Environmental Protection Agency

§ 60.100

(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 any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 90 mg/dscm (0.04 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibit 20 percent opacity, or greater.

§ 60.93 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 §60.92 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. 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.

§ 60.100 Applicability, designation of affected facility, and reconstruction.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in petroleum refineries: fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators, fuel gas combustion devices, and all Claus sulfur recovery plants except Claus plants with a design capacity for sulfur feed of 20 long tons per day (LTD) or less. The Claus sulfur recovery plant need not be physically located within the boundaries of a petroleum refinery to be an affected facility, provided it processes gases produced within a petroleum refinery.
§ 60.101 Definitions.

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

(a) Petroleum refinery means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

(b) Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

(c) Process gas means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit as a result of start-up, shut-down, upset or malfunction.

(d) Fuel gas means any gas which is generated at a petroleum refinery and which is combusted. Fuel gas includes natural gas when the natural gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with a gas generated at a refinery. Fuel gas does not include gases generated by catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators and fluid coking burners. Fuel gas does not include vapors that are collected and combusted in a thermal oxidizer or flare installed to control emissions from wastewater treatment units or marine tank vessel loading operations.

(e) Process upset gas means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit as a result of start-up, shut-down, upset or malfunction.

(f) Refinery process unit means any segment of the petroleum refinery in which a specific processing operation is conducted.

(g) Fuel gas combustion device means any equipment, such as process heaters, boilers and flares used to combust fuel gas, except facilities in which gases are combusted to produce sulfur or sulfuric acid.

(h) Coke burn-off means the coke removed from the surface of the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst by