

(d) For quality assurance and quality control of the supplier data, you must conduct an annual measurement of the carbon content from a representative sample of the petroleum coke consumed using ASTM D3176-89 and ASTM D5373-08.

(e) You must determine the quantity of carbon-containing waste generated from each titanium dioxide production line on a monthly basis using plant instruments used for accounting purposes including direct measurement weighing the carbon-containing waste not used during the process (by belt scales or a similar device) or through the use of sales records.

(f) You must determine the carbon contents of the carbon-containing waste from each titanium production line on an annual basis by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of the material using ASTM D3176-89 and ASTM D5373-08.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 66469, Oct. 28, 2010]

§ 98.315 Procedures for estimating missing data.

For the petroleum coke input procedure in § 98.313(b), a complete record of all measured parameters used in the GHG emissions calculations is required (e.g., carbon content values, etc.). Therefore, whenever the monitoring and quality assurance procedures in § 98.315 cannot be followed, a substitute data value for the missing parameter shall be used in the calculations as specified in the paragraphs (a) through (c) 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 calcined petroleum coke the substitute data value shall be the arithmetic average of the quality-assured values of carbon contents for the month immediately preceding and the month 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 calcined petroleum coke con-

sumption and/or carbon-containing waste, the substitute data value shall be the best available estimate of the monthly petroleum coke consumption based on all available process data or information used for accounting purposes (such as purchase records).

(c) For each missing value of the carbon content of carbon-containing waste, you must conduct a new analysis following the procedures in § 98.314(f).

§ 98.316 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 titanium dioxide production line.

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must report the relevant information required under § 98.36(e)(2)(vi) for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology and the following information in this paragraph (a).

(1) Identification number of each process line.

(2) Annual consumption of calcined petroleum coke (tons).

(3) Annual production of titanium dioxide (tons).

(4) Annual production capacity of titanium dioxide (tons).

(5) Annual production of carbon-containing waste (tons), if applicable.

(b) If a CEMS is not used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must report the information listed in this paragraph (b):

(1) Identification number of each process line.

(2) Annual CO₂ emissions from each chloride process line (metric tons/year).

(3) Annual consumption of calcined petroleum coke for each process line (tons).

(4) Annual production of titanium dioxide for each process line (tons).

(5) Annual production capacity of titanium dioxide for each process line (tons).

(6) Calcined petroleum coke consumption for each process line for each month (tons).

(7) Annual production of carbon-containing waste for each process line (tons), if applicable.

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(8) Monthly production of titanium dioxide for each process line (tons).

(9) Monthly carbon content factor of petroleum coke (percent by weight expressed as a decimal fraction).

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

(11) Carbon content for carbon-containing waste for each process line (percent by weight expressed as a decimal fraction).

(12) If carbon content of petroleum coke is based on self measurement, the ASTM standard methods used.

(13) Sampling analysis results of carbon content of petroleum coke as determined for QA/QC of supplier data under § 98.314(d) (percent by weight expressed as a decimal fraction).

(14) Number of separate chloride process lines located at the facility.

(15) The number of times in the reporting year that missing data procedures were followed to measure the carbon contents of petroleum coke (number of months); petroleum coke consumption (number of months); carbon-containing waste generated (number of months); and carbon contents of the carbon-containing waste (number of times during year).

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 66469, Oct. 28, 2010]

§ 98.317 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 titanium dioxide production facility.

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must retain under this subpart required for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology in § 98.37 and the information listed in this paragraph (a):

(1) Records of all calcined petroleum coke purchases.

(2) Annual operating hours for each titanium dioxide process line.

(b) If a CEMS is not used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must retain records for the information listed in this paragraph:

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(1) Records of all calcined petroleum coke purchases (tons).

(2) Records of all analyses and calculations conducted for all reported data as listed in § 98.316(b).

(3) Sampling analysis results for carbon content of consumed calcined petroleum coke (percent by weight expressed as a decimal fraction).

(4) Sampling analysis results for the carbon content of carbon containing waste (percent by weight expressed as a decimal fraction), if applicable.

(5) Monthly production of carbon-containing waste (tons).

(6) You must document the procedures used to ensure the accuracy of the monthly petroleum coke consumption and quantity of carbon-containing waste measurement 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.

(7) Annual operating hours for each titanium dioxide process line (hours).

§ 98.318 Definitions.

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

Subpart FF—Underground Coal Mines

SOURCE: 75 FR 39763, July 12, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

§ 98.320 Definition of the source category.

(a) This source category consists of active underground coal mines, and any underground mines under development that have operational pre-mining degasification systems. An underground coal mine is a mine at which coal is produced by tunneling into the earth to the coalbed, which is then mined with underground mining equipment such as cutting machines and continuous, longwall, and shortwall mining machines, and transported to the surface. Underground coal mines are categorized as active if any one of the following five conditions apply:

(1) Mine development is underway.