

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 60.132

(d) *Blast furnace* means any furnace used to recover metal from slag.

[39 FR 9317, Mar. 8, 1974; 39 FR 13776, Apr. 17, 1974, as amended at 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.122 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 discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from a blast (cupola) or reverberatory furnace any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

(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 discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any pot furnace any gases which exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

[39 FR 9317, Mar. 8, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46259, Oct. 6, 1975]

§ 60.123 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 § 60.122 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration during representative periods of furnace operation, including charging and tapping. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf).

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

[54 FR 6667, Feb. 14, 1989]

Subpart M—Standards of Performance for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants

§ 60.130 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in secondary brass or bronze production plants: Reverberatory and electric furnaces of 1,000 kg (2205 lb) or greater production capacity and blast (cupola) furnaces of 250 kg/h (550 lb/h) or greater production capacity. Furnaces from which molten brass or bronze are cast into the shape of finished products, such as foundry furnaces, are not considered to be affected facilities.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after June 11, 1973, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37937, July 25, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 43618, Oct. 30, 1984]

§ 60.131 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) *Brass or bronze* means any metal alloy containing copper as its predominant constituent, and lesser amounts of zinc, tin, lead, or other metals.

(b) *Reverberatory furnace* includes the following types of reverberatory furnaces: Stationary, rotating, rocking, and tilting.

(c) *Electric furnace* means any furnace which uses electricity to produce over 50 percent of the heat required in the production of refined brass or bronze.

(d) *Blast furnace* means any furnace used to recover metal from slag.

[39 FR 9318, Mar. 8, 1974]

§ 60.132 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 discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from a reverberatory furnace any gases which:

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(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

(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 discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any blast (cupola) or electric furnace any gases which exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

[39 FR 9318, Mar. 8, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46259, Oct. 6, 1975]

§ 60.133 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting 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 § 60.132 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration during representative periods of charging and refining, but not during pouring of part of the production cycle. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and 1.80 dscm (63.6 dscf).

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

[54 FR 6667, Feb. 14, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000]

Subpart N—Standards of Performance for Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973

§ 60.140 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each basic oxygen process furnace.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after June 11,

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1973, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37937, July 25, 1977]

§ 60.141 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) *Basic oxygen process furnace (BOPF)* means any furnace with a refractory lining in which molten steel is produced by charging scrap metal, molten iron, and flux materials or alloy additions into a vessel and introducing a high volume of oxygen-rich gas. Open hearth, blast, and reverberatory furnaces are not included in this definition.

(b) *Primary emissions* means particulate matter emissions from the BOPF generated during the steel production cycle and captured by the BOPF primary control system.

(c) *Primary oxygen blow* means the period in the steel production cycle of a BOPF during which a high volume of oxygen-rich gas is introduced to the bath of molten iron by means of a lance inserted from the top of the vessel or through tuyeres in the bottom or through the bottom and sides of the vessel. This definition does not include any additional or secondary oxygen blows made after the primary blow or the introduction of nitrogen or other inert gas through tuyeres in the bottom or bottom and sides of the vessel.

(d) *Steel production cycle* means the operations conducted within the BOPF steelmaking facility that are required to produce each batch of steel and includes the following operations: scrap charging, preheating (when used), hot metal charging, primary oxygen blowing, sampling (vessel turndown and turnup), additional oxygen blowing (when used), tapping, and deslagging. This definition applies to an affected facility constructed, modified, or reconstructed after January 20, 1983. For an affected facility constructed, modified, or reconstructed after June 11, 1973, but on or before January 20, 1983, *steel production cycle* means the operations conducted within the BOPF steelmaking facility that are required to produce each batch of steel and includes the following operations: scrap