ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis (with verification of the dilution ratio) may be used, subject to the prior approval of the Administrator.

(11) The fuel analyses required under paragraphs (b)(9) and (b)(10) of this section may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency.

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

(1) Instead of using the equation in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, manufacturers may develop ambient condition correction factors to adjust the nitrogen oxides emission level measured by the performance test as provided in §60.8 to ISO standard day conditions.


Subpart HH—Standards of Performance for Lime Manufacturing Plants

SOURCE: 49 FR 18080, Apr. 26, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§60.340 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to each rotary lime kiln used in the manufacture of lime.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to facilities used in the manufacture of lime at kraft pulp mills.

(c) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after May 3, 1977, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§60.341 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the same meaning given them in the Act and in the General Provisions.

(a) Lime manufacturing plant means any plant which uses a rotary lime kiln to produce lime product from limestone by calcination.

(b) Lime product means the product of the calcination process including, but not limited to, calcitic lime, dolomitic lime, and dead-burned dolomite.

(c) Positive-pressure fabric filter means a fabric filter with the fans on the upstream side of the filter bags.

(d) Rotary lime kiln means a unit with an inclined rotating drum that is used to produce a lime product from limestone by calcination.

(e) Stone feed means limestone feedstock and milliscale or other iron oxide additives that become part of the product.

§60.342 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 cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any rotary lime kiln any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.30 kilogram per megagram (0.60 lb/ton) of stone feed.

(2) Exhibit greater than 15 percent opacity when exiting from a dry emission control device.

§60.343 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) The owner or operator of a facility that is subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, to monitor and record the opacity of a representative portion of the gases discharged into the atmosphere from any rotary lime kiln. The span of this system shall be set at 40 percent opacity.

(b) The owner or operator of any rotary lime kiln having a control device with a multiple stack exhaust or a roof monitor may, in lieu of the continuous opacity monitoring requirement of §60.343(a), monitor visible emissions at least once per day of operation by using a certified visible emissions observer who, for each site where visible emissions are observed, will perform three Method 9 tests and record the results. Visible emission observations shall occur during normal operation of
§ 60.344 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 §60.342(a) as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

\[ E = (c_s Q_{sd} P K) \]

where:
- \( E \) = emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of stone feed.
- \( c_s \) = concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
- \( Q_{sd} \) = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
- \( P \) = stone feed rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
- \( K \) = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (7000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 5 shall be used at negative-pressure fabric filters and other types of control devices and Method 5D shall be used at positive-pressure fabric filters to determine the particulate matter concentration \( c_s \) and the volumetric flow rate \( Q_{sd} \) of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf).

(3) The monitoring device of §60.343(d) shall be used to determine the stone feed rate \( P \) for each run.

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

(c) During the particulate matter run, the owner or operator shall use the monitoring devices in §60.343(c)(1) and (2) to determine the average pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and the average scrubbing liquid supply pressure.