (scf of feedstock or gallons of feedstock or kg of feedstock).

(2) Method used for determining quantity of feedstock used.

(b) If a CEMS is not used to measure emissions, then you must report all of the following information in this paragraph (b):

(1) Annual CO₂ process emissions (metric tons) for each ammonia manufacturing process unit.

(2) Monthly quantity of each type of feedstock consumed for ammonia manufacturing for each ammonia processing unit (scf of feedstock or gallons of feedstock or kg of feedstock).

(3) Method used for determining quantity of monthly feedstock used.

(4) Whether carbon content for each feedstock for month n is based on reports from the supplier or analysis of carbon content.

(5) If carbon content of feedstock for month n is based on analysis, the test method used.

(6) Sampling analysis results of carbon content of feedstock as determined for QA/QC of supplier data under § 98.74(e).

§98.77

(7) If a facility uses gaseous feedstock, the carbon content of the gaseous feedstock, for month n, (kg C per kg of feedstock).

(8) If a facility uses gaseous feedstock, the molecular weight of the gaseous feedstock (kg/kg-mole).

(9) If a facility uses gaseous feedstock, the molar volume conversion factor of the gaseous feedstock (scf per kg-mole).

(10) If a facility uses liquid feedstock, the carbon content of the liquid feedstock, for month n, (kg C per gallon of feedstock).

(11) If a facility uses solid feedstock, the carbon content of the solid feedstock, for month n, (kg C per kg of feedstock).

(12) Annual urea production (metric tons) and method used to determine urea production.

(13) Annual CO₂ emissions (metric tons) from the steam reforming of a hydrocarbon or the gasification of solid and liquid raw material at the ammonia manufacturing process unit used to produce urea and the method used to determine the CO₂ consumed in urea production.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 79157, Dec. 17, 2010; 78 FR 71953, Nov. 29, 2013]

§98.77 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the records required by §98.3(g), you must retain the following records specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for each ammonia manufacturing unit.

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure emissions, retain records of all feedstock purchases in addition to the requirements in §98.37 for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology.

(b) If a CEMS is not used to measure process CO₂ emissions, you must also retain the records specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(2) of this section:

(1) Records of all analyses and calculations conducted for reported data as listed in §98.76(b).

(2) Monthly records of carbon content of feedstock from supplier and/or all analyses conducted of carbon content.

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-14 Edition)

§98.78 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the Clean Air Act and subpart A of this part.

Subpart H—Cement Production

§98.80 Definition of the source category.

The cement production source category consists of each kiln and each in-line kiln/raw mill at any portland cement manufacturing facility including alkali bypasses, and includes kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills that burn hazardous waste.

§98.81 Reporting threshold.

You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains a cement production process and the facility meets the requirements of either §98.2(a)(1) or (2).

§98.82 GHGs to report.

You must report:

(a) CO₂ process emissions from calcination in each kiln.

(b) CO₂ combustion emissions from each kiln.

(c) CH₄ and N₂O combustion emissions from each kiln. You must calculate and report these emissions under subpart C of this part (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources) by following the requirements of subpart C.

(d) CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from each stationary combustion unit other than kilns. You must report these emissions under subpart C of this part (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources) by following the requirements of subpart C.

§98.83 Calculating GHG emissions.

You must calculate and report the annual process CO₂ emissions from each kiln using the procedure in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) For each cement kiln that meets the conditions specified in §98.33(b)(4)(ii) or (b)(4)(iii), you must calculate and report under this subpart the combined process and combustion