

Relative Accuracy Test Procedure in Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part shall be Method 6. For the performance evaluation, each concentration measurement shall be of one hour duration. The pollutant gas used to prepare the calibration gas mixtures required under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B, and for calibration checks under § 60.13 (d), shall be sulfur dioxide.

(c) Six-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations shall be calculated and recorded daily for the four consecutive 6-hour periods of each operating day. Each six-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate six contiguous one-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations provided by the continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (b) of this section.

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

(1) *Opacity*. Any six-minute period during which the average opacity, as measured by the continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (b) of this section, exceeds the standard under § 60.164(a).

(2) *Sulfur dioxide*. All six-hour periods during which the average emissions of sulfur dioxide, as measured by the continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (b) of this section, exceed the level of the standard. The Administrator will not consider emissions in excess of the level of the standard for less than or equal to 1.5 percent of the six-hour periods during the quarter as indicative of a potential violation of § 60.11(d) provided the affected facility, including air pollution control equipment, is maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during these periods. Emissions in excess of the level of the standard during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction are not to be included within the 1.5 percent.

[41 FR 2338, Jan. 15, 1976; 41 FR 8346, Feb. 26, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 57126, Nov. 1, 1977; 48 FR 23611, May 25, 1983; 54 FR 6668, Feb. 14, 1989; 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000]

#### § 60.166 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, sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and visible emission standards in §§ 60.162, 60.163, and 60.164 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 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).

(2) The continuous monitoring system of § 60.165(b)(2) shall be used to determine the SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations on a dry basis. The sampling time for each run shall be 6 hours, and the average SO<sub>2</sub> concentration shall be computed for the 6-hour period as in § 60.165(c). The monitoring system drift during the run may not exceed 2 percent of the span value.

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

[54 FR 6668, Feb. 14, 1989]

### Subpart Q—Standards of Performance for Primary Zinc Smelters

SOURCE: 41 FR 2340, Jan. 15, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 60.170 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in primary zinc smelters: roaster and sintering machine.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after October 16, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37937, July 25, 1977]

#### § 60.171 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning

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given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(a) *Primary zinc smelter* means any installation engaged in the production, or any intermediate process in the production, of zinc or zinc oxide from zinc sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques.

(b) *Roaster* means any facility in which a zinc sulfide ore concentrate charge is heated in the presence of air to eliminate a significant portion (more than 10 percent) of the sulfur contained in the charge.

(c) *Sintering machine* means any furnace in which calcines are heated in the presence of air to agglomerate the calcines into a hard porous mass called *sinter*.

(d) *Sulfuric acid plant* means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process.

### § 60.172 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 cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any sintering machine any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf).

### § 60.173 Standard for sulfur dioxide.

(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 cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any roaster any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.065 percent by volume.

(b) Any sintering machine which eliminates more than 10 percent of the sulfur initially contained in the zinc sulfide ore concentrates will be considered as a roaster under paragraph (a) of this section.

### § 60.174 Standard for visible emissions.

(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 cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from

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any sintering machine any visible emissions which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity.

(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 cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility that uses a sulfuric acid plant to comply with the standard set forth in § 60.173, any visible emissions which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity.

### § 60.175 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator of any primary zinc smelter subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install and operate:

(1) A continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the opacity of gases discharged into the atmosphere from any sintering machine. The span of this system shall be set at 80 to 100 percent opacity.

(2) A continuous monitoring system to monitor and record sulfur dioxide emissions discharged into the atmosphere from any roaster subject to § 60.173. The span of this system shall be set at a sulfur dioxide concentration of 0.20 percent by volume.

(i) The continuous monitoring system performance evaluation required under § 60.13(c) shall be completed prior to the initial performance test required under § 60.8.

(ii) For the purpose of the continuous monitoring system performance evaluation required under § 60.13(c), the reference method referred to under the Relative Accuracy Test Procedure in Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part shall be Method 6. For the performance evaluation, each concentration measurement shall be of 1 hour duration. The pollutant gas used to prepare the calibration gas mixtures required under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B, and for calibration checks under § 60.13(d), shall be sulfur dioxide.

(b) Two-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations shall be calculated and recorded daily for the 12 consecutive 2-hour periods of each operating day. Each 2-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the

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appropriate two contiguous 1-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations provided by the continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (a) 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) Opacity. Any 6-minute period during which the average opacity, as measured by the continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (a) of this section, exceeds the standard under § 60.174(a).

(2) Sulfur dioxide. Any 2-hour period, as described in paragraph (b) of this section, during which the average emissions of sulfur dioxide, as measured by the continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (a) of this section, exceeds the standard under § 60.173.

[41 FR 2340, Jan. 15, 1976, as amended at 48 FR 23611, May 25, 1983; 54 FR 6668, Feb. 14, 1989]

### § 60.176 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, sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), and visible emission standards in §§ 60.172, 60.173, and 60.174 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 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).

(2) The continuous monitoring system of § 60.175(a)(2) shall be used to determine the SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations on a dry basis. The sampling time for each run shall be 2 hours, and the average SO<sub>2</sub> concentration for the 2-hour period shall be computed as in § 60.175(b). The monitoring system drift during the run may not exceed 2 percent of the span value.

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

[54 FR 6669, Feb. 14, 1989]

## Subpart R—Standards of Performance for Primary Lead Smelters

SOURCE: 41 FR 2340, Jan. 15, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

### § 60.180 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in primary lead smelters: sintering machine, sintering machine discharge end, blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, electric smelting furnace, and converter.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after October 16, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37937, July 25, 1977]

### § 60.181 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) *Primary lead smelter* means any installation or any intermediate process engaged in the production of lead from lead sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques.

(b) *Sintering machine* means any furnace in which a lead sulfide ore concentrate charge is heated in the presence of air to eliminate sulfur contained in the charge and to agglomerate the charge into a hard porous mass called *sinter*.

(c) *Sinter bed* means the lead sulfide ore concentrate charge within a sintering machine.

(d) *Sintering machine discharge end* means any apparatus which receives sinter as it is discharged from the conveying grate of a sintering machine.

(e) *Blast furnace* means any reduction furnace to which sinter is charged and which forms separate layers of molten slag and lead bullion.