(1) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber. The monitoring device must be accurate within ±250 pascals (one inch of water).

(2) A monitoring device for continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid supply pressure to the control device. The monitoring device must be accurate within ±5 percent of the design scrubbing liquid supply pressure.

(d) For the purpose of conducting a performance test under § 60.8, the owner or operator of any lime manufacturing plant subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a device for measuring the mass rate of stone feed to any affected rotary lime kiln. The measuring device used must be accurate to within ±5 percent of the mass rate over its operating range.

(e) For the purpose of reports required under § 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity of the visible emissions from any lime kiln subject to paragraph (a) of this subpart is greater than 15 percent or, in the case of wet scrubbers, any period in which the scrubber pressure drop is greater than 30 percent below the rate established during the performance test. If visible emission observations are made according to paragraph (b) of this section, reports of excess emissions shall be submitted semiannually.

[49 FR 18080, Apr. 26, 1984, as amended at 52 FR 4773, Feb. 17, 1987; 54 FR 6675, Feb. 14, 1989]

§ 60.344 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.342(a) as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E=(c_s Q_{sd})/PK)$$

where:

E=emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg (1b/ton) of stone feed.

c_s=concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (g/dscf).

Q_{sd}=volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

P=stone feed rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

K=conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (453.6 g/lb).

(2) Method 5 shall be used at negative-pressure fabric filters and other types of control devices and Method 5D shall be used as positive-pressure fabric filters to determine the particulate matter concentration (c_s) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_{sd}) of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf).

(3) The monitoring device of § 60.343(d) shall be used to determine the stone feed rate (P) for each run.

(4) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c) During the particulate matter run, the owner or operator shall use the monitoring devices in § 60.343(c)(1) and (2) to determine the average pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and the average scrubbing liquid supply pressure.

[54 FR 6675, Feb. 14, 1989]

Subpart KK—Standards of Performance for Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants

SOURCE: 47 FR 16573, Apr. 16, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.370 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the affected facilities listed in paragraph (b) of this section at any lead-acid battery manufacturing plant that produces or has the design capacity to produce in one day (24 hours) batteries containing an amount of lead equal to or greater than 5.9 Mg (6.5 tons).

(b) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities used in the manufacture of lead-acid storage batteries:

(1) Grid casting facility.

(2) Paste mixing facility.

(3) Three-process operation facility.