Analyze the samples for the total sulfur content of the fuel using:

(i) For liquid fuels, ASTM D129–00, D2622–98, D4294–02, D1266–98, D5453–00 or D1552–01 (all of which are incorporated by reference, see §60.17); or

(ii) For gaseous fuels, ASTM D1072–80, 90 (Reapproved 1994); D3246–81, 92, 96; D4468–85 (Reapproved 2000); or D6667–01 (all of which are incorporated by reference, see §60.17). The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis (with verification of the dilution ratio) may be used, subject to the prior approval of the Administrator.

(11) The fuel analyses required under paragraphs (b)(9) and (b)(10) of this section may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency.

§60.340 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to each rotary lime kiln used in the manufacture of lime.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to facilities used in the manufacture of lime at kraft pulp mills.

(c) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after May 3, 1977, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§60.341 Definitions.

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

(a) Lime manufacturing plant means any plant which uses a rotary lime kiln to produce lime product from limestone by calcination.

(b) Lime product means the product of the calcination process including, but not limited to, calcitic lime, dolomitic lime, and dead-burned dolomite.

(c) Positive-pressure fabric filter means a fabric filter with the fans on the upstream side of the filter bags.

(d) Rotary lime kiln means a unit with an inclined rotating drum that is used to produce a lime product from limestone by calcination.

(e) Stone feed means limestone feedstock and millscale or other iron oxide additives that become part of the product.
§ 60.344 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 §60.342(a) as follows:

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

\[ E = \frac{(c_s Q_{sd})}{PK} \]

where:

- \( E \) = emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg (1 lb/ton) of stone feed.
- \( c_s \) = concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
- \( Q_{sd} \) = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
- \( P \) = stone feed rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
- \( K \) = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (7000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 5 shall be used at negative-pressure fabric filters and other types of control devices and Method 5D shall be used at positive-pressure fabric filters to determine the particulate matter concentration \( c_s \) and the volumetric flow rate \( Q_{sd} \) of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf).

(3) The monitoring device of §60.343(d) shall be used to determine the stone feed rate \( P \) for each run.
(4) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c) During the particulate matter run, the owner or operator shall use the monitoring devices in §60.343(c)(1) and (2) to determine the average pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and the average scrubbing liquid supply pressure.


Subpart KK—Standards of Performance for Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants

SOURCE: 47 FR 16573, Apr. 16, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§60.370 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the affected facilities listed in paragraph (b) of this section at any lead-acid battery manufacturing plant that produces or has the design capacity to produce in one day (24 hours) batteries containing an amount of lead equal to or greater than 5.9 Mg (6.5 tons).

(b) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities used in the manufacture of lead-acid storage batteries:

(1) Grid casting facility.
(2) Paste mixing facility.
(3) Three-process operation facility.
(4) Lead oxide manufacturing facility.
(5) Lead reclamation facility.
(6) Other lead-emitting operations.

§60.371 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) Grid casting facility means the facility which includes all lead melting pots and machines used for casting the grid used in battery manufacturing.

(b) Lead-acid battery manufacturing plant means any plant that produces a storage battery using lead and lead compounds for the plates and sulfuric acid for the electrolyte.

(c) Lead oxide manufacturing facility means a facility that produces lead oxide from lead, including product recovery.

(d) Lead reclamation facility means the facility that remelts lead scrap and casts it into lead ingots for use in the battery manufacturing process, and which is not a furnace affected under subpart L of this part.

(e) Other lead-emitting operation means any lead-acid battery manufacturing plant operation from which lead emissions are collected and ducted to the atmosphere and which is not part of a grid casting, lead oxide manufacturing, lead reclamation, paste mixing, or three-process operation facility, or a furnace affected under subpart L of this part.

(f) Paste mixing facility means the facility including lead oxide storage, conveying, weighing, metering, and charging operations; paste blending, handling, and cooling operations; and plate pasting, takeoff, cooling, and drying operations.

(g) Three-process operation facility means the facility including those processes involved with plate stacking, burning or strap casting, and assembly of elements into the battery case.

§60.372 Standards for lead.

(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:

(1) From any grid casting facility any gases that contain lead in excess of 0.40 milligram of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.000175 gr/dscf).

(2) From any paste mixing facility any gases that contain in excess of 1.00 milligram of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.000437 gr/dscf).

(3) From any three-process operation facility any gases that contain in excess of 1.00 milligram of lead per dry