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(9) The number of times in the reporting year that missing data procedures were followed to measure monthly quantities of carbonate-based raw materials or mass fraction of the carbonate-based minerals for any continuous glass melting furnace (months).


§ 98.147 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the information required by §98.3(g), you must retain the records listed in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure emissions, then you must retain the records required under §98.37 for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology and the following information specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section:

(1) Monthly glass production rate for each continuous glass melting furnace (tons).

(2) Monthly amount of each carbonate-based raw material charged to each continuous glass melting furnace (tons).

(b) If process CO\textsubscript{2} emissions are calculated according to the procedures specified in §98.143(b), you must retain the records in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section:

(1) Monthly glass production rate for each continuous glass melting furnace (metric tons).

(2) Monthly amount of each carbonate-based raw material charged to each continuous glass melting furnace (metric tons).

(3) Data on carbonate-based mineral mass fractions provided by the raw material supplier for all raw materials consumed annually and included in calculating process emissions in Equation N-1 of this subpart.

(4) Results of all tests used to verify the carbonate-based mineral mass fraction for each carbonate-based raw material charged to a continuous glass melting furnace, including the data specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (b)(4)(v) of this section:

(i) Date of test.

(ii) Method(s), and any variations of the methods, used in the analyses.

(iii) Mass fraction of each sample analyzed.

(iv) Relevant calibration data for the instrument(s) used in the analyses.

(v) Name and address of laboratory that conducted the tests.

(5) The decimal fraction of calcination achieved for each carbonate-based raw material, if a value other than 1.0 is used to calculate process mass emissions of CO\textsubscript{2}.

(c) All other documentation used to support the reported GHG emissions.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 78 FR 71954, Nov. 29, 2013]

§ 98.148 Definitions.

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

TABLE N–1 TO SUBPART N OF PART 98—CO\textsubscript{2} EMISSION FACTORS FOR CARBONATE-BASED RAW MATERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carbonate-based raw material—mineral</th>
<th>CO\textsubscript{2} emission factor a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limestone—CaCO\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>0.440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolomite—CaMg(CO\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2}</td>
<td>0.477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium carbonate/soda ash—Na\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>0.415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium carbonate—BaCO\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>0.223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium carbonate—K\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>0.318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium carbonate (Li\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3})</td>
<td>0.596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strontium carbonate (SrCO\textsubscript{3})</td>
<td>0.298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Emission factors in units of metric tons of CO\textsubscript{2} emitted per metric ton of carbonate-based raw material charged to the furnace.


Subpart O—HCFC–22 Production and HFC–23 Destruction

§ 98.150 Definition of the source category.


(a) An HCFC–22 production process produces HCFC–22 (chlorodifluoromethane, or CHClF\textsubscript{2}) from chloroform (CHCl\textsubscript{3}) and hydrogen fluoride (HF).

(b) An HFC–23 destruction process is any process in which HFC–23 undergoes destruction. An HFC–23 destruction process may or may not be co-located with an HCFC–22 production process at the same facility.