

your process (by belt scales or a similar device) or through the use of purchase records.

(b) You must document the procedures used to ensure the accuracy of monthly petroleum coke consumption measurements.

(c) For CO<sub>2</sub> process emissions, you must determine the monthly carbon content of the petroleum coke using reports from the supplier. Alternatively, facilities can measure monthly carbon contents of the petroleum coke using ASTM D3176-89 (Reapproved 2002) Standard Practice for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke (incorporated by reference, *see* § 98.7) and ASTM D5373-08 Standard Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Laboratory Samples of Coal (incorporated by reference, *see* § 98.7).

(d) For quality assurance and quality control of the supplier data, you must conduct an annual measurement of the carbon content of the petroleum coke using ASTM D3176-89 and ASTM D5373-08 Standard Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Laboratory Samples of Coal (incorporated by reference, *see* § 98.7).

**§ 98.285 Procedures for estimating missing data.**

For the petroleum coke input procedure in § 98.283(b), a complete record of all measured parameters used in the GHG emissions calculations is required (e.g., carbon content values, etc.). Therefore, whenever a quality-assured value of a required parameter is unavailable, a substitute data value for the missing parameter shall be used in the calculations as specified in the paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. You must document and keep records of the procedures used for all such estimates.

(a) For each missing value of the monthly carbon content of petroleum coke, the substitute data value shall be the arithmetic average of the quality-assured values of carbon contents immediately preceding and immediately following the missing data incident. If no quality-assured data on carbon contents are available prior to the missing data incident, the substitute data

value shall be the first quality-assured value for carbon contents obtained after the missing data period.

(b) For each missing value of the monthly petroleum coke consumption, the substitute data value shall be the best available estimate of the petroleum coke consumption based on all available process data or information used for accounting purposes (such as purchase records).

**§ 98.286 Data reporting requirements.**

In addition to the information required by § 98.3(c), each annual report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, as applicable for each silicon carbide production facility.

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure process CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, you must report under this subpart the relevant information required for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology in § 98.36 and the information listed in this paragraph (a):

(1) Annual consumption of petroleum coke (tons).

(2) Annual production of silicon carbide (tons).

(3) Annual production capacity of silicon carbide (tons).

(b) If a CEMS is not used to measure process CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, you must report the information listed in this paragraph (b) for all furnaces combined:

(1) Monthly consumption of petroleum coke (tons).

(2) *Annual production of silicon carbide (tons).*

(3) Annual production capacity of silicon carbide (tons).

(4) Carbon content factor of petroleum coke from the supplier or as measured by the applicable method in § 98.284(c) for each month (percent by weight expressed as a decimal fraction).

(5) Whether carbon content of the petroleum coke is based on reports from the supplier or through self measurement using applicable ASTM standard method.

(6) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions factor calculated for each month (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>/metric ton of petroleum coke consumed).

(7) Sampling analysis results for carbon content of consumed petroleum coke as determined for QA/QC of supplier data under § 98.284(d) (percent by

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weight expressed as a decimal fraction).

(8) Number of times in the reporting year that missing data procedures were followed to measure the carbon contents of petroleum coke (number of months) and petroleum coke consumption (number of months).

### § 98.287 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the records required by § 98.3(g), you must retain the records specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for each silicon carbide production facility.

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, you must retain under this subpart the records required for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology in § 98.37 and the information listed in this paragraph (a):

(1) Records of all petroleum coke purchases.

(2) Annual operating hours.

(b) If a CEMS is not used to measure emissions, you must retain records for the information listed in this paragraph (b):

(1) Records of all analyses and calculations conducted for reported data listed in § 98.286(b).

(2) Records of all petroleum coke purchases.

(3) Annual operating hours.

### § 98.288 Definitions.

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

## Subpart CC—Soda Ash Manufacturing

### § 98.290 Definition of the source category.

(a) A soda ash manufacturing facility is any facility with a manufacturing line that produces soda ash by one of the methods in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Calcining trona.

(2) Calcining sodium sesquicarbonate.

(3) Using a liquid alkaline feedstock process that directly produces CO<sub>2</sub>.

(b) In the context of the soda ash manufacturing sector, “calcining” means the thermal/chemical conver-

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sion of the bicarbonate fraction of the feedstock to sodium carbonate.

### § 98.291 Reporting threshold.

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

### § 98.292 GHGs to report.

You must report:

(a) CO<sub>2</sub> process emissions from each soda ash manufacturing line combined.

(b) CO<sub>2</sub> combustion emissions from each soda ash manufacturing line.

(c) CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O combustion emissions from each soda ash manufacturing line. 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) CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from each stationary combustion unit other than soda ash manufacturing lines. 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.

### § 98.293 Calculating GHG emissions.

You must calculate and report the annual process CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from each soda ash manufacturing line using the procedures specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(a) For each soda ash manufacturing line 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by operating and maintaining a CEMS to measure CO<sub>2</sub> emissions according to the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology specified in § 98.33(a)(4) and all associated requirements for Tier 4 in subpart C of this part (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources).

(b) For each soda ash manufacturing line that is not subject to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, calculate and report the process CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the soda ash manufacturing line by using the procedure in either paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section; and the combustion CO<sub>2</sub>