

# **Technical Support Document for the Glass Manufacturing Sector: Proposed Rule for Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases**

Office of Air and Radiation  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

January 22, 2009

## CONTENTS

1.	Industry Description.....	1
2.	Total Emissions.....	1
2.1	Process Emissions .....	1
2.2	Stationary Combustion.....	2
3.	Review of Existing Programs and Methodologies.....	2
4.	Options Considered for Reporting Threshold.....	4
4.1	Emissions Thresholds .....	4
4.2	Capacity Thresholds.....	4
4.3	No Emissions Threshold .....	4
5.	Options for Monitoring Methods .....	7
5.1	Option 1: Default Emission Factor Method.....	7
5.2	Option 2: Carbonate Input Method.....	8
5.3	Option 3: Direct Measurement.....	9
6.	Procedures for Estimating Missing Data .....	9
6.1	Procedures for Option 1: Default Emission Factor Method .....	9
6.2	Procedures for Option 2: Carbonate Input Method.....	9
6.3	Procedures for Option 3: Direct Measurement Using CEMS.....	10
7.	QA/QC Requirements .....	11
7.1	Stationary Source Combustion Emissions .....	11
7.2	Process Emissions .....	11
7.3	Data Management .....	12
8.	Types of Emission Information to be Reported.....	13
8.1	Types of Emissions to be Reported .....	13
8.2	Other Information to be Reported.....	13
8.2.1	Option 1: Default Emission Factor Method.....	13
8.2.2	Option 2: Carbonate Input Approach.....	13
8.2.3	Option 3: Direct Measurement.....	13
8.3	Additional Data to be Retained Onsite .....	14
9.	References.....	15

## 1. Industry Description

Glass is a common commercial item, divided into four common types: containers, flat (or window) glass, fiberglass, and specialty glass. Most commercial glass is used for container and flat glass and is almost entirely soda-lime glass, which consists of silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), soda ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ), and lime ( $\text{CaO}$ ), with small amounts of alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) and other minor ingredients (IPCC 2006). Insulation grade fiberglass, a large component of the overall fiberglass market, is similar in chemical composition. Artisanal manufacturers may have slightly different proprietary glass compositions that are minor variations on the above materials.

Emissions of GHGs from glass manufacturing are the result of fuel combustion and the volatilization of raw materials. Glass melting furnaces require significant amounts of energy to heat and melt the raw materials to form molten glass. This energy is usually generated through the combustion of natural gas, although other fuels may be used as a back-up to natural gas. Glass manufacturing facilities may also operate other stationary combustion sources, all of which emit GHGs.

The raw materials used in glass manufacturing include carbonates, such as limestone ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ), dolomite ( $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ ), and soda ash ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ). When heated in glass melting furnaces, these materials form  $\text{CO}_2$ , which is subsequently emitted from the furnace.

## 2. Total Emissions

National emissions from glass manufacturing were estimated to be 4,425,269 mt of  $\text{CO}_2$  equivalent in 2004 (EPA 2006). These emissions include both process-related emissions ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) and on-site stationary combustion emissions ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ , and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) from 374 glass manufacturing facilities across the United States and Puerto Rico. Process-related emissions account for 1,649,508 mt of  $\text{CO}_2$ <sup>1</sup>, or 37 percent of the total, while on-site stationary combustion emissions account for the remaining 2,775,761 mt of  $\text{CO}_2$  equivalent emissions (EPA 2006).

### 2.1 Process Emissions

Major carbonates used in the production of glass are limestone, dolomite, and soda ash. The use of these carbonates in the glass manufacturing process is a complex high-temperature reaction that is not directly comparable to the calcination process used in lime manufacture and limestone/dolomite use, but has the same net effect in terms of GHG emissions (IPCC 2006). Glass manufacturers may also use recycled scrap glass (cullet) in the production of glass.

---

<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Inventory (EPA 2008b) reports 0.7 Tg  $\text{CO}_2$  Eq. of process emissions from glass manufacturing in 2006.

## 2.2 Stationary Combustion

Stationary combustion emissions occur when fossil fuels are combusted to provide energy for manufacturing equipment, as well as to provide heat for the manufacturing process. In the glass manufacturing industry, this heat is used to fuse the carbonates and other raw materials into the specified glass type. Some glass melting furnaces are heated using electricity. For non-electric glass melting furnaces, coal, natural gas, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil are all possible fuel inputs, although most, if not all, are fired with natural gas. The actual mix of fuels will be site-specific.

Refer to EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0508-004 for reporting options for emissions ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ , and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) from stationary combustion. However, some monitoring options discussed in Section 6 will capture total emissions at glass manufacturing sources and will sufficiently meet or be consistent with reporting options discussed in the in general stationary combustion technical support document.

## 3. Review of Existing Programs and Methodologies

Protocols and guidance reviewed for this analysis include the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, U.S. Inventory*, the Australian National Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, the European Union Emissions Trading System (both the first and second reporting periods), the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOEs) Technical Guidelines for the Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases (1605(b)) Program, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Table 1 summarizes the basic methodologies for estimating GHG emissions presented in these protocols. These methodologies coalesce around two different approaches, based on measuring either the input or output of the production process. In general, the output method is less certain, as it involves multiplying production data by emission factors that are likely default values based on purity assumptions. In contrast, the input method is more certain as it generally involves measuring the consumption of each carbonate input and calculating purity fractions. Both the input and output methodologies generally account for the ratio of cullet in the manufacturing process. The IPCC guidelines are discussed more in-depth below.

Many glass manufacturing facilities are required to conduct periodic stack tests of glass melting furnace emissions. Although not specifically required for reporting GHG emissions, the stack tests typically require testing using EPA Method 3 or 3A, which quantifies the  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration of the stack gas. These data can be used to estimate the  $\text{CO}_2$  emission rates. The frequency for these stack tests depend on state and local requirements; in some cases, the tests are conducted annually; in others, the tests are conducted every 2 to 5 years; and in some cases, periodic stack testing is not required.

Where states require reporting of GHG emissions, the most common method for estimating emissions is based on the IPPC Tier 3 method, assuming the complete volatilization of carbon in the raw materials as  $\text{CO}_2$  and a calcination fraction of 1.0.

**Table 1. GHG Emissions Estimation Methodologies Reviewed**

Reporting Program/Guidance	Methodology
2006 IPCC Guidelines	<p><b>For Glass Production:</b> Three Tiers</p> <p>Tier 1 - based on production-based emission factor for generic glass</p> <p>Tier 2 - based on production-based emission factors for specific types of glass</p> <p>Tier 3 - based on input of carbonate-specific emission factors and actual calcination fraction (% purity), if known; if not known, 100% purity assumed</p> <p><b>For Other Process Uses:</b> Three Tiers</p> <p>Tier 1 - based on total carbonate consumption, assuming 85% limestone, 15% dolomite, 95% purity, and carbonate-specific emission factors</p> <p>Tier 2 - same as Tier 1, but using carbonate-specific consumption data</p> <p>Tier 3 - same as Tier 3 for Glass Production</p>
U.S. Inventory	Nationwide estimates using national production data and IPCC emission factors
Australian National Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program	<p><b>Default Method</b></p> <p>Based on IPCC emission factors carbonate-specific emission factors, but assuming default purity levels of 90% for limestone and 95% for dolomite</p> <p><b>Higher Order Method</b></p> <p>Same as IPCC Tier 3 Method for Glass Production, but with 100% purity assumed</p>
European Union Emissions Trading System	<p><b>Method A: Carbonate Input</b></p> <p>Same as IPCC Tier 3 Method for Glass Production, but with 100% purity assumed</p> <p><b>Method B: Converted Alkali Earth/Oxides Quantities</b></p> <p>Based on emission factors for converted alkali earth/oxides (CaO, MgO, Na<sub>2</sub>O) , assuming 100% purity</p>
DOE Technical Guidelines for the Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases (1605(b))	Same as IPCC Tier 3 Method for Glass Production
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Same as IPCC Tier 3 Method for Glass Production, but with 100% purity assumed

## **4. Options Considered for Reporting Threshold**

### **4.1 Emissions Thresholds**

Thresholds of 1,000, 10,000, 25,000, and 100,000 mt of CO<sub>2</sub> were considered. Requiring all facilities to report (no threshold) was also considered. A capacity-based threshold was not considered.

A summary of the emissions and facilities covered per option is presented in Table 2. An analysis of capacity-based thresholds needs to be provided. Emission estimates were provided by EPA (2006).

The glass manufacturing industry is relatively heterogeneous in terms of the types of facilities. There are some relatively large, emissions intensive facilities, but small artisan shops are common as well. Even at a 1,000 mt threshold, only 58 percent of facilities would be required to report.

### **4.2 Capacity Thresholds**

As noted above, a capacity-based threshold was not considered.

### **4.3 No Emissions Threshold**

The no emissions threshold includes all glass manufacturing facilities included in this Technical Support Document regardless of their emissions or capacity.

Table 3 summarizes emissions and number of facilities covered if there were no emissions threshold.

**Table 2. Threshold Analysis for Glass Manufacturing**

Source Category	Threshold Level (mt)	Process Emissions (mt CO <sub>2</sub> e/yr)	Combustion CO <sub>2</sub> Eq. Emissions (mt /yr)	Total National Emissions (mt CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Number of Entities	Emissions Covered		Entities Covered	
						mt CO <sub>2</sub> e/yr	Percent	Number	Percent
Glass Manufacturing	100,000	1,649,508	2,775,761	4,425,269	374	207,535	4.7%	1	0.3%
Glass Manufacturing	25,000	1,649,508	2,775,761	4,425,269	374	2,243,583	50.7%	55	14.7%
Glass Manufacturing	10,000	1,649,508	2,775,761	4,425,269	374	4,012,319	90.7%	158	42.2%
Glass Manufacturing	1,000	1,649,508	2,775,761	4,425,269	374	4,336,892	98.0%	217	58.0%

**Table 3. No Threshold Analysis for Glass Manufacturing**

Source Category	Threshold Level (mt)	Process Emissions (mt CO <sub>2</sub> e/yr)	Combustion CO <sub>2</sub> Eq. Emissions (mt/yr)	Total National Emissions (mt CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Number of Entities	Emissions Covered		Entities Covered	
						mt CO <sub>2</sub> e/yr	Percent	Number	Percent
Glass Manufacturing	None	1,649,508	2,775,761	4,425,269	374	4,425,269	100%	374	100%

## **5. Options for Monitoring Methods**

Three separate monitoring methods were considered for this technical support document: default emission factor approach (Option 1), a carbonate-based input method (Option 2), and direct measurement (Option 3). All of these options would require annual reporting.

When required to report GHG emissions, glass manufacturing facilities generally use a carbonate-based input approach, as described below for Option 2. Many facilities also are required to conduct periodic stack tests. Although the intent of these tests is not to quantify GHG emissions, the data can be used to estimate annual emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>. However, this approach is not currently used or required for annual reporting.

### **5.1 Option 1: Default Emission Factor Method**

The default emission factor methods are based upon the IPCC Tier 1 and Tier 2 methodologies (IPCC 2006). The Tier 2 method is an output-based approach. The Tier 2 equation is as follows:

$$E_{CO_2} = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \cdot EF_i \cdot (1 - CR_i)$$

Where:

- $E_{CO_2}$  = Process emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> (mt).  
n = Number of glass types produced.  
 $M_i$  = Mass of glass type i produced (mt).  
 $EF_i$  = Emission factor for glass type i (mt CO<sub>2</sub> / mt glass).  
 $CR_i$  = Cullet ratio for glass type i (unitless dimension).

The IPCC Guidelines provides the emission factors to be used in the above equation for flat glass, container glass, fiberglass, and several types of specialty glasses.

The Tier 1 method uses a default emission factor based on the total amount of glass rather than each glass type. The equation is similar to the Tier 2 equation shown below.

## 5.2 Option 2: Carbonate Input Method

The approach used in Option 2 combines the direct measurement of inputs with the emissions calculations based on stoichiometric ratios. This approach is based upon the IPCC Tier 3 method, which is an input-based approach. This approach requires facilities to determine their calcination fractions (or assume a value of 1.0) and determine the weight fraction of their carbonate inputs, and then apply this information to their carbonation consumption. In other words:

$$E_{CO_2} = \sum_{i=1}^n MF_i \cdot M_i \cdot EF_i \cdot F_i$$

Where:

- $E_{CO_2}$  = Process mass emissions of  $CO_2$  (mt/yr) from the furnace.
- $n$  = Number of carbonate-based raw materials charged to furnace.
- $MF_i$  = Mass fraction of carbonate-based mineral  $i$  in carbonate-based raw material  $i$  (dimensionless unit).
- $M_i$  = Mass of carbonate-based raw material  $i$  charged to furnace (mt/yr).
- $EF_i$  = Emission factor for carbonate-based raw material  $i$  (metric ton  $CO_2$ /metric ton carbonate-based raw material).
- $F_i$  = Fraction of calcination achieved for carbonate-based raw material  $i$ , assumed to be equal to 1.0 (dimensionless unit).

The emission factors used in the above equation are taken from the IPCC Guidelines and are based on the assumption that the carbon in the carbonate materials charged to the furnace form, and are released as,  $CO_2$ . These emission factors are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4.  $CO_2$  Emission Factors for Carbonates Used in Glass Manufacturing**

Mineral Name - Carbonate	$CO_2$ Emission Factor (tons $CO_2$ /ton carbonate)
Calcite/aragonite - $CaCO_3$	0.440
Dolomite - $CaMg(CO_3)_2$	0.477
Sodium Carbonate/Soda Ash - $Na_2CO_3$	0.415

**Source:** IPCC (2006) 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

### **5.3 Option 3: Direct Measurement**

Direct measurement constitutes either measurements of the GHG concentration in the stack gas and the flow rate of the stack gas using a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS), or periodic measurement of the GHG concentration in the stack gas and the flow rate of the stack gas using periodic stack testing. However, the stack testing method was not considered for the glass manufacturing industry given the complexity in adjusting for the variability in stationary combustion related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Under a CEMS approach, the emissions measurement data would be reported annually and account for both combustion and process related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions as emissions are exhausted through a common stack.

Elements of a CEMS include a platform and sample probe within the stack to withdraw a sample of the stack gas, an analyzer to measure the concentration of the GHG (e.g., CO<sub>2</sub>) in the stack gas, and a flow meter within the stack to measure the flow rate of the stack gas. The emissions are calculated from the concentration of GHGs in the stack gas and the flow rate of the stack gas. The CEMS continuously withdraws and analyzes a sample of the stack gas and continuously measures the GHG concentration and flow rate of the stack gas.

## **6. Procedures for Estimating Missing Data**

Options and considerations for missing data would vary depending on the monitoring method. Each option would require a complete record of all measured parameters as well as parameters determined from company records that are used in the GHG emissions calculations (e.g., carbon contents, monthly fuel consumption, etc.). Therefore, whenever a quality-assured value of a required parameter is unavailable (e.g., if a monitor or CEMS malfunctions during unit operation or if a required fuel input parameter is not obtained), a substitute data value for the missing parameter must be used in the calculations.

### **6.1 Procedures for Option 1: Default Emission Factor Method**

For process sources in the glass manufacturing category that use Option 1, only glass production data and the process cullet ratio is required. If a monthly measurement of glass production and/or the cullet ratio is not available, the substitute data value would be the arithmetic average of the quality-assured values of that parameter for the months immediately preceding and immediately following the missing data incident. If, for a particular parameter, no quality-assured data are available prior to the missing data incident, the substitute data value would be the first quality-assured value obtained after the missing data period.

### **6.2 Procedures for Option 2: Carbonate Input Method**

For process sources in the glass manufacturing category that use Option 2, the data requirements include the mass, carbonate content, and fraction of calcination achieved for each carbonate process input on a monthly basis. If a monthly measurement of the carbonate content is not obtained or data from continuous measurements of the mass rate of process inputs and process outputs is not available, the substitute data value would be the arithmetic average of the quality-assured values of that parameter from the previous month and the month immediately following the missing data incident. For data on the mass fractions of carbonate-based minerals in the carbonate-based raw materials, missing data would be replaced using the assumption that the mass fraction of each material is 1.0.

### **6.3 Procedures for Option 3: Direct Measurement Using CEMS**

For options involving direct measurement of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions using CEMS, Part 75 establishes procedures for the management of missing data. Specifically, the procedures for managing missing CO<sub>2</sub> concentration data are specified in §75.35. In general, missing data from the operation of the CEMS may be replaced with substitute data to determine the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during the period for which CEMS data are missing. Section 75.35(a) requires the owner or operator of a unit with a CO<sub>2</sub> CEMS to substitute for missing CO<sub>2</sub> pollutant concentration data using the procedures specified in paragraphs (b) and (d) of §75.35; paragraph (b) covers operation of the system during the first 720 quality-assured operation hours for the CEMS, and paragraph (d) covers operation of the system after the first 720 quality-assured operating hours are completed.

During the first 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours following initial certification at a particular unit or stack location, the owner or operator would be required to substitute CO<sub>2</sub> pollutant concentration data according to the procedures in §75.31(b). That is, if prior quality-assured data exist, the owner or operator would be required to substitute for each hour of missing data, the average of the data recorded by a certified monitor for the operating hour immediately preceding and immediately following the hour for which data are missing. If there are no prior quality-assured data, the owner or operator would have to substitute the maximum potential CO<sub>2</sub> concentration for the missing data.

Following the first 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours, the owner or operator would have to follow the same missing data procedures for SO<sub>2</sub> specified in §75.33(b). The specific methods used to estimate missing data would depend on the monitor data availability and the duration of the missing data period.

## **7. QA/QC Requirements**

Facilities should conduct quality assurance and quality control of the production and consumption data, supplier information (e.g., carbonate contents), and emission estimates reported. Facilities are encouraged to prepare an in-depth quality assurance and quality control plan which would include checks on production data, the carbon content information received from the supplier and from the lab analysis, and calculations performed to estimate GHG emissions. Several examples of QA/QC procedures are listed below.

### **7.1 Stationary Source Combustion Emissions**

Facilities should follow the guidelines given by the Stationary Combustion Source TSD (Docket No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0508-004).

### **7.2 Process Emissions**

Options and considerations for QA/QC will vary depending on the proposed monitoring method. Each option would require unique QA/QC measures appropriate to the particular methodology employed to ensure proper emission monitoring and reporting.

For units using CEMS to measure CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the equipment should be tested for accuracy and calibrated as necessary by a certified third party vendor. These procedures should be consistent in stringency and data reporting and documentation adequacy with the QA/QC procedures for CEMS described in Part 75 of the Acid Rain Program (EPA 2008a).

### **7.3 Data Management**

Data management procedures should be included in the QA/QC Plan. Elements of the data management procedures plan are as follows:

- For measurements of carbonate content, assess representativeness of the carbonate content measurement by comparing values received from supplier and/or laboratory analysis with IPCC default values.
- Check for temporal consistency in production data, carbonate content data, and emission estimate. If outliers exist, they should be explained by changes in the facility's operations or other factors. A monitoring error is probable if differences between annual data cannot be explained by:
  - Changes in activity levels,
  - Changes concerning fuels or input material,
  - Changes concerning the emitting process (e.g. energy efficiency improvements) (European Commission 2007).
- Determine the “reasonableness” of the emission estimate by comparing it to previous year’s estimates and relative to national emission estimate for the industry:
  - Comparison of data on fuel or input material consumed by specific sources with fuel or input material purchasing data and data on stock changes,
  - Comparison of fuel or input material consumption data with fuel or input material purchasing data and data on stock changes,
  - Comparison of emission factors that have been calculated or obtained from the fuel or input material supplier, to national or international reference emission factors of comparable fuels or input materials,
  - Comparison of emission factors based on fuel analyses to national or international reference emission factors of comparable fuels, or input materials,
  - Comparison of measured and calculated emissions (European Commission 2007).
- Maintain data documentation, including comprehensive documentation of data received through personal communication:
  - Check that changes in data or methodology are documented.

## **8. Types of Emission Information to be Reported**

### **8.1 Types of Emissions to be Reported**

Glass facilities should report both process (CO<sub>2</sub>) and combustion related (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O) greenhouse gas emissions. The data to be reported may vary depending on monitoring options selected. However, all glass facilities should report the total annual emissions from each continuous glass melting furnace, quantity of each carbonate-based raw material charged to each continuous glass melting furnace, and the quantity of glass produced by each continuous glass melting furnace. For reporting options for stationary combustion refer to EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0508-004.

### **8.2 Other Information to be Reported**

#### **8.2.1 Option 1: Default Emission Factor Method**

For the default emission factor method, the facility must report its glass production and process cullet ratio in addition to GHG emissions.

#### **8.2.2 Option 2: Carbonate Input Approach**

For the carbonate input method, in addition to GHG emissions, the facility must report the carbonate-based mineral mass fraction for each carbonate-based raw material charged to a continuous glass melting furnace, 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, the fraction of calcination achieved (or assumed) for each carbonate input, the method used to determine fraction of calcination, the total number of continuous glass melting furnaces, and the number of times in the reporting year that missing data procedures were followed to measure monthly quantities of carbonate-based raw materials any continuous glass melting furnace or mass fraction of the carbonate-based minerals.

#### **8.2.3 Option 3: Direct Measurement**

For options based on direct measurement using a CEMS, the GHG emissions are directly measured at the point of emission. The facility must report the GHG emissions measured by the CEMS for each monitored emission point and must also report the monitored GHG concentrations in the stack gas and the monitored stack gas flow rate for each monitored emission point. These data illustrate how the monitoring data were used to estimate the GHG emissions.

The facility should report the following data for direct measurement of emissions using CEMS:

- The unit ID number (if applicable);
- A code representing the type of unit;
- Maximum product production rate and maximum raw material input rate (in units of metric tons per hour);
- Each type of raw material used and each type of product produced in the unit during the report year;

- The calculated CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions for each type of raw material used and product produced, expressed in metric tons of each gas and in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e;
- A code representing the method used to calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for each type of raw material used (e.g., part 75, Tier 1, Tier 2, etc.);
- If applicable, a code indicating which one of the monitoring and reporting methodologies in part 75 of this chapter was used to quantify the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
- The calculated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from sorbent (if any), expressed in metric tons; and
- The total GHG emissions from the unit for the reporting year, i.e., the sum of the CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions across all raw material and product types, expressed in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

### **8.3 Additional Data to be Retained Onsite**

Facilities are required to retain data concerning monitoring of GHG emissions onsite for a period of at least five years from the reporting year. For CEMS, these data include the records required under 40 CFR 98.37 for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology, monthly glass production rate for each continuous glass melting furnace, and monthly amount of each carbonate-based raw material charged to each continuous glass melting furnace.

If process CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are calculated using the carbonate input approach, the data to be retained include monthly glass production rate for each continuous glass melting furnace, monthly amount of each carbonate-based raw material charged to each continuous glass melting furnace, data on carbonate-based mineral mass fractions provided by the raw material supplier for all raw materials consumed annually, 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, 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<sub>2</sub>, and all other documentation used to support the reported GHG emissions.

EPA could use such data to conduct trend analyses and potentially to develop process or activity-specific emission factors for the process.

## **9. References**

- Australian DCC (2007). National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System: Technical Guidelines for the Estimation of Greenhouse Emissions and Energy at Facility Level. Commonwealth of Australia. Canberra, Australia.
- IPCC (2006) 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, H.S. Eggleston, L. Buenida, K. Miwa, T Ngara, and K. Tanabe (eds.). Hayama, Kanagawa, Japan.
- U.S. EPA (2003) Part 75, Appendix B1, Available at  
<http://www.epa.gov/airmarkt/spm/rule/00100000B.htm>.
- U.S. EPA (2008a) Acid Rain Program Regulations: Part 75. Available online at  
<http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/emissions/consolidated.html>.
- U.S. EPA (2008b) Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2006. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C. USEPA #430-R-08-005.
- U.S. EPA (2007a) Climate Leaders Greenhouse Gas Inventory Protocol: Design Principles, Chapter 7 “Managing Inventory Quality”. Available online at  
[http://www.epa.gov/climateleaders/documents/resources/design\\_princ\\_ch7.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/climateleaders/documents/resources/design_princ_ch7.pdf).
- U.S. EPA (2007b) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Clay Ceramics Manufacturing, Glass Manufacturing, and Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing; Final Rule. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C. Available at:  
[www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov).
- U.S. EPA (2006) Draft Version of the Glass Plant Database. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C.
- U.S. EPA (2005) Clean Air Act National Stack Testing Guidance. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, September 30, 2005. Available online at [www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/monitoring/caa/stacktesting.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/monitoring/caa/stacktesting.pdf).
- USGS (2007) Minerals Yearbook: Crushed Stone Annual Report. U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA. Available at:  
[http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/stone\\_crushed/myb1-2006-stonc.pdf](http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/stone_crushed/myb1-2006-stonc.pdf).