

2.B.5 - Carbide Production

Short description

Category Code	Method					AD					EF				
2.B.5	T3					PS					PS				
Key Category	NOx	NM VOC	SO2	NH3	PM2_5	PM10	TSP	BC	CO	PB	Cd	Hg	Diox	PAH	HCB
2.B.5	-	-	-	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

T = key source by Trend **L** = key source by Level

Methods	
D	Default
RA	Reference Approach
T1	Tier 1 / Simple Methodology *
T2	Tier 2*
T3	Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology *
C	CORINAIR
CS	Country Specific
M	Model
* as described in the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook - 2007, in the group specific chapters.	
AD - Data Source for Activity Data	
NS	National Statistics
RS	Regional Statistics
IS	International Statistics
PS	Plant Specific data
AS	Associations, business organisations
Q	specific questionnaires, surveys
EF - Emission Factors	
D	Default (EMEP Guidebook)
C	Confidential
CS	Country Specific
PS	Plant Specific data

During the German Reunification period, **calcium carbide** production took place mainly in the new German Länder. A short time later, production there was discontinued and only one producer remained in the old German Länder. In the period under consideration, this producer cut its production by about 50 percent.

According to the responsible specialised association within the VCI, **no silicon carbide** has been produced in Germany since 1993. Emissions from this process thus no longer occur.

Method

Activity data

Since Germany has only one producer, the relevant data must be kept confidential. Only the data which consists of the amount of production in the former GDR was published, until 1989, by the country's central statistical authority. Those figures were used in combination with existing estimates for 1991 and 1992 to interpolate production in the new German Länder in 1990.

Emission factors

In covered furnaces, producers collect all the carbon monoxide produced from the process and recycle it for further use. Following such use as energy recovery – i.e., following its combustion to produce carbon dioxide – it serves as an auxiliary substance for production of lime nitrogen and secondary products. Reactions in these processes yield carbon dioxide in a mineral form, as black chalk. In this form, it is used in agriculture. Upon request, the relevant producer provides the German Environment Agency with the data of amounts produced.

The emission factor for TSP is provided by the producer and is also confidential.

Recalculations

No recalculation activities were necessary.

Planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.