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fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator:

(1) With an add-on control device, reduce sulfur dioxide emissions to the atmosphere by 90 percent or maintain sulfur dioxide emissions to the atmosphere less than or equal to 50 ppm by volume (vppm), whichever is less stringent; or

(2) Without the use of an add-on control device, maintain sulfur oxides emissions calculated as sulfur dioxide to the atmosphere less than or equal to 9.8 kg/Mg (20 lb/ton) coke burn-off; or

(3) Process in the fluid catalytic cracking unit fresh feed that has a total sulfur content no greater than 0.30 percent by weight.

(c) Compliance with paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section is determined daily on a 7-day rolling average basis using the appropriate procedures outlined in §60.106.

(d) A minimum of 22 valid days of data shall be obtained every 30 rolling successive calendar days when complying with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

[43 FR 10869, Mar. 15, 1978, as amended at 54 FR 34027, Aug. 17, 1989; 55 FR 40175, Oct. 2, 1990; 65 FR 61754, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.105 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) Continuous monitoring systems shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated by the owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart as follows:

(1) For fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators subject to §60.102(a)(2), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the opacity of emissions into the atmosphere. The instrument shall be spanned at 60, 70, or 80 percent opacity.

(2) For fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators subject to §60.103(a), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis) of CO emissions into the atmosphere, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) (ii) of this section.

(i) The span value for this instrument is 1,000 ppm CO.

(ii) A CO continuous monitoring system need not be installed if the owner or operator demonstrates that the av-

erage CO emissions are less than 50 ppm (dry basis) and also files a written request for exemption to the Administrator and receives such an exemption. The demonstration shall consist of continuously monitoring CO emissions for 30 days using an instrument that shall meet the requirements of Performance Specification 4 of Appendix B of this part. The span value shall be 100 ppm CO instead of 1,000 ppm, and the relative accuracy limit shall be 10 percent of the average CO emissions or 5 ppm CO, whichever is greater. For instruments that are identical to Method 10 and employ the sample conditioning system of Method 10A, the alternative relative accuracy test procedure in §10.1 of Performance Specification 2 may be used in place of the relative accuracy test.

(3) For fuel gas combustion devices subject to §60.104(a)(1), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis, zero percent excess air) of SO₂ emissions into the atmosphere (except where an H₂S monitor is installed under paragraph (a)(4) of this section). The monitor shall include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(i) The span values for this monitor are 50 ppm SO₂ and 25 percent oxygen (O₂).

(ii) The SO₂ monitoring level equivalent to the H₂S standard under §60.104(a)(1) shall be 20 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

(iii) The performance evaluations for this SO₂ monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 2. Methods 6 or 6C and 3 or 3A shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. Method 6 samples shall be taken at a flow rate of approximately 2 liters/min for at least 30 minutes. The relative accuracy limit shall be 20 percent or 4 ppm, whichever is greater, and the calibration drift limit shall be 5 percent of the established span value.

(iv) Fuel gas combustion devices having a common source of fuel gas may be monitored at only one location (i.e., after one of the combustion devices), if monitoring at this location accurately represents the S₂ emissions into the atmosphere from each of the combustion devices.

(4) In place of the SO₂ monitor in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis) of H₂S in fuel gases before being burned in any fuel gas combustion device.

(i) The span value for this instrument is 425 mg/dscm H₂S.

(ii) Fuel gas combustion devices having a common source of fuel gas may be monitored at only one location, if monitoring at this location accurately represents the concentration of H₂S in the fuel gas being burned.

(iii) The performance evaluations for this H₂S monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 7. Method 11, 15, 15A, or 16 shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(5) For Claus sulfur recovery plants with oxidation control systems or reduction control systems followed by incineration subject to §60.104(a)(2)(i), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, zero percent excess air) of SO₂ emissions into the atmosphere. The monitor shall include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(i) The span values for this monitor are 500 ppm SO₂ and 25 percent O₂.

(ii) The performance evaluations for this SO₂ monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 2. Methods 6 or 6C and 3 or 3A shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(6) For Claus sulfur recovery plants with reduction control systems not followed by incineration subject to §60.104(a)(2)(ii), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration of reduced sulfur and O₂ emissions into the atmosphere. The reduced sulfur emissions shall be calculated as SO₂ (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

(i) The span values for this monitor are 450 ppm reduced sulfur and 25 percent O₂.

(ii) The performance evaluations for this reduced sulfur (and O₂) monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 5 of Appendix B of this Part (and Performance Specification 3 of Appendix B of this Part for the O₂

analyzer). Methods 15 or 15A and Method 3 shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. If Method 3 yields O₂ concentrations below 0.25 percent during the performance specification test, the O₂ concentration may be assumed to be zero and the reduced sulfur CEMS need not include an O₂ monitor.

(7) In place of the reduced sulfur monitor under paragraph (a)(6) of this section, an instrument using an air or O₂ dilution and oxidation system to convert the reduced sulfur to SO₂ for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, zero percent excess air) of the resultant SO₂. The monitor shall include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess oxygen.

(i) The span values for this monitor are 375 ppm SO₂ and 25 percent O₂.

(ii) For reporting purposes, the SO₂ exceedance level for this monitor is 250 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

(iii) The performance evaluations for this SO₂ (and O₂) monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 5. Methods 15 or 15A and Method 3 shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(8) An instrument for continuously monitoring and recording concentrations of SO₂ in the gases at both the inlet and outlet of the SO₂ control device from any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator for which the owner or operator seeks to comply with §60.104 (b)(1).

(i) The span value of the inlet monitor shall be set 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission concentration entering the control device, and the span value of the outlet monitor shall be set at 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emission concentration entering the control device.

(ii) The performance evaluations for these SO₂ monitors under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 2. Methods 6 or 6C and 3 or 3A shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(9) An instrument for continuously monitoring and recording concentrations of SO₂ in the gases discharged

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into the atmosphere from any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator for which the owner or operator seeks to comply specifically with the 50 ppmv emission limit under § 60.104(b)(1).

(i) The span value of the monitor shall be set at 50 percent of the maximum hourly potential SO₂ emission concentration of the control device.

(ii) The performance evaluations for this SO₂ monitor under § 60.13 (c) shall use Performance Specification 2. Methods 6 or 6C and 3 or 3A shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(10) An instrument for continuously monitoring and recording concentrations of oxygen (O₂) in the gases at both the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device (or the outlet only if specifically complying with the 50 ppmv standard) from any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator for which the owner or operator has elected to comply with § 60.104(b)(1). The span of this continuous monitoring system shall be set at 10 percent.

(11) The continuous monitoring systems under paragraphs (a)(8), (a)(9), and (a)(10) of this section are operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(12) The owner or operator shall use the following procedures to evaluate the continuous monitoring systems under paragraphs (a)(8), (a)(9), and (a)(10) of this section.

(i) Method 3 or 3A and Method 6 or 6C for the relative accuracy evaluations under the § 60.13(e) performance evaluation.

(ii) Appendix F, Procedure 1, including quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests.

(13) When seeking to comply with § 60.104(b)(1), when emission data are not obtained because of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using one of the following methods to provide emission

data for a minimum of 18 hours per day in at least 22 out of 30 rolling successive calendar days.

(i) The test methods as described in § 60.106(k);

(ii) A spare continuous monitoring system; or

(iii) Other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) The average coke burn-off rate (Mg (tons) per hour) and hours of operation shall be recorded daily for any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator subject to § 60.102, § 60.103, or § 60.104(b)(2).

(d) For any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator under § 60.102 that uses an incinerator-waste heat boiler to combust the exhaust gases from the catalyst regenerator, the owner or operator shall record daily the rate of combustion of liquid or solid fossil-fuels and the hours of operation during which liquid or solid fossil-fuels are combusted in the incinerator-waste heat boiler.

(e) For the purpose of reports under § 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be determined and reported are defined as follows:

NOTE: All averages, except for opacity, shall be determined as the arithmetic average of the applicable 1-hour averages, e.g., the rolling 3-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic average of three contiguous 1-hour averages.

(1) *Opacity*. All 1-hour periods that contain two or more 6-minute periods during which the average opacity as measured by the continuous monitoring system under § 60.105(a)(1) exceeds 30 percent.

(2) *Carbon monoxide*. All 1-hour periods during which the average CO concentration as measured by the CO continuous monitoring system under § 60.105(a)(2) exceeds 500 ppm.

(3) *Sulfur dioxide from fuel gas combustion*. (i) All rolling 3-hour periods during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ continuous monitoring system under § 60.105(a)(3) exceeds 20 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air); or

(ii) All rolling 3-hour periods during which the average concentration of H₂S as measured by the H₂S continuous monitoring system under § 60.105(a)(4) exceeds 230 mg/dscm (0.10 gr/dscf).

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(4) *Sulfur dioxide from Claus sulfur recovery plants.* (i) All 12-hour periods during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ continuous monitoring system under § 60.105(a)(5) exceeds 250 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air); or

(ii) All 12-hour periods during which the average concentration of reduced sulfur (as SO₂) as measured by the reduced sulfur continuous monitoring system under § 60.105(a)(6) exceeds 300 ppm; or

(iii) All 12-hour periods during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ continuous monitoring system under § 60.105(a)(7) exceeds 250 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

[39 FR 9315, Mar. 8, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46259, Oct. 6, 1975; 42 FR 32427, June 24, 1977; 42 FR 39389, Aug. 4, 1977; 43 FR 10869, Mar. 15, 1978; 48 FR 23611, May 25, 1983; 50 FR 31701, Aug. 5, 1985; 54 FR 34028, Aug. 17, 1989; 55 FR 40175, Oct. 2, 1990; 65 FR 61754, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.106 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 (PM) standards in § 60.102(a) as follows:

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

$$E = \frac{c_s Q_{sd}}{KR_c}$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of PM, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of coke burn-off.

c_s = Concentration of PM, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

Q_{sd} = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

R_c = Coke burn-off rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr) coke.

K = Conversion factor, 1,000 g/kg (7,000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 5B or 5F is to be used to determine particulate matter emissions and associated moisture content from affected facilities without wet FGD systems; only Method 5B is to be used after wet FGD systems. The sam-

pling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the sampling rate shall be at least 0.015 dscm/min (0.53 dscf/min), except that shorter sampling times may be approved by the Administrator when process variables or other factors preclude sampling for at least 60 minutes.

(3) The coke burn-off rate (R_c) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$R_c = K_1 Q_r (\%CO_2 + \%CO) - (K_2 Q_a - K_3 Q_r) / ((\%CO/2) + (\%CO_2 + \%O_2))$$

Where:

R_c = Coke burn-off rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

Q_r = Volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas from catalyst regenerator before entering the emission control system, dscm/min (dscf/min).

Q_a = Volumetric flow rate of air to FCCU regenerator, as determined from the fluid catalytic cracking unit control room instrumentation, dscm/min (dscf/min).

%CO₂ = Carbon dioxide concentration, percent by volume (dry basis).

%CO = Carbon monoxide concentration, percent by volume (dry basis).

%O₂ = Oxygen concentration, percent by volume (dry basis).

K₁ = Material balance and conversion factor, 2.982 × 10⁻⁴ (Mg-min)/(hr-dscm-%) [9.31 × 10⁻⁶ (ton-min)/(hr-dscf-%)].

K₂ = Material balance and conversion factor, 2.088 × 10⁻³ (Mg-min)/(hr-dscm-%) [6.52 × 10⁻⁵ (ton-min)/(hr-dscf-%)].

K₃ = Material balance and conversion factor, 9.94 × 10⁻⁵ (Mg-min)/(hr-dscm-%) [3.1 × 10⁻⁶ (ton-min)/(hr-dscf-%)].

(i) Method 2 shall be used to determine the volumetric flow rate (Q_r).

(ii) The emission correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine CO₂, CO, and O₂ concentrations.

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

(c) If auxiliary liquid or solid fossil-fuels are burned in an incinerator-waste heat boiler, the owner or operator shall determine the emission rate of PM permitted in § 60.102(b) as follows:

(1) The allowable emission rate (E_s) of PM shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E_s = F + A (H/R_c)$$

Where: