

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 63, Subpt. UUU, Table 31

TABLE 29 TO SUBPART UUU OF PART 63—HAP EMISSION LIMITS FOR SULFUR RECOVERY UNITS

As stated in §63.1568(a)(1), you shall meet each emission limitation in the following table that applies to you.

For . . .	You shall meet this emission limit for each process vent . . .
1. Each new or existing Claus sulfur recovery unit part of a sulfur recovery plant of 20 long tons per day or more and subject to the NSPS for sulfur oxides in 40 CFR 60.104(a)(2).	a. 250 ppmv (dry basis) of sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) at zero percent excess air if you use an oxidation or reduction control system followed by incineration. b. 300 ppmv of reduced sulfur compounds calculated as ppmv SO ₂ (dry basis) at zero percent excess air if you use a reduction control system without incineration.
2. Each new or existing sulfur recovery unit (Claus or other type, regardless of size) not subject to the NSPS for sulfur oxides in 40 CFR 60.104(a)(2): Option 1 (Elect NSPS).	a. 250 ppmv (dry basis) of SO ₂ at zero percent excess air if you use an oxidation or reduction control system followed by incineration. b. 300 ppmv of reduced sulfur compounds calculated as ppmv SO ₂ (dry basis) at zero percent excess air if you use a reduction control system without incineration.
3. Each new or existing sulfur recovery unit (Claus or other type, regardless of size) not subject to the NSPS for sulfur oxides in paragraph (a)(2) of 40 CFR 60.104: Option 2 (TRS limit).	300 ppmv of total reduced sulfur (TRS) compounds, expressed as an equivalent SO ₂ concentration (dry basis) at zero percent oxygen.

[67 FR 17773, Apr. 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 6942, Feb. 9, 2005]

TABLE 30 TO SUBPART UUU OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS FOR HAP EMISSIONS FROM SULFUR RECOVERY UNITS

As stated in §63.1568(a)(2), you shall meet each operating limit in the following table that applies to you.

For . . .	If use this type of control device	You shall meet this operating limit. . .
1. Each new or existing Claus sulfur recovery unit part of a sulfur recovery plant of 20 long tons per day or more and subject to the NSPS for sulfur oxides in 40 CFR 60.104(a)(2).	Not applicable	Not applicable.
2. Each new or existing sulfur recovery unit (Claus or other type, regardless of size) not subject to the NSPS for sulfur oxides in 40 CFR 60.104(a)(2): Option 1 (Elect NSPS).	Not applicable	Not applicable.
3. Each new or existing sulfur recovery unit (Claus or other type, regardless of size) not subject to the NSPS for sulfur oxides in 40 CFR 60.104(a)(2): Option 2 (TRS limit).	Thermal incinerator	Maintain the daily average combustion zone temperature above the limit established during the performance test; and maintain the daily average oxygen concentration in the vent stream (percent, dry basis) above the limit established during the performance test.

[67 FR 17773, Apr. 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 6942, Feb. 9, 2005]

TABLE 31 TO SUBPART UUU OF PART 63—CONTINUOUS MONITORING SYSTEMS FOR HAP EMISSIONS FROM SULFUR RECOVERY UNITS

As stated in §63.1568(b)(1), you shall meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you.

For . . .	For this limit . . .	You shall install and operate this continuous monitoring system . . .
1. Each new or existing Claus sulfur recovery unit part of a sulfur recovery plant of 20 long tons per day or more and subject to the NSPS for sulfur oxides in 40 CFR 60.104(a)(2).	a. 250 ppmv (dry basis) of SO ₂ at zero percent excess air if you use an oxidation or reduction control system followed by incineration.	Continuous emission monitoring system to measure and record the hourly average concentration of SO ₂ (dry basis) at zero percent excess air for each exhaust stack. This system must include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

For . . .	For this limit . . .	You shall install and operate this continuous monitoring system . . .
<p>2. Option 1: Elect NSPS. Each new or existing sulfur recovery unit (Claus or other type, regardless of size) not subject to the NSPS for sulfur oxides in paragraph (a) (2) of 40 CFR 60.104.</p> <p>3. Option 2: TRS limit. Each new or existing sulfur recovery unit (Claus or other type, regardless of size) not subject to the NSPS for sulfur oxides in 40 CFR 60.104(a)(2).</p>	<p>b. 300 ppmv of reduced sulfur compounds calculated as ppmv SO₂ (dry basis) at zero percent excess air if you use a reduction control system without incineration.</p> <p>a. 250 ppmv (dry basis) of SO₂ at zero percent excess air if you use an oxidation or reduction control system followed by incineration.</p> <p>b. 300 ppmv of reduced sulfur compounds calculated as ppmv SO₂ (dry basis) at zero percent excess air if you use a reduction control system without incineration.</p> <p>300 ppmv of total reduced sulfur (TRS) compounds, expressed as an equivalent SO₂ concentration (dry basis) at zero percent oxygen.</p>	<p>Continuous emission monitoring system to measure and record the hourly average concentration of reduced sulfur and oxygen (O₂) emissions. Calculate the reduced sulfur emissions as SO₂ (dry basis) at zero percent excess air. <i>Exception:</i> You can use an instrument having an air or SO₂ dilution and oxidation system to convert the reduced sulfur to SO₂ for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis) at zero percent excess air of the resultant SO₂ instead of the reduced sulfur monitor. The monitor must include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess oxygen.</p> <p>Continuous emission monitoring system to measure and record the hourly average concentration of SO₂ (dry basis), at zero percent excess air for each exhaust stack. This system must include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess air.</p> <p>Continuous emission monitoring system to measure and record the hourly average concentration of reduced sulfur and O₂ emissions for each exhaust stack. Calculate the reduced sulfur emissions as SO₂ (dry basis), at zero percent excess air. <i>Exception:</i> You can use an instrument having an air or O₂ dilution and oxidation system to convert the reduced sulfur to SO₂ for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis) at zero percent excess air of the resultant SO₂ instead of the reduced sulfur monitor. The monitor must include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess oxygen.</p> <p>i. Continuous emission monitoring system to measure and record the hourly average concentration of TRS for each exhaust stack; this monitor must include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess oxygen; or</p> <p>ii. Continuous parameter monitoring systems to measure and record the combustion zone temperature of each thermal incinerator and the oxygen content (percent, dry basis) in the vent stream of the incinerator.</p>

[67 FR 17773, Apr. 11, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 6942 and 6961, Feb. 9, 2005]

TABLE 32 TO SUBPART UUU OF PART 63—REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR HAP EMISSIONS FROM SULFUR RECOVERY UNITS NOT SUBJECT TO THE NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SULFUR OXIDES

As stated in §63.1568(b)(2) and (3), you shall meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you.