

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 60.144

of any diversion of exhaust gases from the main stack servicing the BOPF.

(b) The owner or operator of any affected facility that uses venturi scrubber emission control equipment shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate monitoring devices as follows:

(1) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss through the venturi constriction of the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within  $\pm 250$  Pa ( $\pm 1$  inch water).

(2) A monitoring device for the continual measurement of the water supply pressure to the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within  $\pm 5$  percent of the design water supply pressure. The monitoring device's pressure sensor or pressure tap must be located close to the water discharge point. The Administrator must be consulted for approval in advance of selecting alternative locations for the pressure sensor or tap.

(3) All monitoring devices shall be synchronized each day with the time-measuring instrument used under paragraph (a) of this section. The chart recorder error directly after synchronization shall not exceed 0.08 cm ( $\frac{1}{32}$  inch).

(4) All monitoring devices shall use chart recorders which are operated at a minimum chart speed of 3.8 cm/hr (1.5 in/hr).

(5) All monitoring devices are to be recalibrated annually, and at other times as the Administrator may require, in accordance with the procedures under § 60.13(b).

(c) Any owner or operator subject to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section shall report to the Administrator, on a semiannual basis, all measurements over any 3-hour period that average more than 10 percent below the average levels maintained during the most recent performance test conducted under § 60.8 in which the affected facility demonstrated compliance with the mass standards under § 60.142(a)(1), (b)(1)(i) or (b)(2)(i). The accuracy of the respective measurements, not to exceed the values specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of

this section, may be taken into consideration when determining the measurement results that must be reported.

[43 FR 15602, Apr. 13, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 161, Jan. 2, 1986; 54 FR 6667, Feb. 14, 1989]

### § 60.144 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 § 60.142 as follows:

(1) The time-measuring instrument of § 60.143 shall be used to document the time and duration of each steel production cycle and each diversion period during each run.

(2) 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 1.50 dscm (53 dscf). Sampling shall be discontinued during periods of diversions.

(i) For affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or before January 20, 1983, the sampling for each run shall continue for an integral number of steel production cycles. A cycle shall start at the beginning of either the scrap preheat or the oxygen blow and shall terminate immediately before tapping.

(ii) For affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after January 20, 1983, the sampling for each run shall continue for an integral number of primary oxygen blows.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity. Observations taken during a diversion period shall not be used in determining compliance with the opacity standard. Opacity observations taken at 15-second intervals immediately before and after a diversion of exhaust gases from the stack may be considered to be consecutive for the purpose of computing an average opacity for a 6-minute period.

(c) The owner or operator shall use the monitoring devices of § 60.143(b)(1)

and (2) for the duration of the particulate matter runs. The arithmetic average of all measurements taken during these runs shall be used to determine compliance with § 60.143(c).

[54 FR 6667, Feb. 14, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000]

**Subpart Na—Standards of Performance for Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983**

SOURCE: 51 FR 161, Jan. 2, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 60.140a Applicability and designation of affected facilities.**

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the following affected facilities in an iron and steel plant: top-blown BOPF's and hot metal transfer stations and skimming stations used with bottom-blown or top-blown BOPF's.

(b) This subpart applies to any facility identified in paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after January 20, 1983.

(c) Any BOPF subject to the provisions of this subpart is subject to those provisions of subpart N of this part applicable to affected facilities commencing construction, modification or reconstruction after January 20, 1983.

**§ 60.141a Definitions.**

All terms in this subpart not defined below are given the same meaning as in the Clean Air Act as amended or in subpart A of this part.

*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 by introducing a high volume of oxygen-rich gas. Open hearth, blast, and reverberatory furnaces are not included in this definition.

*Bottom-blown furnace* means any BOPF in which oxygen and other combustion gases are introduced to the

bath of molten iron through tuyeres in the bottom of the vessel or through tuyeres in the bottom and sides of the vessel.

*Fume suppression system* means the equipment comprising any system used to inhibit the generation of emissions from steelmaking facilities with an inert gas, flame, or steam blanket applied to the surface of molten iron or steel.

*Hot metal transfer station* means the facility where molten iron is emptied from the railroad torpedo car or hot metal car to the shop ladle. This includes the transfer of molten iron from the torpedo car or hot metal car to a mixer (or other intermediate vessel) and from a mixer (or other intermediate vessel) to the ladle. This facility is also known as the reladling station or ladle transfer station.

*Primary emission control system* means the combination of equipment used for the capture and collection of primary emissions (e.g., an open hood capture system used in conjunction with a particulate matter cleaning device such as an electrostatic precipitator or a closed hood capture system used in conjunction with a particulate matter cleaning device such as a scrubber).

*Primary emissions* means particulate matter emissions from the BOPF generated during the steel production cycle which are captured by, and do not thereafter escape from, the BOPF primary control system.

*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 lance inserted from the top of the vessel. This definition does not include any additional, or secondary, oxygen blows made after the primary blow.

*Secondary emission control system* means the combination of equipment used for the capture and collection of secondary emissions (e.g.,

(1) An open hood system for the capture and collection of primary and secondary emissions from the BOPF, with local hooding ducted to a secondary emission collection device such as a baghouse for the capture and collection of emissions from the hot metal transfer and skimming station; or