2008 National Emissions Inventory

Emissions Inventory System
Implementation Plan

Section 7
Reporting Instructions for
Point Emissions

Revised

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August 3, 2009	• Updated all date formats to be YYYY-MM-DD • Updated the Alternate Identifier section on page 7-21. • Updated section 7.6.1 (Updating Facility Inventory) on page 7-19. • Added Checks 455 and 457 to Figure 7-21 on page 7-39.

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Section 7
Reporting Instructions for Point Emissions

7.1 Introduction to Reporting Point Emissions

This section provides detailed instructions for reporting point emissions to the EIS. The Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule (CERR) establishes point sources as those exceeding minimum emission thresholds by pollutant (see 40 CFR §51.20). The CERR requires that large point source emissions be reported annually and other emissions categories every three years. Data submitters may choose to submit sources smaller than the threshold established in the CERR as point sources. All point emissions reported must be associated with facility site information stored in the EIS Facility Inventory. For further information on the EIS Facility Inventory, see Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory."

For technical information about preparing an EIS submittal using XML, including instructions for the submittal details component, see Section 5, "Submitting XML Data to the EIS."

The box below shows the open windows for submitting activity and emissions data for the 2008 NEI. For more information, see Section 1, "Introduction to the NEI and EIS."

Open Dates for Submitting/Editing 2008 NEI Activity and Emissions Data

Users submit emissions data: *July 1, 2009 - June 1, 2010*

Stakeholders review and comment on draft NEI: *July 19 - October 30, 2010*

See the box below for an explanation of key terms for this section. Additional terms and acronyms may be found in Appendix 1, "EIS Glossary."

Figure 7-1
Key Terms for Reporting Point Emissions

Key Terms

Activity: *A quantifiable action or function used to calculate emissions for a process. Replaces the narrower term "throughput" used in NIF. For point sources, example activities may include material produced, fuel burned, or storage capacity. Appears as "CalculationParameterValue" in the ReportingPeriod schema component.*

Agency identifiers: *Unique identifiers assigned by S/L/Ts to facility sites, emissions units, release points, and emissions processes.*

Alternative identifiers: *Secondary identifiers from either a legacy system or other program outside the EIS stored by the EIS (e.g., TRI identifiers).*

Component: *A group of related elements reported together within the XML document. (Within the XML schema, this is also known as a complex type.)*

Data category: *A group of data that share similar EIS reporting requirements. The EIS data categories are: Facility Inventory, Point, Nonpoint, Onroad and Nonroad, and Event.*

Data element: *The smallest reportable piece of information in the EIS that in a database would correspond to a field.*

Data type: *The form with which a data element must be compliant in order to be stored properly in the EIS, such as integer, decimal, or character.*

Dataset: *The entire set of data submitted to the EIS by an S/L/T for an inventory year. An S/L/T point emissions dataset can have only a single value for a given facility site, unit, process, reporting period, and pollutant. For example, the North Carolina 2008 dataset may contain only one annual total for a given site, unit, process, and pollutant.*

EIS identifiers: *Unique identifiers assigned by the EIS system to facility sites, emissions units, release points, emissions processes, and control approaches These identifiers will be stored in EIS andwill be used to track facility sites, emissions units, release points, emissions processes, and control approaches across inventory cycles While they are encouraged to, S/L/Ts are not required to adopt the EIS identifiers.*

Emissions process: *An operation or function by an emissions unit that produces emissions, characterized by an SCC.*

Emissions sector: *A group of processes which are related and identified by common shared measures, such as activities, pollutants, and emissions estimation methods. Residential Wood Combustion and Petroleum Refining are examples.*

Emissions unit: *Any significant activity, stationary article, process equipment, machine, or other contrivance which emits air pollution.*

Expected pollutant: *A pollutant which EPA has identified as likely to occur from an emissions process and which should be reported by the S/L/T. If not reported, EPA will estimate emissions for the missing pollutants and use these values in the published NEI.*

Figure 7-1
Key Terms for Reporting Point Emissions (cont.)

Key Terms (cont.)

Facility site: *A place where activities resulting in air emissions occur or have occurred in the past.*

NIF 3.0: *NEI Input Format Version 3.0. The format used to report NEI data in 2005 and earlier cycles .*

Program system code: *The abbreviation or acronym of an S/L/T Agency or other data system that is associated with an Agency or alternative identifier.*

Record: *A group of data that represent a single case or occurrence, along with all dependent data. An emissions record would consist of all data within the Emissions component for a single pollutant.*

Source Classification Code (SCC): *The code that characterizes an emissions process. All emissions in the inventory are associated with an SCC.*

Submittal data block: *Within a single batch submission, certain data elements cannot be submitted individually. For these data elements, the submission must also contain other related components and data elements; this group is called the "submittal data block." Any data element that appears within a submittal data block must be submitted in the batch file along with the rest of its block.*

7.2 The Submission Process for Point Source Data

Figure 7-2 outlines the process steps to prepare and submit point source data to EPA.

Figure 7-2
Point Emissions Submission Process
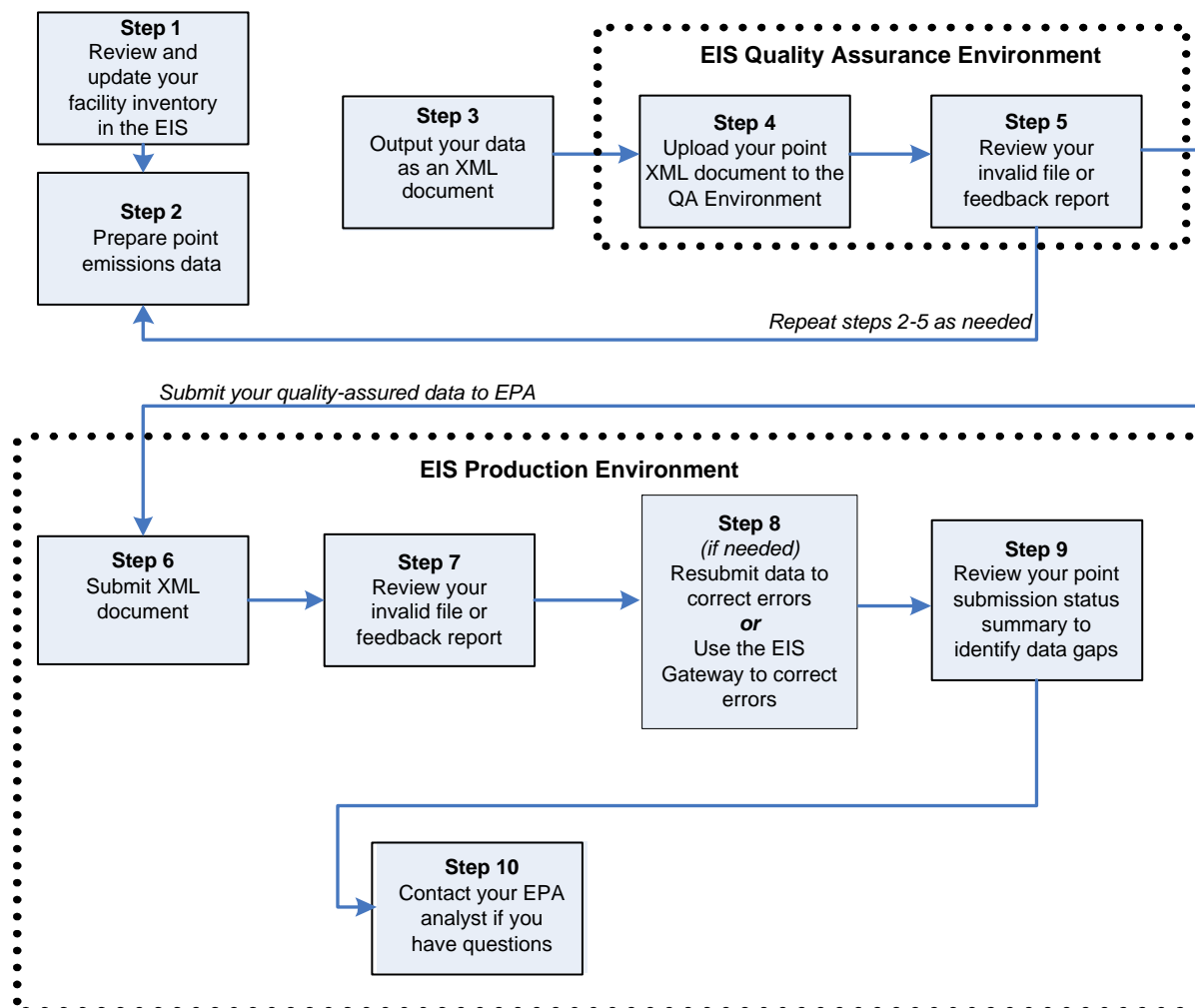
7.2.1 Step 1: Review and Update Your Facility Inventory in the EIS

All point source data must be reported for a facility site present in the EIS Facility Inventory. Please review and update as needed those facilities for which you are responsible prior to preparing source data.

Relationship of point data for inventory cycle to prior inventories. EPA has populated the EIS with facility sites for point emissions primarily from the 2002 and 2005 inventory cycle. All airports have also been added to the facility inventory by EPA, and no aggregate nonpoint emissions for airports will be accepted. It is your responsibility to ensure that a facility site exists in the EIS if you intend to submit emissions for the facility site. For more information on adding and updating facility sites, see Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory." Once a facility site has been established, you may submit point emissions for that facility site using the batch submission process discussed in this section.

All airport data are now reported as point sources for the 2008 NEI. See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," and Section 12, "Reporting Instructions for Airports, Locomotives, and Marine Vessels," for more information. For further information on the EIS Facility Inventory, see Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory."

7.2.2 Step 2: Prepare Your Point Data

As you prepare your emissions data, including performing calculations, determining the processes and pollutants you should report, and making decisions about what should be reported as point emissions, please note the following guiding principles and concepts:

Reporting to an integrated inventory. The NEI is a comprehensive and integrated inventory, containing emissions estimates for all significant sources of CAPs and HAPs. For those pollutants whose emissions are based on activity data, you are expected to use the same set of activity data to calculate emissions for all pollutants you report for a given process. If you submit using the batch submission method, you must submit these emissions for all your reported pollutants, both CAPs and HAPs, in a single, integrated file with one set of activity data.

Processes, emissions, and activities NOT reported as point. The following types of emissions will be rejected if they are reported as point emissions in the point category:

- **Emissions from aggregates of smaller sources** for which you do not intend to submit facility site information. These emissions must be reported as nonpoint emissions. See Section 8, "Reporting Instructions for Nonpoint Emissions."

- **Most mobile sources, including onroad and nonroad sources.** See Section 9, "Reporting Instructions for Onroad and Nonroad Emissions." However, some mobile sources are associated with point sources and are not captured by mobile models. These may be reported with the associated point source. Examples include snowmobiles at ski resorts and trucks idling overnight at truck stops.

- **Underway locomotives.** See Section 12, "Reporting Instructions for Airports, Locomotives, and Commercial Marine Vessels."

- **Underway commercial marine vessels.** See Section 12, "Reporting Instructions for Airports, Locomotives, and Commercial Marine Vessels."

- **Events.** These include wildfires, wildland use fires, prescribed burns, agricultural burns, natural disaster debris burning, and other significant, reportable air emissions that occur in short episodes or that have varying locations. However, for the 2008 inventory cycle, only wildfires, wildland use fires, prescribed burining, agricultural burning, and Native American land use will be accepted as Events. To report these emissions, see Section 11, "Reporting Instructions for Event Emissions."

- **Natural and biogenic emissions.** EPA is responsible for calculating all natural and biogenic emissions. EIS does not support the reporting by S/L/Ts of biogenic emissions.

Point reporting instead of nonpoint reporting. You are encouraged to submit emissions data for small stationary sources as point source emissions if you collect these data as individually-estimated sources and believe them to be accurate. Nothing in these instructions is intended to suggest that this is not acceptable or preferred, or that individually identifiable

sources below a certain threshold should be aggregated into County or Tribal nonpoint totals for reporting purposes. EPA is interested in receiving the highest quality data that you have available.

Acceptable Pollutants. The list of acceptable pollutants has been modified for 2008. It was reduced so that fewer assumptions and adjustments need to be made about the reported emissions data for downstream uses. Some previously reported variants of pollutants or aggregated pollutants will no longer be accepted. However, for some pollutants, EPA will still accept either a number of individual species or a single aggregate pollutant group. For a given facility site and process, you may submit either the individual species or the aggregate, but not both. EIS will have to perform some speciation of reported values for downstream modeling users, and will have to perform some aggregations of individual species to report summaries. EPA strongly recommends that you update the pollutant codes in your local system or calculation tools before generating data. For a complete list of the acceptable pollutant codes, see Appendix 6, "EIS Code Tables."

- **CAPs reporting.** For point emissions, the CERR requires the reporting of CAP emissions for significant point sources that emits CAPs.

- **HAPs reporting.** Although the CERR does not require the reporting of HAP emissions, EPA strongly urges you to report HAPs if these data are available. If only activity information is reported, EPA will estimate emissions for the expected HAPs using the activity data supplied for the process and standard emission factors or similar methods.

- **GHG reporting.** For the 2008 inventory cycle, GHG emissions will be accepted for any process. This is done by adding the allowable GHG pollutant codes to existing processes. No additional information, i.e., CO2 equivalents, is needed to report GHG emissions. EPA has not defined pollutant coverage for specific processes for greenhouse gases. If you would like to report GHGs for a process for which no SCC has been defined, you may request that an SCC be added to the EIS by following the instructions outlined in the section of the EIS Users Manual entitled "How Do I Submit a Support Request?"

Reportable processes. Appendix 6, "EIS Code Tables," contains the list of valid SCCs by data category (e.g., point or nonpoint). It is your responsibility to ensure that the same emissions are not double-counted in both point and nonpoint categories.

> **Resubmitting Activity or Emissions**
>
> If you report different pollutants or different activity in subsequent batch submittals, it will overwrite the previous submission and only the most recent submittal and its pollutants will be retained.

> **Data Conversion Tip**
>
> When historic data were loaded into the EIS, SCCs from prior inventory cycles which are no longer valid were converted to the currently acceptable SCCs whenever possible. It is your responsibility to use the new SCCs. See Appendix 6 for old-to-new SCC mapping.

Interpreting zero and null values. The submission of a "zero" emissions value for a process and pollutant will be interpreted in the inventory as an indication that you have calculated the emissions and the result was a zero value. Submit zeros when you intend for the value in the inventory to be zero. A "null" value reported for any data element will be interpreted by the EIS as an absence of data, not that there are zero emissions to report.

SupplementalCalculationParameters for fuel combustion. In addition to the single activity parameter used in estimating emissions, EPA has defined supplemental calculation parameter type codes specific to fuel combustion processes in order to allow the reporting of heat content, sulfur content, and ash content.

7.2.3 Step 3: Output Your Data as an XML Document

A batch submission of point emissions data to the EIS must be an XML document. For technical specifications on preparing these documents, see Section 5, "Submitting XML Data to the EIS."

> **New EIS Data Format Requirement**
>
> Only data which conform to the EIS CERS XML schema can be submitted to the EIS.
>
> Please consult the appropriate information technology personnel to ensure that your data are properly constructed and formatted as specified in Section 5.

For more information on the resources EPA will make available to help you to transition from NIF to the EIS CERS, please see Section 2, "Transitioning from NIF to the 2008 NEI."

Figure 7-3
Key XML Terms

> *XML Terms*
>
> *XML: Extensible Markup Language. A markup language for documents containing structured information. The XML specification defines a standard way to add markup to documents. Its primary purpose is to facilitate the sharing of structured data across different information systems, particularly via the Internet.*
>
> *XML schema: A document that defines the structure of an XML document and the set of rules to which it must conform in order to be considered valid.*
>
> *XML document: A file containing data organized into a structured document using XML markup.*

Components and data elements for point submittal data block. Data are reported to the EIS as EIS data elements, which are grouped into components. Within point submission there are four components that make up the point submittal data block. All components used for reporting of point emissions, and their reporting hierarchy, are shown in Figure 7-4. Figure 7-5 describes each of these components. For further information, see Section 5, "Submitting XML Data to the EIS."

Point emissions data consist of EIS components that contain the reporting period, activity data, and emissions for each pollutant based upon the activity data. Additional components include optional operating details and activity data.

In addition to these components, you must identify your emissions using identifiers from the EIS Facility Inventory. These identifiers are for the facility site, emissions unit, release point, and emissions process. If these identifiers are not recognized by the EIS, all point emissions data for the associated identifiers will be rejected. For more information on the EIS Facility Inventory, see Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for the EIS Facility Inventory."

This group of components, data elements, and identifiers is referred to as the Point Submittal Data Block. For a point emissions batch submission, the components of this block *must be submitted together; no component or data element can be batch-submitted separately*. Modifications of any group of data smaller than this block must be made by logging onto the EIS Gateway and modifying the data. Use of other components or data elements from other data categories will result in data rejection.

Later in this section you will find a table describing data elements for each component. Some components and data elements are required, while others are optional. Your Point Submittal Data Block should contain at a minimum of all required components and data elements. This applies whether you are submitting data for the first time or resubmitting the data to make additions, corrections, or deletions. It is possible that a critical error in one portion of the Point Submittal Data Block may result in rejection of the entire block. See Figure 7-4 for details of the Point Submittal Data Block.

When you report point emissions for a specific facility site, the EIS will integrate the data either as new point emissions - if emissions data for the facility, unit, process, and time period have not been previously reported - or as replacements for previously submitted data. In the latter case, the EIS will delete the emissions and activity data for the same unit, process, and time period, and add the replacement activity and emissions data from the current batch submission.

> **Example of Processing Resubmissions**
>
> Virginia may report only one set of annual emissions and activity data for 2008 for Dominion Power's emissions unit "001" for "EGU Lignite Pulverized Coal: Dry Bottom Tangential Fired." When the EIS receives 2008 emissions data for this emissions unit, and process, it will first determine whether these emissions have been previously reported. If so, it will delete all emissions for this process, including activity data, and accept the new values, so that only one set of values submitted by the agency are stored in the inventory.

Figure 7-4
Point Submittal Data Block
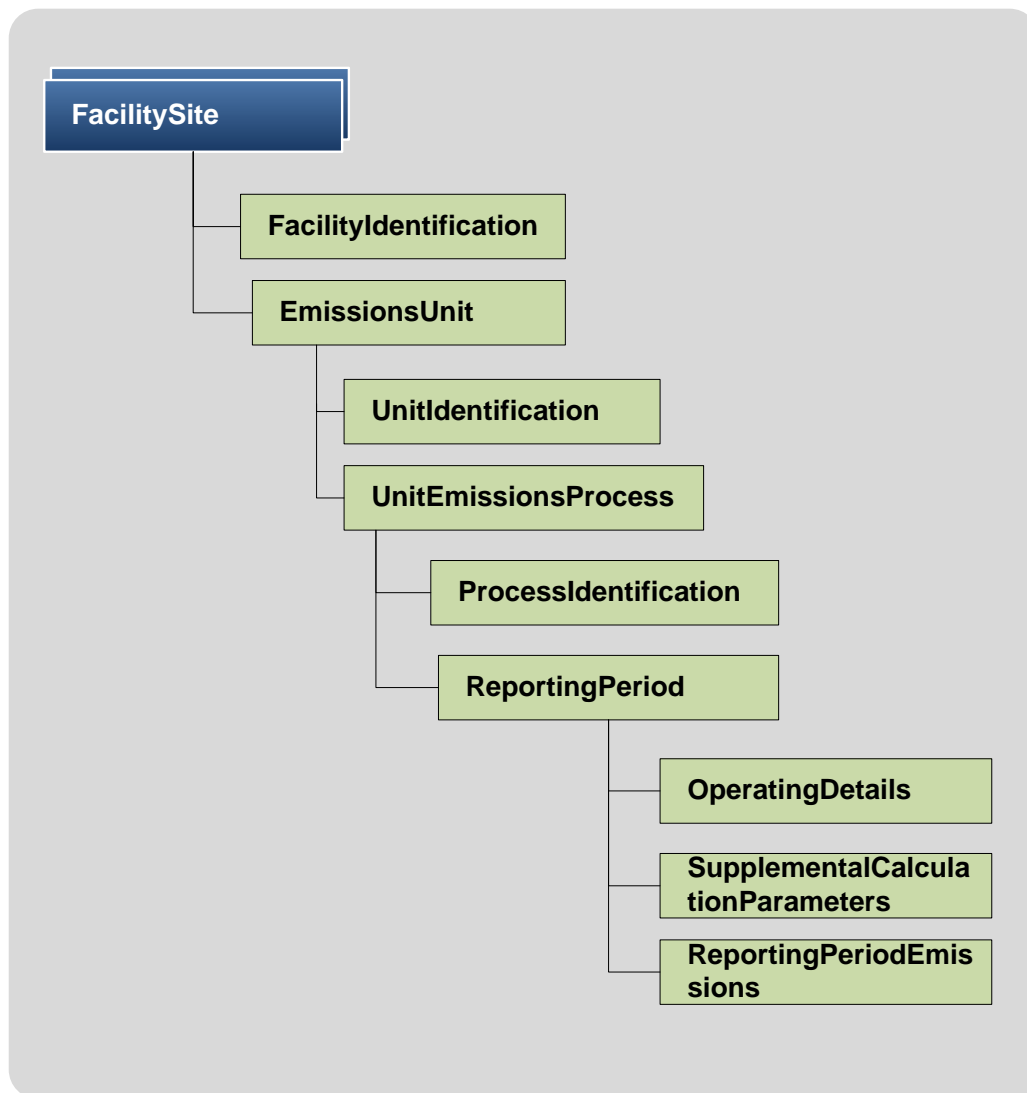
Figure 7-5
Description of Components for Point Emissions

Component	Description
FacilitySite	Contains the required information necessary to identify and describe a facility site. Only the FacilityIdentification component is reported.
FacilityIdentification	Identifiers by which the facility site is known or has been known, and the system associated with the identifier.
EmissionsUnit	Identifies an activity, stationary article, process equipment, machine, or other device from which air pollutants emanate or are emitted either directly or indirectly into the environment at the facility site. Only the EmissionsUnitIdentification component is reported.
UnitIdentification	Identifiers by which the emissions unit is known or has been known, and the system associated with the identifier.
UnitEmissionsProcess	Identifies the specific operational activities that produce emissions, either directly or indirectly. Only the ProcessIdentification component is reported.
ProcessIdentification	Identifiers by which the emissions process is known or has been known, and the system associated with the identifier.
ReportingPeriod	Contains information on the time period for which emissions and related activity data are submitted.
OperatingDetails	Contains information on the typical operating schedule during the reporting period for the process.
SupplementalCalculation Parameters	Identifies additional emissions calculation input parameters that are used for calculating emissions for some processes.
Emissions	Contains information on all the pollutants being reported for the process and time period. This component includes the units of measure, methods, emission factors and the amount of emissions as calculated from the reported activity.

7.2.4 Step 4: Upload Your File to the Quality Assurance (QA) Environment

Methods of submission. EPA expects that you will submit the majority of your point emissions data using the EIS CERS XML format and the batch submission process. For more information on batch submissions, see Section 5, "Submitting XML Data to the EIS."

Partial vs. full submissions. Batch submissions may be partial; that is, a file does not necessarily have to contain all emissions data for all units or all processes. For example, you may report emissions for two different processes for the same facility site and unit in two separate files. You may not, however, submit a partial set of emissions data for a specific process and timeframe. All emissions data must be submitted along with all activity data as a complete Point Submittal Data Block in a single file for a given process. For example, Kansas must report within a single file all pollutants with 2008 emissions from furnace electrode manufacturing emitted by the Topeka John Deere plant.

To check the data you have prepared and formatted for submission to the EIS, you are strongly encouraged to use the EIS Quality Assurance (QA) Environment. The file that you

submit to the QA Environment will be stored and tracked only long enough to be evaluated and for you to receive feedback on the results. There will be no permanent record or log of these uploads or the results of the checks. You are encouraged to use this environment as many times as necessary to help you ensure the submission of high-quality data. For more information, see Section 1, "Introduction to the NEI and EIS."

The QA Environment does not allow you to edit your data or to "promote" your data to the Production Environment. You must make changes to your data in your local system or files and use EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) node to submit these data to the EIS.

> **Deleting Erroneous Emissions Values**
>
> It is not possible to use a batch submission to delete emissions for a single pollutant.
>
> You should replace the entire Point Submittal Data Block, which contains all activity and related emissions data, with a corrected block that omits the pollutant.
>
> Or you may go to the EIS Gateway and delete the data.

To use the QA Environment, you must have an EIS user account and have assigned responsibility for the data contained in your submission. For more information on requesting an EIS account and accessing the EIS Gateway, see the section of the EIS User's manual entitled "How Do I Request Access to the EIS Gateway."

7.2.5 Step 5: Review Your Failed File or Feedback Report from QA Environment

The checks performed on your data in the QA Environment are the same checks that will be performed on your batch submissions to the Production Environment and on any edits you make to your data using the EIS Gateway.

7.2.5.1 Quality Assurance Checks and Feedback

The quality assurance checks for point emissions data can be initiated at four points during the process:

(1) In the QA Environment, as a preliminary quality assurance step prior to making an official submission to the Production Environment. The QA Environment will apply checks to your data that ensure file integrity for submission purposes, and will apply checks that may reference data stored in the EIS Production Environment. For example, a feedback report from the QA Environment could indicate that the emissions reported are not within an expected range for the pollutant and reported SCCs.

Most important, this is the stage of quality assurance that will tell you in advance that certain data will be rejected if they are submitted to the Production Environment. It will provide you an efficient way to improve your data outside of the submission process itself.

EPA strongly encourages you to use this environment as your primary quality assurance practice.

(2) In the Production Environment, as part of the submission. The same checks as those described above would be run on your data during the submission process. The results of this check would be logged in the EIS.

(3) In the Production Environment, following additions, deletions, or edits, on the limited set of data affected by these actions. This feature would run the checks only associated with or related to the data which have been changed or added, so that you could immediately see the impact of minor additions to your submission. This approach would allow you to determine whether your changes corrected errors identified as "warnings" during the batch submission to the Production Environment.

(4) In the Production Environment, following single record additions, deletions, or edits made to the EIS Facility Inventory data on the EIS Gateway. Single record edits would run checks only associated with data that are being changed or added by the online transaction.

7.2.5.2 Rejection of Data vs. Rejection of the File

The EIS may reject the entire file if it is not a well-formed XML document. See Section 5, "Submitting XML Data to the EIS" for standards for XML integrity and format. EIS may reject data in a batch submission if the data fail to meet the minimum standards to ensure complete and accurate data. See Appendix 5, "QA Checks and Analysis" for all other checks. Data are rejected so that as little data as possible will be lost. Certain critical errors may result in the entire submission being rejected. Other critical errors may result only in the erroneous data element or component, and all dependent data, being rejected. In this case, the rest of the data are retained and loaded into EIS. All rejected data will be clearly identified in the feedback report. For example, point emissions data reported for a pollutant code which is not recognized by the EIS will be rejected. Detailed information about critical errors and the rejection of data appears below within the context of each component used for reporting.

7.2.5.3 Interpreting and Responding to Quality Assurance Results

The submitter is responsible for ensuring the quality of data. It is expected that achieving this quality will be an iterative process. The feedback reports, this documentation, and the detailed information about processes, pollutants, and methodologies are the resources EPA has provided to assist you. You are encouraged to take advantage of these resources and to make changes in your local information system and procedures that will adhere to the standards contained in these materials.

The QA Environment is the first line of quality assurance for the EIS, and allows checks to be run on any or all data prior to submitting to the Production Environment. An alternative approach would be to make a submission of data to the Production Environment, have the EIS execute the checks, and resubmit a limited set of data designed to correct the identified errors. In addition, you may correct errors online which do not result in rejection using the EIS Gateway (as long as you believe that this is the most efficient way to do so, ensuring that the data in your local information system are also corrected.) Information about the specific checks performed on point submissions are found later in this section and are available in electronic format through the EIS Gateway, as well as in Appendix 5, "QA Checks and Analysis."

For more specific information on the QA approach within the EIS, see Section 1, "Introduction to the NEI and EIS."

7.2.6 Step 6: Submit Your Data to the Production Environment

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Official Submissions

Your "official submission" is comprised of the emissions-related data in the EIS when the submission window for the inventory cycle closes. This includes data which you have submitted in a batch file using an EIS CERS XML batch file, and data which you provide through the EIS Gateway.

Until the submission window closes, you may continually update your data in the Production Environment without notifying EPA.

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When you are confident that all issues identified in the feedback provided by the QA environment have been resolved, submit your data to the Production environment.

7.2.7 Step 7: Review Feedback Report from Production Environment

The checks performed on your data in the Production Environment are the same that were run in the QA Environment. For more details, see Step 5.

7.2.8 Step 8: Correct Any Errors in Previously Submitted Data

You may correct errors in previously submitted data during the submission period for an inventory cycle in two ways:

(1) Resubmit your emissions and activities with the Point Submittal Data Block for the facility site, unit, and process in question. This block must include the reporting period, activity, and **all** pollutant emissions, and any optionally reported supplemental parameters and operating details, with the updated value(s). The EIS will delete all of these previously reported components and replace them. You must resubmit all of these components, even if only one value is changed.

(2) Use the EIS Gateway to add to, modify, or delete previously submitted data for the current inventory cycle. You may delete online all point emissions data for a selected facility site, unit, and process, or edit a single emissions value for the site, unit, and process.

7.2.9 Step 9: Review Status of Your Submission

At any time, you may go to the EIS Gateway and view summary information regarding the status of your point (and other) submissions. Generally within two business days after the submission of your EIS CERS XML document, the EIS will have processed your data and the results will have been posted to the EIS Gateway.

7.2.10 Step 10: Communicate with EPA Analysts

Throughout this process you are encouraged to contact an EPA analyst by submitting a support request through the EIS Gateway. This process is intended to ensure that all questions,

issues, and problems are tracked and responded to on a timely basis. For more information, see the section of the EIS Users Manual entitled "How Do I Submit a Support Request?"

7.3 User Roles and Responsibilities

The following is a summary of S/L/T submitter and EPA roles and responsibilities during the pre-submission and submission periods for point emissions:

S/L/T Submitter

- Review and update as needed the EIS Facility Inventory prior to submission of point emissions data.

- Submit point emissions data for all point processes and activities for all facility sites for the inventory year before the close of the submission period.

- Use the QA Environment to check emissions data prior to submission to the Production Environment.

- Review and correct point emissions data in the EIS through the EIS Gateway.

- Maintain the facility inventory, ensuring that all facility sites for which emissions will be reported exist in EIS prior to submitting emissions.

EPA Staff

- Publish reporting instructions and code lists in advance of the inventory submission period.

- Provide S/L/T submitters access within the EIS to current and historical inventory data, including the EIS Facility Inventory.

- Provide support to S/L/Ts submitters to assist with inventory preparation, quality assurance, and submission.

7.4 Comparing Reported Emissions to Supporting Input Data Elements

The EIS CERS XML document allows you to report the data elements necessary to calculate emissions. These elements are listed in Figure 7-6. Further information on each of these elements, including instructions, formats, and examples, may be found in the sections on the OperatingDetails, SupplementaryParameters, and Emissions components.

If these supporting elements are reported correctly, and the method code indicates that an emission factor was used, the EIS will recalculate point emissions using the equation on the right and compare the calculated value with the S/L/T-reported emissions. You may receive a warning

> **Calculating Point Emissions**
>
> The equation relating supporting input data to emissions data is:
>
> $E = A * EF * [1- (CE/100 * CapE/100 * RE/100)]$
>
> where each term is as described in Figure 7-6.

message if the calculated difference is significantly out of the tolerance range. For more information on calculating point emissions, please refer to the EPA publication entitled Introduction to Stationary Point Source Emission Inventory Development.

Note that all percentages in the EIS should be reported without the percent sign; for example, 5.4% should be reported as 5.4.

Figure 7-6
EIS Data Elements Supporting the Calculation of Point Emissions

Abbreviation	Data Element and Description	Component
E	TotalEmissions This is the total emissions calculated for the time period corresponding to the reported activity.	Emissions
A	Calulation Parameter Value The quantifiable action or function used to calculate emissions for a process for a given time period. This element is what is used to report activity which was formerly referred to as "throughput."	ReportingPeriod
EF	EmissionFactor The average rate of emissions, generally uncontrolled, per unit of activity for a given pollutant. If the emission factor you use and/or report does include controls, it is your responsibility to ensure that the control efficiencies used and/or reported, and any supplementary parameters used and/or reported, are adjusted accordingly. It is the submitter's responsibility to ensure that the data reported do not double-count controls. For more information on emission factors, see Appendix 4, "EIS References and Resources."	Emissions
CE	PercentControlMeasureReductionEfficiency ("Control Efficiency") The percent reduction achieved for the pollutant when all control measures are operating as designed.	ControlPollutant (from the Facility Inventory)

(cont.)

Figure 7-6
EIS Data Elements Supporting the Calculation of Point Emissions (cont.)

Abbreviation	Data Element and Description	Component
CapE	PercentControlApproachCaptureEfficiency ("Capture Efficiency") An estimate of that portion of an affected emissions stream that is collected and routed to control devices, reported as a percent.	Control Approach (from the Facility Inventory)
RE	PercentControlApproachEffectiveness ("Rule Effectiveness") An estimate of the portion of the reporting period's emissions for which the control system (both capture and control measures) were operating as designed (regardless of whether the control measure is due to a rule or voluntary measure).	Control Approach (from the Facility Inventory)

7.5 Overview of Component Tables and Data Elements for Point Emissions Reporting

The following sections provide detailed information on the components and their data elements that can be reported for point emissions data. For each component, there is an explanatory table with the following columns:

- **Column 1: Data element.** The name of the data element.

- **Column 2: Description.** Information needed by the inventory developer to understand the content and purpose of the data element.

- **Column 3: Check description.** Information needed by the inventory developer to understand the checks that will be applied to the data element. For more information on quality assurance checks, see Section 1, "Introduction to the NEI and EIS."

- **Column 4: Check type.** Information on the type of check applied to the data element. For more information on quality assurance checks, see Section 1, "Introduction to the NEI and EIS." For information on the format of data types see Figure 7-7 below.

- **Column 5: Check level.** The criticality level of the check. "Critical" checks that are failed result in the rejection of the affected data and all dependent data. "Warning" checks produce a warning message to the submitter, but the data are accepted and stored. For more information on quality assurance checks, see Section 1, "Introduction to the NEI and EIS."

- **Column 6: Check number.** The number of the check. For a complete listing of all quality assurance checks, see Appendix 5, "Quality Assurance Checks."

Significant figures. Significant figures include all of the digits in a measurement that are known with certainty as well as the last digit, which is considered an approximation.

The EIS will assume trailing zeros are significant; leading zeros are not.

Examples of numbers with three significant digits include:

0.00253	4.00
100	133E-2
99.9	670
20.3	104E5

Rounding. If a value is reported with greater than the maximum stated significant figures, the EIS will round the submitted value and store the modified value instead. Values will not be truncated. The EIS will provide a warning message to the submitter showing the modified value. If you receive this message, you should either:

(a) review the modified value to determine if appropriate, and/or

(b) resubmit within maximum significant figures or decimal places to avoid EIS rounding.

Figure 7-7
Data Types used in Point Emissions Reporting

Data Type	Description	Example
Character (*width*)	String data. *Width* = Maximum allowable width (number of characters).	Data Type: Char (1) Valid: A 1 Invalid: ANNUAL 01
Integer (*width*)	Whole number (no decimal places, preceding zeroes not retained). *Width* = Maximum number of digits allowed, including a negative sign, if present.	Data Type: Int (3) Valid: 2 -15 930 Invalid: 4000 2.7

(cont.)

Figure 7-7
Data Types used in Point Emissions Reporting (cont.)

Data Type	Description	Example
Decimal (*width, scale*)	Decimal number with fixed maximum number of decimal places. *Width* = Maximum allowable width including digits on both sides of the decimal point, the decimal point itself, and a negative sign, if present. *Scale* = Maximum number of decimal places; that is, digits to the right of the decimal point. The EIS will not store decimal places beyond the maximum stated for the data element; it will round off excess decimal places. See the box above for more information on rounding.	Data Type: Dec (5.1) Valid: 100.0 34.6 0.3 0.0 -3.1 Invalid: 99.75 256.45 -483.3
Float (*significant figures*)	Decimal number with floating decimal point; that is, variable number of decimal places. No width is given, as this is variable. Floating decimals may also be represented with scientific notation. *Significant figures* = Maximum number of significant figures reportable (see above). The EIS will not store significant figures beyond the maximum stated for the data element; it will round off excess significant figures. See the boxes above for more information on significant figures and rounding.	Data Type: Float (3) Valid: 0.00845 *or* 8.45E-3 10.6 *or* 1.06E1 5 Invalid: 2,357 *or* 2.357E3 43.50 *or* 4.350E1
Date	YYYY-MM-DD	Data Type: Date Valid: 2008-02-28

7.6 Relating Point Emissions to the Facility Inventory

Point source emissions data are related to the EIS Facility Inventory by uniquely identifying the:

- Facility site;
- Emissions unit; and
- Emissions process.

The EIS identifiers are the primary method for identifying a facility site and emissions unit in the EIS. The EIS identifiers are automatically assigned by the EIS to the facility inventory, which is based primarily on previously-reported facilities from the 2002 and 2005 NEI. The EIS will rely on the use of these identifiers to support tracking of facility sites and units. You are encouraged, but not required, to adopt these identifiers for your facility sites,

emissions units, and emissions processes. If you do use the EIS identifier, you should report EIS as the program system code. Rather than use the EIS identifiers, however, you may use your own Agency identifiers. You may also report both. In general, however, the preferred method is to use EIS identifiers. When submitting your Agency identifiers, you must also report the primary ProgramSystemCode associated with your Agency identifier. You must be consistent in the use of EIS or Agency code types throughout your submission.

Having an up-to-date facility inventory will enable you to more easily submit emissions data for point sources. The EIS also tracks release points using EIS identifiers, but emissions are not directly associated with release points within the EIS CERS XML document. Release points are used for overall apportionment across all emissions from a specific process. For this reason, **no release point identifiers need to be reported with your emissions,** and they are not part of the Point Submittal Data Block.

Instructions are provided below for only those data elements needed for inclusion with a point emissions submission. For complete instructions for reporting all data elements needed to describe a facility, unit, and process, see Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory."

7.6.1 Updating the Facility Inventory

All updates to the facility inventory must be made prior to submitting your point emissions. New facility sites, emission units, and emissions processes cannot be added as part of your point emissions submission. The must be updated through a submission of in the EIS CERS XML format or through the EIS Gateway.

7.6.2 Reporting the Facility Site: The FacilitySite Component

The Facility Site component consists of the complex types and XML data elements necessary to define uniquely a stationary emissions source. Use the FacilitySite component to report facility sites that emit emissions as point sources. These can include stationary sources such as industrial manufacturing facilities, airports, and landfills, as well as portable facilities such as some asphalt plants.

The related components provide additional information such as facility identifiers, alternative names, physical location address, and geographic coordinates.

Impact of incomplete information or critical errors. When you submit or resubmit information for a facility site in these components, you are expected to report all of the data elements necessary to reflect changes to your data. Only the elements with a valid value submitted will be updated. If you omit a data element or report a "blank" or invalid value, the previously reported data will remain in the EIS.

If any of the data elements result in a critical error, none of the information submitted in the component will be changed. See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory" for more details on reporting facility sites.

Figure 7-8
Data Elements for FacilitySite Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
Facility CategoryCode	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
FacilitySite Name	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
FacilitySite Description	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
FacilitySite StatusCode	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
FacilitySite StatusCode Year	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
SectorType Code	Not used for EIS.				
AgencyName	Not used for EIS				
FacilitySite Comment	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				

7.6.2.1 Identifying the Facility Site: The FacilityIdentification Component

Use the FacilityIdentification component to identify the facility site for which data are submitted. In this component, a facility site is identified by an identifier such as the EIS facility site identifier or its Agency facility site identifier, along with the program system code associated with the identifier. Valid facility site identifiers must be submitted for each facility site in order to establish or update a record in the EIS.

EIS facility site identifiers. The EIS facility site identifier is the preferred method for identifying a facility site in the EIS. An EIS facility site identifier has been automatically assigned by the EIS to all facility sites in the facility inventory, which is based primarily on previously reported facility sites from the 2002 and 2005 NEI. It will be used to support tracking of facility sites over time.

Use of S/L/T identifiers. You may choose instead to report using your Agency identifiers. Each Agency will have a primary program system code that coincides with their Agency identifiers. The identifier

> **Emissions are Reported Separately from Facility Inventory Updates**
>
> Once you have confirmed that your facility inventory is updated correctly, you will be able to access the EIS-assigned identifiers and include them in your emissions submission.
>
> Having an up-to-date facility inventory will enable you to more easily submit point emissions data. For this reason, EPA recommends that facility inventory updates and emissions submissions be made separately.

associated with the primary program system code for the agency that has the primary responsibility for the facility site will be displayed as the Agency identifier in the EIS.

If you intend to change facility site identifiers for an existing facility site, or indicate that a facility site identifier will no longer be used, you may either (1) submit this information using the FacilityIdentification component in your batch report or (2) update the identifier(s) using the EIS Gateway. For example, if you assign a new FacilitySiteIdentifier to a facility, report the new identifier in the FacilityIdentification component including the associated ProgramSystemCode, and the previous (replaced) identifier in a second FacilityIdentification component with the EndDate element provided.

Alternative identifiers. A facility site may be known by additional identifiers within your local system(s). These alternative identifiers may be submitted for a facility site but must be associated with your primary program system code. The same facility site may have multiple alternative identifiers, but the facility site must have an active identifier associated with the primary program system code as well as the submitted alternative identifiers.

Changing all of your FacilitySiteIdentifiers. If you replace all of the identifiers for the facility sites in your local system (including unit, release point, and process identifiers) with new identifiers, the previous identifiers will be stored in EIS as alternative identifiers. Before you report all new identifiers, you should notify EPA by submitting a support request through the EIS Gateway.

Impact of incomplete information or critical errors. If any of the data elements fail a quality assurance check that results in a critical error, none of the information submitted in the FacilityIdentification component will be changed and the entire component will be rejected by EIS. Only the elements with a valid value submitted will be updated. If you omit a data element or report a "blank" or invalid value, the previously reported data will remain in the EIS.

Figure 7-9
Data Elements for FacilityIdentification Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
FacilitySite Identifier	An identifier that consistently identifies a facility site over time in an emissions inventory system. EPA strongly encourages use of the EIS Facility Site Identifier to identify a facility for which data are submitted. This identifier is assigned by the EIS and is unique within the inventory. An identifier provided by S/L/T Agencies has no defined format and can consist of any alphanumeric characters.	The facility site identifier is required when reporting the facility identification component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	151
		Maximum allowable width of 20 characters. Longer submissions will be rejected.	Format	Critical	288
		If the EIS facility site identifier is reported, it must match a record in the EIS facility inventory.	Conditional	Critical	14
		There can only be one active facility site identifier per non-federal program system code. Active means the end date is null.	Cardinality	Critical	229
		For all non-federal program system codes, the combination of the FIPS code and the active alternative facility identifier must be unique within the program system code.	Conditional	Critical	1389

(cont.)

Figure 7-9
Data Elements for FacilityIdentification Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
ProgramSystem Code	The code that represents the information management system which has responsibility for the data in a linked or interrelated information management system. Only one Program System code may be reported in your submission. If you use EIS identifiers as the facility site identifier, report EIS as the program system code.	A program system code is required when reporting the facility identification component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	152
		There can only be one active facility site identifier per non-federal program system code. Active means the end date is null.	Cardinality	Critical	229
		Must match value in list of registered codes.	Code	Critical	233
		For all non-federal program system codes, the combination of the FIPS code and the active alternative facility identifier must be unique within the program system code.	Conditional	Critical	1389
StateAnd CountyFIPS Code	The code that represents the State and County or County equivalent in the United States.	Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	1498
TribalCode	The code that represents the American Indian Tribe or Alaskan Native entity.	Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	1500

(cont.)

Figure 7-9
Data Elements for FacilityIdentification Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
StateAnd CountryFIPS Code	The code that represents a State and Country for States in Mexico and Provinces in Canada.	Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	1502
EffectiveDate	The date on which the identifier became effective	An effective date should be reported.	Present	Warning	154
		The effective date range must be between 01/01/1900 and 12/31/2050.	Range	Critical	47
		The effective date must be before the end date for a facility site identifier.	Range	Critical	51
		Date in the format of YYYY-MM-DD.	Format	Critical	289
EndDate	The date on which the identifier is not longer applicable.	The end date range must between 01/01/1900 and 12/31/2050.	Range	Critical	49
		The effective date must be before the end date for a facility site identifier.	Range	Critical	51
		Date in the format of YYYY-MM-DD.	Format	Critical	290

Figure 7-10
Checks for FacilityIdentification Component

Check			
Description	**Type**	**Criticality**	**Number**
The FacilityIdentification component must contain one combination of TribalCode; StateandCounty FIPS Code; or StateandCountry FIPS Code.	Cardinality	Critical	143

7.6.2.2 Identifying the Emissions Unit

To identify the emissions unit for which emissions are being reported, use the elements and identifiers shown below from the EmissionsUnit and UnitIdentification components of the EIS Facility Inventory. Each facility site must have at least one emissions unit, and all emissions must be related to one or more units at a facility site. For further instructions on emissions unit reporting, see Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory."

Figure 7-11
Data Elements for EmissionsUnit Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
Scope	Not used for EIS.				
UnitDescription	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
UnitTypeCode	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
UnitSource Location	Not used for EIS.				
Insignificant SourceIndicator	Not used for EIS.				
UnitDesign Capacity	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
UnitDesign CapacityUnitOf MeasureCode	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
UnitStatusCode	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
UnitStatusCode Year	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
UnitOperation Date	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
Unit Commercial OperationDate	Not used for EIS.				
UnitComment	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				

Figure 7-12
Data Elements for UnitIdentification Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criticality**	**Number**
UnitIdentifier	An identifier by which an emissions unit is referred to in an inventory system.	The identifier is required when reporting the unit identification component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	167
		Maximum allowable width of 20 characters. Longer submissions will be rejected.	Format	Critical	271
		Must match an EIS emissions unit identifier.	Conditional	Critical	66
		The reported EIS emissions unit identifier in the EIS is associated with the reported facility site.	Conditional	Critical	319
		There can only be one active identifier per non-federal program system code per facility site. Active means the end date is null.	Cardinality	Critical	1189
		To use the agency emissions unit identifier for identification, the agency unit identifier must exist in the facility inventory for this facility site.	Conditional	Critical	830

(cont.)

Figure 7-12
Data Elements for UnitIdentification Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criticality**	**Number**
ProgramSystem Code	The code that represents the information management system which has responsibility for the data in a linked or interrelated information management system. Only one Program System code may be reported in your submission. If you use EIS identifiers as the facility site identifier, report EIS as the program system code.	A program system code is required when reporting the unit identification component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	168
		Must match value in list of registered codes.	Code	Critical	234
		There can only be one active identifier per non-federal program system code per facility site. Active means the end date is null.	Cardinality	Critical	1189
EffectiveDate	The date on which the identifier became effective.	The effective date should be reported when reporting the unit identification component.	Present	Warning	169
		The effective date range must be between 01/01/1900 and 12/31/2050.	Range	Critical	83
		The effective date must be before the end date for a unit identifier.	Range	Critical	87
		Date in the format of YYYY-MM-DD.	Format	Critical	272

(cont.)

Figure 7-12
Data Elements for UnitIdentification Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criticality**	**Number**
EndDate	The date on which the identifier is no longer applicable.	The end date must be between 01/01/1900 and 12/31/2050.	Range	Critical	85
		The effective date must be before the end date for a unit identifier.	Range	Critical	87
		Date in the format of YYYY-MM-DD.	Format	Critical	273

Figure 7-13
Checks for UnitIdentification Component

Check			
Description	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
If the data in the EIS for identifier in unit identification are protected, the data will not be stored. A request to unprotect the data can be made through the EIS Gateway.	Conditional	Critical	1291
Either the EIS emissions unit identifier or an Agency unit identifier is required when reporting the EmissionsUnit component. Both identifiers may be reported. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	17

7.6.2.3 Identifying the EmissionsUnitProcess

To characterize the emissions process for which emissions are being reported, use the SCC from the Process component of the EIS Facility Inventory. Processes are identified using the ProcessIdentification component. All emissions in the EIS must be associated with a valid process. Each unit is associated with one or more processes. For more detailed information on adding and updating emissions processes, see Section 6 "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory."

Figure 7-14
Data Elements for UnitEmissionsProcess Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
Source Classification Code	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
EmissionsType Code	Not used for EIS Point Emissions.				
AircraftEngine TypeCode	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
ProcessType Code	Not used for EIS.				
Process Description	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
LastEmissions Year	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				
Process Comment	See Section 6, "Reporting Instructions for Facility Inventory," for instructions on reporting this component.				

Figure 7-15
Data Elements ProcessIdentification Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
Process Identifier	An identifier by which an emissions process is referred to in an inventory system.	The identifier is required when reporting the process identification component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	558
		Maximum allowable width of 20 characters. Longer submissions will be rejected.	Format	Critical	267
		The Agency process identifier must be unique within the unit.	Conditional	Critical	559
ProgramSystem Code	The code that represents the information management system which has responsibility for the data in a linked or interrelated information management system. Only one Program System code may be reported in your submission. If you use EIS identifiers as the facility site identifier, report EIS as the program system code.	A program system code is required when reporting the process identification component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	1487
		Must match value in list of registered codes.	Code	Critical	1486
EffectiveDate	Not used for EIS.				
EndDate	Not used for EIS.				

7.7 Reporting the Period, Operating Details, Supplemental Calculation Parameters, and Emissions

To report point emissions, your Point Submittal Data Block may include the following components, as was seen in Figure 7-4:

- ReportingPeriod;
- OperatingDetails;
- SupplementalCalculationParameters (for additional fuel combustion inputs); and
- Emissions.

This information will be linked in the EIS to your existing facility inventory by the identifiers described in Section 7.5.

Minimum components. ReportingPeriod and Emissions are components that you must include in your Point Submittal Data Block when reporting point emissions. The reporting of ReportingPeriod is required and contains activity data, also referred to as throughput, which you are strongly encouraged to report. OperatingDetails and SupplementalCalculationParameters are optional components.

Resubmission of the Point Submittal Data Block. As explained in Section 7.1, you must resubmit an entire Point Submittal Data Block if you intend to batch-submit any previously submitted data. The previously submitted data will be automatically overwritten with the new submission.

Impact of critical errors. If critical errors are encountered when processing any of the above data, they, along with the dependent data, may be rejected as follows:

- A critical error in the ReportingPeriod component results in rejection of the entire Point Submittal Data Block.

- Critical errors in the Emissions component result in rejection of the emissions for the individual pollutant record only. Reporting period, activity data, and other valid emissions records will be accepted.

7.7.1 Reporting the Time Period

The ReportingPeriod component contains the activity data for a given time period for which emissions are submitted. This component is the "parent" component of all emissions and activity data submitted.

Consistency with inventory year. The reporting period must occur within the inventory year for which you are reporting. EPA will consider your reported emissions and activity data as your best representation of activity and emissions for the current inventory year. If the activity data you used to calculate emissions for the current inventory cycle originated in an earlier year, indicate that in ActivityDataYear.

Open submission period. The reporting period must be within an inventory year for which there is an open submission period for the reporting entity. Emissions for the previous or future inventory year will be rejected by EIS.

Full year reporting. A full annual record must be reported, at a minimum, for each facility site, unit, and process. Monthly emissions cannot be reported for point sources.

Reporting Activity Information. In previous inventory cycles using the NIF format, the Emission Period table was used to report throughput data for each emission process for a given reporting period. Thoughput (also called Activity) data are now included as part of the ReportingPeriod component as the data element named "CalculationParameterValue". Activity data are the basis for estimating emissions for emission processes for any given reporting period. For this reason, you should always submit your activity data along with all emissions records in your Point Submittal Data Block. If you need to make an addition, correction, or deletion to

activity data, you must resubmit the entire Point Submittal Data Block, again resubmitting emissions data for all pollutants.

Figure 7-16
Data Elements for ReportingPeriod Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
Reporting PeriodType Code	The time period type for which emissions are reported, from code list in Appendix 6.	Required when reporting the reporting period component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	1569
		Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	353
		There must be exactly one annual emissions record with emission operating type code of routine for each unit, process, and pollutant reported. Additional records with other reporting period type codes may also be reported.	Cardinality	Critical	354
		Episodic reporting periods may not overlap for a unit, process, and pollutant combination.	Cardinality	Critical	356

(cont.)

Figure 7-16
Data Elements for ReportingPeriod Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
		Five Month Ozone Season code can only be used for NO$_x$ emissions.	Conditional	Critical	359
		Summer Day code can be used only for NO$_x$, VOC, or CO emissions.	Conditional	Critical	360
		Summer Day emissions should not be more than the corresponding annual emissions divided by 300.	Calculation	Warning	361
		Winter code can only be used for carbon monoxide (CO) emissions.	Conditional	Critical	364
Emissions OperatingType Code	Code identifying the operating state for the emissions being reported, from code list in Appendix 6.	Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	366
		Required when reporting the reporting period component for point emissions. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	1592
StartDate	The date on which the reporting period began.	The start date for an episodic reporting period must be within the inventory year.	Range	Critical	371
		Date in the format YYYY-MM-DD.	Format	Critical	379
		EndDate must occur after StartDate.	Range	Critical	389
		If the reporting period type code is episodic, the start date is required.	Conditional	Critical	560

(cont.)

Figure 7-16
Data Elements for ReportingPeriod Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
EndDate	The date on which the reporing period ended.	Date in the format YYYY-MM-DD.	Format	Critical	369
		The end date for an episodic reporting period must be within the inventory year.	Range	Critical	380
		EndDate must occur after StartDate.	Range	Critical	389
		If the reporting period type code is episodic, the end date is required.	Conditional	Critical	562
Calculation ParameterType Code	Code indicating whether the material measured is an input to the process, an output of the process or a static count (not a throughput), from code list in Appendix 6.	Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	403
Calculation ParameterValue	Activity or throughput of the process for a given time period.	Must be greater than or equal to zero.	Range	Critical	395
		This element must be reported as a float, reproted with a maximum of ten significant figures.	Format	Critical	394
Calculation ParameterUnit ofMeasure	Code for the unit of measure for calculation parameter value, from code list in Appendix 6.	Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	397
Calculation MaterialCode	Code for material or fuel processed, from code list in Appendix 6.	Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	566
Calculation DataYear	The actual year represented by the data if it is different from the emissions year.	This element must be reported as an integer, reported with a maximum of four digits.	Format	Critical	407
		Must be between 1900 and 2050.	Range	Critical	408

(cont.)

Figure 7-16
Data Elements for ReportingPeriod Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
Calculation DataSource	The source of the data used.	Maximum allowable width of 100 characters. Longer submissions will be truncated.	Format	Warning	411
Reporting Period Comment	Any comments regarding the reporting period.	Maximum allowable width of 400 characters. Longer submissions will be truncated.	Format	Warning	382

Figure 7-17
Checks for ReportingPeriod Component

Description	Type	Criticality	Number
When reporting the calculation type code, calculation parameter value, calculation parameter unit of measure, and calculation material code all must be reporting together or none will be accepted.	Conditional	Critical	1570

7.7.2 Reporting Operating Details

This component is used to indicate the typical operating schedule of the process for the reporting year. These data elements are for informational purposes only; they are not used by the EIS in comparing calculated reported emissions. This is an optional component.

Figure 7-18
Data Elements for OperatingDetails Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
ActualHours PerPeriod	Actual number of hours the process is active or operating during for the reporting period.	This element must be reported as an integer, reported with a maximum of four digits.	Format	Critical	415
		Must be greater than zero and less than or equal to 8784.	Range	Critical	416
AverageDays PerWeek	The average number of days per week that the emissions process is active within the reporting period.	This element must be reported as a decimal, reported with a maximum precision of 3.1.	Format	Critical	419
		Must be greater than zero and less than or equal to seven.	Range	Critical	420
AverageHours PerDay	The average number of hours per day that the emissions process is active within the reporting period.	This element must be reported as a decimal, reported with a maximum precision of 4.1.	Format	Critical	417
		Must be greater than zero and less than or equal to 24.	Range	Critical	418
AverageWeeks PerPeriod	The average number of weeks that the emissions process is active within the reporting period.	This element must be reported as an integer, reported with a maximum of two digits.	Format	Critical	421
		Must be greater than zero and less than or equal to 52.	Range	Critical	422
PercentWinter Activity	The percentage of the annual activity that occurred during the Winter months (December, January, February).	This element must be reported as a decimal, reported with a maximum precision of 5.1	Format	Critical	423
		Must be a value between zero and 100, inclusive.	Range	Critical	424

(cont.)

Figure 7-18
Data Elements for OperatingDetails Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
PercentSpring Activity	The percentage of the annual activity that occurred during the Spring months (March, April, May).	This element must be reported as a decimal, reported with a maximum precision of 5.1.	Format	Critical	425
		Must be a value between zero and 100, inclusive.	Range	Critical	426
PercentSummer Activity	The percentage of the annual activity that occurred during the Summer months (June, July, August).	This element must be reported as a decimal, reported with a maximum precision of 5.1.	Format	Critical	427
		Must be value between zero and 100, inclusive.	Range	Critical	429
Percent FallActivity	The percentage of the annual activity that occurred during the Fall months (September, October, November).	This element must be reported as a decimal, reported with a maximum precision of 5.1.	Format	Critical	430
		Must be value between zero and 100, inclusive.	Range	Critical	431

Figure 7-19
Checks for Operating Details Component

Check			
Description	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
The seasonal percentages must either all be reported or none be reported.	Conditional	Critical	449
The seasonal percentages must total 100 +/- 0.5.	Calculation	Critical	567

7.7.3 Reporting Supplemental Calculation Parameters

For point emissions, you may provide additional input parameters specific to commonly used calculation methodologies for fuel combustion emission sectors. EPA encourages, but does not require, the reporting of these supplemental parameters.

Optional reporting. Use of the SupplementalCalculationParameters component is not required.

Selection of data elements to report. The data elements in this component may be used, as appropriate, to report additional parameters used in your calculation of emissions for the process. Figure 7-22 defines the purpose of these data elements in relation to specific emissions sectors. However, EPA encourages the use of these data elements for additional sectors if they are applicable. If you would like to report additional parameters for which data elements have not yet been defined, submit your request to EPA through the EIS Gateway. EPA will consider your request in future EIS enhancements.

Figure 7-20
Values Accepted for EIS for SupplementalCalculationParameterType

Value	Description
Heat Content	The heat content for the fuel combusted.
Percent Sulfur Content	The percent of sulfur content for the fuel combusted.
Percent Ash Content	The percent of ash content for the fuel combusted.

Figure 7-21
Data Elements for SupplementalCalculationParameters Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
Supplemental Calculation ParameterType	Name of the parameter that describes the type of activity, throughput or input used in the calculation.	Supplemental calculation parameter type code is required when reporting the supplemental calculation parameter component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	1473
		Must match value in EIS list in Figure 7-20.	Comparison	Critical	1472
Supplemental Calculation ParameterValue	The value of the parameter.	Supplemental calculation parameter value is required when reporting supplemental calculation parameter component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	1474
		This element must be reported as a float, reported with a maximum precision of 5.2.	Format	Critical	450
		Must be greater than zero.	Range	Critical	451
		If the supplemental calculation parameter type code is percent sulfur content, the value must be between 0.01 and 10, inclusive.	Range	Critical	455
		If the supplemental calculation parameter type code is percent ash content, the value must be between 0.01 and 20, inclusive.	Range	Critical	457

(cont.)

Figure 7-21
Data Elements for SupplementalCalculationParameters Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
Supplemental Calculation ParameterUnito fMeasureCode	The numerator unit of measure for the parameter, from code list in Appendix 6.	Supplemental calculation numerator and denominator units of measure combined must match value in calculation parameter unit of measure code list.	Code	Critical	1475
Supplemental Calculation ParameterData Year	The year represented by the supplemental data if it is different from the emissions year.	This element must be reported as an integer, reported with a maximum of four digits.	Format	Critical	1476
		Must be between 1900 and 2050.	Range	Critical	1477
Supplemental Calculation ParameterData Source	The source of the supplemental parameter data used.	Maximum allowable width of 100 characters. Longer submissions will be truncated.	Format	Warning	1478
Supplemental Calculation Parameter Comment	Any comments regarding the parameter.	Maximum allowable width of 400 characters. Longer submissions will be truncated.	Format	Warning	458

Figure 7-22
Checks for SupplementalCalculationParameters Component

Description	Type	Criticality	Number
The SupplementalCalculationsParameters component must be associated with a fuel combustion SCC.	Conditional	Critical	460

7.7.4 Reporting Emissions

The Emissions component is used to report emissions values for a process, reporting period, and pollutant. More detail on emissions reporting is found in Section 7.2.2, "Step 2: Prepare Your Point Emissions Data."

Calculation methods. EPA is requiring the reporting of the emissions calculation method and has defined the list of acceptable emissions calculation method codes. For information on these codes, see Appendix 6, "EIS Code Tables." To request that a code be added to the list, submit a support request through the EIS Gateway.

Pollutants to report. See Section 7.2.2, "Step 2: Prepare Your Point Emissions Data."

Units of measure for emissions. You are required to identify the unit of measure for reporting all emissions to the EIS. The EIS will accept emissions reported in other recognizable units of measure, but will convert them to the preferred unit of measure for storage in EIS. See Appendix 6, "Code Tables."

Correcting or deleting a single pollutant. As described earlier, there is no batch method to resubmit, correct, or delete emissions associated with a single pollutant except by resubmitting the complete Point Submittal Data Block. An individual pollutant record can, however, be modified through the EIS Gateway.

Figure 7-23
Data Elements for ReportingPeriodEmissions Component

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
PollutantCode	Code identifying the pollutant for which emissions are reported, from code list in Appendix 6.	Pollutant code is required when reporting the Emissions component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	471
		Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	470
		Emissions should be reported for pollutants reported in the Control Pollutants component.	Present	Warning	491
		If $PM_{2.5}$ Primary and PM_{10} Primary are both reported pollutants, then $PM_{2.5}$ Primary should not exceed PM_{10} Primary for the same reporting period.	Conditional	Warning	832
		If $PM_{2.5}$ Filterable and PM_{10} Filterable are both reported pollutants, then $PM_{2.5}$ Filterable should not exceed PM_{10} Filterable for the same reporting period.	Conditional	Warning	835
		If PM_{10} is reported, then $PM_{2.5}$ should be reported.	Conditional	Warning	836
		If PM Condensable is reported, then $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} Filterable should be reported.	Conditional	Warning	839

Figure 7-23
Data Elements for ReportingPeriodEmissions Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
TotalEmissions	Total calculated or estimated amount of the pollutant.	Total emissions are required when reporting the Emissions component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	473
		Must be inside the critical outlier range.	Range	Critical	474
		Should be inside the moderate outlier range.	Range	Warning	475
		Emissions should be reported for pollutants reported in the Control Pollutants component.	Present	Warning	491
		This element must be reported as a float, reported with a maximum of four significant figures.	Format	Critical	569
EmissionsUnit ofMeasureCode	Unit of measure for reported total emissions, from code list in Appendix 6.	Emissions unit of measure code is required when reporting the Emissions component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	479
		Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	476
EmissionFactor	The emission factor used for the emissions value if a calculated value was provided.	This element must be reported as a float, reported with a maximum of five significant figures.	Format	Critical	480
		Must be greater than zero.	Range	Critical	611

Figure 7-23
Data Elements for ReportingPeriodEmissions Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
EmissionFactor NumeratorUnit ofMeasureCode	The numerator for the unit of measure of the reported emission factor, from code list in Appendix 6.	Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	482
		If the emission factor is reported, then the emission factor numerator unit of measure is required.	Conditional	Critical	570
EmissionFactor Denominator UnitofMeasure Code	The denominator for the unit of measure of the reported emission factor, from code list in Appendix 6.	Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	483
		If the emission factor is reported, then the emission factor denominator unit of measure is required.	Conditional	Critical	571
EmissionFactor FormulaCode	Not used for EIS Point Emissions.				
EmissionFactor Text	Explanation for emission factor.	Maximum allowable width of 100 characters. Longer submissions will be truncated.	Format	Warning	484
Emission Calculation MethodCode	Code that defines the method used to calculate emissions, from code list in Appendix 6.	Emission calculation method code is required when reporting the Emissions component. The component and all dependent data will not be stored if there are missing required data.	Present	Critical	486
		Must match value in code list.	Code	Critical	485
EmissionFactor ReferenceText	Not used for EIS Point Emissions.				
Algorithm FormulaText	Not used for EIS Point Emissions.				
Algorithm Comment	Not used for EIS Point Emissions.				

(cont.)

Figure 7-23
Data Elements for ReportingPeriodEmissions Component (cont.)

Data Element		Check			
Name	**Description**	**Description**	**Type**	**Criti-cality**	**Num-ber**
Calculation Method Accuracy Assessment Code	Not used for EIS Point Emissions.				
Emissions DeMinimis Status	Not used for EIS Point Emissions.				
EmissionsComment	Any comments regarding the emissions, method of calculation, or emission factor.	Maximum allowable width of 400 characters. Longer submissions will be truncated.	Format	Warning	487