

§ 98.177

specified in § 98.256(e) of subpart Y (Petroleum Refineries) of this part.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 66464, Oct. 28, 2010]

§ 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.

(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.

§ 98.181 Reporting threshold.

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

§ 98.182 GHGs to report.

You must report:

(a) Process CO₂ emissions from each smelting furnace used for lead production.

(b) CO₂ combustion emissions from each smelting furnace used for lead production.

(c) CH₄ and N₂O combustion emissions from each smelting furnace used for lead production. 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 smelting furnaces used for lead production. You must report these emissions under subpart C of this part (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources) by following the requirements of subpart C.

§ 98.183 Calculating GHG emissions.

You must calculate and report the annual process CO₂ emissions from