

(k) *Shop opacity* means the arithmetic average of 24 or more opacity observations of emissions from the shop taken in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A of this part for the applicable time periods.

(l) *Heat time* means the period commencing when scrap is charged to an empty EAF and terminating when the EAF tap is completed.

(m) *Shop* means the building which houses one or more EAF's.

(n) *Direct shell evacuation system* means any system that maintains a negative pressure within the EAF above the slag or metal and ducts these emissions to the control device.

[40 FR 43852, Sept. 23, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 43843, Oct. 31, 1984]

§ 60.272 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an electric arc furnace any gases which:

(1) Exit from a control device and contain particulate matter in excess of 12 mg/dscm (0.0052 gr/dscf).

(2) Exit from a control device and exhibit three percent opacity or greater.

(3) Exit from a shop and, due solely to operations of any EAF(s), exhibit 6 percent opacity or greater except:

(i) Shop opacity less than 20 percent may occur during charging periods.

(ii) Shop opacity less than 40 percent may occur during tapping periods.

(iii) Opacity standards under paragraph (a)(3) of this section shall apply only during periods when pressures and either control system fan motor amperes and damper positions or flow rates are being established under §60.274(c) and (g).

(iv) Where the capture system is operated such that the roof of the shop is closed during the charge and the tap, and emissions to the atmosphere are prevented until the roof is opened after completion of the charge or tap, the shop opacity standards under paragraph (a)(3) of this section shall apply when the roof is opened and shall continue to apply for the length of time

defined by the charging and/or tapping periods.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from dust-handling equipment any gases which exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

[40 FR 43852, Sept. 23, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 43843, Oct. 31, 1984]

§ 60.273 Emission monitoring.

(a) A continuous monitoring system for the measurement of the opacity of emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the control device(s) shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated by the owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(b) For the purpose of reports under §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as all six-minute periods during which the average opacity is three percent or greater.

(c) A continuous monitoring system is not required on any modular, multiple-stack, negative-pressure or positive-pressure fabric filter if observations of the opacity of the visible emissions from the control device are performed by a certified visible emission observer as follows: Visible emission observations shall be conducted at least once per day when the furnace is operating in the melting and refining period. These observations shall be taken in accordance with Method 9, and, for at least three 6-minute periods, the opacity shall be recorded for any point(s) where visible emissions are observed. Where it is possible to determine that a number of visible emission sites relate to only one incident of the visible emission, only one set of three 6-minute observations will be required. In this case, Method 9 observations must be made for the site of highest opacity that directly relates to the cause (or location) of visible emissions observed during a single incident. Records shall be maintained of any 6-minute average that is in excess of the

emission limit specified in § 60.272(a) of this subpart.

[40 FR 43852, Sept. 23, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 43843, Oct. 31, 1984; 54 FR 6672, Feb. 14, 1989]

§ 60.274 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall maintain records daily of the following information:

- (1) Time and duration of each charge;
- (2) Time and duration of each tap;
- (3) All flow rate data obtained under paragraph (b) of this section, or equivalent obtained under paragraph (d) of this section; and
- (4) All pressure data obtained under paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) Except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall check and record on a once-per-shift basis of furnace static pressure (if a DEC system is in use) and either (1) check and record the control system fan motor amperes and damper positions on a once-per-shift basis; or (2) install, calibrate, and maintain a monitoring device that continuously records the volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood. The monitoring device(s) may be installed in any appropriate location in the exhaust duct such that reproducible flow rate monitoring will result. The flow rate monitoring device(s) shall have an accuracy ± 10 percent over its normal operating range and shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The Administrator may require the owner or operator to demonstrate the accuracy of the monitoring device(s) relative to Methods 1 and 2 of appendix A of this part.

(c) When the owner or operator of an EAF is required to demonstrate compliance with the standards under § 60.272(a)(3) and at any other time the Administrator may require that (under section 114 of the Act, as amended) either the control system fan motor amperes and all damper positions or the volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood shall be determined during all periods in which a hood is operated for the purpose of capturing emissions from the EAF subject to paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this sec-

tion. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for reestablishment of these parameters whenever the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that the EAF operating conditions upon which the parameters were previously established are no longer applicable. The values of these parameters as determined during the most recent demonstration of compliance shall be maintained at the appropriate level for each applicable period. Operation at other than baseline values may be subject to the requirements of § 60.276(a).

(d) The owner or operator may petition the Administrator to approve any alternative method that will provide a continuous record of operation of each emission capture system.

(e) The owner or operator shall perform monthly operational status inspections of the equipment that is important to the performance of the total capture system (i.e., pressure sensors, dampers, and damper switches). This inspection shall include observations of the physical appearance of the equipment (e.g., presence of hole in ductwork or hoods, flow constrictions caused by dents or accumulated dust in ductwork, and fan erosion). Any deficiencies shall be noted and proper maintenance performed.

(f) Where emissions during any phase of the heat time are controlled by use of a direct shell evacuation system, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, and maintain a monitoring device that continuously records the pressure in the free space inside the EAF. The pressure shall be recorded as 15-minute integrated averages. The monitoring device may be installed in any appropriate location in the EAF such that reproducible results will be obtained. The pressure monitoring device shall have an accuracy of ± 5 mm of water gauge over its normal operating range and shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(g) When the owner or operator of an EAF is required to demonstrate compliance with the standard under § 60.272(a)(3) and at any other time the Administrator may require (under section 114 of the Act, as amended), the pressure in the free space inside the furnace shall be determined during the