

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 60.334

October 3, 1982 are exempt from paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) Stationary gas turbines using water or steam injection for control of NO_x emissions are exempt from paragraph (a) when ice fog is deemed a traffic hazard by the owner or operator of the gas turbine.

(g) Emergency gas turbines, military gas turbines for use in other than a garrison facility, military gas turbines installed for use as military training facilities, and fire fighting gas turbines are exempt from paragraph (a) of this section.

(h) Stationary gas turbines engaged by manufacturers in research and development of equipment for both gas turbine emission control techniques and gas turbine efficiency improvements are exempt from paragraph (a) on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Administrator.

(i) Exemptions from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section will be granted on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Administrator in specific geographical areas where mandatory water restrictions are required by governmental agencies because of drought conditions. These exemptions will be allowed only while the mandatory water restrictions are in effect.

(j) Stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load greater than 107.2 gigajoules per hour that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction between the dates of October 3, 1977, and January 27, 1982, and were required in the September 10, 1979, FEDERAL REGISTER (44 FR 52792) to comply with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, except electric utility stationary gas turbines, are exempt from paragraph (a) of this section.

(k) Stationary gas turbines with a heat input greater than or equal to 10.7 gigajoules per hour (10 million Btu/hour) when fired with natural gas are exempt from paragraph (a)(2) of this section when being fired with an emergency fuel.

(l) Regenerative cycle gas turbines with a heat input less than or equal to 107.2 gigajoules per hour (100 million

Btu/hour) are exempt from paragraph (a) of this section.

[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.333 Standard for sulfur dioxide.

On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, every owner or operator subject to the provision of this subpart shall comply with one or the other of the following conditions:

(a) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.015 percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis.

(b) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall burn in any stationary gas turbine any fuel which contains sulfur in excess of 0.8 percent by weight.

[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979]

§ 60.334 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart and using water injection to control NO_x emissions shall install and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the fuel consumption and the ratio of water to fuel being fired in the turbine. This system shall be accurate to within ±5.0 percent and shall be approved by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart shall monitor sulfur content and nitrogen content of the fuel being fired in the turbine. The frequency of determination of these values shall be as follows:

(1) If the turbine is supplied its fuel from a bulk storage tank, the values shall be determined on each occasion that fuel is transferred to the storage tank from any other source.

(2) If the turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage the values shall be determined and recorded daily. Owners, operators or fuel vendors may develop custom schedules for determination of the values based

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on the design and operation of the affected facility and the characteristics of the fuel supply. These custom schedules shall be substantiated with data and must be approved by the Administrator before they can be used to comply with paragraph (b) of this section.

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

(1) *Nitrogen oxides.* Any one-hour period during which the average water-to-fuel ratio, as measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the water-to-fuel ratio determined to demonstrate compliance with §60.332 by the performance test required in §60.8 or any period during which the fuel-bound nitrogen of the fuel is greater than the maximum nitrogen content allowed by the fuel-bound nitrogen allowance used during the performance test required in §60.8. Each report shall include the average water-to-fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions, gas turbine load, and nitrogen content of the fuel during the period of excess emissions, and the graphs or figures developed under §60.335(a).

(2) *Sulfur dioxide.* Any daily period during which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the gas turbine exceeds 0.8 percent.

(3) *Ice fog.* Each period during which an exemption provided in §60.332(f) is in effect shall be reported in writing to the Administrator quarterly. For each period the ambient conditions existing during the period, the date and time the air pollution control system was deactivated, and the date and time the air pollution control system was reactivated shall be reported. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(4) *Emergency fuel.* Each period during which an exemption provided in §60.332(k) is in effect shall be included in the report required in §60.7(c). For each period, the type, reasons, and duration of the firing of the emergency fuel shall be reported.

[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.335 Test methods and procedures.

(a) To compute the nitrogen oxides emissions, the owner or operator shall use analytical methods and procedures that are accurate to within 5 percent and are approved by the Administrator to determine the nitrogen content of the fuel being fired.

(b) 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 for in §60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (f) of this section.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide standards in §§60.332 and 60.333(a) as follows:

(1) The nitrogen oxides emission rate (NO_x) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

NO_x=(NO_{xo}) (P_r/P_o)^{0.5} e^{19(H_o-0.00633)} (288°K/T_a)^{1.53}

where:

NO_x = emission rate of NO_x at 15 percent O₂ and ISO standard ambient conditions, ppm by volume.

NO_x = observed NO_x concentration, ppm by volume at 15 percent O₂.

P_r=reference combustor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure, mm Hg.

P_o=observed combustor inlet absolute pressure at test, mm Hg.

H_o=observed humidity of ambient air, g H₂O/g air.

e=transcendental constant, 2.718.

T_a=ambient temperature, °K.

(2) The monitoring device of §60.334(a) shall be used to determine the fuel consumption and the water-to-fuel ratio necessary to comply with §60.332 at 30, 50, 75, and 100 percent of peak load or at four points in the normal operating range of the gas turbine, including the minimum point in the range and peak load. All loads shall be corrected to ISO conditions using the appropriate equations supplied by the manufacturer.

(3) Method 20 shall be used to determine the nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and oxygen concentrations. The span values shall be 300 ppm of nitrogen oxide and 21 percent oxygen. The