

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 60.74

### § 60.72 Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(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 any affected facility any gases which:

(1) Contain nitrogen oxides, expressed as NO<sub>2</sub>, in excess of 1.5 kg per metric ton of acid produced (3.0 lb per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent nitric acid.

(2) Exhibit 10 percent opacity, or greater.

[39 FR 20794, June 14, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46258, Oct. 6, 1975]

### § 60.73 Emission monitoring.

(a) The source owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). The pollutant gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 and for calibration checks under § 60.13(d) of this part shall be nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). The span value shall be 500 ppm of NO<sub>2</sub>. Method 7 shall be used for the performance evaluations under § 60.13(c). Acceptable alternative methods to Method 7 are given in § 60.74(c).

(b) The owner or operator shall establish a conversion factor for the purpose of converting monitoring data into units of the applicable standard (kg/metric ton, lb/ton). The conversion factor shall be established by measuring emissions with the continuous monitoring system concurrent with measuring emissions with the applicable reference method tests. Using only that portion of the continuous monitoring emission data that represents emission measurements concurrent with the reference method test periods, the conversion factor shall be determined by dividing the reference method test data averages by the monitoring data averages to obtain a ratio expressed in units of the applicable standard to units of the monitoring data, i.e., kg/metric ton per ppm (lb/ton per ppm). The conversion factor shall be reestablished during any performance test under § 60.8 or any continuous monitoring system performance evaluation under § 60.13(c).

(c) The owner or operator shall record the daily production rate and hours of operation.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) For the purpose of reports required under § 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as any 3-hour period during which the average nitrogen oxides emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous 1-hour periods) as measured by a continuous monitoring system exceed the standard under § 60.72(a).

[39 FR 20794, June 14, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46258, Oct. 6, 1975; 50 FR 15894, Apr. 22, 1985; 54 FR 6666, Feb. 14, 1989]

### § 60.74 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). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> standard in § 60.72 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of NO<sub>x</sub> shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = (C_s Q_{sd}) / (P K)$$

where:

E=emission rate of NO<sub>x</sub> as NO<sub>2</sub>, kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent nitric acid.

C<sub>s</sub>=concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> as NO<sub>2</sub>, g/dscm (lb/dscf).

Q<sub>sd</sub>=volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

P=acid production rate, metric ton/hr (ton/hr) or 100 percent nitric acid.

K=conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (1.0 lb/lb).

(2) Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO<sub>x</sub> concentration of each grab sample. Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site, and the sampling point shall be the centroid of the stack or duct or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 m (3.28 ft). Four grab samples shall be taken at approximately 15-minute intervals. The arithmetic mean of the four sample concentrations shall constitute the run value (C<sub>s</sub>).

(3) Method 2 shall be used to determine the volumetric flow rate (Q<sub>sd</sub>) of