

(8) The results of a performance test must include the analysis of samples, determination of emissions, and raw data. The performance test report must contain all information and data used to derive the emission factor.

(d) For a coke pushing process, determine the metric tons of coal charged to the coke ovens and record the totals for each pushing process for each calendar month. Coal charged to coke ovens can be measured using weigh belts or a combination of measuring volume and bulk density.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 66464, Oct. 28, 2010; 78 FR 71957, Nov. 29, 2013]

#### § 98.175 Procedures for estimating missing data.

A complete record of all measured parameters used in the GHG emissions calculations in § 98.173 is required. 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 follow the missing data procedures in § 98.255(b) of subpart Y (Petroleum Refineries) of this part for flares burning coke oven gas or blast furnace gas. You must document and keep records of the procedures used for all such estimates.

(a) Except as provided in § 98.174(b)(4), 100 percent data availability is required for the carbon content of inputs and outputs for facilities that estimate emissions using the carbon mass balance procedure in § 98.173(b)(1) or facilities that estimate emissions using the site-specific emission factor procedure in § 98.173(b)(2).

(b) For missing records of the monthly mass or volume of carbon-containing inputs and outputs using the carbon mass balance procedure in § 98.173(b)(1), the substitute data value must be based on the best available estimate of the mass of the input or output material from all available process data or data used for accounting purposes.

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#### § 98.176 Data reporting requirements.

In addition to the information required by § 98.3(c), each annual report must contain the information required in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section for each coke pushing operation; taconite indurating furnace; basic oxygen furnace; non-recovery coke oven battery; sinter process; EAF; decarburization vessel; direct reduction furnace; and flare burning coke oven gas or blast furnace gas. For reporting year 2010, the information required in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section is not required for decarburization vessels that are not argon-oxygen decarburization vessels. For reporting year 2011 and each subsequent reporting year, the information in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section must be reported for all decarburization vessels.

(a) Unit identification number and annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (in metric tons).

(b) Annual production quantity (in metric tons) for taconite pellets, coke, sinter, iron, and raw steel.

(c) If a CEMS is used to measure CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, then you must report the relevant information required under § 98.36 for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology.

(d) If a CEMS is not used to measure CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, then you must report for each process whether the emissions were determined using the carbon mass balance method in § 98.173(b)(1) or the site-specific emission factor method in § 98.173(b)(2).

(e) If you use the carbon mass balance method in § 98.173(b)(1) to determine CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, you must, except as provided in § 98.174(b)(4), report the following information for each process:

(1) The carbon content of each process input and output used to determine CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

(2) Whether the carbon content was determined from information from the supplier or by laboratory analysis, and if by laboratory analysis, the method used.

(3) The annual volume of each type of gaseous fuel (reported separately for each type in standard cubic feet), the annual volume of each type of liquid fuel (reported separately for each type in gallons), and the annual mass (in

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metric tons) of each other process inputs and outputs used to determine CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

(4) The molecular weight of gaseous fuels.

(5) If you used the missing data procedures in § 98.175(b), you must report how the monthly mass for each process input or output with missing data was determined and the number of months the missing data procedures were used.

(f) If you used the site-specific emission factor method in § 98.173(b)(2) to determine CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, you must report the following information for each process:

(1) The measured average hourly CO<sub>2</sub> emission rate during the test (in metric tons per hour).

(2) The average hourly feed or production rate (as applicable) during the test (in metric tons per hour).

(3) The site-specific emission factor (in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per metric ton of feed or production, as applicable).

(4) The annual feed or production rate (as applicable) used to estimate annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (in metric tons).

(g) The annual amount of coal charged to the coke ovens (in metric tons).

(h) For flares burning coke oven gas or blast furnace gas, the information specified in § 98.256(e) of subpart Y (Petroleum Refineries) of this part.

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### § 98.177 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the records required by § 98.3(g), you must retain the records specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section, as applicable. Facilities that use CEMS to measure emissions must also retain records of the verification data required for the Tier 4 Calculating Methodology in § 98.36(e).

(a) Records of all analyses and calculations conducted, including all information reported as required under § 98.176.

(b) When the carbon mass balance method is used to estimate emissions for a process, the monthly mass of each process input and output that are used to determine the annual mass, except that no determination of the mass of

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steel output from decarburization vessels is required.

(c) Production capacity (in metric tons per year) for the production of taconite pellets, coke, sinter, iron, and raw steel.

(d) Annual operating hours for each taconite indurating furnace, basic oxygen furnace, non-recovery coke oven battery, sinter process, electric arc furnace, decarburization vessel, and direct reduction furnace.

(e) Facilities must keep records that include a detailed explanation of how company records or measurements are used to determine all sources of carbon input and output and the metric tons of coal charged to the coke ovens (e.g., weigh belts, a combination of measuring volume and bulk density). You also must document the procedures used to ensure the accuracy of the measurements of fuel usage including, but not limited to, calibration of weighing equipment, fuel flow meters, coal usage including, but not limited to, calibration of weighing equipment and other measurement devices. The estimated accuracy of measurements made with these devices must also be recorded, and the technical basis for these estimates must be provided.

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### § 98.178 Definitions.

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

## Subpart R—Lead Production

### § 98.180 Definition of the source category.

The lead production source category consists of primary lead smelters and secondary lead smelters. A primary lead smelter is a facility engaged in the production of lead metal from lead sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques. A secondary lead smelter is a facility at which lead-bearing scrap materials (including but not limited to, lead-acid batteries) are recycled by smelting into elemental lead or lead alloys.