Environmental Protection Agency

§ 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.

§ 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:
   (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.

§ 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.

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, 1973, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§ 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
§ 60.142 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (b) of this section, 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 into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf), as measured for the primary oxygen blow.

(2) Exit from a control device not used solely for the collection of secondary emissions, as defined in § 60.141a, and exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater, except that an opacity greater than 10 percent but less than 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle.

(b) For affected facilities constructed, modified, or reconstructed after January 20, 1983, the following limits shall apply:

(1) On or after the date on which the performance test required by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator of an affected facility for which open hooing is the method for controlling primary emissions shall cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that:

(i) Contain particulate matter in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf), as measured for the primary oxygen blow.

(ii) Exit from a control device not used solely for the collection of secondary emissions, as defined in § 60.141a, and exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater, except that an opacity greater than 10 percent but less than 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle.

(2) On or after the date on which the performance test required by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator of an affected facility for which closed hooing is the method for controlling primary emissions shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that:

(i) Contain particulate matter in excess of 68 mg/dscm (0.030 gr/dscf), as measured for the primary oxygen blow.

(ii) Exit from a control device not used solely for the collection of secondary emissions, as defined in § 60.141a, and exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater, except that an opacity greater than 10 percent but less than 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle.

(c) On and after the date on which the performance test required by § 60.8 is completed, each owner or operator of an affected facility subject to paragraph (b) of this section shall operate the primary gas cleaning system during any reblow in a manner identical to operation during the primary oxygen blow.