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the effluent gas. The measurement site shall be the same as for the NO_x sample. A velocity traverse shall be made once per run within the hour that the NO_x samples are taken.

(4) The methods of §60.73(c) shall be used to determine the production rate (P) of 100 percent nitric acid for each run. Material balance over the production system shall be used to confirm the production rate.

(c) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section:

(1) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7B, 7C, or 7D may be used. If Method 7C or 7D is used, the sampling time shall be at least 1 hour.

(d) The owner or operator shall use the procedure in §60.73(b) to determine the conversion factor for converting the monitoring data to the units of the standard.

[54 FR 6666, Feb. 14, 1989]

Subpart H—Standards of Performance for Sulfuric Acid Plants

§ 60.80 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to each sulfuric acid production unit, which is the affected facility.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after August 17, 1971, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37936, July 25, 1977]

§ 60.81 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(a) *Sulfuric acid production unit* means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans, or acid sludge, but does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

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(b) *Acid mist* means sulfuric acid mist, as measured by Method 8 of appendix A to this part or an equivalent or alternative method.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 20794, June 14, 1974]

§ 60.82 Standard for sulfur dioxide.

(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 contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 2 kg per metric ton of acid produced (4 lb per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent H₂SO₄.

[39 FR 20794, June 14, 1974]

§ 60.83 Standard for acid mist.

(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 acid mist, expressed as H₂SO₄, in excess of 0.075 kg per metric ton of acid produced (0.15 lb per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent H₂SO₄.

(2) Exhibit 10 percent opacity, or greater.

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

§ 60.84 Emission monitoring.

(a) A continuous monitoring system for the measurement of sulfur dioxide shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated by the owner or operator. The pollutant gas used to prepare calibration gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 and for calibration checks under §60.13(d), shall be sulfur dioxide (SO₂). Method 8 shall be used for conducting monitoring system performance evaluations under §60.13(c) except that only the sulfur dioxide portion of the Method 8 results shall be used. The span value shall be set at 1000 ppm of sulfur dioxide.

(b) The owner or operator shall establish a conversion factor for the purpose

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of converting monitoring data into units of the applicable standard (kg/metric ton, lb/ton). The conversion factor shall be determined, as a minimum, three times daily by measuring the concentration of sulfur dioxide entering the converter using suitable methods (e.g., the Reich test, National Air Pollution Control Administration Publication No. 999-AP-13) and calculating the appropriate conversion factor for each eight-hour period as follows:

$$CF = k[(1.000 - 0.015r)/(r - s)]$$

where:

CF=conversion factor (kg/metric ton per ppm, lb/ton per ppm).

k=constant derived from material balance.

For determining CF in metric units, k=0.0653. For determining CF in English units, k=0.1306.

r=percentage of sulfur dioxide by volume entering the gas converter. Appropriate corrections must be made for air injection plants subject to the Administrator's approval.

s=percentage of sulfur dioxide by volume in the emissions to the atmosphere determined by the continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The owner or operator shall record all conversion factors and values under paragraph (b) of this section from which they were computed (i.e., CF, r, and s).

(d) Alternatively, a source that processes elemental sulfur or an ore that contains elemental sulfur and uses air to supply oxygen may use the following continuous emission monitoring approach and calculation procedures in determining SO₂ emission rates in terms of the standard. This procedure is not required, but is an alternative that would alleviate problems encountered in the measurement of gas velocities or production rate. Continuous emission monitoring of SO₂, O₂, and CO₂ (if required) shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated by the owner or operator and subjected to the certification procedures in Performance Specifications 2 and 3. The calibration procedure and span value for this SO₂ monitor shall be as specified in paragraph (b) of this section. The span value for CO₂ (if required) shall be 10 percent and for O₂ shall be 20.9 percent (air). A conversion factor based on process rate data is not nec-

essary. Calculate the SO₂ emission rate as follows:

$$E_s = (C_s S) / [0.265 - (0.126 \%O_2) - (A \%CO_2)]$$

where:

E_s=emission rate of SO₂, kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent of H₂SO₄ produced.

C_s=concentration of SO₂, kg/dscm (lb/dscf).

S=acid production rate factor, 368 dscm/metric ton (11,800 dscf/ton) of 100 percent H₂SO₄ produced.

%O₂=oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.

A=auxiliary fuel factor,

=0.00 for no fuel.

=0.0226 for methane.

=0.0217 for natural gas.

=0.0196 for propane.

=0.0172 for No 2 oil.

=0.0161 for No 6 oil.

=0.0148 for coal.

=0.0126 for coke.

%CO₂= carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.

NOTE: It is necessary in some cases to convert measured concentration units to other units for these calculations:

Use the following table for such conversions:

From—	To—	Multiply by—
g/scm	kg/scm	10 ⁻³
mg/scm	kg/scm	10 ⁻⁶
ppm (SO ₂)	kg/scm	2.660×10 ⁻⁶
ppm (SO ₂)	lb/scf	1.660×10 ⁻⁷

(e) For the purpose of reports under §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions shall be all three-hour periods (or the arithmetic average of three consecutive one-hour periods) during which the integrated average sulfur dioxide emissions exceed the applicable standards under §60.82.

[39 FR 20794, June 14, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46258, Oct. 6, 1975; 48 FR 23611, May 25, 1983; 48 FR 4700, Sept. 29, 1983; 48 FR 48669, Oct. 20, 1983; 54 FR 6666, Feb. 14, 1989]

§ 60.85 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 SO₂ acid mist, and visible emission standards in §§60.82 and 60.83 as follows: