

## § 60.80

(d) You must report any modifications to CERMS which could affect the ability of the CERMS to comply with applicable performance specifications.

(e) Within 60 days of completion of the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) required by this subpart, you must submit the data from that audit to EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) ([https://cdx.epa.gov/SSL/cdx/EPA\\_Home.asp](https://cdx.epa.gov/SSL/cdx/EPA_Home.asp)). You must submit performance test data in the file format generated through use of EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html>). Only data collected using test methods listed on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) by registered letter to EPA and the same ERT file with the CBI omitted to EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. Mark the compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media clearly as CBI and mail to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. At the discretion of the delegated authority, you must also submit these reports to the delegated authority in the format specified by the delegated authority. You must submit the other information as required in the performance evaluation as described in §60.2 and as required in this chapter.

(f) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, you must submit a report that contains the following:

(1) The number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded.

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(2) A description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected facility to minimize emissions in accordance with §60.11(d), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

### 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.

(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

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per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

[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 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, in excess of 0.075 kg per metric ton of acid produced (0.15 lb per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

(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 (SO<sub>2</sub>). 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 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 SO<sub>2</sub> 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 systems for measuring SO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, and CO<sub>2</sub> (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 the SO<sub>2</sub> monitor shall be as specified in paragraph (b) of this section. The span value for CO<sub>2</sub> (if required) shall be 10 percent and for O<sub>2</sub> shall be 20.9 percent (air). A conversion factor based on process rate data is not necessary. Calculate the SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate as follows:

$$E_s = (C_s S) / [0.265 - (0.0126 \%O_2) - (A \%CO_2)]$$

where:

E<sub>s</sub> = emission rate of SO<sub>2</sub>, kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> produced.

C<sub>s</sub> = concentration of SO<sub>2</sub>, kg/dscm (lb/dscf).

S = acid production rate factor, 368 dscm/metric ton (11,800 dscf/ton) of 100 percent H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> produced.

%O<sub>2</sub> = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.

A = auxiliary fuel factor,

= 0.00 for no fuel.

= 0.0226 for methane.

= 0.0217 for natural gas.

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- = 0.0196 for propane.
  - = 0.0172 for No 2 oil.
  - = 0.0161 for No 6 oil.
  - = 0.0148 for coal.
  - = 0.0126 for coke.
- %CO<sub>2</sub> = 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 <sup>-3</sup>
mg/scm .....	kg/scm .....	10 <sup>-6</sup>
ppm (SO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	kg/scm .....	2.660 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
ppm (SO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	lb/scf .....	1.660 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>

(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; 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 79 FR 11250, Feb. 27, 2014]

**§ 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 SO<sub>2</sub> acid mist, and visible emission standards in §§60.82 and 60.83 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of acid mist or SO<sub>2</sub> shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = (CQ_{sd}) / (PK)$$

where:

E = emission rate of acid mist or SO<sub>2</sub>, kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> produced.

C = concentration of acid mist or SO<sub>2</sub>, g/dscm (lb/dscf).

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

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P = production rate of 100 percent H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, metric ton/hr (ton/hr).

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

(2) Method 8 shall be used to determine the acid mist and SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations (C's) and the volumetric flow rate (Q<sub>sd</sub>) of the effluent gas. The moisture content may be considered to be zero. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.15 dscm (40.6 dscf).

(3) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the production rate (P) of 100 percent H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for each run. Material balance over the production system shall be used to confirm the production rate.

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

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

(1) If a source processes elemental sulfur or an ore that contains elemental sulfur and uses air to supply oxygen, the following procedure may be used instead of determining the volumetric flow rate and production rate:

(i) The integrated technique of Method 3 is used to determine the O<sub>2</sub> concentration and, if required, CO<sub>2</sub> concentration.

(ii) The SO<sub>2</sub> or acid mist emission rate is calculated as described in §60.84(d), substituting the acid mist concentration for C<sub>s</sub> as appropriate.

[54 FR 6666, Feb. 14, 1989]

**Subpart I—Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities**

**§ 60.90 Applicability and designation of affected facility.**

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each hot mix asphalt facility. For the purpose of this subpart, a hot mix asphalt facility is comprised only of any combination of the following: dryers; systems for screening, handling, storing, and weighing hot aggregate; systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler, systems for mixing hot mix asphalt; and the loading, transfer,