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Subpart F—Monitoring Emissions: Combustion Sources

§ 74.60 Monitoring requirements.

(a) *Monitoring requirements for combustion sources.* The owner or operator of each combustion source shall meet all of the requirements specified in part 75 of this chapter for the owners and operators of an affected unit to install, certify, operate, and maintain a continuous emission monitoring system, an excepted monitoring system, or an approved alternative monitoring system in accordance with part 75 of this chapter.

(b) *Monitoring requirements for opt-in sources.* The owner or operator of each opt-in source shall install, certify, operate, and maintain a continuous emission monitoring system, an excepted monitoring system, an approved alternative monitoring system in accordance with part 75 of this chapter.

§ 74.61 Monitoring plan.

(a) *Monitoring plan.* The designated representative of a combustion source shall meet all of the requirements specified under part 75 of this chapter for a designated representative of an affected unit to submit to the Administrator a monitoring plan that includes the information required in a monitoring plan under § 75.53 of this chapter. This monitoring plan shall be submitted as part of the combustion source's opt-in permit application under § 74.14 of this part.

(b) [Reserved]

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APPENDIX J TO PART 75—COMPLIANCE DATES FOR REVISED RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS AND MISSING DATA PROCEDURES [RESERVED]

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7601 and 7651K, and 7651K note.

SOURCE: 58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 75.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of this part is to establish requirements for the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting of sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, volumetric flow, and opacity data from affected units under the Acid Rain Program pursuant to sections 412 and 821 of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q as amended by Public Law 101–549 (November 15, 1990). In addition, this part sets forth provisions for the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting of NO_X mass emissions with which EPA, individual States, or groups of States may require sources to comply in order to demonstrate compliance with a NO_X mass emission reduction program, to the extent these provisions are adopted as requirements under such a program.

(b) *Scope.* (1) The regulations established under this part include general requirements for the installation, certification, operation, and maintenance of continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems and specific requirements for the monitoring of SO_2 emissions, volumetric flow, NO_x emissions, opacity, CO_2 emissions and SO_2 emissions removal by qualifying Phase I technologies. Specifications for the installation and performance of continuous emission monitoring systems, certification tests and procedures, and quality assurance tests and procedures are included in appendices A and B to this part. Criteria for alternative monitoring systems and provisions to account for missing data from certified continuous emission monitoring systems or approved alternative monitoring systems are also included in the regulation.

(2) Statistical estimation procedures for missing data are included in appendix C to this part. Optional protocols for estimating SO_2 mass emissions from gas-fired or oil-fired units and NO_x emissions from gas-fired peaking or oil-fired peaking units are included

in appendices D and E, respectively, to this part. Requirements for recording and recordkeeping of monitoring data and for quarterly electronic reporting also are specified. Procedures for conversion of monitoring data into units of the standard are included in appendix F to this part. Procedures for the monitoring and calculation of CO_2 emissions are included in appendix G of this part.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993; 58 FR 34126, June 23, 1993; 58 FR 40747, July 30, 1993; 63 FR 57498, Oct. 27, 1999]

§ 75.2 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the provisions of this part apply to each affected unit subject to Acid Rain emission limitations or reduction requirements for SO_2 or NO_X.

(b) The provisions of this part do not apply to:

(1) A new unit for which a written exemption has been issued under § 72.7 of this chapter (any new unit that serves one or more generators with total nameplate capacity of 25 MWe or less and burns only fuels with a sulfur content of 0.05 percent or less by weight may apply to the Administrator for an exemption); or

(2) Any unit not subject to the requirements of the Acid Rain Program due to operation of any paragraph of § 72.6(b) of this chapter; or

(3) An affected unit for which a written exemption has been issued under § 72.8 of this chapter and an exception granted under § 75.67 of this part.

(c) The provisions of this part apply to sources subject to a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program, to the extent these provisions are adopted as requirements under such a program.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 15716, Mar. 23, 1993; 60 FR 26516, May 17, 1995; 63 FR 57499, Oct. 27, 1998]

§ 75.3 General Acid Rain Program provisions.

The provisions of part 72, including the following, shall apply to this part:

(a) § 72.2 (Definitions);

(b) § 72.3 (Measurements, Abbreviations, and Acronyms);

(c) § 72.4 (Federal Authority);

(d) § 72.5 (State Authority);

(e) § 72.6 (Applicability);

(f) § 72.7 (New Unit Exemption);

(g) § 72.8 (Retired Units Exemption);

(h) § 72.9 (Standard Requirements);

(i) § 72.10 (Availability of Information); and

(j) § 72.11 (Computation of Time).

In addition, the procedures for appeals of decisions of the Administrator under this part are contained in part 78 of this chapter.

§ 75.4 Compliance dates.

(a) The provisions of this part apply to each existing Phase I and Phase II unit on February 10, 1993. For substitution or compensating units that are so designated under the Acid Rain permit which governs that unit and contains the approved substitution or reduced utilization plan, pursuant to § 72.41 or § 72.43 of this chapter, the provisions of this part become applicable upon the issuance date of the Acid Rain permit. For combustion sources seeking to enter the Opt-in Program in accordance with part 74 of this chapter, the provisions of this part become applicable upon the submission of an opt-in permit application in accordance with § 74.14 of this chapter. The provisions of this part for the monitoring, recording, and reporting of NO_X mass emissions become applicable on the deadlines specified in the applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program, to the extent these provisions are adopted as requirements under such a program. In accordance with § 75.20, the owner or operator of each existing affected unit shall ensure that all monitoring systems required by this part for monitoring SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, opacity, moisture and volumetric flow are installed and that all certification tests are completed no later than the following dates (except as provided in paragraphs (d) through (i) of this section):

(1) For a unit listed in table 1 of § 73.10(a) of this chapter, November 15, 1993.

(2) For a substitution or a compensating unit that is designated under an approved substitution plan or reduced utilization plan pursuant to § 72.41 or § 72.43 of this chapter, or for a unit that is designated an early election unit

under an approved NO_X compliance plan pursuant to part 76 of this chapter, that is not conditionally approved and that is effective for 1995, the earlier of the following dates:

(i) January 1, 1995; or

(ii) 90 days after the issuance date of the Acid Rain permit (or date of approval of permit revision) that governs the unit and contains the approved substitution plan, reduced utilization plan, or NO_X compliance plan.

(3) For either a Phase II unit, other than a gas-fired unit or an oil-fired unit, or a substitution or compensating unit that is not a substitution or compensating unit under paragraph (a)(2) of this section: January 1, 1995.

(4) For a gas-fired Phase II unit or an oil-fired Phase II unit, January 1, 1995, except that installation and certification tests for continuous emission monitoring systems for NO_X and CO_2 or excepted monitoring systems for NO_X under appendix E or CO_2 estimation under appendix G of this part shall be completed as follows:

(i) For an oil-fired Phase II unit or a gas-fired Phase II unit located in an ozone nonattainment area or the ozone transport region, not later than July 1, 1995; or

(ii) For an oil-fired Phase II unit or a gas-fired Phase II unit not located in an ozone nonattainment area or the ozone transport region, not later than January 1, 1996.

(5) For combustion sources seeking to enter the Opt-in Program in accordance with part 74 of this chapter, the expiration date of a combustion source's opt-in permit under § 74.14(e) of this chapter.

(b) In accordance with § 75.20, the owner or operator of each new affected unit shall ensure that all monitoring systems required under this part for monitoring of SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, opacity, and volumetric flow are installed and all certification tests are completed on or before the later of the following dates:

(1) January 1, 1995, except that for a gas-fired unit or oil-fired unit located in an ozone nonattainment area or the ozone transport region, the date for installation and completion of all certification tests for NO_X and CO_2 monitoring systems shall be July 1, 1995 and for a gas-fired unit or an oil-fired unit not located in an ozone nonattainment area or the ozone transport region, the date for installation and completion of all certification tests for NO_X and CO_2 monitoring systems shall be January 1, 1996; or

(2) Not later than 90 days after the date the unit commences commercial operation, notice of which date shall be provided under subpart G of this part.

(c) In accordance with § 75.20, the owner or operator of any unit affected under any paragraph of § 72.6(a)(3) (ii) through (vii) of this chapter shall ensure that all monitoring systems required under this part for monitoring of SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, opacity, and volumetric flow are installed and all certification tests are completed on or before the later of the following dates:

(1) January 1, 1995, except that for a gas-fired unit or oil-fired unit located in an ozone nonattainment area or the ozone transport region, the date for installation and completion of all certification tests for NO_X and CO_2 monitoring systems shall be July 1, 1995 and for a gas-fired unit or an oil-fired unit not located in an ozone nonattainment area or the ozone transport region, the date for installation and completion of all certification tests for NO_X and CO_2 monitoring systems shall be January 1, 1996; or

(2) Not later than 90 days after the date the unit becomes subject to the requirements of the Acid Rain Program, notice of which date shall be provided under subpart G of this part.

(d) In accordance with § 75.20, the owner or operator of an existing unit that is shutdown and is not yet operating by the applicable dates listed in paragraph (a) of this section, or an existing unit which has been placed in long-term cold storage after having previously reported emissions data in accordance with this part, shall ensure that all monitoring systems required under this part for monitoring of SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, opacity, and volumetric flow are installed and all certification tests are completed no later than the earlier of 45 unit operating days or 180 calendar days after the date that the unit recommences commercial operation of the affected unit, notice of which date shall be provided under subpart G of

this part. The owner or operator shall determine and report SO_2 concentration, NO_X emission rate, CO_2 concentration, and flow data for all unit operating hours after the applicable compliance date in paragraph (a) of this section until all required certification tests are successfully completed using either:

(1) The maximum potential concentration of SO_2, the maximum potential NO_X emission rate, as defined in section 2.1.2.1 of appendix A to this part, the maximum potential flow rate, as defined in section 2.1.4.1 of appendix A to this part, or the maximum potential CO_2 concentration, as defined in section 2.1.3.1 of appendix A to this part;

(2) Reference methods under § 75.22(b); or

(3) Another procedure approved by the Administrator pursuant to a petition under § 75.66.

(e) In accordance with § 75.20, if the owner or operator of an existing unit completes construction of a new stack, flue, or flue gas desulfurization system after the applicable deadline in paragraph (a) of this section, then the owner or operator shall ensure that all monitoring systems required under this part for monitoring SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, opacity, and volumetric flow are installed on the new stack or duct and all certification tests are completed not later than 90 calendar days after the date that emissions first exit to the atmosphere through the new stack, flue, or flue gas desulfurization system, notice of which date shall be provided under subpart G of this part. Until emissions first pass through the new stack, flue or flue gas desulfurization system, the unit is subject to the appropriate deadline in paragraph (a) of this section. The owner or operator shall determine and report SO_2 concentration, NO_X emission rate, CO_2 concentration, and flow data for all unit operating hours after emissions first pass through the new stack, flue, or flue gas desulfurization system until all required certification tests are successfully completed using either:

(1) The appropriate value for substitution of missing data upon recertification pursuant to § 75.20(b)(3); or

(2) Reference methods under § 75.22(b) of this part; or

(3) Another procedure approved by the Administrator pursuant to a petition under § 75.66.

(f) In accordance with § 75.20, the owner or operator of a gas-fired or oil-fired peaking unit, if planning to use appendix E of this part, shall ensure that the required certification tests for excepted monitoring systems under appendix E are completed for backup fuel as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter by no later than the later of: 30 unit operating days after the date that the unit first combusted that backup fuel after the certification testing of the primary fuel; or The deadline in paragraph (a) of this section. The owner or operator shall determine and report NO_X emission rate data for all unit operating hours that the backup fuel is combusted after the applicable compliance date in paragraph (a) of this section until all required certification tests are successfully completed using either:

(1) The maximum potential NO_X emission rate; or

(2) Reference methods under § 75.22(b) of this part; or

(3) Another procedure approved by the Administrator pursuant to a petition under § 75.66.

(g) The provisions of this paragraph shall apply unless an owner or operator is exempt from certifying a fuel flowmeter for use during combustion of emergency fuel under section 2.1.4.3 of appendix D to this part, in which circumstance the provisions of section 2.1.4.3 of appendix D shall apply.In accordance with § 75.20, whenever the owner or operator of a gas-fired or oil-fired unit uses an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E of this part and combusts emergency fuel as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, then the owner or operator shall ensure that a fuel flowmeter measuring emergency fuel is installed and the required certification tests for excepted monitoring systems are completed by no later than 30 unit operating days after the first date after January 1, 1995 that the unit combusts emergency fuel. For all unit operating hours that the unit combusts emergency fuel after January

1, 1995 until the owner or operator installs a flowmeter for emergency fuel and successfully completes all required certification tests, the owner or operator shall determine and report SO_2 mass emission data using either:

(1) The maximum potential fuel flow rate, as described in appendix D of this part, and the maximum sulfur content of the fuel, as described in section 2.1.1.1 of appendix A of this part;

(2) Reference methods under § 75.22(b) of this part; or

(3) Another procedure approved by the Administrator pursuant to a petition under § 75.66.

(h) In accordance with § 75.20, the owner or operator of a unit with a qualifying Phase I technology shall ensure that all certification tests for the inlet and outlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems are completed no later than January 1, 1997 if the unit with a qualifying Phase I technology requires the use of an inlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system for the purpose of monitoring SO_2 emissions removal from January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999.

(i) In accordance with § 75.20, the owner or operator of each affected unit at which SO_2 concentration is measured on a dry basis or at which moisture corrections are required to account for CO_2 emissions, NO_X emission rate in lb/mmBtu, heat input, or NO_X mass emissions for units in a NO_X mass reduction program, shall ensure that the continuous moisture monitoring system required by this part is installed and that all applicable initial certification tests required under § 75.20(c)(5), (c)(6), or (c)(7) for the continuous moisture monitoring system are completed no later than the following dates:

(1) April 1, 2000, for a unit that is existing and has commenced commercial operation by January 2, 2000; or

(2) For a new affected unit which has not commenced commercial operation by January 2, 2000, no later than 90 days after the date the unit commences commercial operation; or

(3) For an existing unit that is shutdown and is not yet operating by April 1, 2000, no later than the earlier of 45 unit operating days or 180 calendar days after the date that the unit recommences commercial operation.

[60 FR 17131, Apr. 4, 1995, as amended at 60 FR 26516, May 17, 1995; 63 FR 57499, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28588, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.5 Prohibitions.

(a) A violation of any applicable regulation in this part by the owners or operators or the designated representative of an affected source or an affected unit is a violation of the Act.

(b) No owner or operator of an affected unit shall operate the unit without complying with the requirements of §§ 75.2 through 75.75 and appendices A through G to this part.

(c) No owner or operator of an affected unit shall use any alternative monitoring system, alternative reference method, or any other alternative for the required continuous emission monitoring system without having obtained the Administrator's prior written approval in accordance with §§ 75.23, 75.48 and 75.66.

(d) No owner or operator of an affected unit shall operate the unit so as to discharge, or allow to be discharged, emissions of SO_2, NO_X or CO_2 to the atmosphere without accounting for all such emissions in accordance with the provisions of §§ 75.10 through 75.19.

(e) No owner or operator of an affected unit shall disrupt the continuous emission monitoring system, any portion thereof, or any other approved emission monitoring method, and thereby avoid monitoring and recording SO_2, NO_X, or CO_2 emissions discharged to the atmosphere, except for periods of recertification, or periods when calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance is performed pursuant to § 75.21 and appendix B of this part.

(f) No owner or operator of an affected unit shall retire or permanently discontinue use of the continuous emission monitoring system, any component thereof, the continuous opacity monitoring system, or any other approved emission monitoring system under this part, except under any one of the following circumstances:

(1) During the period that the unit is covered by an approved retired unit exemption under § 72.8 of this chapter that is in effect; or

(2) The owner or operator is monitoring emissions from the unit with another certified monitoring system or an excepted methodology approved by the Administrator for use at that unit that provides emissions data for the same pollutant or parameter as the retired or discontinued monitoring system; or

(3) The designated representative submits notification of the date of recertification testing of a replacement monitoring system in accordance with §§ 75.20 and 75.61, and the owner or operator recertifies thereafter a replacement monitoring system in accordance with § 75.20.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 40747, July 30, 1993; 60 FR 26517, May 17, 1995; 64 FR 28589, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.6 Incorporation by reference.

The materials listed in this section are incorporated by reference in the corresponding sections noted. These incorporations by reference were approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated as they existed on the date of approval, and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The materials are available for purchase at the corresponding address noted below and are available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC, at the Public Information Reference Unit of the U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC and at the Library (MD–35), U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

(a) The following materials are available for purchase from the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Material (ASTM), 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103; and the University Microfilms International 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

(1) ASTM D129–91, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method), for appendices A and D of this part.

(2) ASTM D240–87 (Reapproved 1991), Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter, for appendices A, D and F of this part.

(3) ASTM D287–82 (Reapproved 1987), Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method), for appendix D of this part.

(4) ASTM D388–92, Standard Classification of Coals by Rank, incorporation by reference for appendix F of this part.

(5) ASTM D941–88, Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Lipkin Bicapillary Pycnometer, for appendix D of this part.

(6) ASTM D1072–90, Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Fuel Gases, for appendix D of this part.

(7) ASTM D1217–91, Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Bingham Pycnometer, for appendix D of this part.

(8) ASTM D1250–80 (Reapproved 1990), Standard Guide for Petroleum Measurement Tables, for appendix D of this part.

(9) ASTM D1298–85 (Reapproved 1990), Standard Practice for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity) or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method, for appendix D of this part.

(10) ASTM D1480–91, Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Viscous Materials by Bingham Pycnometer, for appendix D of this part.

(11) ASTM D1481–91, Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Viscous Materials by Lipkin Bicapillary Pycnometer, for appendix D of this part.

(12) ASTM D1552–90, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High Temperature Method), for appendices A and D of the part.

(13) ASTM D1826–88, Standard Test Method for Calorific (Heating) Value of Gases in Natural Gas Range by Continuous Recording Calorimeter, for appendices D and F to this part.

(14) ASTM D1945–91, Standard Test Method for Analysis of Natural Gas by Gas Chromatography, for appendices F and G of this part.

(15) ASTM D1946–90, Standard Practice for Analysis of Reformed Gas by

Gas Chromatography, for appendices F and G of this part.

(16) ASTM D1989–92, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by Microprocessor Controlled Isoperibol Calorimeters, for appendix F of this part.

(17) ASTM D2013–86, Standard Method of Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis, for § 75.15 and appendix F of this part.

(18) ASTM D2015–91, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter, for § 75.15 and appendices A, D and F of this part.

(19) ASTM D2234–89, Standard Test Methods for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal, for § 75.15 and appendix F of this part.

(20) ASTM D2382–88, Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High-Precision Method), for appendices D and F of this part.

(21) ASTM D2502–87, Standard Test Method for Estimation of Molecular Weight (Relative Molecular Mass) of Petroleum Oils from Viscosity Measurements, for appendix G of this part.

(22) ASTM D2503–82 (Reapproved 1987), Standard Test Method for Molecular Weight (Relative Molecular Mass) of Hydrocarbons by Thermoelectric Measurement of Vapor Pressure, for appendix G of this part.

(23) ASTM D2622–92, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by X-Ray Spectrometry, for appendices A and D of this part.

(24) ASTM D3174–89, Standard Test Method for Ash in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke From Coal, for appendix G of this part.

(25) ASTM D3176–89, Standard Practice for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke, for appendices A and F of this part.

(26) ASTM D3177–89, Standard Test Methods for Total Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke, for § 75.15 and appendix A of this part.

(27) ASTM D3178–89, Standard Test Methods for Carbon and Hydrogen in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke, for appendix G of this part.

(28) ASTM D3238–90, Standard Test Method for Calculation of Carbon Distribution and Structural Group Analysis of Petroleum Oils by the n-d-M Method, for appendix G of this part.

(29) ASTM D3246–81 (Reapproved 1987), Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Gas By Oxidative Microcoulometry, for appendix D of this part.

(30) ASTM D3286–91a, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Isoperibol Bomb Calorimeter, for appendix F of this part.

(31) ASTM D3588–91, Standard Practice for Calculating Heat Value, Compressibility Factor, and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Gaseous Fuels, for appendices D and F to this part.

(32) ASTM D4052–91, Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter, for appendix D of this part.

(33) ASTM D4057–88, Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, for appendix D of this part.

(34) ASTM D4177–82 (Reapproved 1990), Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, for appendix D of this part.

(35) ASTM D4239–85, Standard Test Methods for Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke Using High Temperature Tube Furnace Combustion Methods, for § 75.15 and appendix A of this part.

(36) ASTM D4294–90, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy, for appendices A and D of this part.

(37) ASTM D4468–85 (Reapproved 1989), Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Gaseous Fuels by Hydrogenolysis and Rateometric Colorimetry, for appendix D of this part.

(38) ASTM D4891–89, Standard Test Method for Heating Value of Gases in Natural Gas Range by Stoichiometric Combustion, for appendices D and F to this part.

(39) ASTM D5291–92, Standard Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Petroleum Products and Lubricants, for appendices F and G to this part.

(40) ASTM D5373–93, ''Standard Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in

Laboratory Samples of Coal and Coke,'' for appendix G to this part.

(41) ASTM D5504–94, Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Chemiluminescence, for appendix D of this part.

(b) The following materials are available for purchase from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), 22 Law Drive, Box 2350, Fairfield, NJ 07007–2350.

(1) ASME MFC–3M–1989 with September 1990 Errata, Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Orifice, Nozzle, and Venturi, for appendix D of this part.

(2) ASME MFC–4M–1986 (Reaffirmed 1990), Measurement of Gas Flow by Turbine Meters, for appendix D of this part.

(3) ASME-MFC–5M–1985, Measurement of Liquid Flow in Closed Conduits Using Transit-Time Ultrasonic Flowmeters, for appendix D of this part.

(4) ASME MFC–6M–1987 with June 1987 Errata, Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Vortex Flow Meters, for appendix D of this part.

(5) ASME MFC–7M–1987 (Reaffirmed 1992), Measurement of Gas Flow by Means of Critical Flow Venturi Nozzles, for appendix D of this part.

(6) ASME MFC–9M–1988 with December 1989 Errata, Measurement of Liquid Flow in Closed Conduits by Weighing Method, for appendix D of this part.

(c) The following materials are available for purchase from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 11 W. 42nd Street, New York NY 10036: ISO 8316: 1987(E) Measurement of Liquid Flow in Closed Conduits-Method by Collection of the Liquid in a Volumetric Tank, for appendices D and E of this part.

(d) The following materials are available for purchase from the following address: Gas Processors Association (GPA), 6526 East 60th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74145:

(1) GPA Standard 2172–86, Calculation of Gross Heating Value, Relative Density and Compressibility Factor for Natural Gas Mixtures from Compositional Analysis, for appendices D, E, and F of this part.

(2) GPA Standard 2261–90, Analysis for Natural Gas and Similar Gaseous Mixtures by Gas Chromatography, for appendices D, F, and G of this part.

(e) The following materials are available for purchase from the following address: American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington VA 22209:

(1) American Gas Association Report No. 3: Orifice Metering of Natural Gas and Other Related Hydrocarbon Fluids, Part 1: General Equations and Uncertainty Guidelines (October 1990 Edition), Part 2: Specification and Installation Requirements (February 1991 Edition) and Part 3: Natural Gas Applications (August 1992 Edition), for appendices D and E of this part.

(2) American Gas Association Transmission Measurement Committee Report No. 7: Measurement of Gas by Turbine Meters (Second Revision, April, 1996), for appendix D to this part.

(f) The following materials are available for purchase from the following address: American Petroleum Institute, Publications Department, 1220 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20005–4070.

(1) American Petroleum Institute (API) Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 3, Tank Gauging: Section 1A, Standard Practice for the Manual Gauging of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, December 1994; Section 1B, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons in Stationary Tanks by Automatic Tank Gauging, April 1992 (reaffirmed January 1997); Section 2, Standard Practice for Gauging Petroleum and Petroleum Products in Tank Cars, September 1995; Section 3, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons in Stationary Pressurized Storage Tanks by Automatic Tank Gauging, June 1996; Section 4, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons on Marine Vessels by Automatic Tank Gauging, April 1995; and Section 5, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Light Hydrocarbon Liquids Onboard Marine Vessels by Automatic Tank Gauging, March 1997; for § 75.19.

(2) Shop Testing of Automatic Liquid Level Gages, Bulletin 2509 B, December 1961 (Reaffirmed August 1987, October 1992), for § 75.19.

(3) American Petroleum Institute (API) Section 2, ''Conventional Pipe Provers,'' Section 3, ''Small Volume Provers,'' and Section 5, ''Master-Meter Provers,'' from Chapter 4 of the Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, October 1988 (Reaffirmed 1993), for appendix D to this part.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26517, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 59157, Nov. 20, 1996; 63 FR 57499, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28589, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.7–75.8 [Reserved]

Subpart B—Monitoring Provisions

§ 75.10 General operating requirements.

(a) *Primary Measurement Requirement.* The owner or operator shall measure opacity, and all SO_2, NO_x, and CO_2 emissions for each affected unit as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall install, certify, operate, and maintain, in accordance with all the requirements of this part, a SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and a flow monitoring system with the automated data acquisition and handling system for measuring and recording SO_2 concentration (in ppm), volumetric gas flow (in scfh), and SO_2 mass emissions (in lb/hr) discharged to the atmosphere, except as provided in §§ 75.11 and 75.16 and subpart E of this part;

(2) The owner or operator shall install, certify, operate, and maintain, in accordance with all the requirements of this part, a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system (consisting of a NO_X pollutant concentration monitor and an O_2 or CO_2 diluent gas monitor) with the automated data acquisition and handling system for measuring and recording NO_X concentration (in ppm), O_2 or CO_2 concentration (in percent O_2 or CO_2) and NO_X emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) discharged to the atmosphere, except as provided in §§ 75.12 and 75.17 and subpart E of this part. The owner or operator shall account for total NO_X emissions, both NO and NO_2, either by monitoring for both NO and NO_2 or by monitoring for NO only and adjusting the emissions data to account for NO_2;

(3) The owner or operator shall determine CO_2 emissions by using one of the following options, except as provided in § 75.13 and subpart E of this part:

(i) The owner or operator shall install, certify, operate, and maintain, in accordance with all the requirements of this part, a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and a flow monitoring system with the automated data acquisition and handling system for measuring and recording CO_2 concentration (in ppm or percent), volumetric gas flow (in scfh), and CO_2 mass emissions (in tons/hr) discharged to the atmosphere;

(ii) The owner or operator shall determine CO_2 emissions based on the measured carbon content of the fuel and the procedures in appendix G of this part to estimate CO_2 emissions (in ton/day) discharged to the atmosphere; or

(iii) The owner or operator shall install, certify, operate, and maintain, in accordance with all the requirements of this part, a flow monitoring system and a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system using an O_2 concentration monitor in order to determine CO_2 emissions using the procedures in appendix F of this part with the automated data acquisition and handling system for measuring and recording O_2 concentration (in percent), CO_2 concentration (in percent), volumetric gas flow (in scfh), and CO_2 mass emissions (in tons/hr) discharged to the atmosphere; and

(4) The owner or operator shall install, certify, operate, and maintain, in accordance with all the requirements in this part, a continuous opacity monitoring system with the automated data acquisition and handling system for measuring and recording the opacity of emissions (in percent opacity) discharged to the atmosphere, except as provided in §§ 75.14 and 75.18.

(b) *Primary Equipment Performance Requirements.* The owner or operator shall ensure that each continuous emission monitoring system required by this part meets the equipment, installation, and performance specifications in appendix A to this part; and is maintained according to the quality assurance and quality control procedures in appendix B to this part; and shall record SO_2 and NO_x emissions in the

appropriate units of measurement (i.e., lb/hr for SO_2 and lb/mmBtu for NO_x).

(c) *Heat Input Measurement Requirement.* The owner or operator shall determine and record the heat input to each affected unit for every hour or part of an hour any fuel is combusted following the procedures in appendix F to this part.

(d) *Primary equipment hourly operating requirements.* The owner or operator shall ensure that all continuous emission and opacity monitoring systems required by this part are in operation and monitoring unit emissions or opacity at all times that the affected unit combusts any fuel except as provided in §75.11(e) and during periods of calibration, quality assurance, or preventive maintenance, performed pursuant to §75.21 and appendix B of this part, periods of repair, periods of backups of data from the data acquisition and handling system, or recertification performed pursuant to §75.20. The owner or operator shall also ensure, subject to the exceptions above in this paragraph, that all continuous opacity monitoring systems required by this part are in operation and monitoring opacity during the time following combustion when fans are still operating, unless fan operation is not required to be included under any other applicable Federal, State, or local regulation, or permit. The owner or operator shall ensure that the following requirements are met:

(1) The owner or operator shall ensure that each continuous emission monitoring system and component thereof is capable of completing a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-min interval. The owner or operator shall reduce all SO_2 concentrations, volumetric flow, SO_2 mass emissions, SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu (if applicable), CO_2 concentration, O_2 concentration, CO_2 mass emissions (if applicable), NO_X concentration, and NO_X emission rate data collected by the monitors to hourly averages. Hourly averages shall be computed using at least one data point in each fifteen minute quadrant of an hour, where the unit combusted fuel during that quadrant of an hour. Notwithstanding this requirement, an hourly average may be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes (where the unit operates for more than one quadrant of an hour) if data are unavailable as a result of the performance of calibration, quality assurance, or preventive maintenance activities pursuant to §75.21 and appendix B of this part, backups of data from the data acquisition and handling system, or recertification, pursuant to §75.20. The owner or operator shall use all valid measurements or data points collected during an hour to calculate the hourly averages. All data points collected during an hour shall be, to the extent practicable, evenly spaced over the hour.

(2) The owner or operator shall ensure that each continuous opacity monitoring system is capable of completing a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-sec period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-min period. The owner or operator shall reduce all opacity data to 6-min averages calculated in accordance with the provisions of part 51, appendix M of this chapter, except where the applicable State implementation plan or operating permit requires a different averaging period, in which case the State requirement shall satisfy this Acid Rain Program requirement.

(3) Failure of an SO_2, CO_2, or O_2 pollutant concentration monitor, flow monitor, or NO_X continuous emission monitoring system to acquire the minimum number of data points for calculation of an hourly average in paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall result in the failure to obtain a valid hour of data and the loss of such component data for the entire hour. An hourly average NO_X or SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu is valid only if the minimum number of data points is acquired by both the pollutant concentration monitor (NO_X or SO_2) and the diluent monitor (O_2 or CO_2). For a moisture monitoring system consisting of one or more oxygen analyzers capable of measuring O_2 on a wet-basis and a dry-basis, an hourly average percent moisture value is valid only if the minimum number of data points is acquired for both the wet-and dry-basis measurements. Except for SO_2 emission rate

data in lb/mmBtu, if a valid hour of data is not obtained, the owner or operator shall estimate and record emissions, moisture, or flow data for the missing hour by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system, in accordance with the applicable procedure for missing data substitution in subpart D of this part.

(e) *Optional backup monitor requirements.* If the owner or operator chooses to use two or more continuous emission monitoring systems, each of which is capable of monitoring the same stack or duct at a specific affected unit, or group of units using a common stack, then the owner or operator shall designate one monitoring system as the primary monitoring system, and shall record this information in the monitoring plan, as provided for in §75.53. The owner or operator shall designate the other monitoring system(s) as backup monitoring system(s) in the monitoring plan. The backup monitoring system(s) shall be designated as redundant backup monitoring system(s), non-redundant backup monitoring system(s), or reference method backup system(s), as described in §75.20(d). When the certified primary monitoring system is operating and not out-of-control as defined in §75.24, only data from the certified primary monitoring system shall be reported as valid, quality-assured data. Thus, data from the backup monitoring system may be reported as valid, quality-assured data only when the backup is operating and not out-of-control as defined in §75.24 (or in the applicable reference method in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter) and when the certified primary monitoring system is not operating (or is operating but out-of-control). A particular monitor may be designated both as a certified primary monitor for one unit and as a certified redundant backup monitor for another unit.

(f) *Minimum measurement capability requirement.* The owner or operator shall ensure that each continuous emission monitoring system and component thereof is capable of accurately measuring, recording, and reporting data, and shall not incur an exceedance of the full scale range, except as provided in sections 2.1.1.5, 2.1.2.5, and 2.1.4.3 of appendix A to this part.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26519, May 17, 1995; 64 FR 28590, May 26, 1999]

§75.11 Specific provisions for monitoring SO_2 emissions (SO_2 and flow monitors).

(a) *Coal-fired units.* The owner or operator shall meet the general operating requirements in §75.10 for an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and a flow monitoring system for each affected coal-fired unit while the unit is combusting coal and/or any other fuel, except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, in §75.16, and in subpart E of this part. During hours in which only gaseous fuel is combusted in the unit, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions of paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2), or (e)(3) of this section.

(b) *Moisture correction.* Where SO_2 concentration is measured on a dry basis, the owner or operator shall either:

(1) Report the appropriate fuel-specific default moisture value for each unit operating hour, selected from among the following: 3.0%, for anthracite coal; 6.0% for bituminous coal; 8.0% for sub-bituminous coal; 11.0% for lignite coal; 13.0% for wood; or

(2) Install, operate, maintain, and quality assure a continuous moisture monitoring system for measuring and recording the moisture content of the flue gases, in order to correct the measured hourly volumetric flow rates for moisture when calculating SO_2 mass emissions (in lb/hr) using the procedures in appendix F to this part. The following continuous moisture monitoring systems are acceptable: a continuous moisture sensor; an oxygen analyzer (or analyzers) capable of measuring O_2 both on a wet basis and on a dry basis; or a stack temperature sensor and a moisture look-up table, i.e., a psychometric chart (for saturated gas streams following wet scrubbers or other demonstrably saturated gas streams, only). The moisture monitoring system shall include as a component the automated data acquisition and handling system (DAHS) for recording and reporting both the raw

data (e.g., hourly average wet-and dry-basis O_2 values) and the hourly average values of the stack gas moisture content derived from those data. When a moisture look-up table is used, the moisture monitoring system shall be represented as a single component, the certified DAHS, in the monitoring plan for the unit or common stack.

(c) *Unit with no location for a flow monitor meeting siting requirements.* Where no location exists that satisfies the minimum physical siting criteria in appendix A to this part for installation of a flow monitor in either the stack or the ducts serving an affected unit or installation of a flow monitor in either the stack or ducts is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator to be technically infeasible, either:

(1) The designated representative shall petition the Administrator for an alternative method for monitoring volumetric flow in accordance with § 75.66; or

(2) The owner or operator shall construct a new stack or modify existing ductwork to accommodate the installation of a flow monitor, and the designated representative shall petition the Administrator for an extension of the required certification date given in § 75.4 and approval of an interim alternative flow monitoring methodology in accordance with § 75.66. The Administrator may grant existing Phase I affected units an extension to January 1, 1995, and existing Phase II affected units an extension to January 1, 1996 for the submission of the certification application for the purpose of constructing a new stack or making substantial modifications to ductwork for installation of a flow monitor; or

(3) The owner or operator shall install a flow monitor in any existing location in the stack or ducts serving the affected unit at which the monitor can achieve the performance specifications of this part.

(d) *Gas-fired and oil-fired units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that qualifies as a gas-fired or oil-fired unit, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, based on information submitted by the designated representative in the monitoring plan, shall measure and record SO_2 emissions:

(1) By meeting the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system. If this option is selected, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions in paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2), or (e)(3) of this section during hours in which the unit combusts only gaseous fuel;

(2) By providing other information satisfactory to the Administrator using the applicable procedures specified in appendix D to this part for estimating hourly SO_2 mass emissions; or

(3) By using the low mass emissions excepted methodology in § 75.19(c) for estimating hourly SO_2 mass emissions if the affected unit qualifies as a low mass emissions unit under § 75.19(a) and (b).

(e) *Units with SO_2 continuous emission monitoring systems during the combustion of gaseous fuel.* The owner or operator of an affected unit with an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system shall, during any hour in which the unit combusts only gaseous fuel, determine SO_2 emissions in accordance with paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2) or (e)(3) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If the gaseous fuel meets the definition of ''pipeline natural gas'' or ''natural gas'' in § 72.2 of this chapter, the owner or operator may, in lieu of operating and recording data from the SO_2 monitoring system, determine SO_2 emissions by using Equation F–23 in appendix F to this part. Substitute into Equation F–23 the hourly heat input, calculated using a certified flow monitoring system and a certified diluent monitor, in conjunction with the appropriate default SO_2 emission rate from section 2.3.1.1 or 2.3.2.1.1 of appendix D to this part, and Equation D–5 in appendix D to this part. When this option is chosen, the owner or operator shall perform the necessary data acquisition and handling system tests under § 75.20(c), and shall meet all quality control and quality assurance requirements in appendix B to this part for the flow monitor and the diluent monitor.

(2) The owner or operator may, in lieu of operating and recording data from the SO_2 monitoring system, determine SO_2 emissions by certifying an

excepted monitoring system in accordance with §75.20 and appendix D to this part, following the applicable fuel sampling and analysis procedures in section 2.3 of appendix D to this part, meeting the recordkeeping requirements of §75.55 or §75.58, as applicable, and meeting all quality control and quality assurance requirements for fuel flowmeters in appendix D to this part. If this compliance option is selected, the hourly unit heat input reported under §75.54(b)(5) or §75.57(b)(5), as applicable, shall be determined using a certified flow monitoring system and a certified diluent monitor, in accordance with the procedures in section 5.2 of appendix F to this part. The flow monitor and diluent monitor shall meet all of the applicable quality control and quality assurance requirements of appendix B to this part.

(3) The owner or operator may determine SO_2 mass emissions by using a certified SO_2 continuous monitoring system, in conjunction with a certified flow rate monitoring system. However, if the unit burns any gaseous fuel that is very low sulfur fuel (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter), then on and after April 1, 2000, the SO_2 monitoring system shall be subject to the following quality assurance provisions when the very low sulfur fuel is combusted. Prior to April 1, 2000, the owner or operator may comply with these provisions.

(i) When conducting the daily calibration error tests of the SO_2 monitoring system, as required by section 2.1.1 in appendix B of this part, the zero-level calibration gas shall have an SO_2 concentration of 0.0 percent of span. This restriction does not apply if gaseous fuel is burned in the affected unit only during unit startup.

(ii) EPA recommends that the calibration response of the SO_2 monitoring system be adjusted, either automatically or manually, in accordance with the procedures for routine calibration adjustments in section 2.1.3 of appendix B to this part, whenever the zero-level calibration response during a required daily calibration error test exceeds the applicable performance specification of the instrument in section 3.1 of appendix A to this part (i.e., ±2.5 percent of the span value or ± ppm, whichever is less restrictive).

(iii) Any hourly average SO_2 concentration of less than 2.0 ppm recorded by the SO_2 monitoring system shall be adjusted to a default value of 2.0 ppm, for reporting purposes. Such adjusted hourly averages shall be considered to be quality–assured data, provided that the monitoring system is operating and is not out–of–control with respect to any of the quality assurance tests required by appendix B of this part (i.e., daily calibration error, linearity and relative accuracy test audit).

(iv) In accordance with the requirements of section 2.1.1.2 of appendix A to this part, for units that sometimes burn gaseous fuel that is very low sulfur fuel (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter) and at other times burn higher sulfur fuel(s) such as coal or oil, a second low-scale SO_2 measurement range is not required when the very low sulfur gaseous fuel is combusted. For units that burn only gaseous fuel that is very low sulfur fuel and burn no other type(s) of fuel(s), the owner or operator shall set the span of the SO_2 monitoring system to a value no greater than 200 ppm.

(f) *Other units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that combusts wood, refuse, or other material in addition to oil or gas shall comply with the monitoring provisions for coal-fired units specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26520, 26566, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 59157, Nov. 20, 1996; 63 FR 57499, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28590, May 26, 1999]

§75.12 Specific provisions for monitoring NO_X emission rate (NO_X and diluent gas monitors).

(a) *Coal-fired units, gas-fired nonpeaking units or oil-fired nonpeaking units.* The owner or operator shall meet the general operating requirements in §75.10 of this part for a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system for each affected coal-fired unit, gas-fired nonpeaking unit, or oil-fired nonpeaking unit, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, §75.17, and subpart E of this part. The diluent gas monitor in the NO_x continuous emission monitoring system may measure either O_2 or CO_2 concentration in the flue gases.

(b) *Moisture correction.* If a correction for the stack gas moisture content is needed to properly calculate the NO_X emission rate in lb/mmBtu, e.g., if the NO_X pollutant concentration monitor measures on a different moisture basis from the diluent monitor, the owner or operator shall either report a fuel-specific default moisture value for each unit operating hour, as provided in §75.11(b)(1), or shall install, operate, maintain, and quality assure a continuous moisture monitoring system, as defined in §75.11(b)(2). Notwithstanding this requirement, if Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used to measure NO_X emission rate, the following fuel-specific default moisture percentages shall be used in lieu of the default values specified in §75.11(b)(1): 5.0%, for anthracite coal; 8.0% for bituminous coal; 12.0% for sub-bituminous coal; 13.0% for lignite coal; and 15.0% for wood.

(c) *Determination of NO_X emission rate.* The owner or operator shall calculate hourly, quarterly, and annual NO_X emission rates (in lb/mmBtu) by combining the NO_X concentration (in ppm), diluent concentration (in percent O_2 or CO_2), and percent moisture (if applicable) measurements according to the procedures in appendix F to this part.

(d) *Gas-fired peaking units or oil-fired peaking units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that qualifies as a gas-fired peaking unit or oil-fired peaking unit, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter, based on information submitted by the designated representative in the monitoring plan shall comply with one of the following:

(1) Meet the general operating requirements in §75.10 for a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system; or

(2) Provide information satisfactory to the Administrator using the procedure specified in appendix E of this part for estimating hourly NO_X emission rate. However, if in the years after certification of an excepted monitoring system under appendix E of this part, a unit's operations exceed a capacity factor of 20 percent in any calendar year or exceed a capacity factor of 10.0 percent averaged over three years, the owner or operator shall install, certify, and operate a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system no later than December 31 of the following calendar year.

(e) *Low mass emissions units.* Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected unit that qualifies as a low mass emissions unit under §75.19(a) and (b) shall comply with one of the following:

(1) Meet the general operating requirements in §75.10 for a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system;

(2) Meet the requirements specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section for using the excepted monitoring procedures in appendix E to this part, if applicable; or

(3) Use the low mass emissions excepted methodology in §75.19(c) for estimating hourly NO_X emission rate and hourly NO_X mass emissions, if applicable under §75.19(a) and (b).

(f) *Other units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that combusts wood, refuse, or other material in addition to oil or gas shall comply with the monitoring provisions specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26520, May 17, 1995; 63 FR 57499, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28591, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.13 Specific provisions for monitoring CO_2 emissions.

(a) *CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system.* If the owner or operator chooses to use the continuous emission monitoring method, then the owner or operator shall meet the general operating requirements in §75.10 for a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system for each affected unit. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions specified in §§75.11(a) through (e) or §75.16, except that the phrase ''CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system,'' the phrase ''CO_2 concentration'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 concentration,'' the term ''maximum potential concentration of CO_2'' shall apply rather than ''maximum potential concentration of SO_2,'' and the phrase ''CO_2 mass emissions'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 mass emissions.''

(b) *Determination of CO_2 emissions using appendix G of this part.* If the owner or operator chooses to use the appendix G method, then the owner or operator may provide information satisfactory to the Administrator for estimating daily CO_2 mass emissions based on the measured carbon content of the fuel and the amount of fuel combusted. For units with wet flue gas desulfurization systems or other add-on emissions controls generating CO_2, the owner or operator shall use the procedures in appendix G to this part to estimate both combustion-related emissions based on the measured carbon content of the fuel and the amount of fuel combusted and sorbent-related emissions based on the amount of sorbent injected. The owner or operator shall calculate daily, quarterly, and annual CO_2 mass emissions (in tons) in accordance with the procedures in appendix G to this part.

(c) *Determination of CO_2 mass emissions using an O_2 monitor according to appendix F to this part.* If the owner or operator chooses to use the appendix F method, then the owner or operator may determine hourly CO_2 concentration and mass emissions with a flow monitoring system; a continuous O_2 concentration monitor; fuel F and F_c factors; and, where O_2 concentration is measured on a dry basis, a continuous moisture monitoring system, as specified in § 75.11(b)(2), or a fuel-specific default moisture percentage (if applicable), as defined in § 75.11(b)(1), and by using the methods and procedures specified in appendix F to this part. For units using a common stack, multiple stack, or bypass stack, the owner or operator may use the provisions of § 75.16, except that the phrase ''CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system,'' the term ''maximum potential concentration of CO_2'' shall apply rather than ''maximum potential concentration of SO_2,'' and the phrase ''CO_2 mass emissions'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 mass emissions.''

(d) *Determination of CO_2 mass emissions from low mass emissions units.* The owner or operator of a unit that qualifies as a low mass emissions unit under § 75.19(a) and (b) shall comply with one of the following:

(1) Meet the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system;

(2) Meet the requirements specified in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section for use of the methods in appendix G or F to this part, respectively; or

(3) Use the low mass emissions excepted methodology in § 75.19(c) for estimating hourly CO_2 mass emissions, if applicable under § 75.19(a) and (b).

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26521, May 17, 1995; 63 FR 57499, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28591, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.14 Specific provisions for monitoring opacity.

(a) *Coal-fired units and oil-fired units.* The owner or operator shall meet the general operating provisions in § 75.10 of this part for a continuous opacity monitoring system for each affected coal-fired or oil-fired unit, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section and in § 75.18. Each continuous opacity monitoring system shall meet the design, installation, equipment, and performance specifications in Performance Specification 1 in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter. Any continuous opacity monitoring system previously certified to meet Performance Specification 1 shall be deemed certified for the purposes of this part.

(b) *Unit with wet flue gas pollution control system.* If the owner or operator can demonstrate that condensed water is present in the exhaust flue gas stream and would impede the accuracy of opacity measurements, then the owner or operator of an affected unit equipped with a wet flue gas pollution control system for SO_2 emissions or particulates is exempt from the opacity monitoring requirements of this part.

(c) *Gas-fired units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that qualifies as gas-fired, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, based on information submitted by the designated representative in the monitoring plan is exempt from the opacity monitoring requirements of this part. Whenever a unit previously categorized as a gas-fired

unit is recategorized as another type of unit by changing its fuel mix, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and certify a continuous opacity monitoring system as required by paragraph (a) of this section by December 31 of the following calendar year.

(d) *Diesel-fired units and dual-fuel reciprocating engine units.* The owner or operator of an affected diesel-fired unit or a dual-fuel reciprocating engine unit is exempt from the opacity monitoring requirements of this part.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 25581, May 22, 1996]

§ 75.15 Specific provisions for monitoring SO_2 emissions removal by qualifying Phase I technology.

(a) *Additional monitoring provisions.* In addition to the SO_2 monitoring requirements in § 75.11 or § 75.16, for the purposes of adequately monitoring SO_2 emissions removal by qualifying Phase I technology operated pursuant to § 72.42 of this chapter, the owner or operator shall, except where specified below, use both an inlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system and an outlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, consisting of an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor and a diluent CO_2 or O_2 monitor. (The outlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system may consist of the same SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor that is required under § 75.11 or § 75.16 for the measurement of SO_2 emissions discharged to the atmosphere and the diluent monitor used as part of the NO_X continuous emission monitoring system that is required under § 75.12 or § 75.17 for the measurement of NO_X emissions discharged into the atmosphere.) During the period when required to measure emissions removal efficiency, from January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999, the owner or operator shall meet the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for both the inlet and the outlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems, and in addition, the owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring provisions in this section. On January 1, 2000, the owner or operator may cease operating and/or reporting on the inlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system results for the purposes of the Acid Rain Program.

(1) *Pre-combustion technology.* The owner or operator of an affected unit for which a precombustion technology has been employed for the purpose of meeting qualifying Phase I technology requirements shall use sections 4 and 5 of method 19 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter to estimate, daily, for the purposes of this part, the percentage SO_2 removal efficiency from such technology, and shall substitute the following ASTM methods for sampling, preparation, and analysis of coal for those cited in method 19: ASTM D2234–89, Standard Test Method for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal (Type I, Conditions A, B, or C and systematic spacing), ASTM D2013–86, Standard Method of Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis, ASTM D2015–91, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Adiabatic Calorimeter, and ASTM D3177–89, Standard Test Methods for Total Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke, or ASTM D4239–85, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke Using High Temperature Tube Furnace Combustion Methods. Each of the preceding ASTM methods is incorporated by reference in § 75.6.

(2) *Combustion technology.* The owner or operator of an affected unit for which a combustion technology has been installed and operated for the purpose of meeting qualifying Phase I technology requirements shall use the coal sampling and analysis procedures in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and equation 5 in paragraph (b) of this section to estimate the percentage SO_2 removal efficiency from such technology.

(3) *Post-combustion technology.* The owner or operator of an affected unit for which a post-combustion technology has been installed and operated for the purpose of meeting qualifying Phase I technology requirements shall install, certify, operate, and maintain both an inlet and an outlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system.

(i) Both inlet and outlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems shall consist of an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor and a diluent

gas monitor for measuring the O_2 or CO_2 concentrations in the flue gas and shall measure and record average hourly SO_2 emission rates (in lb/mmBtu).

(ii) The SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems for measuring and recording the SO_2 emissions removal by a qualifying Phase I technology shall meet all the requirements of this part during the period when required to measure emissions removal, from January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999, and shall meet the certification deadline specified in § 75.4.

(iii) The SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors and the diluent gas monitors at the inlet and outlet of the SO_2 emission controls shall meet all requirements specified in appendices A and B to this part.

(b) *Demonstration of SO_2 emissions removal efficiency.* The owner or operator shall demonstrate the average annual percentage SO_2 emissions removal efficiency of the installed technology or combination of technologies during the period when required to measure emissions removal, from January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999, according to the following procedures:

(1) Calculate the average annual SO_2 emissions removal efficiency using equations 1–7 as follows:

$$\%R=[100[1.0-(1.0-\%R_f/100)\quad(1.0-\%R_g/100)\ (1.0-\%R_c/100)]$$

(Eq. 1)

where,

$\%R$ = Overall percentage SO_2 emissions removal efficiency.

$\%R_f$ = Percentage SO_2 emissions removal efficiency from fuel pretreatment, calculated from equation 19–22 in Reference Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

$\%R_c$ = Percentage SO_2 emissions removal of combustion emission controls, calculated from equation 5.

$\%R_g$ = Percentage SO_2 removal efficiency of post-combustion emission controls, calculated from equation 2.

$$\%R_g=100\left[1.0-\frac{E_o}{E_i}\right]$$

(Eq. 2)

where,

E_o = Average hourly SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu, measured at the outlet of the post-combustion emission controls during the calendar year, calculated from equation 3.

E_i = Average hourly SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu, measured at the inlet to the post-combustion emission controls during the calendar year, calculated from equation 4.

$$E_o=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} E_{hoj}}{n}$$

(Eq. 3)

where,

E_{hoj} = Each hourly SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu, measured by the continuous emission monitoring system at the outlet to the post-combustion emission controls.

n = Total unit operating hours during which the SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system at the outlet of the emission controls collected quality-assured data.

$$E_i=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} E_{hij}}{m}$$

(Eq. 4)

where,

E_{hij} = Each hourly SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu, measured by the continuous emission monitoring system at the inlet to the post-combustion emission controls.

m=Total unit operating hours during which the SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system at the inlet to the emission controls collected quality-assured data.

$$\%R_c=100\left[1.0-\frac{E_{co}}{E_{ci}}\right]\qquad\text{(Eq. 5)}$$

where,

E_{co} = Average hourly SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu, measured at the outlet of the combustion emission controls during the calendar year, calculated from equation 6.

E_{ci} = Average hourly SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu, determined by coal sampling and analysis according to the methods and procedures in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, calculated from equation 7.

$$E_{co}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{q} E_{ocj}}{q}$$

(Eq. 6)

where,

E_{ocj} = Each hourly SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu, measured by the continuous emission monitoring system at the outlet to the combustion controls.

q = Total unit operating hours for which the outlet SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system collected quality-assured data during the calendar year.

$$E_{ci} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{p} E_{icj}}{p} \qquad \text{Eq. 7)}$$

where,

E_{icj} = Each average hourly SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu, determined by the coal sampling and analysis methods and procedures in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and calculated using appendix A, method 19 of part 60 of this chapter, performed once a day.

p = Total unit operation hours during which coal sampling and analysis is performed to determine SO_2 emissions at the inlet to the combustion controls.

(2) The owner or operator shall include all periods when fuel is being combusted in determining total unit operating hours for the purpose of calculating the average SO_2 emissions removal efficiency during the calendar year.

(3) The owner or operator shall use only quality-assured SO_2 emissions data in the calculation of SO_2 emissions removal efficiency.

(4) Compliance with the 90-percent SO_2 emissions removal efficiency requirement under this part is determined annually beginning January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26521, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 25582, May 22, 1996]

§ 75.16 Special provisions for monitoring emissions from common, bypass, and multiple stacks for SO_2 emissions and heat input determinations.

(a) *Phase I common stack procedures.* Prior to January 1, 2000, the following procedures shall be used when more than one unit utilize a common stack:

(1) *Only Phase I units or only Phase II units using common stack.* When a Phase I unit uses a common stack with one or more other Phase I units, but no other units, or when a Phase II unit uses a common stack with one or more Phase II units, but no other units, the owner or operator shall either:

(i) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack from each affected unit; or

(ii) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the common stack; and

(A) Combine emissions for the affected units for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; or

(B) Provide information satisfactory to the Administrator on methods for apportioning SO_2 mass emissions measured in the common stack to each of the affected units. The designated representative shall provide the information to the Administrator through a petition submitted under § 75.66. The Administrator may approve such substitute methods for apportioning SO_2 mass emissions measured in a common stack whenever the method ensures complete and accurate accounting of all emissions regulated under this part.

(2) *Phase I unit using common stack with non-Phase I unit(s).* When one or more Phase I units uses a common stack with one or more Phase II or nonaffected units, the owner or operator shall either:

(i) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack from each affected unit; or

(ii) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the common stack; and

(A) Designate any Phase II unit(s) as a substitution or compensating unit(s) in accordance with part 72 of this chapter and any nonaffected unit(s) as opt-in units in accordance with part 74 of this chapter and combine emissions for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; or

(B) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the duct from each Phase II or nonaffected unit; calculate SO_2 mass emissions from the Phase I

units as the difference between SO_2 mass emissions measured in the common stack and SO_2 mass emissions measured in the ducts of the Phase II and nonaffected units; record and report the calculated SO_2 mass emissions from the Phase I units, not to be reported as an hourly average value less than zero; and combine emissions for the Phase I units for compliance purposes; or

(C) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the duct from each Phase I or nonaffected unit; calculate SO_2 mass emissions from the Phase II units as the difference between SO_2 mass emissions measured in the common stack and SO_2 mass emissions measured in the ducts of the Phase I and nonaffected units, not to be reported as an hourly average value less than zero; and combine emissions for the Phase II units for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; or

(D) Record the combined emissions from all units as the combined SO_2 mass emissions for the Phase I units for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; or

(E) Provide information satisfactory to the Administrator on methods for apportioning SO_2 mass emissions measured in the common stack to each of the units using the common stack. The designated representative shall provide the information to the Administrator through a petition submitted under § 75.66. The Administrator may approve such substitute methods for apportioning SO_2 mass emissions measured in a common stack whenever the method ensures complete and accurate accounting of all emissions regulated under this part.

(3) *Phase II unit using common stack with non-affected unit(s).* When one or more Phase II units uses a common stack with one or more nonaffected units, the owner or operator shall follow the procedures in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(b) *Phase II common stack procedures.* On or after January 1, 2000, the following procedures shall be used when more than one unit uses a common stack:

(1) *Unit utilizing common stack with other affected unit(s).* When a Phase I or Phase II affected unit utilizes a common stack with one or more other Phase I or Phase II affected units, but no nonaffected units, the owner or operator shall either:

(i) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack from each affected unit; or

(ii) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the common stack; and

(A) Combine emissions for the affected units for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; or

(B) Provide information satisfactory to the Administrator on methods for apportioning SO_2 mass emissions measured in the common stack to each of the Phase I and Phase II affected units. The designated representative shall provide the information to the Administrator through a petition submitted under § 75.66. The Administrator may approve such substitute methods for apportioning SO_2 mass emissions measured in a common stack whenever the method ensures complete and accurate accounting of all emissions regulated under this part.

(2) *Unit utilizing common stack with nonaffected unit(s).* When one or more Phase I or Phase II affected units utilizes a common stack with one or more nonaffected units, the owner or operator shall either:

(i) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack from each Phase I and Phase II unit; or

(ii) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the common stack; and

(A) Designate the nonaffected units as opt-in units in accordance with part 74 of this chapter and combine emissions for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; or

(B) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission

monitoring system and flow monitoring system in the duct from each nonaffected unit; determine SO_2 mass emissions from the affected units as the difference between SO_2 mass emissions measured in the common stack and SO_2 mass emissions measured in the ducts of the nonaffected units, not to be reported as an hourly average value less than zero; combine emissions for the Phase I and Phase II affected units for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; and calculate and report SO_2 mass emissions from the Phase I and Phase II affected units, pursuant to an approach approved by the Administrator, such that these emissions are not underestimated; or

(C) Record the combined emissions from all units as the combined SO_2 mass emissions for the Phase I and Phase II affected units for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; or

(D) Petition through the designated representative and provide information satisfactory to the Administrator on methods for apportioning SO_2 mass emissions measured in the common stack to each of the units using the common stack and on reporting the SO_2 mass emissions. The Administrator may approve such demonstrated substitute methods for apportioning and reporting SO_2 mass emissions measured in a common stack whenever the demonstration ensures that there is a complete and accurate accounting of all emissions regulated under this part and, in particular, that the emissions from any affected unit are not underestimated.

(c) *Unit with bypass stack.* Whenever any portion of the flue gases from an affected unit can be routed so as to avoid the installed SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system, the owner or operator shall either:

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system or flow monitoring system on the bypass flue, duct, or stack gas stream and calculate SO_2 mass emissions for the unit as the sum of the emissions recorded by all required monitoring systems; or

(2) Monitor SO_2 mass emissions on the bypass flue, duct, or stack gas stream using the reference methods in § 75.22(b) for SO_2 and flow and calculate SO_2 mass emissions for the unit as the sum of the emissions recorded by the installed monitoring systems on the main stack and the emissions measured by the reference method monitoring systems; or

(3) Where a Federal, State, or local regulation or permit prohibits operation of the bypass stack or duct or limits operation of the bypass stack or duct to emergency situations resulting from the malfunction of a flue gas desulfurization system record the following values for each hour during which emissions pass through the bypass stack or duct: the maximum potential concentration for SO_2 as determined under section 2 of appendix A of this part, and the hourly volumetric flow value that would be substituted for the flow monitor installed on the main stack or flue under the missing data procedures in subpart D of this part if data from the flow monitor installed on the main stack or flue were missing for the hour. Calculate SO_2 mass emissions for the unit as the sum of the emissions calculated with the substitute values and the emissions recorded by the SO_2 and flow monitoring systems installed on the main stack.

(d) *Unit with multiple stacks or ducts.* When the flue gases from an affected unit utilize two or more ducts feeding into two or more stacks (that may include flue gases from other affected or nonaffected units), or when the flue gases utilize two or more ducts feeding into a single stack and the owner or operator chooses to monitor in the ducts rather than the stack, the owner or operator shall either:

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in each duct feeding into the stack or stacks and determine SO_2 mass emissions from each affected unit as the sum of the SO_2 mass emissions recorded for each duct; or

(2) Install, certify, operate, and maintain an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system in each stack. Determine SO_2 mass emissions from each affected unit as the sum of the SO_2 mass emissions recorded for each stack. Notwithstanding the prior sentence, if another unit also

exhausts flue gases to one or more of the stacks, the owner or operator shall also comply with the applicable common stack requirements of this section to determine and record SO_2 mass emissions from the units using that stack and shall calculate and report SO_2 mass emissions from the affected units and stacks, pursuant to an approach approved by the Administrator, such that these emissions are not underestimated.

(e) *Heat input.* The owner or operator of an affected unit using a common stack, bypass stack, or multiple stacks shall account for heat input according to the following:

(1) The owner or operator of an affected unit using a common stack, bypass stack, or multiple stack with a diluent monitor and a flow monitor on each stack may choose to install monitors to determine the heat input for the affected unit, wherever flow and diluent monitor measurements are used to determine the heat input, using the procedures specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, except that the term ''heat input'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 mass emissions'' or ''emissions'' and the phrase ''a diluent monitor and a flow monitor'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and flow monitoring system.'' The applicable equation in appendix F to this part shall be used to calculate the heat input from the hourly flow rate, diluent monitor measurements, and (if the equation in appendix F requires a correction for the stack gas moisture content) hourly moisture measurements. Notwithstanding the options for combining heat input in paragraphs (a)(1)(ii), (a)(2)(ii), (b)(1)(ii), and (b)(2)(ii) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected unit with a diluent monitor and a flow monitor installed on a common stack to determine the combined heat input at the common stack shall also determine and report heat input to each individual unit.

(2) In the event that an owner or operator of a unit with a bypass stack does not install and certify a diluent monitor and flow monitoring system in a bypass stack, the owner or operator shall determine total heat input to the unit for each unit operating hour during which the bypass stack is used according to the missing data provisions for heat input under §75.36 or the procedures for calculating heat input from fuel sampling and analysis in section 5.5 of appendix F of this part.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected unit with a diluent monitor and a flow monitor installed on a common stack to determine heat input at the common stack may choose to apportion the heat input from the common stack to each affected unit utilizing the common stack by using either of the following two methods, provided that all of the units utilizing the common stack are combusting fuel with the same F–factor found in section 3 of appendix F of this part. The heat input may be apportioned either by using the ratio of load (in MWe) for each individual unit to the total load for all units utilizing the common stack or by using the ratio of steam flow (in 1000 lb/hr) for each individual unit to the total steam flow for all units utilizing the common stack. If using either of these apportionment methods, the owner or operator shall apportion according to section 5.6 of appendix F to this part.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (e)(1) of this section, any affected unit that is using the procedures in this part to meet the monitoring and reporting requirements of a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program must also meet the requirements for monitoring heat input in §§75.71, 75.72 and 75.75.

[60 FR 26522, May 17, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 25582, May 22, 1996; 61 FR 59158, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28591, May 26, 1999]

§75.17 Specific provisions for monitoring emissions from common, bypass, and multiple stacks for NO_x emission rate.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected unit that is using the procedures in this part to meet the monitoring and reporting requirements of a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program must also meet the provisions for monitoring NO_X emission rate in §§75.71 and 75.72.

(a) *Unit utilizing common stack with other affected unit(s).* When an affected unit utilizes a common stack with one or more affected units, but no non-affected units, the owner or operator shall either:

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_x continuous emission monitoring system in the duct to the common stack from each affected unit; or

(2) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_x continuous emission monitoring system in the common stack and follow the appropriate procedure in paragraphs (a)(2) (i) through (iii) of this section, depending on whether or not the units are required to comply with a NO_x emission limitation (in lb/mmBtu, annual average basis) pursuant to section 407(b) of the Act (referred to hereafter as ''NO_x emission limitation'').

(i) When each of the affected units has a NO_x emission limitation, the designated representative shall submit a compliance plan to the Administrator that indicates:

(A) Each unit will comply with the most stringent NO_x emission limitation of any unit utilizing the common stack; or

(B) Each unit will comply with the applicable NO_X emission limitation by averaging its emissions with the other unit(s) utilizing the common stack, pursuant to the emissions averaging plan submitted under part 76 of this chapter; or

(C) Each unit's compliance with the applicable NO_X emission limit will be determined by a method satisfactory to the Administrator for apportioning to each of the units the combined NO_X emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) measured in the common stack and for reporting the NO_X emission rate, as provided in a petition submitted by the designated representative. The Administrator may approve such demonstrated substitute methods for apportioning and reporting NO_X emission rate measured in a common stack whenever the demonstration ensures that there is a complete and accurate estimation of all emissions regulated under this part and, in particular, that the emissions from any unit with a NO_X emission limitation are not underestimated.

(ii) When none of the affected units has a NO_x emission limitation, the owner or operator and the designated representative have no additional obligations pursuant to section 407 of the Act and may record and report a combined NO_x emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) for the affected units utilizing the common stack.

(iii) When at least one of the affected units has a NO_x emission limitation and at least one of the affected units does not have a NO_x emission limitation, the owner or operator shall either:

(A) Install, certify, operate, and maintain NO_x and diluent monitors in the ducts from the affected units; or

(B) Develop, demonstrate, and provide information satisfactory to the Administrator on methods for apportioning the combined NO_x emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) measured in the common stack on each of the units. The Administrator may approve such demonstrated substitute methods for apportioning the combined NO_x emission rate measured in a common stack whenever the demonstration ensures complete and accurate estimation of all emissions regulated under this part.

(b) *Unit utilizing common stack with nonaffected unit(s).* When one or more affected units utilizes a common stack with one or more nonaffected units, the owner or operator shall either:

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_x continuous emission monitoring system in the duct from each affected unit; or

(2) Develop, demonstrate, and provide information satisfactory to the Administrator on methods for apportioning the combined NO_x emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) measured in the common stack for each of the units. The Administrator may approve such demonstrated substitute methods for apportioning the combined NO_x emission rate measured in a common stack whenever the demonstration ensures complete and accurate estimation of all emissions regulated under this part.

(c) *Unit with multiple stacks or bypass stack.* When the flue gases from an affected unit utilize two or more ducts feeding into two or more stacks (that may include flue gases from other affected or nonaffected units), or when

flue gases utilize two or more ducts feeding into a single stack and the owner or operator chooses to monitor in the ducts rather than the stack, the owner or operator shall monitor the NO_X emission rate representative of each affected unit. Where another unit also exhausts flue gases to one or more of the stacks where monitoring systems are installed, the owner or operator shall also comply with the applicable common stack monitoring requirements of this section. The owner or operator shall either:

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system in each stack or duct and determine the NO_X emission rate for the unit as the Btu-weighted sum of the NO_X emission rates measured in the stacks or ducts using the heat input estimation procedures in appendix F of this part; or

(2) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system in one stack or duct from each affected unit and record the monitored value as the NO_X emission rate for the unit. The owner or operator shall account for NO_X emissions from the unit during all times when the unit combusts fuel.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26523, May 17, 1995; 63 FR 57499, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28592, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.18 Specific provisions for monitoring emissions from common and by-pass stacks for opacity.

(a) *Unit using common stack.*When an affected unit utilizes a common stack with other affected units or non-affected units, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable monitoring provision in this paragraph, as determined by existing Federal, State, or local opacity regulations.

(1) Where another regulation requires the installation of a continuous opacity monitoring system upon each affected unit, the owner or operator shall install, certify, operate, and maintain a continuous opacity monitoring system meeting Performance Specification 1 in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter (referred to hereafter as a ''certified continuous opacity monitoring system'') upon each unit.

(2) Where another regulation does not require the installation of a continuous opacity monitoring system upon each affected unit, and where the affected source is not subject to any existing Federal, State, or local opacity regulations, the owner or operator shall install, certify, operate, and maintain a certified continuous opacity monitoring system upon each common stack for the combined effluent.

(b) *Unit using bypass stack.* Where any portion of the flue gases from an affected unit can be routed so as to bypass the installed continuous opacity monitoring system, the owner or operator shall install, certify, operate, and maintain a certified continuous opacity monitoring system on each bypass stack flue, duct, or stack gas stream unless either:

(1) An applicable Federal, State, or local opacity regulation or permit exempts the unit from a requirement to install a continuous opacity monitoring system in the bypass stack; or

(2) A continuous opacity monitoring system is already installed and certified at the inlet of the add-on emissions controls.

(3) The owner or operator monitors opacity using method 9 of appendix A of part 60 of this chapter whenever emissions pass through the bypass stack. Method 9 shall be used in accordance with the applicable State regulations.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26524, May 17, 1995; 60 FR 40296, Aug. 8, 1995; 61 FR 59158, Nov. 20, 1996]

§ 75.19 Optional SO_2, NO_X, and CO_2 emissions calculation for low mass emissions units.

(a) *Applicability.* (1) Consistent with the requirements of paragraphs (a)(2) and (b) of this section, the low mass emissions excepted methodology in paragraph (c) of this section may be used in lieu of continuous emission monitoring systems or, if applicable, in lieu of excepted methods under appendix D or E to this part, for the purpose of determining hourly heat input and hourly NO_X, SO_2, and CO_2 mass emissions from a low mass emissions unit.

(i) A low mass emissions unit is an affected unit that is gas-fired, or oil-

fired unit, that burns only natural gas or fuel oil and for which:

(A) An initial demonstration is provided, in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section, which shows that the unit emits no more than 25 tons of SO_2 annually and no more than 50 tons of NO_X annually; and

(B) An annual demonstration is provided thereafter, using one of the allowable methodologies in paragraph (c) of this section, showing that the low mass emission unit continues to emit no more than 25 tons of SO_2 annually and no more than 50 tons of NO_X annually.

(ii) Any qualifying unit must start using the low mass emissions excepted methodology in the first hour in which the unit operates in a calendar year. Notwithstanding, the earliest date for which a unit that meets the eligibility requirements of this section may begin to use this methodology is January 1, 2000.

(2) A unit may initially qualify as a low mass emissions unit only under the following circumstances:

(i) If the designated representative submits a certification application to use the low mass emissions excepted methodology and the Administrator certifies the use of such methodology. The certification application must contain:

(A) Actual SO_2 and NO_X mass emissions data for each of the three calendar years prior to the calendar year in which the certification application is submitted demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the unit emits less than 25 tons of SO_2 and less than 50 tons of NO_X annually; and

(B) Calculated SO_2 and NO_X mass emissions, for each of the three calendar years prior to the calendar year in which the certification application is submitted, demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the unit emits less than 25 tons of SO_2 and less than 50 tons of NO_X annually. The calculated emissions for each year shall be determined using either the maximum rated heat input methodology described in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section or the long term fuel flow heat input methodology described in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section, in conjunction with the appropriate SO_2, NO_X, and CO_2 emission rate from paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section for SO_2, paragraph (c)(1)(ii) or (c)(1)(iv) of this section for NO_X and paragraph (c)(1)(iii) of this section for CO_2; or

(ii) When the three full years of actual, historical SO_2 and NO_X mass emissions data required under paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section are not available, the designated representative may submit an application to use the low mass emissions excepted methodology based upon a combination of historical SO_2 and NO_X mass emissions data and projected SO_2 and NO_X mass emissions, totaling three years. Historical data must be used for any years in which historical data exists and projected data should be used for any remaining future years needed to provide capacity factor data for three consecutive calender years. For example, if a unit commenced operation two years ago, the designated representative may submit actual, historical data for the previous two years and one year of projected emissions for the current calendar year or, for unit that commenced operation after January 1, 1997, the designated representative may submit three years of projected emissions, beginning with the current calendar year. Any actual or projected annual emissions must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the unit will emit less than 25 tons of SO_2 and less than 50 tons of NO_X annually. Projected emissions shall be calculated using either the default emission rates in tables 1,2 and 3 of this section, or for NO_X emission rate a fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate determined in accordance with the testing procedures in paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section, in conjunction with projections of unit operating hours or fuel type and fuel usage, according to one of the allowable calculation methodologies in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) *On-going qualification and disqualification.* (1) Once a low mass emission unit has qualified for and has started using the low mass emissions excepted methodology, an annual demonstration is required, showing that the unit continues to emit less than 25 tons of SO_2 annually and less than 50 tons of NO_X annually. The calculation methodology used for the annual demonstration

shall be the same methodology, from paragraph (c) of this section, by which the unit initially qualified to use the low mass emissions excepted methodology.

(2) If any low mass emission unit fails to provide the required annual demonstration under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, such that the calculated cumulative year-to-date emissions for the unit exceed 25 tons of SO_2 or 50 tons of NO_X in any calendar quarter of any calendar year, then;

(i) The low mass emission unit shall be disqualified from using the low mass emissions excepted methodology as of the end of the second calendar quarter following such quarter in which either the 25 ton limit for SO_2 or the 50 ton limit for NO_X was exceeded; and

(ii) The owner or operator of the low mass emission unit shall have two calendar quarters from the end of the quarter in which the unit exceeded the 25 ton limit for SO_2 or the 50 ton limit for NO_X to install, certify, and report SO_2, NO_X, and CO_2 emissions from monitoring systems that meet the requirements of §§ 75.11, 75.12, and 75.13.

(3) If a low mass emission unit that initially qualifies to use the low mass emissions excepted methodology under this section changes fuels, such that a fuel other than those allowed for use in the low mass emissions methodology (e.g. natural gas or fuel oil) is combusted in the unit, the unit shall be disqualified from using the low mass emissions excepted methodology as of the first hour that the new fuel is combusted in the unit. The owner or operator shall install, certify, and report SO_2, NO_X, and CO_2 from monitoring systems that meet the requirements of §§ 75.11, 75.12, and 75.13 prior to a change to such fuel. The owner or operator must notify the Administrator in the case where a unit switches fuels without previously having installed and certified a SO_2, NO_X and CO_2 monitoring system meeting the requirements of §§ 75.11, 75.12, and 75.13.

(4) If a unit commencing operation after January 1, 1997 initially qualifies to use the low mass emissions excepted methodology under this section and the owner or operator wants to use a low mass emissions methodology for the unit, he or she must:

(i) Keep the records specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, beginning with the date and hour of commencement of commercial operation, for a unit subject to an Acid Rain emission limitation, and beginning with the date and hour of the commencement of operation, for a unit subject to a NO_X mass reduction program;

(ii) Use these records to determine the cumulative heat input and SO_2, NO_X, and CO_2 mass emissions in order to continue to qualify as a low mass emission unit; and

(iii) Determine the cumulative SO_2 and NO_X mass emissions according to paragraph (c) of this section using the same procedures used after the certification deadline for the unit, for purposes of demonstrating eligibility to use the excepted methodology set forth in this section. For example, use the default emission rates in tables 1, 2 and 3 of this section or use the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate determined according to paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section. The Administrator will not count SO_2 mass emissions calculated for the period between commencement of commercial operation and the certification deadline for the unit under § 75.4 against SO_2 allowances to be held in the unit account.

(5) A low mass emission unit that has been disqualified from using the low mass emissions excepted methodology may subsequently qualify again to use the low mass emissions methodology under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, provided that if such unit qualified under paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section, the unit may subsequently qualify again only if the unit meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.

(c) *Low mass emissions excepted methodology, calculations, and values*—(1) *Determination of SO_2, NO_X, and CO_2 emission rates.* (i) Use Table 1 of this section to determine the appropriate SO_2 emission rate for use in calculating hourly SO_2 mass emissions under this section.

(ii) Use either the appropriate NO_X emission factor from Table 2 of this section, or a fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate determined according to paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section, to calculate hourly NO_X mass emissions under this section.

(iii) Use Table 3 of this section to determine the appropriate CO_2 emission rate for use in calculating hourly CO_2 mass emissions under this section.

(iv) In lieu of using the default NO_X emission rate from Table 2 of this section, the owner or operator may, for each fuel combusted by a low mass emission unit, determine a fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate for the purpose of calculating NO_X mass emissions under this section. This option may be used by any unit which qualifies to use the low mass emission excepted methodology under paragraph (a) of this section, and also by groups of units which combust fuel from a common source of supply and which use the long term fuel flow methodology under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to determine heat input. If this option is chosen, the following procedures shall be used.

(A) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (c)(1)(iv)(F) and (G) of this paragraph, determine a fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate by conducting a four load NO_X emission rate test procedure as specified in section 2.1 of appendix E to this part, for each type of fuel combusted in the unit. For a group of units sharing a common fuel supply, the appendix E testing must be performed on each individual unit in the group, unless some or all of the units in the group belong to an identical group of units, as defined in paragraph (c)(1)(iv)(B) of this section, in which case, representative testing may be conducted on units in the identical group of units, as described in paragraph (c)(1)(iv)(B) of this section. For the purposes of this section, make the following modifications to the appendix E test procedures:

(*1*) Do not measure the heat input as required under 2.1.3 of appendix E to this part.

(*2*) Do not plot the test results as specified under 2.1.6 of appendix E to this part.

(B) Representative appendix E testing may be done on low mass emission units in a group of identical units. All of the units in a group of identical units must combust the same fuel type but do not have to share a common fuel supply.

(*1*) To be considered identical, all low mass emission units must be of the same size (based on maximum rated hourly heat input), manufacturer and model, and must have the same history of modifications (e.g., have the same controls installed, the same types of burners and have undergone major overhauls at the same frequency (based on hours of operation)). Also, under similar operating conditions, the stack or turbine outlet temperature of each unit must be within ±50 degrees Fahrenheit of the average stack or turbine outlet temperature for all of the units.

(*2*) If all of the low mass emission units in the group qualify as identical, then representative testing of the units in the group may be performed according to Table 4 of this section.

(*3*) If there are only two low mass emission units in the group of identical units, the results of the representative testing under paragraph (c)(1)(iv)(B)(1) of this section may be used to establish the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate(s) for the units. However, if there are more than two low mass emission units in the group, the testing must confirm that the units are identical by meeting the following criteria. The results of the representative testing may only be used to establish the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate(s) for such units if the following criteria are met:

(*i*) at each of the four load levels tested, the NO_X emission rate for each tested low mass emission unit does not differ by more than ±10% from the average of the NO_X emission rates for all units tested, or;

(*ii*) if the average NO_X emission rate of all low mass emission units tested at all four load levels is less than 0.20 lb/mmBtu, an alternative criteria of ±0.020 lb/mmBtu may be use in lieu of the 10% criteria. Units must all be within +0.020 lb/mmBtu of the average from the test to be considered identical units under this section.

(*4*) If the acceptance criteria in paragaph (c)(1)(iv)(B)(3) of this section are not met then the group of low mass emission units is not considered an identical group of units and individual appendix E testing of each unit is required.

(*5*) Fuel and unit specific NO_X emission rates determined according to paragraphs (c)(1)(iv)(F) and (c)(1)(iv)(G) of this section may be used in lieu of appendix E testing for one or more low mass emission units in a group of identical units.

(C) Based on the results of the appendix E testing, determine the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate as follows:

(*1*) For an individual low mass emission unit with no NO_X emissions controls of any kind, the highest NO_X emission rate obtained for a particular type of fuel in the appendix E test multiplied by 1.15 shall be the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate, for that type of fuel.

(*2*) For a group of low mass emission units sharing a common fuel supply with no NO_X controls of any kind on any of the units, the highest NO_X emission rate obtained for a particular type of fuel in all of the appendix E tests of all units in the group of units sharing a common fuel supply multiplied by 1.15 shall be the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate for each unit in the group, for that type of fuel.

(*3*) For a group of identical low mass emission units which perform representative testing according to paragraph (c)(1)(iv)(B) of this section with no NO_X controls of any kind on any of the units, the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate for all units, for a particular type of fuel, multiplied by 1.15 shall be the highest NO_X emission rate from any unit tested in the group, for that type of fuel.

(*4*) For an individual low mass emission unit which has NO_X emission controls of any kind, the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate for each type of fuel combusted in the unit shall be the higher of:

(*i*) The highest emission rate from the appendix E test for that type of fuel multiplied by 1.15; or

(*ii*) 0.15 lb/mmBtu.

(*5*) For a group of low mass emission units sharing a common fuel supply, one or more of which has NO_X controls of any kind, the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate for each unit in the group of units sharing a common fuel supply shall, for a particular type of fuel combusted by the group of units sharing a common fuel supply, shall be the higher of:

(*i*) The highest NO_X emission rate from all appendix E tests of all low mass emission units in the group for that type of fuel multiplied by 1.15; or

(*ii*) 0.15 lb/mmBtu.

(*6*) For a group of identical low mass emission units, which perform representative testing according to paragraph (c)(1)(iv)(B) of this section and have identical NO_X controls, the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate for each unit in the group of units, for a particular type of fuel, shall be the higher of:

(*i*) The highest NO_X emission rate from all appendix E tests of all tested low mass emission units in the group of identical units for that type of fuel multiplied by 1.15; or

(*ii*) 0.15 lb/mmBtu.

(D) For each low mass emission unit, each unit in a group of units sharing a common fuel supply, or identical units for which the provisions of paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section are used to account for NO_X emission rate, the owner or operator shall determine a new fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate every five years, unless changes in the fuel supply, physical changes to the unit, changes in the manner of unit operation, or changes to the emission controls occur which may cause a significant increase in the unit's actual NO_X emission rate. If such changes occur, the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate(s) shall be re-determined according to paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section. If a low mass emission unit belongs to a group of identical units and it is required to retest to determine a new fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate because of changes in the fuel supply, physical changes to the unit, changes in the manner of unit operation or changes to the emission controls occur which may cause a significant increase in the unit's actual NO_X emission rate, any other unit in that group of identical units is not required to re-determine the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate unless such unit also undergoes changes in the fuel supply, physical changes to the unit,

changes in the manner of unit operation or changes to the emission controls occur which may cause a significant increase in the unit's actual NO_X emission rates.

(E) Each low mass emission unit, each low mass emission unit in a group of units combusting a common fuel, or each low mass emission unit in a group of identical units for which a fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate(s) are determined shall meet the quality assurance and quality control provisions of paragraph (e) of this section.

(F) Low mass emission units may use the results of appendix E testing, if such test results are available from a test conducted no more than five years prior to the time of initial certification, to determine the appropriate fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate(s). However, fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rates from historical testing may not be used longer than five years after the appendix E testing was conducted.

(G) Low mass emission units for which at least 3 years of NO_X emission rate continuous emissions monitoring system data and corresponding fuel usage data are available may determine fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rates from the actual data using the following procedure. Separate the actual NO_X emission rate data into groups, according to the type of fuel combusted. Discard data from periods when multiple fuels were combusted. Each fuel-specific data set must contain at least 168 hours of data and must represent all normal operating ranges of the unit when combusting the fuel. Sort the data in each fuel-specific data set in ascending order according to NO_X emission rate. Determine the 95th percentile NO_X emission rate for each data set as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter. Use the 95th percentile value for each data set as the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate, except that for a unit with NO_X emission controls of any kind, if the 95th percentile value is less than 0.15 lb/mmBtu, a value of 0.15 lb/mmBtu shall be used as the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate.

(H) For low mass emission units with NO_X emission controls, the owner or operator shall, during every hour of unit operation during the test period, monitor and record parameters, as required under paragraph (e)(5) of this section, which indicate that the NO_X emission controls are operating properly. After the test period, these same parameters shall be monitored and recorded and kept for all operating hours in order to determine whether the NO_X controls are operating properly and to allow the determination of the correct NO_X emission rate as required under paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section.

(*1*) For low mass emission units with steam or water injection, the steam-to-fuel or water-to-fuel ratio used during the testing must be documented. The water-to-fuel or steam-to-fuel ratio must be maintained during unit operations for a unit to use the fuel and unit specific NO_X emission rate determined during the test. Owners or operators must include in the monitoring plan the acceptable range of the water-to-fuel or steam-to-fuel ratio, which will be used to indicate hourly, proper operation of the NO_X controls for each unit. The water-to-fuel or steam-to-fuel ratio shall be monitored and recorded during each hour of unit operation. If the water-to-fuel or steam-to-fuel ratio is not within the acceptable range in a given hour the fuel and unit specific NO_X emission rate may not be used for that hour.

(*2*) For low mass emission units with other types of NO_X controls, appropriate parameters and the acceptable range of the parameters which indicate hourly proper operation of the NO_X controls must be specified in the monitoring plan. These parameters shall be monitored during each subsequent operating hour. If any of these parameters are not within the acceptable range in a given operating hour, the fuel and unit specific NO_X emission rates may not be used in that hour.

(2) *Records of operating time, fuel usage, unit output and NO_X emission control operating status.* The owner or operator shall keep the following records on-site, for three years, in a form suitable for inspection:

(i) For each low mass emission unit, the owner or operator shall keep hourly records which indicate whether or not the unit operated during each clock hour of each calendar year. The owner or operator may report partial

operating hours or may assume that for each hour the unit operated the operating time is a whole hour. Units using partial operating hours and the maximum rated hourly heat input to calculate heat input for each hour must report partial operating hours.

(ii) For each low mass emissions unit, the owner or operator shall keep hourly records indicating the type(s) of fuel(s) combusted in the unit during each hour of unit operation.

(iii) For each low mass emission unit using the long term fuel flow methodology under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to determine hourly heat input, the owner or operator shall keep hourly records of unit output (in megawatts or thousands of pounds of steam), for the purpose of apportioning heat input to the individual unit operating hours.

(iv) For each low mass emission unit with NO_X emission controls of any kind, the owner or operator shall keep hourly records of the hourly value of the parameter(s) specified in (c)(1)(iv)(H) of this section used to indicate proper operation of the unit's NO_X controls.

(3) *Heat input.* Hourly, quarterly and annual heat input for a low mass emission unit shall be determined using either the maximum rated hourly heat input method under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section or the long term fuel flow method under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) *Maximum rated hourly heat input method.* (A) For the purposes of the mass emission calculation methodology of paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the hourly heat input (mmBtu) to a low mass emission unit shall be deemed to equal the maximum rated hourly heat input, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, multiplied by the operating time of the unit for each hour. The owner or operator may choose to record and report partial operating hours or may assume that a unit operated for a whole hour for each hour the unit operated. However, the owner or operator of a unit may petition the Administrator under § 75.66 for a lower value for maximum rated hourly heat input than that defined in § 72.2 of this chapter. The Administrator may approve such lower value if the owner or operator demonstrates that either the maximum hourly heat input specified by the manufacturer or the highest observed hourly heat input, or both, are not representative, and such a lower value is representative, of the unit's current capabilities because modifications have been made to the unit, limiting its capacity permanently.

(B) The quarterly heat input, HI_{qtr}, in mmBtu, shall be determined using Equation LM–1:

$$HI_{qtr} = T_{qtr} \times HI_{hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. LM–1)}$$

Where:

T_{qtr} = Actual number of operating hours in the quarter (hr).

HI_{hr} = Hourly heat input under paragraph (c)(3)(i)(A) of this section (mmBtu).

(C) The year-to-date cumulative heat input (mmBtu) shall be the sum of the quarterly heat input values for all of the calendar quarters in the year to date.

(ii) *Long term fuel flow heat input method.* The owner or operator may, for the purpose of demonstrating that a low mass emission unit or group of low mass emission units sharing a common fuel supply meets the requirements of this section, use records of long-term fuel flow, to calculate hourly heat input to a low mass emission unit.

(A) This option may be used for a group of low mass emission units only if:

(*1*) The low mass emission units combust fuel from a common source of supply; and

(*2*) Records are kept of the total amount of fuel combusted by the group of low mass emission units and the hourly output (in megawatts or pounds of steam) from each unit in the group; and

(*3*) All of the units in the group are low mass emission units.

(B) For each fuel used during the quarter, the volume in standard cubic feet (for gas) or gallons (for oil) may be determined using any of the following methods;

(*1*) Fuel billing records (for low mass emission units, or groups of low mass emission units, which purchase fuel from non-affiliated sources);

(*2*) American Petroleum Institute (API) standard, American Petroleum Institute (API) Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 3, Tank

Gauging: Section 1A, Standard Practice for the Manual Gauging of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, December 1994; Section 1B, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons in Stationary Tanks by Automatic Tank Gauging, April 1992 (reaffirmed January 1997); Section 2, Standard Practice for Gauging Petroleum and Petroleum Products in Tank Cars, September 1995; Section 3, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons in Stationary Pressurized Storage Tanks by Automatic Tank Gauging, June 1996; Section 4, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons on Marine Vessels by Automatic Tank Gauging, April 1995; and Section 5, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Light Hydrocarbon Liquids Onboard Marine Vessels by Automatic Tank Gauging, March 1997; Shop Testing of Automatic Liquid Level Gages, Bulletin 2509 B, December 1961 (Reaffirmed August 1987, October 1992) (incorporated by reference under § 75.6); or;

(*3*) A fuel flow meter certified and maintained according to appendix D to this part.

(C) For each fuel combusted during a quarter, the gross calorific value of the fuel shall be determined by either:

(*1*) Using the applicable procedures for gas and oil analysis in sections 2.2 and 2.3 of appendix D to this part. If this option is chosen the highest gross calorific value recorded during the previous calendar year shall be used; or

(*2*) Using the appropriate default specific gravity value in Table LM–6 of this section.

(D) For each type of fuel oil combusted during the quarter, the specific gravity of the oil shall be determined either by:

(*1*) Using the procedures in section 2.2.6 of appendix D to this part. If this option is chosen, use the highest specific gravity value recorded during the previous calendar year shall be used; or

(*2*) Using the appropriate default specific gravity value in Table 5 of this section.

(E) The quarterly heat input from each type of fuel combusted during the quarter by a low mass emission unit or group of low mass emission units sharing a common fuel supply shall be determined using Equation LM–2 for oil and LM–3 for natural gas.

$$HI_{fuel-qtr} = M_{qtr} \frac{GCV_{max}}{10^6}$$

Eq LM–2 (for fuel oil or diesel fuel)

Where:

$HI_{fuel-qtr}$ = Quarterly total heat input from oil (mmBtu).

M_{qtr} = Mass of oil consumed during the entire quarter, determined as the product of the volume of oil under paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(B) of this section and the specific gravity under paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(D) of this section (lb)

GCV_{max} = Gross calorific value of oil, as determined under paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(C) of this section (Btu/lb)

10^6 = Conversion of Btu to mmBtu.

$$HI_{fuel-qtr} = Q_g \frac{GCV_{max}}{10^6}$$

Eq LM–3 (for natural gas)

Where:

$HI_{fuel-qtr}$ = Quarterly heat input from natural gas (mmBtu).

Q_g = Value of natural gas combusted during the quarter, as determined under paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(B) of this section standard cubic feet (scf).

GCV_g = Gross calorific value of the natural gas combusted during the quarter, as determined under paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(C) of this section (Btu/scf)

10^6 = Conversion of Btu to mmBtu.

(F) The quarterly heat input (mmBtu) for all fuels for the quarter, $HI_{qtr-total}$, shall be the sum of the $HI_{fuel-qtr}$ values determined using Equations LM–2 and LM–3.

$$HI_{qtr-total} = \sum_{all-fuels} HI_{fuel-qtr}$$

(Eq. LM–4)

(G) The year-to-date cumulative heat input (mmBtu) for all fuels shall be the sum of all quarterly total heat input ($HI_{qtr-total}$) values for all calendar quarters in the year to date.

(H) For each low mass emission unit, each low mass emission unit of an identical group of units, or each low mass emission unit in a group of units sharing a common fuel supply, the owner or operator shall determine the quarterly unit output in megawatts or pounds of

steam. The quarterly unit output shall be the sum of the hourly unit output values recorded under paragraph (c)(2) of this section and shall be determined using Equations LM–5 or LM–6.

$$MW_{qtr} = \sum_{all-hours} MW$$

Eq LM–5 (for MW output)

$$ST_{qtr} = \sum_{all-hours} ST$$

Eq LM–6 (for steam output)

Where:

MW_{qtr} = the power produced during all hours of operation during the quarter by the unit (MW)

$ST_{fuel-qtr}$ = the total quarterly steam output produced during all hours of operation during the quarter by the unit (klb)

MW = the power produced during each hour in which the unit operated during the quarter (MW).

ST = the steam output produced during each hour in which the unit operated during the quarter (klb)

(I) For a low mass emission unit that is not included in a group of low mass emission units sharing a common fuel supply, apportion the total heat input for the quarter, $HI_{qtr-total}$ to each hour of unit operation using either Equation LM–7 or LM–8:

$$HI_{hr} = HI_{qtr-total} \frac{MW_{hr}}{MW_{qtr}}$$

(Eq LM–7 for MW output)

$$HI_{hr} = HI_{qtr-total} \frac{ST_{hr}}{ST_{qtr}}$$

(Eq LM–8 for steam output)

Where:

HI_{hr} = hourly heat input to the unit (mmBtu)

MW_{hr} = hourly output from the unit (MW)

ST_{hr} = hourly steam output from the unit (klb)

(J) For each low mass emission unit that is included in a group of units sharing a common fuel supply, apportion the total heat input for the quarter, $HI_{qtr-total}$ to each hour of operation using either Equation LM–7a or LM–8a:

$$HI_{hr} = HI_{qtr-total} \frac{MW_{hr}}{\sum_{all-units} MW_{qtr}}$$

(Eq LM–7a for MW output)

$$HI_{hr} = HI_{qtr-total} \frac{ST_{hr}}{\sum_{all-units} ST_{qtr}}$$

(Eq LM–8a for steam output)

Where:

HI_{hr} = hourly heat input to the individual unit (mmBtu)

MW_{hr} = hourly output from the individual unit (MW)

ST_{hr} = hourly steam output from the individual unit (klb)

$\sum_{all-units} MW_{qtr}$ = Sum of the quarterly outputs (from Eq. LM-5) for all units in the group (MW)

$\sum_{all-units} ST_{qtr}$ = Sum of the quarterly steam outputs (from Eq. LM-6) for all units in the group (klb)

(4) *Calculation of SO_2, NO_X and CO_2 mass emissions.* The owner or operator shall, for the purpose of demonstrating that a low mass emission unit meets the requirements of this section, calculate SO_2, NO_X and CO_2 mass emissions in accordance with the following.

(i) *SO_2* mass emissions. (A) The hourly SO_2 mass emissions (lbs) for a low mass emission unit shall be determined using Equation LM–9 and the appropriate fuel-based SO_2 emission factor from Table 1 of this section for the fuels combusted in that hour. If more than one fuel is combusted in the hour, use the highest emission factor for all of the fuels combusted in the hour. If records are missing as to which fuel was combusted in the hour, use the highest emission factor for all of the fuels capable of being combusted in the unit.

$$W_{SO2} = EF_{SO2} \times HI_{hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. LM–9)}$$

where:

W_{SO2} = Hourly SO_2 mass emissions (lbs).

EF_{SO2} = SO_2 emission factor from Table 1 of this section (lb/mmBtu).

HI_{hr} = Either the maximum rated hourly heat input under paragraph (c)(3)(i)(A) of this section or the hourly heat input under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section (mmBtu).

(B) The quarterly SO_2 mass emissions (tons) for the low mass emission unit shall be the sum of all the hourly SO_2 mass emissions in the quarter, as determined under paragraph (c)(4)(i)(A) of this section, divided by 2000 lb/ton.

(C) The year-to-date cumulative SO_2 mass emissions (tons) for the low mass emission unit shall be the sum of the quarterly SO_2 mass emissions, as determined under paragraph (c)(4)(i)(B) of this section, for all of the calendar quarters in the year to date.

(ii) *NO_X mass emissions.* (A) The hourly NO_X mass emissions for the low mass emission unit (lbs) shall be determined using Equation LM–10. If more than one fuel is combusted in the hour, use the highest emission rate for all of the fuels combusted in the hour. If records are missing as to which fuel was combusted in the hour, use the highest emission factor for all of the fuels capable of being combusted in the unit. For low mass emission units with NO_X emission controls of any kind and for which a fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate is determined under paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section, for any hour in which the parameters under paragraph (c)(1)(iv)(A) of this section do not show that the NO_X emission controls are operating properly, use the NO_X emission rate from Table 2 of this section for the fuel combusted during the hour with the highest NO_X emission rate.

$$W_{NOx} = EF_{NOx} \times HI_{hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. LM–10)}$$

Where:

WNO_X = Hourly NO_X mass emissions (lbs).

$EFNO_X$ = Either the NO_X emission factor from Table LM–2 of this section or the fuel- and unit-specific NO_X emission rate determined under paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section (lb/mmBtu).

HI_{hr} = Either the maximum rated hourly heat input from paragraph (c)(3)(i)(A) of this section or the hourly heat input as determined under paragraph(c)(3)(ii) of this section (mmBtu).

(B) The quarterly NO_X mass emissions (tons) for the low mass emission unit shall be the sum of all of the hourly NO_X mass emissions in the quarter, as determined under paragraph (c)(4)(ii)(A) of this section, divided by 2000 lb/ton.

(C) The year-to-date cumulative NO_X mass emissions (tons) for the low mass emission unit shall be the sum of the quarterly NO_X mass emissions, as determined under paragraph (c)(4)(ii)(B) of this section, for all of the calendar quarters in the year to date.

(iii) *CO_2 Mass Emissions.* (A) The hourly CO_2 mass emissions (tons) for the affected low mass emission unit shall be determined using Equation LM–11 and the appropriate fuel-based CO_2 emission factor from Table 3 of this section for the fuel being combusted in that hour. If more than one fuel is combusted in the hour, use the highest emission factor for all of the fuels combusted in the hour. If records are missing as to which fuel was combusted in the hour, use the highest emission factor for all of the fuels capable of being combusted in the unit.

$$WCO_2 = EFCO_2 \times HI_{hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. LM–11)}$$

Where:

WCO_2 = Hourly CO mass emissions (tons).

$EFCO_2$ = Fuel-based CO_2 emission factor from Table 3 of this section (ton/mmBtu).

HI_{hr} = Either the maximum rated hourly heat input from paragraph (c)(3)(i)(A) of this section or the hourly heat input as determined under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section (mmBtu).

(B) The quarterly CO_2 mass emissions (tons) for the low mass emission unit shall be the sum of all of the hourly CO_2 mass emissions in the quarter, as determined under paragraph (c)(4)(iii)(A)of this section.

(C) The year-to-date cumulative CO_2 mass emissions (tons) for the low mass emission unit shall be the sum of all of the quarterly CO_2 mass emissions, as determined under paragraph (c)(4)(iii)(B) of this section, for all of the calendar quarters in the year to date.

(d) Each unit that qualifies under this section to use the low mass emissions methodology must follow the recordkeeping and reporting requirements pertaining to low mass emissions units in subparts F and G of this part.

(e) The quality control and quality assurance requirements in § 75.21 are not applicable to a low mass emissions

unit for which the low mass emissions excepted methodology under paragraph (c) of this section is being used in lieu of a continuous emission monitoring system or an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part, except for fuel flowmeters used to meet the provisions in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section. However, the owner or operator of a low mass emissions unit shall implement the following quality assurance and quality control provisions:

(1) For low mass emission units or groups of units which use the long term fuel flow methodology under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section and which use fuel billing records to determine fuel usage, the owner or operator shall keep, at the facility, for three years, the records of the fuel billing statements used for long term fuel flow determinations.

(2) For low mass emission units or groups of units which use the long term fuel flow methodology under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section and which use American Petroleum Institute (API) standard, American Petroleum Institute (API) Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 3, Tank Gauging: Section 1A, Standard Practice for the Manual Gauging of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, December 1994; Section 1B, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons in Stationary Tanks by Automatic Tank Gauging, April 1992 (reaffirmed January 1997); Section 2, Standard Practice for Gauging Petroleum and Petroleum Products in Tank Cars, September 1995; Section 3, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons in Stationary Pressurized Storage Tanks by Automatic Tank Gauging, June 1996; Section 4, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons on Marine Vessels by Automatic Tank Gauging, April 1995; and Section 5, Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Light Hydrocarbon Liquids Onboard Marine Vessels by Automatic Tank Gauging, March 1997, Shop Testing of Automatic Liquid Level Gages, Bulletin 2509 B, December 1961 (Reaffirmed August 1987, October 1992) (incorporated by reference under § 75.6), to determine fuel usage, the owner or operator shall keep, at the facility, a copy of the standard used and shall keep records, for three years, of all measurements obtained for each quarter using the methodology.

(3) For low mass emission units or groups of units which use the long term fuel flow methodology under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section and which use a certified fuel flow meter to determine fuel usage, the owner or operator shall comply with the quality control quality assurance requirements for a fuel flow meter under section 2.1.6 of appendix D of this part.

(4) For each low mass emission unit for which fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rates are determined in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section, the owner or operator shall keep, at the facility, records which document the results of all NO_X emission rate tests conducted according to appendix E to this part. If CEMS data are used to determine the fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rates under paragraph (c)(1)(iv)(G) of this section, the owner or operator shall keep, at the facility, records of the CEMS data and the data analysis performed to determine a fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rate. The appendix E test records and historical CEMS data records shall be kept until the fuel and unit specific NO_X emission rates are re-determined.

(5) For each low mass emission unit for which fuel-and-unit-specific NO_X emission rates are determined in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section and which have NO_X emission controls of any kind, the owner or operator shall develop and keep on-site a quality assurance plan which explains the procedures used to document proper operation of the NO_X emission controls. The plan shall include the parameters monitored (e.g., water-to-fuel ratio) and the acceptable ranges for each parameter used to determine proper operation of the unit's NO_X controls.

TABLE LM–1.—SO_2 EMISSION FACTORS (LB/MMBTU) FOR VARIOUS FUEL TYPES

Fuel type	SO_2 emission factors
Pipeline Natural Gas	0.0006 lb/mmBtu.
Other Natural Gas	0.06 lb/mmBtu.
Residual Oil	2.1 lb/mmBtu.

TABLE LM–1.—SO_2 EMISSION FACTORS (LB/MMBTU) FOR VARIOUS FUEL TYPES—Continued

Fuel type	SO_2 emission factors
Diesel Fuel	0.5 lb/mmBtu.

TABLE LM–2.—NO_X EMISSION RATES (LB/MMBTU) FOR VARIOUS BOILER/FUEL TYPES

Boiler type	Fuel type	NO_X emission rate
Turbine	Gas	0.7
Turbine	Oil	1.2
Boiler	Gas	1.5
Boiler	Oil	2

TABLE LM–3.—CO_2 EMISSION FACTORS (TON/MMBTU) FOR GAS AND OIL

Fuel type	CO_2 emission factors
Natural Gas	0.059 ton/mmBtu.
Oil	0.081 ton/mmBtu.

TABLE LM–4.—IDENTICAL UNIT TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Number of identical units in the group	Number of appendix E tests required
2	1
3 to 6	2
7	3
>7	n tests; wheren n = number of units divided by 3 and rounded to nearest integer.

TABLE LM–5.—DEFAULT GROSS CALORIFIC VALUES (GCVS) FOR VARIOUS FUELS

Fuel	GCV for use in equation LM–2 or LM–3
Pipeline Natural Gas	1050 Btu/scf.
Natural Gas	1100 Btu/scf.
Residual Oil	19,700 Btu/lb or 167,500 Btu/gallon.
Diesel Fuel	20,500 Btu/lb or 151,700 Btu/gallon.

TABLE LM–6.—DEFAULT SPECIFIC GRAVITY VALUES FOR FUEL OIL

Fuel	Specific gravity (lb/gal)
Residual Oil	8.5
Diesel Fuel	7.4

[63 FR 57500, Oct. 27, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 28592, May 26, 1999]

Subpart C—Operation and Maintenance Requirements

§ 75.20 Initial certification and recertification procedures.

(a) *Initial certification approval process.* The owner or operator shall ensure that each continuous emission or opacity monitoring system required by this part, which includes the automated data acquisition and handling system, and, where applicable, the CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system, meets the initial certification requirements of this section and shall ensure that all applicable initial certification tests under paragraph (c) of this section are completed by the deadlines specified in § 75.4 and prior to use in the Acid Rain Program. In addition, whenever the owner or operator installs a continuous emission or opacity monitoring system in order to meet the requirements of §§ 75.11 through 75.18, where no continuous emission or opacity monitoring system was previously installed, initial certification is required.

(1) *Notification of initial certification test dates.* The owner or operator or designated representative shall submit a written notice of the dates of initial certification testing at the unit as specified in § 75.61(a)(1).

(2) *Certification application.* The owner or operator shall apply for certification of each continuous emission or opacity monitoring system used under the Acid Rain Program. The owner or operator shall submit the certification application in accordance with § 75.60 and each complete certification application shall include the information specified in § 75.63.

(3) *Provisional approval of certification (or recertification) applications.* Upon the successful completion of the required certification (or recertification) procedures of this section for each continuous emission or opacity monitoring system or component thereof, continuous emission or opacity monitoring system or component thereof shall be deemed provisionally certified (or recertified) for use under the Acid Rain Program for a period not to exceed 120 days following receipt by the Administrator of the complete certification (or

recertification) application under paragraph (a)(4) of this section. Notwithstanding this paragraph, no continuous emission or opacity monitor systems for a combustion source seeking to enter the Opt-in Program in accordance with part 74 of this chapter shall be deemed provisionally certified (or recertified) for use under the Acid Rain Program. Data measured and recorded by a provisionally certified (or recertified) continuous emission or opacity monitoring system or component thereof, operated in accordance with the requirements of appendix B to this part, will be considered valid quality-assured data (retroactive to the date and time of provisional certification or recertification), provided that the Administrator does not invalidate the provisional certification (or recertification) by issuing a notice of disapproval within 120 days of receipt by the Administrator of the complete certification (or recertification) application. Note that when the data validation procedures of paragraph (b)(3) of this section are used for the initial certification (or recertification) of a continuous emissions monitoring system, the date and time of provisional certification (or recertification) of the CEMS may be earlier than the date and time of completion of the required certification (or recertification) tests.

(4) *Certification (or recertification) application formal approval process.* The Administrator will issue a notice of approval or disapproval of the certification (or recertification) application to the owner or operator within 120 days of receipt of the complete certification (or recertification) application. In the event the Administrator does not issue such a notice within 120 days of receipt, each continuous emission or opacity monitoring system which meets the performance requirements of this part and is included in the certification (or recertification) application will be deemed certified (or recertified) for use under the Acid Rain Program.

(i) *Approval notice.* If the certification (or recertification) application is complete and shows that each continuous emission or opacity monitoring system meets the performance requirements of this part, then the Administrator will issue a notice of approval of the certification (or recertification) application within 120 days of receipt.

(ii) *Incomplete application notice.* A certification (or recertification) application will be considered complete when all of the applicable information required to be submitted in § 75.63 has been received by the Administrator, the EPA Regional Office, and the appropriate State and/or local air pollution control agency. If the certification (or recertification) application is not complete, then the Administrator will issue a notice of incompleteness that provides a reasonable timeframe for the designated representative to submit the additional information required to complete the certification (or recertification) application. If the designated representative has not complied with the notice of incompleteness by a specified due date, then the Administrator may issue a notice of disapproval specified under paragraph (a)(4)(iii) of this section. The 120-day review period shall not begin prior to receipt of a complete application.

(iii) *Disapproval notice.* If the certification (or recertification) application shows that any continuous emission or opacity monitoring system or component thereof does not meet the performance requirements of this part, or if the certification (or recertification) application is incomplete and the requirement for disapproval under paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section has been met, the Administrator shall issue a written notice of disapproval of the certification (or recertification) application within 120 days of receipt. By issuing the notice of disapproval, the provisional certification (or recertification) is invalidated by the Administrator, and the data measured and recorded by each uncertified continuous emission or opacity monitoring system or component thereof shall not be considered valid quality-assured data as follows: from the hour of the probationary calibration error test that began the initial certification (or recertification) test period (if the data validation procedures of paragraph (b)(3) of this section were used to retrospectively validate data); or from the date and time of completion of the invalid certification or recertification tests (if the data validation procedures

of paragraph (b)(3) of this section were not used), until the date and time that the owner or operator completes subsequently approved initial certification or recertification tests. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures for loss of initial certification in paragraph (a)(5) of this section for each continuous emission or opacity monitoring system or component thereof which is disapproved for initial certification. For each disapproved recertification, the owner or operator shall follow the procedures of paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

(iv) *Audit decertification.* The Administrator may issue a notice of disapproval of the certification status of a continuous emission or opacity monitoring system or component thereof, in accordance with § 75.21.

(5) *Procedures for loss of certification.* When the Administrator issues a notice of disapproval of a certification application or a notice of disapproval of certification status (as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section), then:

(i) Until such time, date, and hour as the continuous emission monitoring system or component thereof can be adjusted, repaired, or replaced and certification tests successfully completed, the owner or operator shall substitute the following values, as applicable, for each hour of unit operation during the period of invalid data specified in paragraph (a)(4)(iii) of this section or in § 75.21: the maximum potential concentration of SO_2, as defined in section 2.1.1.1 of appendix A to this part, to report SO_2 concentration; the maximum potential NO_X emission rate, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, to report NO_X emissions in lb/mmBtu; the maximum potential concentration of NO_X, as defined in section 2.1.2.1 of appendix A to this part, to report NO_X emissions in ppm (when a NO_X concentration monitoring system is used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined under § 75.71(a)(2)); the maximum potential flow rate, as defined in section 2.1.4.1 of appendix A to this part, to report volumetric flow; the maximum potential concentration of CO_2, as defined in section 2.1.3.1 of appendix A to this part, to report CO_2 concentration data; and either the minimum potential moisture percentage, as defined in section 2.1.5 of appendix A to this part or, if Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used to determine NO_X emission rate, the maximum potential moisture percentage, as defined in section 2.1.6 of appendix A to this part; and

(ii) The designated representative shall submit a notification of certification retest dates as specified in § 75.61(a)(1)(ii) and a new certification application according to the procedures in paragraph (a)(2) of this section; and

(iii) The owner or operator shall repeat all certification tests or other requirements that were failed by the continuous emission or opacity monitoring system, as indicated in the Administrator's notice of disapproval, no later than 30 unit operating days after the date of issuance of the notice of disapproval.

(b) *Recertification approval process.* Whenever the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change in a certified continuous emission monitoring system or continuous opacity monitoring system that may significantly affect the ability of the system to accurately measure or record the SO_2 or CO_2 concentration, stack gas volumetric flow rate, NO_X emission rate, percent moisture, or opacity, or to meet the requirements of § 75.21 or appendix B to this part, the owner or operator shall recertify the continuous emission monitoring system or continuous opacity monitoring system, according to the procedures in this paragraph. Furthermore, whenever the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change to the flue gas handling system or the unit operation that may significantly change the flow or concentration profile, the owner or operator shall recertify the monitoring system according to the procedures in this paragraph. Examples of changes which require recertification include: replacement of the analyzer; change in location or orientation of the sampling probe or site; and complete replacement of an existing continuous emission monitoring system or continuous opacity monitoring system. The owner or operator shall recertify a continuous opacity

monitoring system whenever the monitor path length changes or as required by an applicable State or local regulation or permit. Any change to a flow monitor or gas monitoring system for which a RATA is not necessary shall not be considered a recertification event. In addition, changing the polynomial coefficients or K factor(s) of a flow monitor shall require a 3-load RATA, but is not considered to be a recertification event; however, records of the polynomial coefficients or K factor (s) currently in use shall be maintained on-site in a format suitable for inspection. Changing the coefficient or K factor(s) of a moisture monitoring system shall require a RATA, but is not considered to be a recertification event; however, records of the coefficient or K factor (s) currently in use by the moisture monitoring system shall be maintained on-site in a format suitable for inspection. In such cases, any other tests that are necessary to ensure continued proper operation of the monitoring system (e.g., 3-load flow RATAs following changes to flow monitor polynomial coefficients, linearity checks, calibration error tests, DAHS verifications, etc.) shall be performed as diagnostic tests, rather than as recertification tests. The data validation procedures in paragraph (b)(3) of this section shall be applied to RATAs associated with changes to flow or moisture monitor coefficients, and to linearity checks, 7-day calibration error tests, and cycle time tests, when these are required as diagnostic tests. When the data validation procedures of paragraph (b)(3) of this section are applied in this manner, replace the word ''recertification'' with the word ''diagnostic.''

(1) *Tests required.* For all recertification testing, the owner or operator shall complete all initial certification tests in paragraph (c) of this section that are applicable to the monitoring system, except as otherwise approved by the Administrator. For diagnostic testing after changing the flow rate monitor polynomial coefficients, the owner or operator shall complete a 3-level RATA. For diagnostic testing after changing the K factor or mathematical algorithm of a moisture monitoring system, the owner or operator shall complete a RATA.

(2) *Notification of recertification test dates.* The owner, operator, or designated representative shall submit notice of testing dates for recertification under this paragraph as specified in § 75.61(a)(1)(ii), unless all of the tests in paragraph (c) of this section are not required for recertification, in which case the owner or operator shall provide notice in accordance with the notice provisions for initial certification testing in § 75.61(a)(1)(i).

(3) *Recertification test period requirements and data validation.* The data validation provisions in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (b)(3)(ix) of this section shall apply to all CEMS recertifications and diagnostic testing. The provisions in paragraphs (b)(3)(ii) through (b)(3)(ix) of this section may also be applied to initial certifications (see sections 6.2(a), 6.3.1(a), 6.3.2(a), 6.4(a) and 6.5(f) of appendix A to this part) and may be used to supplement the linearity check and RATA data validation procedures in sections 2.2.3(b) and 2.3.2(b) of appendix B to this part.

(i) In the period extending from the hour of the replacement, modification or change made to a monitoring system that triggers the need to perform recertification test(s) of the CEMS to the hour of successful completion of a probationary calibration error test (according to paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section) following the replacement, modification, or change to the CEMS, the owner or operator shall either substitute for missing data, according to the standard missing data procedures in §§ 75.33 through 75.37, or report emission data using a reference method or another monitoring system that has been certified or approved for use under this part. Notwithstanding this requirement, if the replacement, modification, or change requiring recertification of the CEMS is such that the historical data stream is no longer representative (e.g., where the SO_2 concentration and stack flow rate change significantly after installation of a wet scrubber), the owner or operator shall substitute for missing data as follows, in the period extending from the hour of commencement of the replacement,

modification, or change requiring recertification of the CEMS to the hour of commencement of the recertification test period: For a change that results in a significantly higher concentration or flow rate, substitute maximum potential values according to the procedures in paragraph (a)(5) of this section; or for a change that results in a significantly lower concentration or flow rate, substitute data using the standard missing data procedures. The owner or operator shall then use the initial missing data procedures in § 75.31, beginning with the first hour of quality assured data obtained with the recertified monitoring system, unless otherwise provided by § 75.34 for units with add-on emission controls. The first hour of quality-assured data for the recertified monitoring system shall be determined in accordance with paragraphs (b)(3)(ii) through (b)(3)(ix) of this section.

(ii) Once the modification or change to the CEMS has been completed and all of the associated repairs, component replacements, adjustments, linearization, and reprogramming of the CEMS have been completed, a probationary calibration error test is required to establish the beginning point of the recertification test period. In this instance, the first successful calibration error test of the monitoring system following completion of all necessary repairs, component replacements, adjustments, linearization and reprogramming shall be the probationary calibration error test. The probationary calibration error test must be passed before any of the required recertification tests are commenced.

(iii) Beginning with the hour of commencement of a recertification test period, emission data recorded by the CEMS are considered to be conditionally valid, contingent upon the results of the subsequent recertification tests.

(iv) Each required recertification test shall be completed no later than the following number of unit operating hours (or unit operating days) after the probationary calibration error test that initiates the test period:

(A) For a linearity check and/or cycle time test, 168 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter or, for CEMS installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 168 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter;

(B) For a RATA (whether normal-load or multiple-load), 720 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter or, for CEMS installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 720 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter; and

(C) For a 7-day calibration error test, 21 consecutive unit operating days, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter.

(v) All recertification tests shall be performed hands-off. No adjustments to the calibration of the CEMS, other than the routine calibration adjustments following daily calibration error tests as described in section 2.1.3 of appendix B to this part, are permitted during the recertification test period. Routine daily calibration error tests shall be performed throughout the recertification test period, in accordance with section 2.1.1 of appendix B to this part. The additional calibration error test requirements in section 2.1.3 of appendix B to this part shall also apply during the recertification test period.

(vi) If all of the required recertification tests and required daily calibration error tests are successfully completed in succession with no failures, and if each recertification test is completed within the time period specified in paragraph (b)(3)(iv)(A), (B), or (C) of this section, then all of the conditionally valid emission data recorded by the CEMS shall be considered quality assured, from the hour of commencement of the recertification test period until the hour of completion of the required test(s).

(vii) If a required recertification test is failed or aborted due to a problem with the CEMS, or if a daily calibration error test is failed during a recertification test period, data validation shall be done as follows:

(A) If any required recertification test is failed, it shall be repeated. If any recertification test other than a 7-day calibration error test is failed or aborted due to a problem with the CEMS, the original recertification test period is ended, and a new recertification test period must be commenced

with a probationary calibration error test. The tests that are required in the new recertification test period will include any tests that were required for the initial recertification event which were not successfully completed and any recertification or diagnostic tests that are required as a result of changes made to the monitoring system to correct the problems that caused the failure of the recertification test. For a 2- or 3-load flow RATA, if the relative accuracy test is passed at one or more load levels, but is failed at a subsequent load level, provided that the problem that caused the RATA failure is corrected without re-linearizing the instrument, the length of the new recertification test period shall be equal to the number of unit operating hours remaining in the original recertification test period, as of the hour of failure of the RATA. However, if re-linearization of the flow monitor is required after a flow RATA is failed at a particular load level, then a subsequent 3-load RATA is required, and the new recertification test period shall be 720 consecutive unit (or stack) operating hours. The new recertification test sequence shall not be commenced until all necessary maintenance activities, adjustments, linearizations, and reprogramming of the CEMS have been completed;

(B) If a linearity check, RATA, or cycle time test is failed or aborted due to a problem with the CEMS, all conditionally valid emission data recorded by the CEMS are invalidated, from the hour of commencement of the recertification test period to the hour in which the test is failed or aborted, except for the case in which a multiple-load flow RATA is passed at one or more load levels, failed at a subsequent load level, and the problem that caused the RATA failure is corrected without re-linearizing the instrument. In that case, data invalidation shall be prospective, from the hour of failure of the RATA until the commencement of the new recertification test period. Data from the CEMS remain invalid until the hour in which a new recertification test period is commenced, following corrective action, and a probationary calibration error test is passed, at which time the conditionally valid status of emission data from the CEMS begins again;

(C) If a 7-day calibration error test is failed within the recertification test period, previously-recorded conditionally valid emission data from the CEMS are not invalidated. The conditionally valid data status is unaffected, unless the calibration error on the day of the failed 7-day calibration error test exceeds twice the performance specification in section 3 of appendix A to this part, as described in paragraph (b)(3)(vii)(D) of this section; and

(D) If a daily calibration error test is failed during a recertification test period (i.e., the results of the test exceed twice the performance specification in section 3 of appendix A to this part), the CEMS is out-of-control as of the hour in which the calibration error test is failed. Emission data from the CEMS shall be invalidated prospectively from the hour of the failed calibration error test until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful calibration error test following corrective action, at which time the conditionally valid status of data from the monitoring system resumes. Failure to perform a required daily calibration error test during a recertification test period shall also cause data from the CEMS to be invalidated prospectively, from the hour in which the calibration error test was due until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful calibration error test. Whenever a calibration error test is failed or missed during a recertification test period, no further recertification tests shall be performed until the required subsequent calibration error test has been passed, re-establishing the conditionally valid status of data from the monitoring system. If a calibration error test failure occurs while a linearity check or RATA is still in progress, the linearity check or RATA must be re-started.

(E) Trial gas injections and trial RATA runs are permissible during the recertification test period, prior to commencing a linearity check or RATA, for the purpose of optimizing the performance of the CEMS. The results of such gas injections and trial runs shall not affect the status of previously-recorded conditionally valid

data or result in termination of the recertification test period, provided that the following specifications and conditions are met:

(*1*) For gas injections, the stable, ending monitor response is within ±5 percent or within 5 ppm of the tag value of the reference gas;

(*2*) For RATA trial runs, the average reference method reading and the average CEMS reading for the run differ by no more than ±10% of the average reference method value or ±15 ppm, or ±1.5% H_2O, or ±0.02 lb/mmBtu from the average reference method value, as applicable;

(*3*) No adjustments to the calibration of the CEMS are made following the trial injection(s) or run(s), other than the adjustments permitted under section 2.1.3 of appendix B to this part; and

(*4*) The CEMS is not repaired, re-linearized or reprogrammed (e.g., changing flow monitor polynomial coefficients, linearity constants, or K-factors) after the trial injection(s) or run(s).

(F) If the results of any trial gas injection(s) or RATA run(s) are outside the limits in paragraphs (b)(3)(vii)(E)(*1*) or (*2*) of this section or if the CEMS is repaired, re-linearized or reprogrammed after the trial injection(s) or run(s), the trial injection(s) or run(s) shall be counted as a failed linearity check or RATA attempt. If this occurs, follow the procedures pertaining to failed and aborted recertification tests in paragraphs (b)(3)(vii)(A) and (b)(3)(vii)(B) of this section.

(viii) If any required recertification test is not completed within its allotted time period, data validation shall be done as follows. For a late linearity test, RATA, or cycle time test that is passed on the first attempt, data from the monitoring system shall be invalidated from the hour of expiration of the recertification test period until the hour of completion of the late test. For a late 7-day calibration error test, whether or not it is passed on the first attempt, data from the monitoring system shall also be invalidated from the hour of expiration of the recertification test period until the hour of completion of the late test. For a late linearity test, RATA, or cycle time test that is failed on the first attempt or aborted on the first attempt due to a problem with the monitor, all conditionally valid data from the monitoring system shall be considered invalid back to the hour of the first probationary calibration error test which initiated the recertification test period. Data from the monitoring system shall remain invalid until the hour of successful completion of the late recertification test and any additional recertification or diagnostic tests that are required as a result of changes made to the monitoring system to correct problems that caused failure of the late recertification test.

(ix) If any required recertification test of a monitoring system has not been completed by the end of a calendar quarter and if data contained in the quarterly report are conditionally valid pending the results of test(s) to be completed in a subsequent quarter, the owner or operator shall indicate this by means of a suitable conditionally valid data flag in the electronic quarterly report for that quarter. The owner or operator shall resubmit the report for that quarter if the required recertification test is subsequently failed. In the resubmitted report, the owner or operator shall use the appropriate missing data routine in § 75.31 or § 75.33 to replace with substitute data each hour of conditionally valid data that was invalidated by the failed recertification test. Alternatively, if any required recertification test is not completed by the end of a particular calendar quarter but is completed no later than 30 days after the end of that quarter (i.e., prior to the deadline for submitting the quarterly report under § 75.64), the test data and results may be submitted with the earlier quarterly report even though the test date(s) are from the next calendar quarter. In such instances, if the recertification test(s) are passed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b)(3) of this section, conditionally valid data may be reported as quality-assured, in lieu of reporting a conditional data flag. If the recertification test(s) is failed and if conditionally valid data are replaced, as appropriate, with substitute data, then neither the reporting of a conditional data flag nor

resubmission is required. In addition, if the owner or operator uses a conditionally valid data flag in any of the four quarterly reports for a given year, the owner or operator shall indicate the final status of the conditionally valid data (i.e., resolved or unresolved) in the annual compliance certification report required under § 72.90 of this chapter for that year. The Administrator may invalidate any conditionally valid data that remains unresolved at the end of a particular calendar year and may require the owner or operator to resubmit one or more of the quarterly reports for that calendar year, replacing the unresolved conditionally valid data with substitute data values determined in accordance with § 75.31 or § 75.33, as appropriate.

(4) *Recertification application.* The designated representative shall apply for recertification of each continuous emission or opacity monitoring system used under the Acid Rain Program. The owner or operator shall submit the recertification application in accordance with § 75.60, and each complete recertification application shall include the information specified in § 75.63.

(5) *Approval or disapproval of request for recertification.* The procedures for provisional certification in paragraph (a)(3) of this section shall apply to recertification applications. The Administrator will issue a notice of approval, disapproval, or incompleteness according to the procedures in paragraph (a)(4) of this section. In the event that a recertification application is disapproved, data from the monitoring system are invalidated and the applicable missing data procedures in § 75.31 or § 75.33 shall be used from the date and hour of receipt of the disapproval notice back to the hour of the probationary calibration error test that began the recertification test period. Data from the monitoring system remain invalid until a subsequent probationary calibration error test is passed, beginning a new recertification test period. The owner or operator shall repeat all recertification tests or other requirements, as indicated in the Administrator's notice of disapproval, no later than 30 unit operating days after the date of issuance of the notice of disapproval. The designated representative shall submit a notification of the recertification retest dates, as specified in § 75.61(a)(1)(ii), and shall submit a new recertification application according to the procedures in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(c) *Initial certification and recertification procedures.* Prior to the deadline in § 75.4, the owner or operator shall conduct initial certification tests and in accordance with § 75.63, the designated representative shall submit an application to demonstrate that the continuous emission or opacity monitoring system and components thereof meet the specifications in appendix A to this part. The owner or operator shall compare reference method values with output from the automated data acquisition and handling system that is part of the continuous emission monitoring system being tested. Except as specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (d), and (e) of this section, the owner or operator shall perform the following tests for initial certification or recertification of continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems or components according to the requirements of appendix A to this part:

(1) For each SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, each NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined under § 75.71(a)(2), and for each NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system:

(i) A 7-day calibration error test, where, for the NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, the test is performed separately on the NO_X pollutant concentration monitor and the diluent gas monitor;

(ii) A linearity check, where, for the NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, the test is performed separately on the NO_X pollutant concentration monitor and the diluent gas monitor;

(iii) A relative accuracy test audit. For the NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, the RATA shall be done on a system basis, in units of lb/mmBtu. For the NO_X concentration monitoring system, the RATA shall be done on a ppm basis.

(iv) A bias test; and

(v) A cycle time test.

(v) A cycle time/response time test.

(2) For each flow monitor:

(i) A 7-day calibration error test;

(ii) Relative accuracy test audits at three flue gas velocities; and

(iii) A bias test (at normal operating load).

(3) The initial certification test data from an O_2 or a CO_2 diluent gas monitor certified for use in a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system may be submitted to meet the requirements of paragraph (c)(4) of this section. Also, for a diluent monitor that is used both as a CO_2 monitoring system and to determine heat input, only one set of diluent monitor certification data need be submitted (under the component and system identification numbers of the CO_2 monitoring system).

(4) For each CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, each O_2 monitor which is part of a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system, each diluent monitor used to monitor heat input and each SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system:

(i) A 7-day calibration error test, where, for the SO_2-diluent system, this test is performed separately on each component monitor;

(ii) A linearity check, where, for the SO_2 diluent system, this check is performed separately on each component monitor;

(iii) A relatively accuracy test audit; and

(iv) A cycle-time test.

(5) For each continuous moisture monitoring system consisting of wet- and dry-basis O_2 analyzers:

(i) A 7-day calibration error test of each O_2 analyzer;

(ii) A cycle time test of each O_2 analyzer;

(iii) A linearity test of each O_2 analyzer; and

(iv) A RATA, directly comparing the percent moisture measured by the monitoring system to a reference method.

(6) For each continuous moisture sensor: A RATA, directly comparing the percent moisture measured by the monitor sensor to a reference method.

(7) For a continuous moisture monitoring system consisting of a temperature sensor and a data acquisition and handling system (DAHS) software component programmed with a moisture lookup table:

(i) A demonstration that the correct moisture value for each hour is being taken from the moisture lookup tables and applied to the emission calculations. At a minimum, the demonstration shall be made at three different temperatures covering the normal range of stack temperatures from low to high.

(ii) [Reserved]

(8) The owner or operator shall ensure that initial certification or recertification of a continuous opacity monitor for use under the Acid Rain Program is conducted according to one of the following procedures:

(i) Performance of the tests for initial certification or recertification, according to the requirements of Performance Specification 1 in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter; or

(ii) A continuous opacity monitoring system tested and certified previously under State or other Federal requirements to meet the requirements of Performance Specification 1 shall be deemed certified for the purposes of this part.

(9) For the automated data acquisition and handling system, tests designed to verify:

(i) Proper computation of hourly averages for pollutant concentrations, flow rate, pollutant emission rates, and pollutant mass emissions; and

(ii) Proper computation and application of the missing data substitution procedures in subpart D of this part and the bias adjustment factors in section 7 of appendix A to this part.

(10) The owner or operator shall provide adequate facilities for initial certification or recertification testing that include:

(i) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility, such that:

(A) Volumetric flow rate, pollutant concentration, and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures; and

(B) A stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests is available, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.

(ii) Basic facilities (e.g., electricity) for sampling and testing equipment.

(d) *Initial certification and recertification and quality assurance procedures for optional backup continuous emission monitoring systems.* (1) *Redundant backups.* The owner or operator of an optional redundant backup CEMS shall comply with all the requirements for initial certification and recertification according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section. The owner or operator shall operate the redundant backup CEMS during all periods of unit operation, except for periods of calibration, quality assurance, maintenance, or repair. The owner or operator shall perform upon the redundant backup CEMS all quality assurance and quality control procedures specified in appendix B to this part, except that the daily assessments in section 2.1 of appendix B to this part are optional for days on which the redundant backup CEMS is not used to report emission data under this part. For any day on which a redundant backup CEMS is used to report emission data, the system must meet all of the applicable daily assessment criteria in appendix B to this part.

(2) *Non-redundant backups.* The owner or operator of an optional non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer shall comply with all of the following requirements for initial certification, quality assurance, recertification, and data reporting:

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2)(v) of this section, for a regular non-redundant backup CEMS (i.e., a non-redundant backup CEMS that has its own separate probe, sample interface, and analyzer), or a non-redundant backup flow monitor, all of the tests in paragraph (c) of this section are required for initial certification of the system, except for the 7-day calibration error test.

(ii) For a like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzer (i.e., a non-redundant backup analyzer that uses the same probe and sample interface as a primary monitoring system), no initial certification of the analyzer is required. A non-redundant backup analyzer, connected to the same probe and interface as a primary CEMS in order to satisfy the dual span requirements of section 2.1.1.4 or 2.1.2.4 of appendix A to this part, shall be treated in the same manner as a like-kind replacement analyzer.

(iii) Each non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer shall comply with the daily and quarterly quality assurance and quality control requirements in appendix B to this part for each day and quarter that the non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer is used to report data, and shall meet the additional linearity and calibration error test requirements specified in this paragraph. The owner or operator shall ensure that each non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer passes a linearity check (for pollutant concentration and diluent gas monitors) or a calibration error test (for flow monitors) prior to each use for recording and reporting emissions. For a primary NO_X-diluent or SO_2-diluent CEMS consisting of the primary pollutant analyzer and a like-kind replacement diluent analyzer (or vice-versa), provided that the primary pollutant or diluent analyzer (as applicable) is operating and is not out-of-control with respect to any of its quality assurance requirements, only the like-kind replacement analyzer must pass a linearity check before the system is used for data reporting. When a non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer is brought into service, prior to conducting the linearity test, a probationary calibration error test (as described in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section), which will begin a period of conditionally valid data, may be performed in order to allow the validation of data retrospectively, as follows. Conditionally valid data from the CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer are validated back to the hour of completion of the probationary calibration error test if the following conditions are met: if no adjustments are made to the CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer other than the allowable calibration adjustments specified in section 2.1.3 of appendix B to this part between the probationary calibration error test and the successful completion of the linearity test; and if the linearity test is

passed within 168 unit (or stack) operating hours of the probationary calibration error test. However, if the linearity test is either failed, aborted due to a problem with the CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer, or is not completed as required, then all of the conditionally valid data are invalidated back to the hour of the probationary calibration error test, and data from the non-redundant backup CEMS or from the primary monitoring system of which the like-kind replacement analyzer is a part remain invalid until the hour of completion of a successful linearity test.

(iv) When data are reported from a non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer, the appropriate bias adjustment factor shall be determined as follows:

(A) For a regular non-redundant backup CEMS, as described in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, apply the bias adjustment factor from the most recent RATA of the non-redundant backup system (even if that RATA was done more than 12 months previously); or

(B) When a like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzer is used as a component of a primary CEMS (as described in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section), apply the primary monitoring system bias adjustment factor.

(v) For each parameter monitored (i.e., SO_2, CO_2, NO_X or flow rate) at each unit or stack, a regular non-redundant backup CEMS may not be used to report data at that affected unit or common stack for more than 720 hours in any one calendar year, unless the CEMS passes a RATA at that unit or stack. For each parameter monitored (SO_2, CO_2 or NO_X) at each unit or stack, the use of a like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzer (or analyzers) is restricted to 720 cumulative hours per calendar year, unless the owner or operator redesignates the like-kind replacement analyzer(s) as component(s) of regular non-redundant backup CEMS and each redesignated CEMS passes a RATA at that unit or stack.

(vi) For each regular non-redundant backup CEMS, no more than eight successive calendar quarters shall elapse following the quarter in which the last RATA of the CEMS was done at a particular unit or stack, without performing a subsequent RATA. Otherwise, the CEMS may not be used to report data from that unit or stack until the hour of completion of a passing RATA at that location.

(vii) Each regular non-redundant backup CEMS shall be represented in the monitoring plan required under § 75.53 as a separate monitoring system, with unique system and component identification numbers. When like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzers are used, the owner or operator shall represent each like-kind replacement analyzer used during a particular calendar quarter in the monitoring plan required under § 75.53 as a component of a primary monitoring system. The owner or operator shall also assign a unique component identification number to each like-kind replacement analyzer and specify the manufacturer, model and serial number of the like-kind replacement analyzer. This information may be added, deleted or updated as necessary, from quarter to quarter. The owner or operator shall also report data from the like-kind replacement analyzer using the system identification number of the primary monitoring system and the assigned component identification number of the like-kind replacement analyzer. For the purposes of the electronic quarterly report required under § 75.64, the owner or operator may manually enter the appropriate component identification number(s) of any like-kind replacement analyzer(s) used for data reporting during the quarter.

(viii) When reporting data from a certified regular non-redundant backup CEMS, use a method of determination (MODC) code of ''02.'' When reporting data from a like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzer, use a MODC of ''17'' (see Table 4a under § 75.57). For the purposes of the electronic quarterly report required under § 75.64, the owner or operator may manually enter the required MODC of ''17'' for a like-kind replacement analyzer.

(3) *Reference method backups.* A monitoring system that is operated as a reference method backup system pursuant to the reference method requirements

of methods 2, 6C, 7E, or 3A in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter need not perform and pass the certification tests required by paragraph (c) of this section prior to its use pursuant to this paragraph.

(e) *Certification/recertification procedures for either peaking unit or by-pass stack/duct continuous emission monitoring systems.* The owner or operator of either a peaking unit or by-pass stack/duct continuous emission monitoring system shall comply with all the requirements for certification or recertification according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, except as follows: the owner or operator need only perform one nine-run relative accuracy test audit for certification or recertification of a flow monitor installed on the by-pass stack/duct or on the stack/duct used only by affected peaking unit(s). The relative accuracy test audit shall be performed during normal operation of the peaking unit(s) or the by-pass stack/duct.

(f) *Certification/recertification procedures for alternative monitoring systems.* The designated representative representing the owner or operator of each alternative monitoring system approved by the Administrator as equivalent to or better than a continuous emission monitoring system according to the criteria in subpart E of this part shall apply for certification to the Administrator prior to use of the system under the Acid Rain Program, and shall apply for recertification to the Administrator following a replacement, modification, or change according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section. The owner or operator of an alternative monitoring system shall comply with the notification and application requirements for certification or recertification according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(1) The Administrator will publish each request for initial certification of an alternative monitoring system in the FEDERAL REGISTER and, following a public comment period of 60 days, will issue a notice of approval or disapproval.

(2) No alternative monitoring system shall be authorized by the Administrator in a permit issued pursuant to part 72 of this chapter unless approved by the Administrator in accordance with this part.

(g) *Initial certification and recertification procedures for excepted monitoring systems under appendices D and E.* The owner or operator of a gas-fired unit, oil-fired unit, or diesel-fired unit using the optional protocol under appendix D or E to this part shall ensure that an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part meets the applicable general operating requirements of § 75.10, the applicable requirements of appendices D and E to this part, and the initial certification or recertification requirements of this paragraph.

(1) *Initial certification and recertification testing.* The owner or operator shall use the following procedures for initial certification and recertification of an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part.

(i) When the optional SO_2 mass emissions estimation procedure in appendix D to this part or the optional NO_X emissions estimation protocol in appendix E to this part is used, the owner or operator shall provide data from a flowmeter accuracy test (or shall provide a statement of calibration if the flowmeter meets the accuracy standard by design) for each fuel flowmeter, according to section 2.1.5.1 of appendix D to this part.

(ii) For the automated data acquisition and handling system used under either the optional SO_2 mass emissions estimation procedure in appendix D of this part or the optional NO_X emissions estimation protocol in appendix E of this part, the owner or operator shall perform tests designed to verify:

(A) The proper computation of hourly averages for pollutant concentrations, fuel flow rates, emission rates, heat input, and pollutant mass emissions; and

(B) Proper computation and application of the missing data substitution procedures in appendix D or E of this part.

(iii) When the optional NO_X emissions protocol in appendix E is used, the owner or operator shall complete all initial performance testing under section 2.1 of appendix E.

(2) *Initial certification and recertification testing notification.* The designated representative shall provide initial certification testing notification and routine periodic retesting notification for an excepted monitoring system under appendix E to this part as specified in § 75.61. The designated representative shall also submit recertification testing notification, as specified in § 75.61, for quality assurance related NO_X emission rate re-testing under section 2.3 of appendix E to this part for an excepted monitoring system under appendix E to this part. Initial certification testing notification or periodic retesting notification is not required for testing of a fuel flowmeter or for testing of an excepted monitoring system under appendix D to this part.

(3) *Monitoring plan.* The designated representative shall submit an initial monitoring plan in accordance with § 75.62(a).

(4) *Initial certification or recertification application.* The designated representative shall submit an initial certification or recertification application in accordance with §§ 75.60 and 75.63.

(5) *Provisional approval of initial certification and recertification applications.* Upon the successful completion of the required initial certification or recertification procedures for each excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part, each excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part shall be deemed provisionally certified for use under the Acid Rain Program during the period for the Administrator's review. The provisions for the initial certification or recertification application formal approval process in paragraph (a)(4) of this section shall apply, except that the term ''excepted monitoring system'' shall apply rather than ''continuous emission or opacity monitoring system'' and except that the procedures for loss of certification in paragraph (g)(7) of this section shall apply rather than the procedures for loss of certification in either paragraph (a)(5) or (b)(5) of this section. Data measured and recorded by a provisionally certified excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part will be considered quality assured data from the date and time of completion of the last initial certification or recertification test, provided that the Administrator does not revoke the provisional certification or recertification by issuing a notice of disapproval in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (a)(4) or (b)(5) of this section.

(6) *Recertification requirements.* Recertification of an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part is required for any modification to the system or change in operation that could significantly affect the ability of the system to accurately account for emissions and for which the Administrator determines that an accuracy test of the fuel flowmeter or a retest under appendix E to this part to re-establish the NO_X correlation curve is required. Examples of such changes or modifications include fuel flowmeter replacement, changes in unit configuration, or exceedance of operating parameters.

(7) *Procedures for loss of certification or recertification for excepted monitoring systems under appendices D and E to this part.* In the event that a certification or recertification application is disapproved for an excepted monitoring system, data from the monitoring system are invalidated, and the applicable missing data procedures in section 2.4 of appendix D or section 2.5 of appendix E to this part shall be used from the date and hour of receipt of such notice back to the hour of the provisional certification. Data from the excepted monitoring system remain invalid until all required tests are repeated and the excepted monitoring system is again provisionally certified. The owner or operator shall repeat all certification or recertification tests or other requirements, as indicated in the Administrator's notice of disapproval, no later than 30 unit operating days after the date of issuance of the notice of disapproval. The designated representative shall submit a notification of the certification or recertification retest dates if required under paragraph (g)(2) of this section and shall submit a new certification or recertification application according to the procedures in paragraph (g)(4) of this section.

(h) *Initial certification and recertification procedures for low mass emission units using the excepted methodologies under § 75.19.* The owner or operator of a gas-fired or oil-fired unit using the low mass emissions excepted methodology under § 75.19 shall meet the applicable general operating requirements of § 75.10, the applicable requirements of § 75.19, and the applicable certification requirements of this paragraph.

(1) *Monitoring plan.* The designated representative shall submit a monitoring plan in accordance with §§ 75.53 and 75.62. The designated representative for an owner or operator who wishes to use fuel-and unit-specific NO_X emission rate testing for units with NO_X controls under § 75.19(c)(1)(iv) must submit in the monitoring plan the parameters monitored which will be used to determine operation of the NO_X emission controls. For units using water or steam injection to control NO_X, the water-to-fuel or steam-to-fuel range of values must be documented.

(2) *Certification application.* The designated representative shall submit a certification application in accordance with § 75.63(a)(1)(iii).

(3) *Approval of certification applications.* The provisions for the certification application formal approval process in the introductory text of paragraph (a)(4) and in paragraphs (a)(4)(i), (ii), and (iv) of this section shall apply, except that ''continuous emission or opacity monitoring system'' shall be replaced with ''excepted methodology.'' The excepted methodology shall be deemed provisionally certified for use under the Acid Rain Program, as of the following dates:

(i) For a unit that commenced operation on or before January 1, 1997, from January 1 of the year following submission of the certification application until the completion of the period for the Administrator's review; or

(ii) For a unit that commenced operation after January 1, 1997, from the date of submission of a certification application for approval to use the low mass emissions excepted methodology under § 75.19 until the completion of the period for the Administrator's review, except that the methodology may be used retrospectively until the date and hour that the unit commenced operation for purposes of demonstrating that the unit qualified to use the methodology under § 75.19(b)(4)(iii).

(4) *Disapproval of certification applications.* If the Administrator determines that the certification application does not demonstrate that the unit meets the requirements of §§ 75.19(a) and (b), the Administrator shall issue a written notice of disapproval of the certification application within 120 days of receipt. By issuing the notice of disapproval, the provisional certification is invalidated by the Administrator, and the data recorded under the excepted methodology shall not be considered valid. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures for loss of certification:

(i) The owner or operator shall substitute the following values, as applicable, for each hour of unit operation during the period of invalid data specified in paragraph (a)(4)(iii) of this section or in §§ 75.21(e) (introductory paragraph) and 75.21(e)(1): the maximum potential concentration of SO_2, as defined in section 2.1.1.1 of appendix A to this part to report SO_2 concentration; the maximum potential NO_X emission rate, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter to report NO_X emission rate; the maximum potential flow rate, as defined in section 2.1 of appendix A to this part to report volumetric flow; or the maximum CO_2 concentration used to determine the maximum potential concentration of SO_2 in section 2.1.1.1 of appendix A to this part to report CO_2 concentration data. For a unit subject to a State or federal NO_X mass reduction program where the owner or operator intends to monitor NO_X mass emissions with a NO_X pollutant concentration monitor and a flow monitoring system, substitute for NO_X concentration using the maximum potential concentration of NO_X, as defined in section 2.1.2.1 of appendix A to this part, and substitute for volumetric flow using the maximum potential flow rate, as defined in section 2.1 of appendix A to this part. The owner or operator shall substitute these values until such time, date, and hour as a continuous emission monitoring system or excepted monitoring system, where applicable, is installed and provisionally certified;

(ii) The designated representative shall submit a notification of certification test dates, as specified in § 75.61(a)(1)(ii), and a new certification application according to the procedures in paragraph (a)(2) of this section; and

(iii) The owner or operator shall install and provisionally certify continuous emission monitoring systems or excepted monitoring systems, where applicable, two calendar quarters from the end of the quarter in which the unit no longer qualifies as a low mass emissions unit.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26524, May 17, 1995; 60 FR 40296, Aug. 8, 1995; 61 FR 59158, Nov. 20, 1996; 63 FR 57506, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28592, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.21 Quality assurance and quality control requirements.

(a) *Continuous emission monitoring systems.* The owner or operator of an affected unit shall operate, calibrate and maintain each continuous emission monitoring system used to report emission data under the Acid Rain Program as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall operate, calibrate and maintain each primary and redundant backup continuous emission monitoring system according to the quality assurance and quality control procedures in appendix B of this part.

(2) The owner or operator shall ensure that each non-redundant backup CEMS meets the quality assurance requirements of § 75.20(d) for each day and quarter that the system is used to report data.

(3) The owner or operator shall perform quality assurance upon a reference method backup monitoring system according to the requirements of method 2, 6C, 7E, or 3A in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter (supplemented, as necessary, by guidance from the Administrator), instead of the procedures specified in appendix B of this part.

(4) The owner or operator of a unit with an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system is not required to perform the daily or quarterly assessments of the SO_2 monitoring system under appendix B to this part on any day or in any calendar quarter in which only gaseous fuel is combusted in the unit if, during those days and calendar quarters, SO_2 emissions are determined in accordance with § 75.11(e)(1) or (e)(2). However, such assessments are permissible, and if any daily calibration error test or linearity test of the SO_2 monitoring system is failed while the unit is combusting only gaseous fuel, the SO_2 monitoring system shall be considered out-of-control. The length of the out-of-control period shall be determined in accordance with the applicable procedures in section 2.1.4 or 2.2.3 of appendix B to this part.

(5) For a unit with an SO_2 continuous monitoring system, in which gaseous fuel that is very low sulfur fuel (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) is sometimes burned as a primary or backup fuel and in which higher-sulfur fuel(s) such as oil or coal are, at other times, burned as primary or backup fuel(s), the owner shall perform the relative accuracy test audits of the SO_2 monitoring system (as required by section 6.5 of appendix A to this part and section 2.3.1 of appendix B to this part) only when the higher-sulfur fuel is combusted in the unit and shall not perform SO_2 relative accuracy test audits when the very low sulfur gaseous fuel is the only fuel being combusted.

(6) If the designated representative certifies that a unit with an SO_2 monitoring system burns only very low sulfur fuel (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter), the SO_2 monitoring system is exempted from the relative accuracy test audit requirements in appendices A and B to this part.

(7) If the designated representative certifies that a particular unit with an SO_2 monitoring system combusts primarily fuel(s) that are very low sulfur fuel(s) (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter), and combusts higher sulfur fuel (s) only as emergency backup fuel(s) or for short-term testing, the SO_2 monitoring system shall be exempted from the RATA requirements of appendices A and B to this part in any calendar year that the unit combusts the higher-sulfur fuel(s) for no more than 480 hours. If, in a particular calendar year, the higher-sulfur fuel usage exceeds 480 hours, the owner or operator shall perform a RATA of the SO_2 monitor (while

combusting the higher-sulfur fuel) either by the end of the calendar quarter in which the exceedance occurs or by the end of a 720 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period (under section 2.3.3 of appendix B to this part) following the quarter in which the exceedance occurs.

(8) On and after April 1, 2000, the quality assurance provisions of §§ 75.11(e)(3)(i) through 75.11(e)(3)(iv) shall apply to all units with SO_2 monitoring systems during hours in which only very low sulfur fuel (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) is combusted in the unit.

(9) Provided that a unit with an SO_2 monitoring system is not exempted under paragraphs (a)(6) or (a)(7) of this section from the SO_2 RATA requirements of this part, any calendar quarter during which a unit combusts only very low sulfur fuel (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) shall be excluded in determining the quarter in which the next relative accuracy test audit must be performed for the SO_2 monitoring system. However, no more than eight successive calendar quarters shall elapse after a relative accuracy test audit of an SO_2 monitoring system, without a subsequent relative accuracy test audit having been performed. The owner or operator shall ensure that a relative accuracy test audit is performed, in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section, either by the end of the eighth successive elapsed calendar quarter since the last RATA or by the end of a 720 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period, as provided in section 2.3.3 of appendix B to this part.

(10) The owner or operator who, in accordance with § 75.11(e)(1), uses a certified flow monitor and a certified diluent monitor and Equation F–23 in appendix F to this part to calculate SO_2 emissions during hours in which a unit combusts only natural gas or pipeline natural gas (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) shall meet all quality control and quality assurance requirements in appendix B to this part for the flow monitor and the diluent monitor.

(b) *Continuous opacity monitoring systems.* The owner or operator of an affected unit shall operate, calibrate, and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system used under the Acid Rain Program according to the procedures specified for State Implementation Plans, pursuant to part 51, appendix M of this chapter.

(c) *Calibration gases.* The owner or operator shall ensure that all calibration gases used to quality assure the operation of the instrumentation required by this part shall meet the definition in § 72.2 of this chapter.

(d) *Notification for periodic relative accuracy test audits.* The owner or operator or the designated representative shall submit a written notice of the dates of relative accuracy testing as specified in § 75.61.

(e) *Consequences of audits.* The owner or operator shall invalidate data from a continuous emission monitoring system or continuous opacity monitoring system upon failure of an audit under appendix B to this part or any other audit, beginning with the unit operating hour of completion of a failed audit as determined by the Administrator. The owner or operator shall not use invalidated data for reporting either emissions or heat input, nor for calculating monitor data availability.

(1) *Audit decertification.* Whenever both an audit of a continuous emission or opacity monitoring system (or component thereof, including the data acquisition and handling system), of any excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part, or of any alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part, and a review of the initial certification application or of a recertification application, reveal that any system or component should not have been certified or recertified because it did not meet a particular performance specification or other requirement of this part, both at the time of the initial certification or recertification application submission and at the time of the audit, the Administrator will issue a notice of disapproval of the certification status of such system or component. For the purposes of this paragraph, an audit shall be either a field audit of the facility or an audit of any information submitted to EPA or the State agency regarding the facility. By issuing the notice of disapproval, the certification status is revoked prospectively by the Administrator. The data measured and

recorded by each system shall not be considered valid quality-assured data from the date of issuance of the notification of the revoked certification status until the date and time that the owner or operator completes subsequently approved initial certification or recertification tests. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures in § 75.20(a)(5) for initial certification or § 75.20(b)(5) for recertification to replace, prospectively, all of the invalid, non-quality-assured data for each disapproved system.

(2) *Out-of-control period.* Whenever a continuous emission monitoring system or continuous opacity monitoring system fails a quality assurance audit or any another audit, the system is out-of-control. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures for out-of-control periods in § 75.24.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26527, 26566, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 25582, May 22, 1996; 61 FR 59159, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28599, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.22 Reference test methods.

(a) The owner or operator shall use the following methods included in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to conduct monitoring system tests for certification or recertification of continuous emission monitoring systems and excepted monitoring systems under appendix E of this part and quality assurance and quality control procedures. Unless otherwise specified in this part, use only codified versions of Methods 3A, 4, 6C and 7E revised as of July 1, 1995 or July 1, 1996 or July 1, 1997.

(1) Methods 1 or 1A are the reference methods for selection of sampling site and sample traverses.

(2) Method 2 or its allowable alternatives, as provided in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, except for Methods 2B and 2E, are the reference methods for determination of volumetric flow.

(3) Methods 3, 3A, or 3B are the reference methods for the determination of the dry molecular weight O_2 and CO_2 concentrations in the emissions.

(4) Method 4 (either the standard procedure described in section 2 of the method or the moisture approximation procedure described in section 3 of the method) shall be used to correct pollutant concentrations from a dry basis to a wet basis (or from a wet basis to a dry basis) and shall be used when relative accuracy test audits of continuous moisture monitoring systems are conducted. For the purpose of determining the stack gas molecular weight, however, the alternative techniques for approximating the stack gas moisture content described in section 1.2 of Method 4 may be used in lieu of the procedures in sections 2 and 3 of the method.

(5) Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C, and 7, 7A, 7C, 7D or 7E, as applicable, are the reference methods for determining SO_2 and NO_X pollutant concentrations. (Methods 6A and 6B may also be used to determine SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu. Methods 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E must be used to measure total NO_X emissions, both NO and NO_2, for purposes of this part. The owner or operator shall not use the exception in section 5.1.2 of method 7E.)

(6) Method 20 is the reference method for determining NO_X and diluent emissions from stationary gas turbines for testing under appendix E of this part.

(b) The owner or operator may use the following methods in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter as a reference method backup monitoring system to provide quality-assured monitor data:

(1) Method 3A for determining O_2 or CO_2 concentration;

(2) Method 6C for determining SO_2 concentration;

(3) Method 7E for determining total NO_X concentration (both NO and NO_2); and

(4) Method 2, or its allowable alternatives, as provided in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, except for Methods 2B and 2E, for determining volumetric flow. The sample point(s) for reference methods shall be located according to the provisions of section 6.5.5 of appendix A to this part.

(c)(1) Instrumental EPA Reference Methods 3A, 6C, 7E, and 20 shall be conducted using calibration gases as defined in section 5 of appendix A to this part. Otherwise, performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures of this part unless the Administrator:

(i) Specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology;

(ii) Approves the use of an equivalent method; or

(iii) Approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under Section 114 of the Act.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26528, May 17, 1995; 64 FR 28600, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.23 Alternatives to standards incorporated by reference.

(a) The designated representative of a unit may petition the Administrator for an alternative to any standard incorporated by reference and prescribed in this part in accordance with § 75.66(c).

(b) [Reserved]

[60 FR 26528, May 17, 1995]

§ 75.24 Out-of-control periods and adjustment for system bias.

(a) If an out-of-control period occurs to a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system, the owner or operator shall take corrective action and repeat the tests applicable to the ''out-of-control parameter'' as described in appendix B of this part.

(1) For daily calibration error tests, an out-of-control period occurs when the calibration error of a pollutant concentration monitor exceeds 5.0 percent based upon the span value, the calibration error of a diluent gas monitor exceeds 1.0 percent O_2 or CO_2, or the calibration error of a flow monitor exceeds 6.0 percent based upon the span value, which is twice the applicable specification in appendix A to this part.

(2) For quarterly linearity checks, an out-of-control period occurs when the error in linearity at any of three gas concentrations (low, mid-range, and high) exceeds the applicable specification in appendix A to this part.

(3) For relative accuracy test audits, an out-of-control period occurs when the relative accuracy exceeds the applicable specification in appendix A to this part.

(b) When a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system is out-of-control, any data recorded by the monitor or monitoring system are not quality-assured and shall not be used in calculating monitor data availabilities pursuant to § 75.32 of this part.

(c) When a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system is out-of-control, the owner or operator shall take one of the following actions until the monitor or monitoring system has successfully met the relevant criteria in appendices A and B of this part as demonstrated by subsequent tests:

(1) Apply the procedures for missing data substitution to emissions from affected unit(s); or

(2) Use a certified backup or certified portable monitor or monitoring system or a reference method for measuring and recording emissions from the affected unit(s); or

(3) Adjust the gas discharge paths from the affected unit(s) with emissions normally observed by the out-of-control monitor or monitoring system so that all exhaust gases are monitored by a certified monitor or monitoring system meeting the requirements of appendices A and B of this part.

(d) When the bias test indicates that an SO_2 monitor, a flow monitor, a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system or a NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in § 75.71(a)(2), is biased low (i.e., the arithmetic mean of the differences between the reference method value and the monitor or monitoring system measurements in a relative accuracy test audit exceed the bias statistic in section 7 of appendix A to this part), the owner or operator shall adjust the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system to eliminate the cause of bias such that it passes the bias test or calculate and use the bias adjustment factor as specified in section 2.3.4 of appendix B to this part.

(e) The owner or operator shall determine if a continuous opacity monitoring system is out-of-control and shall take appropriate corrective actions according to the procedures specified for State Implementation Plans,

pursuant to appendix M of part 51 of this chapter. The owner or operator shall comply with the monitor data availability requirements of the State. If the State has no monitor data availability requirements for continuous opacity monitoring systems, then the owner or operator shall comply with the monitor data availability requirements as stated in the data capture provisions of appendix M, part 51 of this chapter.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26528, May 17, 1995; 64 FR 28600, May 26, 1999]

Subpart D—Missing Data Substitution Procedures

§ 75.30 General provisions.

(a) Except as provided in § 75.34, the owner or operator shall provide substitute data for each affected unit using a continuous emission monitoring system according to the missing data procedures in this subpart whenever the unit combusts any fuel and:

(1) A valid, quality-assured hour of SO_2 concentration data (in ppm) has not been measured and recorded for an affected unit by a certified SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, or by an approved alternative monitoring method under subpart E of this part, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section; or

(2) A valid, quality-assured hour of flow data (in scfh) has not been measured and recorded for an affected unit from a certified flow monitor, or by an approved alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part; or

(3) A valid, quality-assured hour of NO_X emission rate data (in lb/mmBtu) has not been measured or recorded for an affected unit, either by a certified NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system or by an approved alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part; or

(4) A valid, quality-assured hour of CO_2 concentration data (in percent CO_2, or percent O_2 converted to percent CO_2 using the procedures in appendix F to this part) has not been measured and recorded for an affected unit, either by a certified CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system or by an approved alternative monitoring method under subpart E of this part; or

(5) A valid, quality-assured hour of NO_X concentration data (in ppm) has not been measured or recorded for an affected unit, either by a certified NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in § 75.71(a)(2), or by an approved alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part; or

(6) A valid, quality-assured hour of CO_2 or O_2 concentration data (in percent CO_2, or percent O_2) used for the determination of heat input has not been measured and recorded for an affected unit, either by a certified CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor, or by an approved alternative monitoring method under subpart E of this part.

(b) However, the owner or operator shall have no need to provide substitute data according to the missing data procedures in this subpart if the owner or operator uses SO_2, CO_2, NO_X, or O_2 concentration, flow rate, or NO_X emission rate data recorded from either a certified redundant or regular non-redundant backup CEMS, a like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzer, or a backup reference method monitoring system when the certified primary monitor is not operating or is out-of-control. A redundant or non-redundant backup continuous emission monitoring system must have been certified according to the procedures in § 75.20 prior to the missing data period. Non-redundant backup continuous emission monitoring system must pass a linearity check (for pollutant concentration monitors) or a calibration error test (for flow monitors) prior to each period of use of the certified backup monitor for recording and reporting emissions. Use of a certified backup monitoring system or backup reference method monitoring system is optional and at the discretion of the owner or operator.

(c) When the certified primary monitor is not operating or out-of-control, then data recorded for an affected unit from a certified backup continuous emission monitor or backup reference method monitoring system are used, as if such data were from the certified primary monitor, to calculate monitor

data availability in § 75.32, and to provide the quality-assured data used in the missing data procedures in §§ 75.31 and 75.33, such as the ''hour after'' value.

(d) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions of this paragraph during hours in which a unit with an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system combusts only gaseous fuel.

(1) Whenever a unit with an SO_2 CEMS combusts only natural gas or pipeline natural gas (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) and the owner or operator is using the procedures in section 7 of appendix F to this part to determine SO_2 mass emissions pursuant to § 75.11(e)(1), the owner or operator shall, for purposes of reporting heat input data under § 75.54(b)(5) or § 75.57(b)(5), as applicable, and for the calculation of SO_2 mass emissions using Equation F–23 in section 7 of appendix F to this part, substitute for missing data from a flow monitoring system, CO_2 diluent monitor or O_2 diluent monitor using the missing data substitution procedures in § 75.36.

(2) Whenever a unit with an SO_2 CEMS combusts gaseous fuel and the owner or operator uses the gas sampling and analysis and fuel flow procedures in appendix D to this part to determine SO_2 mass emissions pursuant to § 75.11(e)(2), the owner or operator shall substitute for missing total sulfur content, gross calorific value, and fuel flowmeter data using the missing data procedures in appendix D to this part and shall also, for purposes of reporting heat input data under § 75.54(b)(5) or § 75.57(b)(5), as applicable, substitute for missing data from a flow monitoring system, CO_2 diluent monitor, or O_2 diluent monitor using the missing data substitution procedures in § 75.36.

(3) The owner or operator of a unit with an SO_2 monitoring system shall not include hours when the unit combusts only gaseous fuel in the SO_2 data availability calculations in § 75.32 or in the calculations of substitute SO_2 data using the procedures of either § 75.31 or § 75.33, for hours when SO_2 emissions are determined in accordance with § 75.11(e)(1) or (e)(2). For the purpose of the missing data and availability procedures for SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors in §§ 75.31 and 75.33 only, all hours during which the unit combusts only gaseous fuel shall be excluded from the definition of ''monitor operating hour,'' ''quality assured monitor operating hour,'' ''unit operating hour,'' and ''unit operating day,'' when SO_2 emissions are determined in accordance with § 75.11(e)(1) or (e)(2).

(4) During all hours in which a unit with an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system combusts only gaseous fuel and the owner or operator uses the SO_2 monitoring system to determine SO_2 mass emissions pursuant to § 75.11(e)(3), the owner or operator shall determine the percent monitor data availability for SO_2 in accordance with § 75.32 and shall use the standard SO_2 missing data procedures of § 75.33.

[60 FR 26528, 26566, May 17, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 59160, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28600, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.31 Initial missing data procedures.

(a) During the first 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours following initial certification (i.e., the date and time at which quality assured data begins to be recorded by the CEMS) of an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, or a CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor (or an O_2 monitor used to determine CO_2 concentration in accordance with appendix F to this part), or an O_2 or CO_2 diluent monitor used to calculate heat input or a moisture monitoring system, and during the first 2,160 quality-assured monitor operating hours following initial certification of a flow monitor, or a NO_X-diluent monitoring system, or a NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, the owner or operator shall provide substitute data required under this subpart according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. The owner or operator of a unit shall use these procedures for no longer than three years (26,280 clock hours) following initial certification.

(b) *SO_2, CO_2, or O_2 concentration data and moisture data.* For each hour of missing SO_2 or CO_2 pollutant concentration data (including CO_2 data converted from O_2 data using the procedures in appendix F of this part), or

missing O_2 or CO_2 diluent concentration data used to calculate heat input, or missing moisture data, the owner or operator shall calculate the substitute data as follows:

(1) Whenever prior quality-assured data exist, the owner or operator shall substitute, by means of the data acquisition and handling system, for each hour of missing data, the average of the hourly SO_2, CO_2 or O_2 concentrations or moisture percentages recorded by a certified monitor for the unit operating hour immediately before and the unit operating hour immediately after the missing data period.

(2) Whenever no prior quality assured SO_2, CO_2 or O_2 concentration data or moisture data exist, the owner or operator shall substitute, as applicable, for each hour of missing data, the maximum potential SO_2 concentration or the maximum potential CO_2 concentration or the minimum potential O_2 concentration or (unless Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used to determine NO_X emission rate) the minimum potential moisture percentage, as specified, respectively, in sections 2.1.1.1, 2.1.3.1, 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.5 of appendix A to this part. If Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used to determine NO_X emission rate, substitute the maximum potential moisture percentage, as specified in section 2.1.6 of appendix A to this part.

(c) *Volumetric flow and NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration data.* For each hour of missing volumetric flow rate data, NO_X emission rate data or NO_X concentration data used to determine NO_X mass emissions:

(1) Whenever prior quality-assured data exist in the load range corresponding to the operating load at the time the missing data period occurred, the owner or operator shall substitute, by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system, for each hour of missing data, the average hourly flow rate or NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration recorded by a certified monitoring system. The average flow rate (or NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration) shall be the arithmetic average of all data in the corresponding load range as determined using the procedure in appendix C to this part.

(2) Whenever no prior quality-assured flow or NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration data exist for the corresponding load range, the owner or operator shall substitute, for each hour of missing data, the average hourly flow rate or the average hourly NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration at the next higher level load range for which quality-assured data are available.

(3) Whenever no prior quality assured flow rate or NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration data exist for the corresponding load range, or any higher load range, the owner or operator shall, as applicable, substitute, for each hour of missing data, the maximum potential flow rate as specified in section 2.1.4.1 of appendix A to this part or shall substitute the maximum potential NO_X emission rate or the maximum potential NO_X concentration, as specified in section 2.1.2.1 of appendix A to this part.

[64 FR 28601, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.32 Determination of monitor data availability for standard missing data procedures.

(a) Following initial certification (i.e., the date and time at which quality assured data begins to be recorded by the CEMS), upon completion of: the first 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours of an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, or a CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor (or O_2 monitor used to determine CO_2 concentration), or an O_2 or CO_2 diluent monitor used to calculate heat input or a moisture monitoring system; or the first 2,160 quality-assured monitor operating hours of a flow monitor or a NO_X-diluent monitoring system or a NO_X concentration monitoring system, the owner or operator shall calculate and record, by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system, the percent monitor data availability for the SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, the CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, the O_2 or CO_2 diluent monitor used to calculate heat input, the moisture monitoring system, the flow monitor, the NO_X-diluent monitoring system and the NO_X concentration monitoring system as follows:

(1) Prior to completion of 8,760 unit operating hours following initial certification, the owner or operator shall, for the purpose of applying the standard missing data procedures of § 75.33, use equation 8 to calculate, hourly, percent monitor data availability.

$$\text{Percent monitor data availability} = \frac{\text{Total unit operating hours for which quality-assured data were recorded since certification}}{\text{Total unit operating hours since certification}} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

(2) Upon completion of 8,760 unit operating hours following initial certification (or, for a unit with less than 8,760 unit operating hours three years (26,280 clock hours) after initial certification, upon completion of three years (26,280 clock hours) following initial certification) and thereafter, the owner or operator shall, for the purpose of applying the standard missing data procedures of § 75.33, use equation 9 to calculate, hourly, percent monitor data availability.

$$\text{Percent monitor data availability} = \frac{\text{Total unit operating hours for which quality-assured data were recorded during previous 8,760 unit operating hours}}{8{,}760} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. 9)}$$

(3) The owner or operator shall include all unit operating hours, and all monitor operating hours for which quality-assured data were recorded by a certified primary monitor; a certified redundant or non-redundant backup monitor or a reference method for that unit; or by an approved alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part when calculating percent monitor data availability using equation 8 or 9. No hours from more than three years (26,280 clock hours) earlier shall be used in equation 9. The owner or operator of a unit with an SO_2 monitoring system shall, when SO_2 emissions are determined in accordance with § 75.11(e)(1) or (e)(2), exclude hours in which a unit combusts only gaseous fuel from calculations of percent monitor data availability for SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors, as provided in § 75.30(d).

(b) The monitor data availability need not be calculated during the missing data period. The owner or operator shall record the percent monitor data availability for the last hour of each missing data period as the monitor availability used to implement the missing data substitution procedures.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26529, 26567, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 59160, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28602, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.33 Standard missing data procedures for SO_2, NO_X and flow rate.

(a) Following initial certification (i.e., the date and time at which quality assured data begins to be recorded by the CEMS) and upon completion of the first 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours of the SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor or the first 2,160 quality assured monitor operating hours of the flow monitor, NO_X-diluent monitoring system or NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, the owner or operator shall provide substitute data required under this subpart according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) and

(c) of this section and depicted in Table 1 (SO_2) and Table 2 of this section (NO_X, flow). The owner or operator of a unit shall substitute for missing data using only quality-assured monitor operating hours of data from the three years (26,280 clock hours) prior to the date and time of the missing data period.

TABLE 1—MISSING DATA PROCEDURE FOR SO_2 CEMS, CO_2 CEMS, MOISTURE CEMS AND DILUENT (CO_2 OR O_2) MONITORS FOR HEAT INPUT DETERMINATION

Trigger conditions		Calculation routines	
Monitor data availability (percent)	Duration (N) of CEMS outage (hours) [2]	Method	Lookback period
95 or more	N ≤ 24	Average	HB/HA.
	N > 24	For SO_2, CO_2 and H_2O**, the greater of:	
		Average	HB/HA.
		90th percentile	720 hours.*
		For O_2, and H_2O^X, the lesser of:	
		Average	HB/HA.
		10th percentile	720 hours.*
90 or more, but below 95	N ≤ 8	Average	HB/HA.
	N > 8	For SO_2, CO_2 and H_2O**, the greater of:	
		Average	HB/HA.
		95th percentile	720 hours.*
		For O_2, and H_2O^X, the lesser of:	
		Average	HB/HA.
		5th percentile	720 hours.*
80 or more, but below 90	N > 0	For SO_2, CO_2 and H_2O**:	
		Maximum value [1]	720 hours.*
		For O_2, and H_2O^X:	
		Minimum value	720 hours.*
Below 80	N > 0	Maximum potential concentration or % (for SO_2, CO_2 and H_2O**) *or*	
		Minimum potential concentration or % (for O_2, and H_2O^X)	None.

HB/HA = hour before and hour after the CEMS outage.
* = Quality-assured, monitor operating hours, during unit operation.
[1] Where unit with add-on emission controls can demonstrate that the controls are operating properly, as provided in § 75.34, the unit may, upon approval, use the maximum controlled emission rate from the previous 720 operating hours.
[2] During unit operating hours.
[X] Use this algorithm for moisture except when Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used for NO_X emission rate.
** Use this algorithm for moisture *only* when Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used for NO_X emission rate.

TABLE 2.—MISSING DATA PROCEDURE FOR NO_X-DILUENT CEMS, NO_X CONCENTRATION CEMS AND FLOW RATE CEMS

Trigger conditions		Calculation routines		
Monitor data availability (percent)	Duration (N) of CEMS outage (hours) [2]	Method	Lookback period	Load ranges
95 or more	N ≤ 24	Average	2160 hours*	Yes.
	N > 24	The greater of:		
		Average	HB/HA	No.
		90th percentile	2160 hours*	Yes.
90 or more, but below 95	N ≤ 8	Average	2160 hours*	Yes.
	N > 8	The greater of:		

TABLE 2.—MISSING DATA PROCEDURE FOR NO_X-DILUENT CEMS, NO_X CONCENTRATION CEMS AND FLOW RATE CEMS—Continued

Trigger conditions		Calculation routines		
Monitor data availability (percent)	Duration (N) of CEMS outage (hours) [2]	Method	Lookback period	Load ranges
		Average	HB/HA	No.
		95th percentile	2160 hours*	Yes.
80 or more, but below 90	N > 0	Maximum value [1]	2160 hours*	Yes.
Below 80	N > 0	Maximum NO_X emission rate; or maximum potential NO_X concentration; or maximum potential flow rate.	None	No.

HB/HA=hour before and hour after the CEMS outage.

*=Quality-assured, monitor operating hours, in the corresponding load range (''load bin'') for each hour of the missing data period.

[1] Where unit with add-on emission controls can demonstrate that the controls are operating properly, as provided in § 75.34, the unit may, upon approval, use the maximum controlled emission rate from the previous 720 operating hours.

[2] During unit operating hours.

(b) *SO_2 concentration data.* For each hour of missing SO_2 concentration data,

(1) Whenever the monitor data availability is equal to or greater than 95.0 percent, the owner or operator shall calculate substitute data by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system for each hour of each missing data period according to the following procedures:

(i) For a missing data period less than or equal to 24 hours, substitute the average of the hourly SO_2 concentrations recorded by an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor for the hour before and the hour after the missing data period.

(ii) For a missing data period greater than 24 hours, substitute the greater of:

(A) The 90th percentile hourly SO_2 concentration recorded by an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor during the previous 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours; or

(B) The average of the hourly SO_2 concentrations recorded by an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor for the hour before and the hour after the missing data period.

(2) Whenever the monitor data availability is at least 90.0 percent but less than 95.0 percent, the owner or operator shall calculate substitute data by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system for each hour of each missing data period according to the following procedures:

(i) For a missing data period of less than or equal to 8 hours, substitute the average of the hourly SO_2 concentrations recorded by an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor for the hour before and the hour after the missing data period.

(ii) For a missing data period of more than 8 hours, substitute the greater of:

(A) the 95th percentile hourly SO_2 concentration recorded by an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor during the previous 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours; or

(B) The average of the hourly SO_2 concentrations recorded by an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor for the hour before and the hour after the missing data period.

(3) Whenever the monitor data availability is at least 80.0 percent but less than 90.0 percent, the owner or operator shall substitute for each missing data period the maximum hourly SO_2 concentration recorded by an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor during the previous 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours.

(4) Whenever the monitor data availability is less than 80.0 percent, the owner or operator shall substitute for each missing data period the maximum potential SO_2 concentration, as defined in section 2.1.1.1 of appendix A to this part.

(c) *Volumetric flow rate, NO_X emission rate and NO_X concentration data.* For each hour of missing volumetric flow rate data, NO_X emission rate data, or NO_X concentration data used to determine NO_X mass emissions:

(1) Whenever the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system data availability is equal to or greater than 95.0 percent, the owner or operator shall calculate substitute data by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system for each hour of each missing data period according to the following procedures:

(i) For a missing data period less than or equal to 24 hours, substitute, as applicable, for each missing hour, the arithmetic average of the flow rates or NO_X emission rates or NO_X concentrations recorded by a monitoring system during the previous 2,160 quality assured monitor operating hours at the corresponding unit load range, as determined using the procedure in appendix C to this part.

(ii) For a missing data period greater than 24 hours, substitute, as applicable, for each missing hour, the greater of:

(A) The 90th percentile hourly flow rate or the 90th percentile NO_X emission rate or the 90th percentile NO_X concentration recorded by a monitoring system during the previous 2,160 quality-assured monitor operating hours at the corresponding unit load range, as determined using the procedure in appendix C to this part; or

(B) The average of the recorded hourly flow rates, NO_X emission rates or NO_X concentrations recorded by a monitoring system for the hour before and the hour after the missing data period.

(2) Whenever the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system data availability is at least 90.0 percent but less than 95.0 percent, the owner or operator shall calculate substitute data by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system for each hour of each missing data period according to the following procedures:

(i) For a missing data period of less than or equal to 8 hours, substitute, as applicable, the arithmetic average hourly flow rate or NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration recorded by a monitoring system during the previous 2,160 quality-assured monitor operating hours at the corresponding unit load range, as determined using the procedure in appendix C to this part.

(ii) For a missing data period greater than 8 hours, substitute, as applicable, for each missing hour, the greater of:

(A) The 95th percentile hourly flow rate or the 95th percentile NO_X emission rate or the 95th percentile NO_X concentration recorded by a monitoring system during the previous 2,160 quality-assured monitor operating hours at the corresponding unit load range, as determined using the procedure in appendix C to this part; or

(B) The average of the hourly flow rates, NO_X emission rates or NO_X concentrations recorded by a monitoring system for the hour before and the hour after the missing data period.

(3) Whenever the monitor data availability is at least 80.0 percent but less than 90.0 percent, the owner or operator shall, by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system, substitute, as applicable, for each hour of each missing data period, the maximum hourly flow rate or the maximum hourly NO_X emission rate or the maximum hourly NO_X concentration recorded during the previous 2,160 quality-assured monitor operating hours at the corresponding unit load range, as determined using the procedure in section 2 of appendix C to this part.

(4) Whenever the monitor data availability is less than 80.0 percent, the owner or operator shall substitute, as applicable, for each hour of each missing data period, the maximum potential flow rate, as defined in section 2.1.4.1 of appendix A to this part, or the maximum NO_X emission rate, as defined in section 2.1.2.1 of appendix A to this part, or the maximum potential NO_X concentration, as defined in section 2.1.2.1 of appendix A to this part.

(5) Whenever no prior quality-assured flow rate data, NO_X concentration data or NO_X emission rate data exist for the corresponding load range, the owner or operator shall substitute, as applicable, for each hour of missing data, the maximum hourly flow rate or the maximum hourly NO_X concentration or maximum hourly NO_X emission rate at the next higher level load range for which quality-assured data are available.

(6) Whenever no prior quality-assured flow rate data, NO_X concentration data or NO_X emission rate data exist for either the corresponding load range or a higher load range, the owner or operator shall substitute, as applicable, either the maximum potential NO_X emission rate or the maximum potential NO_X concentration, as defined in section 2.1.2.1 of appendix A to this part or the maximum potential flow rate, as defined in section 2.1.4.1 of appendix A to this part.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26529, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 25582, May 22, 1996; 64 FR 28602, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.34 Units with add-on emission controls.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected unit equipped with add-on SO_2 and/or NO_X emission controls shall use one of the following options for each hour in which quality-assured data from the outlet SO_2 and/or NO_X monitoring system(s) are not obtained:

(1) The owner or operator may use the missing data substitution procedures as specified for all affected units in §§ 75.31 through 75.33 to substitute data for each hour in which the add-on emission controls are operating within the proper parametric ranges specified in the quality assurance/quality control program for the unit, required by section 1 in appendix B of this part. The designated representative shall document in the quality assurance/quality control program the ranges of the add-on emission control operating

parameters that indicate proper operation of the controls. The owner or operator shall, for each missing data period, record data to verify the proper operation of the SO_2 or NO_X add-on emission controls during each hour, as described in paragraph (d) of this section. In addition, under § 75.64(c), the designated representative shall submit a certified verification of the proper operation of the SO_2 or NO_X add-on emission control for each missing data period at the end of each quarter.

(2) The designated representative may petition the Administrator under § 75.66 to replace the maximum recorded value in the last 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours with a value corresponding to the maximum controlled emission rate (an emission rate recorded when the add-on emission controls were operating) recorded during the last 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours. For such a petition, the designated representative must demonstrate that the following conditions are met: the monitor data availability, calculated in accordance with § 75.32, for the affected unit is below 90.0 percent and parametric data establish that the add-on emission controls were operating properly (i.e., within the range of operating parameters provided in the quality assurance/quality control program) during the time period under petition.

(3) The designated representative may petition the Administrator under § 75.66 for approval of site-specific parametric monitoring procedure(s) for calculating substitute data for missing SO_2 pollutant concentration, NO_X pollutant concentration, and NO_X emission rate data in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section and appendix C to this part. The owner or operator shall record the data required in appendix C to this part, pursuant to § 75.55(b) or § 75.58(b), as applicable.

(b) For an affected unit equipped with add-on SO_2 emission controls, the designated representative may petition the Administrator to approve a parametric monitoring procedure, as described in appendix C of this part, for calculating substitute SO_2 concentration data for missing data periods. The owner or operator shall use the procedures in §§ 75.31, 75.33, or 75.34(a) for providing substitute data for missing SO_2 concentration data unless a parametric monitoring procedure has been approved by the Administrator.

(1) Where the monitor data availability is 90.0 percent or more for an outlet SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, the owner or operator may calculate substitute data using an approved parametric monitoring procedure.

(2) Where the monitor data availability for an outlet SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor is less than 90.0 percent, the owner or operator shall calculate substitute data using the procedures in § 75.34(a) (1) or (2), even if the Administrator has approved a parametric monitoring procedure.

(c) For an affected unit with NO_X add-on emission controls, the designated representative may petition the Administrator to approve a parametric monitoring procedure, as described in appendix C of this part, in order to calculate substitute NO_X emission rate data for missing data periods. The owner or operator shall use the procedures in § 75.31 or 75.33 for providing substitute data for missing NO_{X2} emission rate data prior to receiving the Administrator's approval for a parametric monitoring procedure.

(1) Where monitor data availability for a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system is 90.0 percent or more, the owner or operator may calculate substitute data using an approved parametric monitoring procedure.

(2) Where monitor data availability for a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system is less than 90.0 percent, the owner or operator shall calculate substitute data using the procedure in § 75.34(a) (1) or (2), even if the Administrator has approved a parametric monitoring procedure.

(d) The owner or operator shall keep records of information as described in subpart F of this part to verify the proper operation of the SO_2 or NO_X emission controls during all periods of SO_2 or NO_X emission missing data. The owner or operator shall provide these records to the Administrator or to the EPA Regional Office upon request. Whenever such data are not provided or such data do not demonstrate that

proper operation of the SO_2 or NO_X add-on emission controls has been maintained in accordance with the range of add-on emission control operating parameters reported in the quality assurance/quality control program for the unit, the owner or operator shall substitute the maximum potential NO_X emission rate, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, to report the NO_X emission rate, and either the maximum hourly SO_2 concentration recorded by the inlet monitor during the previous 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours, if available, or the maximum potential concentration for SO_2, as defined by section 2.1.1.1. of appendix A of this part, to report SO_2 concentration for each hour of missing data until information demonstrating proper operation of the SO_2 or NO_X emission controls is available.

[60 FR 26567, May 17, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 59160, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28604, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.35 Missing data procedures for CO_2 data.

(a) On and after April 1, 2000, the owner or operator of a unit with a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system for determining CO_2 mass emissions in accordance with § 75.10 (or an O_2 monitor that is used to determine CO_2 concentration in accordance with appendix F to this part) shall substitute for missing CO_2 pollutant concentration data using the procedures of paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section. The procedures of paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section shall also be used on and after April 1, 2000 to provide substitute CO_2 data for heat input determination. Prior to April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall substitute for missing CO_2 data using either the procedures of paragraphs (b) and (c), or paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section.

(b) During the first 720 quality assured monitor operating hours following initial certification (i.e., the date and time at which quality assured data begins to be recorded by the CEMS), of the CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system, or (for a previously certified CO_2 monitoring system) during the 720 quality assured monitor operating hours preceding implementation of the standard missing data procedures in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator shall provide substitute CO_2 pollutant concentration data or substitute CO_2 data for heat input determination, as applicable, according to the procedures in § 75.31(b).

(c) Upon completion of the first 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours following initial certification of the CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system, the owner or operator shall provide substitute data for CO_2 concentration or CO_2 mass emissions required under this subpart according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), or (c)(3) of this section, including CO_2 data calculated from O_2 measurements using the procedures in appendix F of this part.

(1) Whenever a quality-assured monitoring operating hour of CO_2 concentration data has not been obtained and recorded for a period less than or equal to 72 hours or for a missing data period where the percent monitor data availability for the CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system as of the last unit operating hour of the previous calendar quarter was greater than or equal to 90.0 percent, then the owner or operator shall substitute the average of the recorded CO_2 concentration for the hour before and the hour after the missing data period for each hour in each missing data period.

(2) Whenever no quality-assured CO_2 concentration data are available for a period of 72 consecutive unit operating hours or more, the owner or operator shall begin substituting CO_2 mass emissions calculated using the procedures in appendix G of this part beginning with the seventy-third hour of the missing data period until quality-assured CO_2 concentration data are again available. The owner or operator shall use the CO_2 concentration from the hour before the missing data period to substitute for hours 1 through 72 of the missing data period.

(3) Whenever no quality-assured CO_2 concentration data are available for a period where the percent monitor data availability for the CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system as of the last unit operating hour of the previous calendar quarter was less than 90.0 percent, the owner or operator shall substitute CO_2 mass emissions calculated

using the procedures in appendix G of this part for each hour of the missing data period until quality-assured CO_2 concentration data are again available.

(d) Upon completion of 720 quality assured monitor operating hours using the initial missing data procedures of §75.31(b), the owner or operator shall provide substitute data for CO_2 concentration data or substitute CO_2 data for heat input determination, as applicable, in accordance with the procedures in §75.33(b), except that the term''CO_2 concentration'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 concentration'' and the term ''CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor'' or ''COE_2 diluent monitor'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor.''

[60 FR 26529, May 17, 1995, as amended at 64 FR 28604, May 26, 1999]

§75.36 Missing data procedures for heat input determinations.

(a) When hourly heat input is determined using a flow monitoring system and a diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) monitor, substitute data must be provided to calculate the heat input whenever quality assured data are unavailable from the flow monitor, the diluent gas monitor, or both. When flow rate data are unavailable, substitute flow rate data for the heat input calculation shall be provided according to §75.31 or §75.33, as applicable. On and after April 1, 2000, when diluent gas data are unavailable, the owner or operator shall provide substitute O_2 or CO_2 data for the heat input calculations in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section. Prior to April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall substitute for missing CO_2 or O_2 concentration data in accordance with either paragraphs (c) and (d) or paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section.

(b) During the first 720 quality assured monitor operating hours following initial certification (i.e., the date and time at which quality assured data begins to be recorded by the CEMS), or (for a previously certified CO_2 or O_2 monitor) during the 720 quality assured monitor operating hours preceding implementation of the standard missing data procedures in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator shall provide substitute CO_2 or O_2 data, as applicable, for the calculation of heat input (under section 5.2 of appendix F to this part) according to §75.31(b).

(c) Upon completion of the first 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours following initial certification of the CO_2 (or O2) pollutant concentration monitor, the owner or operator shall provide substitute data for CO_2 or O_2 concentration to calculate heat input or shall substitute heat input determined under appendix F of this part according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), or (c)(3) of this section. Upon completion of 2,160 quality-assured monitor operating hours following initial certification of the flow monitor, the owner or operator shall provide substitute data for volumetric flow according to the procedures in §75.33 in order to calculate heat input, unless required to determine heat input using the fuel sampling procedures in appendix F of this part under paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section.

(1) Whenever a quality-assured monitor operating hour of CO_2 or O_2 concentration data has not been obtained and recorded for a period less than or equal to 72 hours or for a missing data period where the percent monitor data availability for the CO_2 or O_2 pollutant concentration monitor as of the last unit operating hour of the previous calendar quarter was greater than or equal to 90.0 percent, the owner or operator shall substitute the average of the recorded CO_2 or O_2 concentration for the hour before and the hour after the missing data period for each hour in each missing data period to calculate heat input.

(2) Whenever a quality-assured monitor operating hour of CO_2 or O_2 concentration data has not been obtained and recorded for a period of 72 consecutive unit operating hours or more, the owner or operator shall begin substituting heat input calculated using the procedures in section 5.5 of appendix F of this part beginning with the seventy-third hour of the missing data period until quality-assured CO_2 or O_2 concentration data are again available. The owner or operator shall use the CO_2 or O_2 concentration from the hour

before the missing data period to substitute for hours 1 through 72 of the missing data period.

(3) Whenever no quality-assured CO_2 or O_2 concentration data are available for a period where the percent monitor data availability for the CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system (or O_2 diluent monitor) as of the last unit operating hour of the previous calendar quarter was less than 90.0 percent, the owner or operator shall substitute heat input calculated using the procedures in section 5.5 of appendix F of this part for each hour of the missing data period until quality-assured CO_2 or O_2 concentration data are again available.

(d) Upon completion of 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours using the initial missing data procedures of § 75.31(b), the owner or operator shall provide substitute data for CO_2 or O_2 concentration to calculate heat input, as follows. Substitute CO_2 data for heat input determinations shall be provided according to § 75.35(d). Substitute O_2 data for the heat input determinations shall be provided in accordance with the procedures in § 75.33(b), except that the term ''O_2 concentration'' shall apply rather than the term ''SO_2 concentration'' and the term ''O_2 diluent monitor'' shall apply rather than the term ''SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor.'' In addition, the term ''substitute the lesser of'' shall apply rather than ''substitute the greater of;'' the terms ''minimum hourly O_2 concentration'' and ''minimum potential O_2 concentration, as determined under section 2.1.3.2 of appendix A to this part'' shall apply rather than, respectively, the terms ''maximum hourly SO_2 concentration'' and ''maximum potential SO_2 concentration, as determined under section 2.1.1.1 of appendix A to this part;'' and the terms ''10th percentile'' and ''5th percentile'' shall apply rather than, respectively, the terms ''90th percentile'' and ''95th percentile'' (see Table 1 of § 75.33).

[60 FR 26530, May 17, 1995, as amended at 64 FR 28604, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.37 Missing data procedures for moisture.

(a) On and after April 1, 2000, the owner or operator of a unit with a continuous moisture monitoring system shall substitute for missing moisture data using the procedures of this section. Prior to April 1, 2000, the owner or operator may substitute for missing moisture data using the procedures of this section.

(b) Where no prior quality assured moisture data exist, substitute the minimum potential moisture percentage, from section 2.1.5 of appendix A to this part, except when Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used to determine NO_X emission rate. If Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used to determine NO_X emission rate, substitute the maximum potential moisture percentage, as specified in section 2.1.6 of appendix A to this part.

(c) During the first 720 quality assured monitor operating hours following initial certification (i.e., the date and time at which quality assured data begins to be recorded by the moisture monitoring system), the owner or operator shall provide substitute data for moisture according to § 75.31(b).

(d) Upon completion of the first 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours following initial certification of the moisture monitoring system, the owner or operator shall provide substitute data for moisture as follows:

(1) Unless Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used to determine NO_X emission rate, follow the missing data procedures in § 75.33(b), except that the term ''moisture percentage'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 concentration;'' the term ''moisture monitoring system'' shall apply rather than the term ''SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor;'' the term ''substitute the lesser of'' shall apply rather than ''substitute the greater of;'' the terms ''minimum hourly moisture percentage'' and ''minimum potential moisture percentage, as determined under section 2.1.5 of appendix A to this part'' shall apply rather than, respectively, the terms ''maximum hourly SO_2 concentration'' and ''maximum potential SO_2 concentration, as determined under section 2.1.1.1 of appendix A to this part;'' and the terms ''10th percentile'' and ''5th percentile'' shall apply rather than, respectively, the

terms ''90th percentile'' and ''95th percentile'' (see Table 1 of §75.33).

(2) When Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used to determine NO_X emission rate:

(i) Provided that none of the following equations is used to determine SO_2 emissions, CO_2 emissions or heat input: Equation F–2, F–14b, F–16, F–17, or F–18 in appendix F to this part, or Equation 19–5 or 19–9 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, use the missing data procedures in §75.33(b), except that the term ''moisture percentage'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 concentration'' and the term ''moisture monitoring system'' shall apply rather than ''SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor;'' or

(ii) If any of the following equations is used to determine SO_2 emissions, CO_2 emissions or heat input: Equation F–2, F–14b, F–16, F–17, or F–18 in appendix F to this part, or Equation 19–5 or 19–9 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, the owner or operator shall petition the Administrator under §75.66(l) for permission to use an alternative moisture missing data procedure.

[64 FR 28604, May 26, 1999]

Subpart E—Alternative Monitoring Systems

§75.40 General demonstration requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected unit, or the owner or operator of an affected unit and representing a class of affected units which meet the criteria specified in §75.47, required to install a continuous emission monitoring system may apply to the Administrator for approval of an alternative monitoring system (or system component) to determine average hourly emission data for SO_2, NO_x, and/or volumetric flow by demonstrating that the alternative monitoring system has the same or better precision, reliability, accessibility, and timeliness as that provided by the continuous emission monitoring system.

(b) The requirements of this subpart shall be met by the alternative monitoring system when compared to a contemporaneously operating, fully certified continuous emission monitoring system or a contemporaneously operating reference method, where the appropriate reference methods are listed in §75.22.

§75.41 Precision criteria.

(a) *Data collection and analysis.* To demonstrate precision equal to or better than the continuous emission monitoring system, the owner or operator shall conduct an F-test, a correlation analysis, and a t-test for bias as described in this section. The t-test shall be performed only on sample data at the normal operating level and primary fuel supply, whereas the F-test and the correlation analysis must be performed on each of the data sets required under paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) of this section. The owner or operator shall collect and analyze data according to the following requirements:

(1) Data from the alternative monitoring system and the continuous emission monitoring system shall be collected and paired in a manner that ensures each pair of values applies to hourly average emissions during the same hour.

(2) An alternative monitoring system that directly measures emissions shall have probes or other measuring devices in locations that are in proximity to the continuous emission monitoring system and shall provide data on the same parameters as those measured by the continuous emission monitoring system. Data from the alternative monitoring system shall meet the statistical tests for precision in paragraph (c) of this section and the t-test for bias in appendix A of this part.

(3) An alternative monitoring system that indirectly quantifies emission values by measuring inputs, operating characteristics, or outputs and then applying a regression or another quantitative technique to estimate emissions, shall meet the statistical tests for precision in paragraph (c) of this section and the t-test for bias in appendix A of this part.

(4) For flow monitor alternatives, the alternative monitoring system must provide sample data for each of three different exhaust gas velocities while the unit or units, if more than one unit

exhausts into the stack or duct, is burning its primary fuel at:

(i) A frequently used low operating level, selected within the range between the minimum safe and stable operating level and 50 percent of the maximum operating level,

(ii) A frequently used high operating level, selected within the range between 80 percent of the maximum operating level and the maximum operating level, and

(iii) The normal operating level, or an evenly spaced intermediary level between low and high levels used if the normal operating level is within a specified range (10.0 percent of the maximum operating level), of either paragraphs (a)(4) (i) or (ii) of this section.

(5) For pollutant concentration monitor alternatives, the alternative monitoring system shall provide sample data for the primary fuel supply and for all alternative fuel supplies that have significantly different sulfur content.

(6) For the normal unit operating level and primary fuel supply, paired hourly sample data shall be provided for at least 90.0 percent of the hours during 720 unit operating hours. For each of the remaining two operating levels for flow monitor alternatives, and for each alternative fuel supply for pollutant concentration monitor alternatives, paired hourly sample data shall be provided for at least 24 successive unit operating hours.

(7) The owner or operator shall not use missing data substitution procedures to provide sample data.

(8) If the collected data meet the requirements of the F-test, the correlation test, and the t-test at one or more, but not all, of the operating levels or fuel supplies, the owner or operator may elect to continue collecting the paired data for up to 1,440 additional operating hours and repeat the statistical tests using the data for the entire 30- to 90-day period.

(9) The owner or operator shall provide two separate time series data plots for the data at each operating level or fuel supply described in paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) of this section. Each data plot shall have a horizontal axis that represents the clock hour and calendar date of the readings and shall contain a separate data point for every hour for the duration of the performance evaluation. The data plots shall show the following:

(i) Percentage difference versus time where the vertical axis represents the percentage difference between each paired hourly reading generated by the continuous emission monitoring system (or reference method) and the alternative emission monitoring system as calculated using the following equation:

$$\Delta e = \frac{e_p - e_v}{e_v} \times 100\%$$

(Eq. 10)

where,

Δe = Percentage difference between the readings generated by the alternative monitoring system and the continuous emission monitoring system.

e_p = Measured value from the alternative monitoring system.

e_v = Measured value from the continuous emission monitoring system.

(ii) Alternative monitoring system readings and continuous emission monitoring system (or reference method) readings versus time where the vertical axis represents hourly pollutant concentrations or volumetric flow, as appropriate, and two different symbols are used to represent the readings from the alternative monitoring system and the continuous emission monitoring system (or reference method), respectively.

(b) *Data screening and calculation adjustments.* In preparation for conducting the statistical tests described in paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator may screen the data for lognormality and time dependency autocorrelation. If either is detected, the owner or operator shall make the following calculation adjustments:

(1) *Lognormality.* The owner or operator shall conduct any screening and adjustment for lognormality according to the following procedures.

(i) Apply the log transformation to each measured value of either the certified continuous emissions monitoring system or certified flow monitor, using the following equation:

$l_v = \ln e_v$

(Eq. 11)

where,

e_v = Hourly value generated by the certified continuous emissions monitoring system or certified flow monitoring system

l_v = Hourly lognormalized data values for the certified monitoring system

and to each measured value, e_p, of the proposed alternative monitoring system, using the following equation to obtain the lognormalized data values, l_p:

$l_p = \ln e_p$

(Eq. 12)

where,

e_p = Hourly value generated by the proposed alternative monitoring system.

l_p = Hourly lognormalized data values for the proposed alternative monitoring system.

(ii) Separately test each set of transformed data, l_v and l_p, for normality, using the following:

(A) Shapiro-Wilk test;

(B) Histogram of the transformed data; and

(C) Quantile-Quantile plot of the transformed data.

(iii) The transformed data in a data set will be considered normally distributed if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(A) The Shapiro-Wilk test statistic, W, is greater than or equal to 0.75 or is not statistically significant at α=0.05.

(B) The histogram of the data is unimodal and symmetric.

(C) The Quantile-Quantile plot is a diagonal straight line.

(iv) If both of the transformed data sets, l_v and l_p, meet the conditions for normality, specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii) (A) through (C) of this section, the owner or operator may use the transformed data, l_v and l_p, in place of the original measured data values in the statistical tests for alternative monitoring systems as described in paragraph (c) of this section and in appendix A of this part.

(v) If the transformed data are used in the statistical tests in paragraph (c) of this section and in appendix A of this part, the owner or operator shall provide the following:

(A) Copy of the original measured values and the corresponding transformed data in printed and electronic format.

(B) Printed copy of the test results and plots described in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(2) *Time dependency (autocorrelation).* The screening and adjustment for time dependency are conducted according to the following procedures:

(i) Calculate the degree of autocorrelation of the data on their LAG1 values, where the degree of autocorrelation is represented by the Pearson autocorrelation coefficient, ρ, computed from an AR(1) autoregression model, such that:

$$\rho = \frac{COV(x_i', x_i'')}{s_{x_i'} s_{x_i''}}$$

(Eq. 13)

where,

x'_i = The original data value at hour i.

x''_i = The LAG1 data value at hour i.

$COV(x'_i, x''_i)$ = The autocovariance of x'_i and defined by,

$$COV(x_i', x_i'') = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i' - \bar{x}')(x_i'' - \bar{x}'')}{(n-1)}$$

(Eq. 14)

where,

n = The total number of observations in which both the original value, x'_i, and the lagged value, x''_i, are available in the data set.

s'_{xi} = The standard deviation of the original data values, x'_i defined by,

$$s_{x_i'} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i' - \bar{x}')^2}{n-1}}$$

(Eq. 15)

where,

s''_{xi} = The standard deviation of the LAG1 data values, x''_i, defined by

$$s_{x_i''} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i'' - \bar{x}'')^2}{n-1}}$$

(Eq. 16)

where,

x' = The mean of the original data values, x'_i defined by

$$\bar{x}' = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i'}{n}$$

(Eq. 17)

where,

x'' = The mean of the LAG1 data values, x''_i, defined by

$$\bar{x}'' = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i''}{n}$$

(Eq. 18)

where,

(ii) The data in a data set will be considered autocorrelated if the autocorrelation coefficient, ρ, is significant at the 5 percent significance level. To determine if this condition is satisfied, calculate Z using the following equation:

$$Z = 0.5\left[\ln\left(\frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}\right)\right]\sqrt{n-3}$$

(Eq. 19)

If $Z > 1.96$, then the autocorrelation coefficient, ρ, is significant at the 5 percent significance level ($a = 0.05$).

(iii) If the data in a data set satisfy the conditions for autocorrelation, specified in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section, the variance of the data, S^2, may be adjusted using the following equation:

$S^2_{ADJ} = VIF \times S^2$

(Eq. 20)

where,

S^2 = The original, unadjusted variance of the data set.

VIF = The variance inflation factor, defined by

$$VIF = \frac{1}{\left[1 - \frac{2\rho}{(n-1)(1-\rho)} + \frac{2\rho(1-\rho^n)}{n(n-1)(1-\rho)^2}\right]}$$

(Eq. 21)

S^2_{ADJ} = The autocorrelation-adjusted variance for the data set.

(iv) The procedures described in paragraphs (b)(2)(i)–(iii) of this section may be separately applied to the following data sets in order to derive distinct autocorrelation coefficients and variance inflation factors for each data set:

(A) The set of measured hourly values, e_v, generated by the certified continuous emissions monitoring system or certified flow monitoring system.

(B) The set of hourly values, e_p, generated by the proposed alternative monitoring system,

(C) The set of hourly differences, $e_v - e_p$, between the hourly values, e_v, generated by the certified continuous emissions monitoring system or certified flow monitoring system and the hourly values, e_p, generated by the proposed alternative monitoring system.

(v) For any data set, listed in paragraph (b)(2)(iv) of this section, that satisfies the conditions for autocorrelation specified in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section, the owner or operator may adjust the variance of that data set, using equation 20 of this section.

(A) The adjusted variance may be used in place of the corresponding original variance, as calculated using equation 23 of this section, in the F-test (Equation 24) of this section.

(B) In place of the standard error of the mean,

$$\frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}}$$

in the bias test Equation A–9 of appendix A of this part the following adjusted standard error of the mean may be used:

$$\left(\frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}}\right)_{adj} = \left[\sqrt{\left(\frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}\right) - \left(\frac{2\rho(1-\rho^n)}{n(1-\rho)^2}\right)}\right] \times \sqrt{VIF} \times \left(\frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

where

$\left(\frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}}\right)_{adj}$ = **The autocorrelation-adjusted standard error of the mean.**

(vi) For each data set in which a variance adjustment is used, the owner or operator shall provide the following:

(A) All values in the data set in printed and electronic format.

(B) Values of the autocorrelation coefficient, its level of significance, the variance inflation factor, and the unadjusted original and adjusted values found in equations 20 and 22 of this section.

(C) Equation and related statistics of the AR(1) autoregression model of the data set.

(D) Printed documentation of the intermediate calculations used to derive the autocorrelation coefficient and the Variance Inflation Factor.

(c) *Statistical Tests.* The owner or operator shall perform the F-test and correlation analysis as described in this paragraph and the t-test for bias described in appendix A of this part to demonstrate the precision of the alternative monitoring system.

(1) *F-test.* The owner or operator shall conduct the F-test according to the following procedures.

(i) Calculate the variance of the certified continuous emission monitoring system or certified flow monitor as applicable, S_v2, and the proposed method, S_p2, using the following equation.

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(e_i - e_m)^2}{n-1}$$

(Eq. 23)

where,

e_i = Measured values of either the certified continuous emission monitoring system or certified flow monitor, as applicable, or proposed method.

e_m = Mean of either the certified continuous emission monitoring system or certified flow monitor, as applicable, or proposed method values.

n = Total number of paired samples.

(ii) Determine if the variance of the proposed method is significantly different from that of the certified continuous emission monitoring system or certified flow monitor, as applicable, by calculating the F-value using the following equation.

$$F = \frac{S_p^2}{S_v^2}$$

(Eq. 24)

Compare the experimental F-value with the critical value of F at the 95-percent confidence level with n–1 degrees of freedom. The critical value is obtained from a table for F-distribution. If the calculated F-value is greater than the critical value, the proposed method is unacceptable.

(2) *Correlation analysis.* The owner or operator shall conduct the correlation analysis according to the following procedures.

(i) Plot each of the paired emissions readings as a separate point on a graph where the vertical axis represents the value (pollutant concentration or volumetric flow, as appropriate) generated by the alternative monitoring system and the horizontal axis represents the

value (pollutant concentration or volumetric flow, as appropriate) generated by the continuous emission monitoring system (or reference method). On the graph, draw a horizontal line representing the mean value, e_p, for the alternative monitoring system and a vertical line representing the mean value, e_v, for the continuous emission monitoring system where,

$$\overline{e_p} = \frac{\sum e_p}{n}$$

(Eq. 25)

$$\overline{e_v} = \frac{\sum e_v}{n}$$

(Eq. 26)

where,

e_p = Hourly value generated by the alternative monitoring system.

e_v = Hourly value generated by the continuous emission monitoring system.

n = Total number of hours for which data were generated for the tests.

A separate graph shall be produced for the data generated at each of the operating levels or fuel supplies described in paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) of this section.

(ii) Use the following equation to calculate the coefficient of correlation, r, between the emissions data from the alternative monitoring system and the continuous emission monitoring system using all hourly data for which paired values were available from both monitoring systems.

$$r = \frac{\sum e_p e_v - \left(\sum e_p\right)\left(\sum e_v\right) \; n}{\left(\left[\sum e_p^2 - \left(\sum e_p\right)^2 \; n\right]\left[\sum e_p^2 - \left(\sum e_v\right)^2 \; n\right]\right)^{(1\ 2)}}$$

(Eq. 27)

(iii) If the calculated r-value is less than 0.8, the proposed method is unacceptable.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26530, May 17, 1995; 60 FR 40296, Aug. 8, 1995]

§ 75.42 Reliability criteria.

To demonstrate reliability equal to or better than the continuous emission monitoring system, the owner or operator shall demonstrate that the alternative monitoring system is capable of providing valid 1-hr averages for 95.0 percent or more of unit operating hours over a 1-yr period and that the system meets the applicable requirements of appendix B of this part.

§ 75.43 Accessibility criteria.

To demonstrate accessibility equal to or better than the continuous emission monitoring system, the owner or operator shall provide reports and on-site records of emission data to demonstrate that the alternative monitoring system provides data meeting the requirements of subparts F and G of this part.

§ 75.44 Timeliness criteria.

To demonstrate timeliness equal to or better than the continuous emission monitoring system, the owner or operator shall demonstrate that the alternative monitoring system can meet the requirements of subparts F and G of this part; can provide a continuous, quality-assured, permanent record of certified emissions data on an hourly basis; and can issue a record of data for the previous day within 24 hours.

§ 75.45 Daily quality assurance criteria.

The owner or operator shall either demonstrate that daily tests equivalent to those specified in appendix B of this part can be performed on the alternative monitoring system or demonstrate and document that such tests are unnecessary for providing quality-assured data.

§75.46 Missing data substitution criteria.

The owner or operator shall demonstrate that all missing data can be accounted for in a manner consistent with the applicable missing data procedures in subpart D of this part.

§75.47 Criteria for a class of affected units.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected unit may represent a class of affected units for the purpose of applying to the Administrator for a class-approved alternative monitoring system.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected unit representing a class of affected units shall provide the following information:

(1) A description of the affected unit and how it appropriately represents the class of affected units;

(2) A description of the class of affected units, including data describing all the affected units which will comprise the class; and

(3) A demonstration that the magnitude of emissions of all units which will comprise the class of affected units are *de minimis.*

(c) If the Administrator determines that the emissions from all affected units which will comprise the class of units are *de minimis,* then the Administrator shall publish notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, providing a 30-day period for public comment, prior to granting a class-approved alternative monitoring system.

[60 FR 40297, Aug. 8, 1995]

§75.48 Petition for an alternative monitoring system.

(a) The designated representative shall submit the following information in the application for certification or recertification of an alternative monitoring system.

(1) Source identification information.

(2) A description of the alternative monitoring system.

(3) Data, calculations, and results of the statistical tests, specified in §75.41(c) of this part, including:

(i) Date and hour.

(ii) Hourly test data for the alternative monitoring system at each required operating level and fuel type. The fuel type, operating level and gross unit load shall be recorded.

(iii) Hourly test data for the continuous emissions monitoring system at each required operating level and fuel type. The fuel type, operating level and gross unit load shall be recorded.

(iv) Arithmetic mean of the alternative monitoring system measurement values, as specified in Equation 25 in §75.41(c) of this part, of the continuous emission monitoring system values, as specified in Equation 26 in §75.41(c) of this part, and of their differences.

(v) Standard deviation of the difference, as specified in equation A–8 in appendix A of this part.

(vi) Confidence coefficient, as specified in equation A–9 in appendix A of this part.

(vii) The bias test results as specified in §7.6.4 in appendix A of this part.

(viii) Variance of the measured values for the alternative monitoring system and of the measured values for the continuous emission monitoring system, as specified in Equation 23 in §75.41(c) of this part.

(ix) F-statistic, as specified in Equation 24 in §75.41(c) of this part.

(x) Critical value of F at the 95-percent confidence level with n–1 degrees of freedom.

(xi) Coefficient of correlation, r, as specified in Equation 27 in §75.41(c) of this part.

(4) Data plots, specified in §§75.41(a)(9) and 75.41(c)(2)(i) of this part.

(5) Results of monitor reliability analysis.

(6) Results of monitor accessibility analysis.

(7) Results of monitor timeliness analysis.

(8) A detailed description of the process used to collect data, including location and method of ensuring an accurate assessment of operating hourly conditions on a real-time basis.

(9) A detailed description of the operation, maintenance, and quality assurance procedures for the alternative monitoring system as required in appendix B of this part.

(10) A description of methods used to calculate heat input or diluent gas concentration, if applicable.

(11) Results of tests and measurements (including the results of all reference method field test sheets, charts, laboratory analyses, example calculations, or other data as appropriate) necessary to substantiate that the alternative monitoring system is equivalent in performance to an appropriate, certified operating continuous emission monitoring system.

(b) [Reserved]

[60 FR 40297, Aug. 8, 1995, as amended at 64 28605, May 26, 1999]

Subpart F—Recordkeeping Requirements

§ 75.50–75.52 [Reserved]

§ 75.53 Monitoring plan.

(a) *General provisions.* (1) The provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section shall remain in effect prior to April 1, 2000. The owner or operator shall meet the requirements of either paragraphs (a) through (d) or paragraphs (a), (b), (e) and (f) of this section prior to April 1, 2000. On and after April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), (e) and (f) of this section only. In addition, the provisions in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section that support a regulatory option provided in another section of this part must be followed if the regulatory option is used prior to April 1, 2000.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected unit shall prepare and maintain a monitoring plan. Except as provided in paragraphs (d) or (f) of this section (as applicable), a monitoring plan shall contain sufficient information on the continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems, excepted methodology under § 75.19, or excepted monitoring systems under appendix D or E to this part and the use of data derived from these systems to demonstrate that all unit SO_2 emissions, NO_X emissions, CO_2 emissions, and opacity are monitored and reported.

(b) Whenever the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change in the certified CEMS, continuous opacity monitoring system, excepted methodology under § 75.19, excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part, or alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part, including a change in the automated data acquisition and handling system or in the flue gas handling system, that affects information reported in the monitoring plan (e.g., a change to a serial number for a component of a monitoring system), then the owner or operator shall update the monitoring plan.

(c) *Contents of the monitoring plan.* Each monitoring plan shall contain the following:

(1) Precertification information, including, as applicable, the identification of the test strategy, protocol for the relative accuracy test audit, other relevant test information, span calculations, and apportionment strategies under §§ 75.10 through 75.18 of this part.

(2) *Unit table.* A table identifying ORISPL numbers developed by the Department of Energy and used in the National Allowance Database, for all affected units involved in the monitoring plan, with the following information for each unit:

(i) Short name;

(ii) Classification of unit as one of the following: Phase I (including substitution or compensating units), Phase II, new, or nonaffected;

(iii) Type of boiler (or boilers for a group of units using a common stack);

(iv) Type of fuel(s) fired, by boiler, and if more than one fuel, the fuel classification of the boiler;

(v) Type(s) of emission controls for SO_2, NO_x, and particulates installed or to be installed, including specifications of whether such controls are pre-combustion, post-combustion, or integral to the combustion process; and

(vi) Identification of all units using a common stack.

(3) *Description of monitor site location.* Description of site locations for each monitoring component in the continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems, including schematic diagrams and engineering drawings specified in paragraphs (c)(7) and (c)(8) of this section, and any other documentation that demonstrates each monitor location meets the appropriate siting criteria.

(4) *Monitoring component table.* Identification and description of each monitoring component (including each monitor and its identifiable components such as analyzer and/or probe) in the continuous emission monitoring systems (i.e., SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, flow monitor, moisture monitor; NO_X pollutant concentration monitor and diluent gas monitor) the continuous opacity monitoring system, or excepted monitoring system (i.e., fuel flowmeter, data acquisition and handling system), including:

(i) Manufacturer model number and serial number;

(ii) Component/system identification code assigned by the utility to each identifiable monitoring component (such as the analyzer and/or probe). The code shall use a six-digit format, unique to each monitoring component, where the first three digits indicate the number of the component and the second three digits indicate the system to which the component belongs;

(iii) Actual or projected installation date (month and year);

(iv) A brief description of the component type or method of operation, such as in situ pollutant concentration monitor or thermal flow monitor;

(v) A brief description of the flow monitor that is sufficiently detailed to allow a determination of whether the applicable interference check design specification meets the requirements specified in appendix A of this part; and

(vi) A designation of the system as a primary, redundant backup, non-redundant backup or reference method backup system, as provided for in § 75.10(e).

(5) *Data acquisition and handling system table.* Identification and description of all major hardware and software components of the automated data acquisition and handling system, including:

(i) For hardware components, the manufacturer, model number, and actual or projected installation date;

(ii) For software components, identification of the provider and a brief description of features;

(iii) A data flow diagram denoting the complete information handling path from output signals of continuous emission monitoring system components to final reports;

(iv) A copy of the test results verifying the accuracy of the automated data acquisition and handling system (once such results are available).

(6) *Emissions formula table.* A table giving explicit formulas for each reported unit emission parameter, using component/system identification codes to link continuous emission monitoring system or excepted monitoring system observations with reported concentrations, mass emissions, or emission rates, according to the conversions listed in appendix D, E, or F to this part. The formulas must contain all constants and factors required to derive mass emissions or emission rates from component/system code observations, and each emissions formula is identified with a unique three digit code.

(7) *Schematic stack diagrams.* For units monitored by a continuous emission or opacity monitoring system, a schematic diagram identifying entire gas handling system from boiler to stack for all affected units, using identification numbers for units, monitor components, and stacks corresponding to the identification numbers provided in paragraphs (c)(2), (c)(4), (c)(5), and (c)(6) of this section. The schematic diagram must depict stack height and the height of any monitor locations. Comprehensive and/or separate schematic diagrams shall be used to describe groups of units using a common stack.

(8) *Stack and duct engineering diagrams.* For units monitored by a continuous emission or opacity monitoring system, stack and duct engineering diagrams showing the dimensions and location of fans, turning vanes, air preheaters, monitor components, probes, reference method sampling ports and other equipment which affects the monitoring system location, performance or quality control checks.

(9) Inside crosssectional area (ft^2) at flue exit and at flow monitoring location.

(10) *Span and calibration gas.* A table or description identifying maximum potential concentration, maximum expected concentration (if applicable),

maximum potential flow rate, maximum potential NO_X emission rate, span value, and full-scale range for each SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, O_2, or flow component monitor. In addition, the table must identify calibration gas levels for the calibration error test and the linearity check, and calculations made to determine each span value.

(d) *Contents of monitoring plan for specific situations.* The following additional information shall be included in the monitoring plan for gas-fired or oil-fired units:

(1) For each gas-fired unit or oil-fired unit for which the owner or operator uses the optional protocol in appendix D of this part for estimating SO_2 mass emissions or appendix E of this part for estimating NO_X emission rate (using a fuel flow meter), the designated representative shall include in the monitoring plan:

(i) A description of the fuel flowmeter (and data demonstrating its flow meter accuracy, when available);

(ii) The installation location of each fuel flowmeter;

(iii) The fuel sampling location(s); and

(iv) Procedures used for calibrating each fuel flowmeter.

(2) For each gas-fired peaking unit and oil-fired peaking unit for which the owner or operator uses the optional procedures in appendix E of this part for estimating NO_X emission rate, the designated representative shall include in the monitoring plan:

(i) A protocol containing methods used to perform the baseline or periodic NO_X emission test, and a copy of initial performance test results (when such results are available);

(ii) Unit operating and capacity factor information demonstrating that the unit qualifies as a peaking unit, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter; and

(iii) Unit operating parameters related to NO_X formation by the unit.

(3) For each gas-fired unit and diesel-fired unit or unit with a wet flue gas pollution control system for which the designated representative claims an opacity monitoring exemption under § 75.14, the designated representative shall include in the monitoring plan information demonstrating that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(e) *Contents of the monitoring plan.* Each monitoring plan shall contain the information in paragraph (e)(1) of this section in electronic format and the information in paragraph (e)(2) of this section in hardcopy format. Electronic storage of all monitoring plan information, including the hardcopy portions, is permissible provided that a paper copy of the information can be furnished upon request for audit purposes.

(1) *Electronic.* (i) ORISPL numbers developed by the Department of Energy and used in the National Allowance Data Base, for all affected units involved in the monitoring plan, with the following information for each unit:

(A) Short name;

(B) Classification of the unit as one of the following: Phase I (including substitution or compensating units), Phase II, new, or nonaffected;

(C) Type of boiler (or boilers for a group of units using a common stack);

(D) Type of fuel(s) fired by boiler, fuel type start and end dates, primary/secondary fuel indicator, and, if more than one fuel, the fuel classification of the boiler;

(E) Type(s) of emission controls for SO_2, NO_X, and particulates installed or to be installed, including specifications of whether such controls are pre-combustion, post-combustion, or integral to the combustion process; control equipment code, installation date, and optimization date; control equipment retirement date (if applicable); and an indicator for whether the controls are an original installation;

(F) Maximum hourly heat input capacity;

(G) Date of first commercial operation;

(H) Unit retirement date (if applicable);

(I) Maximum hourly gross load (in MW, rounded to the nearest MW, or steam load in 1000 lb/hr, rounded to the nearest 100 lb/hr);

(J) Identification of all units using a common stack;

(K) Activation date for the stack/pipe;

(L) Retirement date of the stack/pipe (if applicable); and

(M) Indicator of whether the stack is a bypass stack.

(ii) For each unit and parameter required to be monitored, identification of monitoring methodology information, consisting of monitoring methodology, type of fuel associated with the methodology, primary/secondary methodology indicator, missing data approach for the methodology, methodology start date, and methodology end date (if applicable).

(iii) The following information:

(A) Program(s) for which the EDR is submitted;

(B) Unit classification;

(C) Reporting frequency;

(D) Program participation date;

(E) State regulation code (if applicable); and

(F) State or local regulatory agency code.

(iv) Identification and description of each monitoring component (including each monitor and its identifiable components, such as analyzer and/or probe) in the CEMS (e.g., SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, flow monitor, moisture monitor; NO_X pollutant concentration monitor and diluent gas monitor), the continuous opacity monitoring system, or the excepted monitoring system (e.g., fuel flowmeter, data acquisition and handling system), including:

(A) Manufacturer, model number and serial number;

(B) Component/system identification code assigned by the utility to each identifiable monitoring component (such as the analyzer and/or probe). Each code shall use a three-digit format, unique to each monitoring component and unique to each monitoring system;

(C) Designation of the component type and method of sample acquisition or operation, (e.g., in situ pollutant concentration monitor or thermal flow monitor);

(D) Designation of the system as a primary, redundant backup, non-redundant backup, data backup, or reference method backup system, as provided in § 75.10(e);

(E) First and last dates the system reported data;

(F) Status of the monitoring component; and

(G) Parameter monitored.

(v) Identification and description of all major hardware and software components of the automated data acquisition and handling system, including:

(A) Hardware components that perform emission calculations or store data for quarterly reporting purposes (provide the manufacturer and model number); and

(B) Software components (provide the identification of the provider and model/version number).

(vi) Explicit formulas for each measured emission parameter, using component/system identification codes for the primary system used to measure the parameter that links CEMS or excepted monitoring system observations with reported concentrations, mass emissions, or emission rates, according to the conversions listed in appendix D or E to this part. Formulas for backup monitoring systems are required only if different formulas for the same parameter are used for the primary and backup monitoring systems (e.g., if the primary system measures pollutant concentration on a different moisture basis from the backup system). The formulas must contain all constants and factors required to derive mass emissions or emission rates from component/system code observations and an indication of whether the formula is being added, corrected, deleted, or is unchanged. Each emissions formula is identified with a unique three digit code. The owner or operator of a low mass emissions unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional low mass emissions excepted methodology in § 75.19(c) is not required to report such formulas.

(vii) Inside cross-sectional area (ft^2) at flue exit (for all units) and at flow monitoring location (for units with flow monitors, only).

(viii) Stack height (ft) above ground level and stack base elevation above sea level.

(ix) Part 75 monitoring location identification, facility identification code as assigned by the Administrator for use under the Acid Rain Program or this part, and the following information, as reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA): facility

identification number, flue identification number, boiler identification number, reporting year, and 767 reporting indicator.

(x) For each parameter monitored: scale, maximum potential concentration (and method of calculation), maximum expected concentration (if applicable) (and method of calculation), maximum potential flow rate (and method of calculation), maximum potential NO_X emission rate, span value, full-scale range, daily calibration units of measure, span effective date/hour, span inactivation date/hour, indication of whether dual spans are required, default high range value, flow rate span, and flow rate span value and full scale value (in scfh) for each unit or stack using SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, O_2, or flow component monitors.

(xi) If the monitoring system or excepted methodology provides for the use of a constant, assumed, or default value for a parameter under specific circumstances, then include the following information for each such value for each parameter:

(A) Identification of the parameter;

(B) Default, maximum, minimum, or constant value, and units of measure for the value;

(C) Purpose of the value;

(D) Indicator of use during controlled/uncontrolled hours;

(E) Type of fuel;

(F) Source of the value;

(G) Value effective date and hour;

(H) Date and hour value is no longer effective (if applicable); and

(I) For units using the excepted methodology under § 75.19, the applicable SO_2 emission factor.

(xii) For each unit or common stack (except for peaking units) on which hardware CEMS are installed:

(A) The upper and lower boundaries of the range of operation (as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part), expressed in megawatts or thousands of lb/hr of steam;

(B) The load level(s) designated as normal in section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part, expressed in megawatts or thousands of lb/hr of steam;

(C) The two load levels (i.e., low, mid, or high) identified in section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part as the most frequently used;

(D) The date of the load analysis used to determine the normal load level(s) and the two most frequently-used load levels; and

(E) Activation and deactivation dates, when the normal load level(s) or two most frequently-used load levels change and are updated.

(xiii) For each unit for which the optional fuel flow-to-load test in section 2.1.7 of appendix D to this part is used:

(A) The upper and lower boundaries of the range of operation (as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part), expressed in megawatts or thousands of lb/hr of steam;

(B) The load level designated as normal, pursuant to section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part, expressed in megawatts or thousands of lb/hr of steam; and

(C) The date of the load analysis used to determine the normal load level.

(2) *Hardcopy*. (i) Information, including (as applicable): identification of the test strategy; protocol for the relative accuracy test audit; other relevant test information; calibration gas levels (percent of span) for the calibration error test and linearity check; calculations for determining maximum potential concentration, maximum expected concentration (if applicable), maximum potential flow rate, maximum potential NO_X emission rate, and span; and apportionment strategies under §§ 75.10 through 75.18.

(ii) Description of site locations for each monitoring component in the continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems, including schematic diagrams and engineering drawings specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(iv) and (e)(2)(v) of this section and any other documentation that demonstrates each monitor location meets the appropriate siting criteria.

(iii) A data flow diagram denoting the complete information handling path from output signals of CEMS components to final reports.

(iv) For units monitored by a continuous emission or opacity monitoring system, a schematic diagram identifying entire gas handling system from boiler to stack for all affected units, using identification numbers for units,

monitor components, and stacks corresponding to the identification numbers provided in paragraphs (e)(1)(i), (e)(1)(iv), (e)(1)(vi), and (e)(1)(ix) of this section. The schematic diagram must depict stack height and the height of any monitor locations. Comprehensive and/or separate schematic diagrams shall be used to describe groups of units using a common stack.

(v) For units monitored by a continuous emission or opacity monitoring system, stack and duct engineering diagrams showing the dimensions and location of fans, turning vanes, air preheaters, monitor components, probes, reference method sampling ports, and other equipment that affects the monitoring system location, performance, or quality control checks.

(f) *Contents of monitoring plan for specific situations.* The following additional information shall be included in the monitoring plan for the specific situations described:

(1) For each gas-fired unit or oil-fired unit for which the owner or operator uses the optional protocol in appendix D to this part for estimating heat input and/or SO_2 mass emissions, or for each gas-fired or oil-fired peaking unit for which the owner/operator uses the optional protocol in appendix E to this part for estimating NO_X emission rate (using a fuel flowmeter), the designated representative shall include the following additional information in the monitoring plan:

(i) *Electronic.*

(A) Parameter monitored;

(B) Type of fuel measured, maximum fuel flow rate, units of measure, and basis of maximum fuel flow rate (i.e., upper range value or unit maximum) for each fuel flowmeter;

(C) Test method used to check the accuracy of each fuel flowmeter;

(D) Submission status of the data;

(E) Monitoring system identification code; and

(F) For gaseous fuels fired by the unit, the method used to verify that the fuel meets the definition in §72.2 of pipeline natural gas or natural gas, if applicable, and the demonstration methods used for other gaseous fuels, if applicable, to determine the appropriate frequency for sampling for GCV or sulfur content of the fuel.

(ii) *Hardcopy.* (A) A schematic diagram identifying the relationship between the unit, all fuel supply lines, the fuel flowmeter(s), and the stack(s). The schematic diagram must depict the installation location of each fuel flowmeter and the fuel sampling location(s). Comprehensive and/or separate schematic diagrams shall be used to describe groups of units using a common pipe;

(B) For units using the optional default SO_2 emission rate for ''pipeline natural gas'' or ''natural gas'' in appendix D to this part, the information on the sulfur content of the gaseous fuel used to demonstrate compliance with either section 2.3.1.4 or 2.3.2.4 of appendix D to this part;

(C) For units using the 720 hour test under 2.3.6 of Appendix D of this part to determine the required sulfur sampling requirements, report the procedures and results of the test; and

(D) For units using the 720 hour test under 2.3.5 of Appendix D of this part to determine the appropriate fuel GCV sampling frequency, report the procedures used and the results of the test;

(2) For each gas-fired peaking unit and oil-fired peaking unit for which the owner or operator uses the optional procedures in appendix E to this part for estimating NO_X emission rate, the designated representative shall include in the monitoring plan:

(i) *Electronic.* Unit operating and capacity factor information demonstrating that the unit qualifies as a peaking unit or gas-fired unit, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter, and NO_X correlation test information, including:

(A) Test date;

(B) Test number;

(C) Operating level;

(D) Segment ID of the NO_X correlation curve;

(E) NO_X monitoring system identification;

(F) Low and high heat input values and corresponding NO_X rates;

(G) Type of fuel; and

(H) To document the unit qualifies as a peaking unit, current calendar year, capacity factor data as specified in the definition of peaking unit in §72.2 of this part, and an indication of whether the data are actual or projected data.

(ii) *Hardcopy.* (A) A protocol containing methods used to perform the baseline or periodic NO_X emission test; and

(B) Unit operating parameters related to NO_X formation by the unit.

(3) For each gas-fired unit and diesel-fired unit or unit with a wet flue gas pollution control system for which the designated representative claims an opacity monitoring exemption under § 75.14, the designated representative shall include in the hardcopy monitoring plan the information specified under § 75.14(b), (c), or (d), demonstrating that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(4) For each monitoring system recertification, maintenance, or other event, the designated representative shall include the following additional information in electronic format in the monitoring plan:

(i) Component/system identification code;

(ii) Event code or code for required test;

(iii) Event begin date and hour;

(iv) Conditionally valid data period begin date and hour (if applicable);

(v) Date and hour that last test is successfully completed; and

(vi) Indicator of whether conditionally valid data were reported at the end of the quarter.

(5) For each unit using the low mass emission excepted methodology under § 75.19 the designated representative shall include the following additional information in the monitoring plan:

(i) *Electronic.* For each low mass emissions unit, report the results of the analysis performed to qualify as a low mass emissions unit under § 75.19(c). This report will include either the previous three years actual or projected emissions and the emissions calculated using the methodology which will be used by the unit to estimate future emissions.

(ii) *Hardcopy.* (A) A schematic diagram identifying the relationship between the unit, all fuel supply lines and tanks, any fuel flowmeter(s), and the stack(s). Comprehensive and/or separate schematic diagrams shall be used to describe groups of units using a common pipe;

(B) For units which use the long term fuel flow methodology under § 75.19(c)(3), the designated representative must provide a diagram of the fuel flow to each affected unit or group of units and describe in detail the procedures used to determine the long term fuel flow for a unit or group of units for each fuel combusted by the unit or group of units;

(C) A statement that the unit burns only natural gas or fuel oil and a list of the fuels that are burned or a statement that the unit is projected to burn only natural gas or fuel oil and a list of the fuels that are projected to be burned;

(D) A statement that the unit meets the applicability requirements in §§ 75.19(a) and (b); and

(E) Any unit historical actual and projected emissions data and calculated emissions data demonstrating that the affected unit qualifies as a low mass emissions unit under §§ 75.19(a) and 75.19(b).

(6) For each gas-fired unit the designated representative shall include in the monitoring plan, in electronic format, the following: current calendar year, fuel usage data as specified in the definition of gas-fired in § 72.2 of this part, and an indication of whether the data are actual or projected data.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26532, 26568, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 59161, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28605, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.54 General recordkeeping provisions.

(a) *Recordkeeping requirements for affected sources.* On and after January 1, 1996, and before April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of either this section or § 75.57. On and after April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of § 75.57. The owner or operator of any affected source subject to the requirements of this part shall maintain for each affected unit a file of all measurements, data, reports, and other information required by this part at the source in a form suitable for inspection for at least three (3) years from the date of each record. Unless otherwise provided, throughout this subpart the

phrase ''for each affected unit'' also applies to each group of affected or non-affected units utilizing a common stack and common monitoring systems, pursuant to §§ 75.16 through 75.18, or utilizing a common pipe header and common fuel flowmeter, pursuant to section 2.1.2 of appendix D to this part. The file shall contain the following information:

(1) The data and information required in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section, beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification, or the deadline in § 75.4(a), (b) or (c);

(2) The supporting data and information used to calculate values required in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section, excluding the subhourly data points used to compute hourly averages under § 75.10(d), beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification, or the deadline in § 75.4(a), (b) or (c);

(3) The data and information required in § 75.55 of this part for specific situations, as applicable, beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification, or the deadline in § 75.4(a), (b) or (c);

(4) The certification test data and information required in § 75.56 for tests required under § 75.20, beginning with the date of the first certification test performed, and the quality assurance and quality control data and information required in § 75.56 for tests and the quality assurance/quality control plan required under § 75.21 and appendix B of this part, beginning with the date of provisional certification;

(5) The current monitoring plan as specified in § 75.53, beginning with the initial submission required by § 75.62; and

(6) The quality control plan as described in appendix B to this part, beginning with the date of provisional certification.

(b) *Operating parameter record provisions.* The owner or operator shall record for each hour the following information on unit operating time, heat input, and load separately for each affected unit, and also for each group of units utilizing a common stack and a common monitoring system or utilizing a common pipe header and common fuel flowmeter, except that separate heat input data for each unit shall not be required after January 1, 2000 for any unit, other than an opt-in source, that does not have a NO_X emission limitation under part 76 of this chapter.

(1) Date and hour;

(2) Unit operating time (rounded up to nearest 15 minutes);

(3) Total hourly gross unit load (rounded to nearest MWge) (or steam load in lb/hr at stated temperature and pressure, rounded to the nearest 1000 lb/hr, if elected in the monitoring plan);

(4) Operating load range corresponding to total gross load of 1–10, except for units using a common stack or common pipe header, which may use the number of unit load ranges up to 20 for flow, as specified in the monitoring plan; and

(5) Total heat input (mmBtu, rounded to the nearest tenth).

(c) *SO_2 emission record provisions.* The owner or operator shall record for each hour the information required by this paragraph for each affected unit or group of units using a common stack and common monitoring systems, except as provided under § 75.11(e) or for a gas-fired or oil-fired unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional protocol in appendix D to this part for estimating SO_2 mass emissions:

(1) For SO_2 concentration, as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

(i) Component-system identification code as provided for in § 75.53;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Hourly average SO_2 concentration (ppm, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iv) Hourly average SO_2 concentration (ppm, rounded to the nearest tenth) adjusted for bias, if bias adjustment factor is required as provided for in § 75.24(d);

(v) Percent monitor data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent) calculated pursuant to § 75.32; and

(vi) Method of determination for hourly average SO_2 concentration using Codes 1–15 in table 4 of this section.

(2) For flow as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor,

certified back-up monitor or other approved method of emissions determination:

(i) Component/system identification code as provided for in § 75.53;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Hourly average volumetric flow rate (in scfh, rounded to the nearest thousand);

(iv) Hourly average volumetric flow rate (in scfh, rounded to the nearest thousand) adjusted for bias, if bias adjustment factor required as provided for in § 75.24(d);

(v) Hourly average moisture content of flue gases (percent, rounded to the nearest tenth) where SO_2 concentration is measured on dry basis;

(vi) Percent monitor data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent), calculated pursuant to § 75.32; and

(vii) Method of determination for hourly average flow rate using Codes 1–15 in table 4.

(3) For SO_2 mass emissions as measured and reported from the certified primary monitoring system(s), certified redundant or non-redundant back-up monitoring system(s), or other approved method(s) of emissions determination:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly SO_2 mass emissions (lb/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iii) Hourly SO_2 mass emissions (lb/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth) adjusted for bias, if bias adjustment factor required, as provided for in § 75.24(d); and

(iv) Identification code for emissions formula used to derive hourly SO_2 mass emissions from SO_2 concentration and flow data in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section as provided for in § 75.53.

TABLE 4—CODES FOR METHOD OF EMISSIONS AND FLOW DETERMINATION

Code	Hourly emissions/flow measurement or estimation method
1	Certified primary emission/flow monitoring system.
2	Certified back-up emission/flow monitoring system.
3	Approved alternative monitoring system.
4	Reference method: SO_2: Method 6C. Flow: Method 2. NO_X: Method 7E. CO_2 or O_2: Method 3A.
5	For units with add-on SO_2 and/or NO_X emission controls: SO_2 concentration or NO_X emission rate estimate from Agency preapproved parametric monitoring method.
6	Average of the hourly SO_2 concentrations, CO_2 concentrations, flow, or NO_X emission rate for the hour before and the hour following a missing data period.
7	Hourly average SO_2 concentration, CO_2 concentration, flow rate, or NO_X emission rate using initial missing data procedures.
8	90th percentile hourly SO_2 concentration, flow rate, or NO_X emission rate.
9	95th percentile hourly SO_2 concentration, flow rate, or NO_X emission rate.
10	Maximum hourly SO_2 concentration, flow rate, or NO_X emission rate.
11	Hourly average flow rate or NO_X emission rate in corresponding load range.
12	Maximum potential concentration of SO_2, maximum potential flow rate, or maximum potential NO_X emission rate, as determined using section 2.1 of appendix A of this part, or maximum CO_2 concentration.
13	Other data (specify method).
14	Minimum CO_2 concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 or maximum O_2 concentration of 14.0 percent to be substituted optionally for measured diluent gas concentrations during unit startup, for NO_X emission rate or SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu or for CO_2 concentration.
15	Fuel analysis data from appendix G of this part for CO_2 mass emissions.

(d) *NO_X emission record provisions.* The owner or operator shall record the information required by this paragraph for each affected unit for each hour, except for a gas-fired peaking unit or oil-fired peaking unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional protocol in appendix E to this part for estimating NO_X emission rate. For each NO_X emission rate as measured and reported from the certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

(1) Component/system identification code as provided for in § 75.53;

(2) Date and hour;

(3) Hourly average NO_X concentration (ppm, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(4) Hourly average diluent gas concentration (percent O_2 or percent CO_2, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(5) Hourly average NO_X emission rate (lb/mmBtu, rounded to nearest hundredth);

(6) Hourly average NO_X emission rate (lb/mmBtu, rounded to nearest hundredth) adjusted for bias, if bias adjustment factor is required as provided for in § 75.24(d);

(7) Percent monitoring system data availability, (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent), calculated pursuant to § 75.32;

(8) Method of determination for hourly average NO_X emission rate using Codes 1–15 in table 4; and

(9) Identification code for emissions formula used to derive hourly average NO_X emission rate, as provided for in § 75.53.

(e) *CO_2emission record provisions.* The owner or operator shall record or calculate CO_2 emissions for each affected unit using one of the following methods specified in this section:

(1) If the owner or operator chooses to use a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system (including an O_2 monitor and flow monitor as specified in appendix F of this part), then the owner or operator shall record for each hour the following information for CO_2 mass emissions, as measured and reported from the certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

(i) Component/system identification code as provided for in § 75.53;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Hourly average CO_2 concentration (in percent, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iv) Hourly average volumetric flow rate (scfh, rounded to the nearest thousand scfh);

(v) Hourly CO_2 mass emissions (tons/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vi) Percent monitor data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent); calculated pursuant to § 75.32;

(vii) Method of determination for hourly CO_2 mass emissions using Codes 1–15 in table 4; and

(viii) Identification code for emissions formula used to derive average hourly CO_2 mass emissions, as provided for in § 75.53.

(2) As an alternative to § 75.54(e)(1), the owner or operator may use the procedures in § 75.13 and in appendix G to this part, and shall record daily the following information for CO_2 mass emissions:

(i) Date;

(ii) Daily combustion-formed CO_2 mass emissions (tons/day, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iii) For coal-fired units, flag indicating whether optional procedure to adjust combustion-formed CO_2 mass emissions for carbon retained in flyash has been used and, if so, the adjustment;

(iv) For a unit with a wet flue gas desulfurization system or other controls generating CO_2, daily sorbent-related CO_2 mass emissions (tons/day, rounded to the nearest tenth); and

(v) For a unit with a wet flue gas desulfurization system or other controls generating CO_2, total daily CO_2 mass emissions (tons/day, rounded to the nearest tenth) as sum of combustion-formed emissions and sorbent-related emissions.

(f) *Opacity records.* The owner or operator shall record opacity data as specified by the State or local air pollution control agency. If the State or local air pollution control agency does not specify recordkeeping requirements for opacity, then record the information required by paragraphs (f) (1) through (5) of this section for each affected unit, except as provided for in § 75.14 (b), (c), and (d). The owner or operator shall also keep records of all incidents of opacity monitor downtime during unit operation, including reason(s) for the monitor outage(s) and any corrective action(s) taken for opacity, as measured and reported by the continuous opacity monitoring system:

(1) Component/system identification code;

(2) Date, hour, and minute;

(3) Average opacity of emissions for each six minute averaging period (in percent opacity);

(4) If the average opacity of emissions exceeds the applicable standard, then a code indicating such an exceedance has occurred; and

(5) Percent monitor data availability, recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent, calculated according to the requirements of the procedure recommended for State Implementation Plans in appendix M of part 51 of this chapter.

(g) *Missing data records.* The owner or operator shall record the causes of any missing data periods and the actions taken by the owner or operator to cure such causes.

[60 FR 26533, May 17, 1995, as amended at 64 FR 28608, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.55 General recordkeeping provisions for specific situations.

Before April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of either this section or § 75.58. On and after April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of § 75.58.

(a) *Specific SO_2 emission record provisions for units with qualifying Phase I technology.* In addition to the SO_2 emissions information required in § 75.54(c), from January 1, 1997, through December 31, 1999, the owner or operator shall record the applicable information in this paragraph for each affected unit on which SO_2 emission controls have been installed and operated for the purpose of meeting qualifying Phase I technology requirements pursuant to § 72.42 of this chapter and § 75.15.

(1) For units with post-combustion emission controls:

(i) Component/system identification codes for each inlet and outlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Hourly average inlet SO_2 emission rate (lb/mmBtu, rounded to nearest hundredth);

(iv) Hourly average outlet SO_2 emission rate (lb/mmBtu, rounded to nearest hundredth);

(v) Percent data availability for both inlet and outlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent), calculated pursuant to equation 8 of § 75.32 (for the first 8,760 unit operating hours following initial certification) and equation 9 of § 75.32, thereafter; and

(vi) Identification code for emissions formula used to derive hourly average inlet and outlet SO_2 mass emissions rates for each affected unit or group of units using a common stack.

(2) For units with combustion and/or pre-combustion emission controls:

(i) Component/system identification codes for each outlet SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Hourly average outlet SO_2 emission rate (lb/mmBtu, rounded to nearest hundredth);

(iv) For units with combustion controls, average daily inlet SO_2 emission rate (lb/mmBtu, rounded to nearest hundredth), determined by coal sampling and analysis procedures in § 75.15; and

(v) For units with pre-combustion controls (i.e., fuel pretreatment), fuel analysis demonstrating the weight, sulfur content, and gross calorific value of the product and raw fuel lots.

(b) *Specific parametric data record provisions for calculating substitute emissions data for units with add-on emission controls.* In accordance with § 75.34, the owner or operator of an affected unit with add-on emission controls shall either record the applicable information in paragraph (b)(3) of this section for each hour of missing SO_2 concentration data or NO_X emission rate (in addition to other information), or shall record the information in paragraph (b)(1) of this section for SO_2 or paragraph (b)(2) of this section for NO_X through an automated data acquisition and handling system, as appropriate to the type of add-on emission controls:

(1) For units with add-on SO_2 emission controls petitioning to use or using the optional parametric monitoring procedures in appendix C of this part, for each hour of missing SO_2 concentration or volumetric flow data:

(i) The information required in § 75.54(c) for SO_2 concentration and volumetric flow if either one of these monitors is still operating:

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Number of operating scrubber modules;

(iv) Total feedrate of slurry to each operating scrubber module (gal/min);

(v) Pressure differential across each operating scrubber module (inches of water column);

(vi) For a unit with a wet flue gas desulfurization system, an inline measure of absorber pH for each operating scrubber module;

(vii) For a unit with a dry flue gas desulfurization system, the inlet and

outlet temperatures across each operating scrubber module;

(viii) For a unit with a wet flue gas desulfurization system, the percent solids in slurry for each scrubber module.

(ix) For a unit with a dry flue gas desulfurization system, the slurry feed rate (gal/min) to the atomizer nozzle;

(x) For a unit with SO_2 add-on emission controls other than wet or dry limestone, corresponding parameters approved by the Administrator;

(xi) Method of determination of SO_2 concentration and volumetric flow, using Codes 1–15 in Table 4 of § 75.54; and

(xii) Inlet and outlet SO_2 concentration values recorded by an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system and the removal efficiency of the add-on emission controls.

(2) For units with add-on NO_X emission controls petitioning to use or using the optional parametric monitoring procedures in appendix C of this part, for each hour of missing NO_X emission rate data:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Inlet air flow rate (acfh, rounded to the nearest thousand);

(iii) Excess O_2 concentration of flue gas at stack outlet (percent, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent);

(iv) Carbon monoxide concentration of flue gas at stack outlet (ppm, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(v) Temperature of flue gas at furnace exit or economizer outlet duct (°F); and

(vi) Other parameters specific to NO_X emission controls (e.g., average hourly reagent feedrate);

(vii) Method of determination of NO_X emission rate using Codes 1–15 in Table 4 of § 75.54; and

(viii) Inlet and outlet NO_X emission rate values recorded by a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system and the removal efficiency of the add-on emission controls.

(3) For units with add-on SO_2 or NO_X emission controls following the provisions of § 75.34 (a)(1) or (a)(2), the owner or operator shall, for each hour of missing SO_2 or NO_X emission data, record:

(i) Parametric data which demonstrate the proper operation of the add-on emission controls, as described in the quality assurance/quality control program for the unit. The parametric data shall be maintained on site, and shall be submitted upon request to the Administrator, an EPA Regional office, State, or local agency;

(ii) A flag indicating either that the add-on emission controls are operating properly, as evidenced by all parameters being within the ranges specified in the quality assurance/quality control program, or that the add-on emission controls are not operating properly;

(iii) For units petitioning under § 75.66 for substituting a representative SO_2 concentration during missing data periods, any available inlet and outlet SO_2 concentration values recorded by an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system; and

(iv) For units petitioning under § 75.66 for substituting a representative NO_X emission rate during missing data periods, any available inlet and outlet NO_X emission rate values recorded by a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system.

(c) *Specific SO_2 emission record provisions for gas-fired or oil-fired units using optional protocol in appendix D of this part.* In lieu of recording the information in § 75.54(c) of this section, the owner or operator shall record the applicable information in this paragraph for each affected gas-fired or oil-fired unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional protocol in appendix D of this part for estimating SO_2 mass emissions.

(1) For each hour when the unit is combusting oil:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly average flow rate of oil with the units in which oil flow is recorded, (gal/hr, lb/hr, m^3/hr, or bbl/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth)(flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iii) Sulfur content of oil sample used to determine SO_2 mass emissions, rounded to nearest hundredth for diesel fuel or to the nearest tenth of a percent for other fuel oil (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iv) Method of oil sampling (flow proportional, continuous drip, as delivered or manual);

(v) Mass of oil combusted each hour (lb/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vi) SO_2 mass emissions from oil (lb/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vii) For units using volumetric oil flowmeters, density of oil (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(viii) Gross calorific value (heat content) of oil, used to determine heat input (Btu/mass unit) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(ix) Hourly heat input rate from oil according to procedures in appendix F of this part (mmBtu/hr, to the nearest tenth); and

(x) Fuel usage time for combustion of oil during the hour, rounded up to the nearest 15 min.

(2) For gas-fired units or oil-fired units using the optional protocol in appendix D of this part of daily manual oil sampling, when the unit is combusting oil, the highest sulfur content recorded from the most recent 30 daily oil samples rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

(3) For each hour when the unit is combusting gaseous fuel,

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly heat input rate from gaseous fuel according to procedures in appendix F to this part (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iii) Sulfur content or SO_2 emission rate, in one of the following formats, in accordance with the appropriate procedure from appendix D of this part:

(A) Sulfur content of gas sample, (rounded to the nearest 0.1 grains/100 scf) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures); or

(B) SO_2 emission rate of 0.0006 lb/mmBtu for pipeline natural gas;

(iv) Hourly flow rate of gaseous fuel, in 100 scfh (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(v) Gross calorific value (heat content) of gaseous fuel, used to determine heat input (Btu/scf) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(vi) Heat input rate from gaseous fuel (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vii) SO_2 mass emissions due to the combustion of gaseous fuels, lb/hr; and

(viii) Fuel usage time for combustion of gaseous fuel during the hour, rounded up to the nearest 15 min.

(4) For each oil sample or sample of diesel fuel:

(i) Date of sampling;

(ii) Sulfur content (percent, rounded to the nearest hundredth for diesel fuel and to the nearest tenth for other fuel oil) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iii) Gross calorific value or heat content (Btu/lb) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures); and

(iv) Density or specific gravity, if required to convert volume to mass (flag value if derived from missing data procedures).

(5) For each daily sample of gaseous fuel:

(i) Date of sampling;

(ii) Sulfur content (grains/100 scf, rounded to the nearest tenth) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(6) For each monthly sample of gaseous fuel:

(i) Date of sampling;

(ii) Gross calorific value or heat content (Btu/scf) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures).

(d) *Specific NO_X emission record provisions for gas-fired peaking units or oil-fired peaking units using optional protocol in appendix E of this part.* In lieu of recording the information in paragraph § 75.54(d), the owner or operator shall record the applicable information in this paragraph for each affected gas-fired peaking unit or oil-fired peaking unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional protocol in appendix E of this part for estimating NO_X emission rate.

(1) For each hour when the unit is combusting oil,

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly average fuel flow rate of oil with the units in which oil flow is recorded (gal/hour, lb/hr or bbl/hour) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iii) Gross calorific value (heat content) of oil, used to determine heat input (Btu/lb) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iv) Hourly average NO_X emission rate from combustion of oil (lb/mmBtu);

(v) Heat input rate of oil (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth); and

(vi) Fuel usage time for combustion of oil during the hour, rounded to the nearest 15 min.

(2) For each hour when the unit is combusting gaseous fuel,

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly average fuel flow rate of gaseous fuel (100 scfh) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iii) Gross calorific value (heat content) of gaseous fuel, used to determine heat input (Btu/scf) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iv) Hourly average NO_X emission rate from combustion of gaseous fuel (lb/mmBtu, rounded to nearest hundredth);

(v) Heat input rate from gaseous fuel (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth); and

(vi) Fuel usage time for combustion of gaseous fuel during the hour, rounded to the nearest 15 min.

(3) For each hour when the unit combusts any fuel:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Total heat input from all fuels (mmBtu, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iii) Hourly average NO_X emission rate for the unit for all fuels;

(iv) For stationary gas turbines and diesel or dual-fuel reciprocating engines, hourly averages of operating parameters under section 2.3 of appendix E (flag if value is outside of manufacturer's recommended range);

(v) For boilers, hourly average boiler O_2 reading (percent, rounded to the nearest tenth) (flag if value exceeds by more than 2 percentage points the O_2 level recorded at the same heat input during the previous NO_X emission rate test).

(4) For each fuel sample:

(i) Date of sampling;

(ii) Gross calorific value (heat content) (Btu/lb for oil, Btu/scf for gaseous fuel); and

(iii) Density or specific gravity, if required to convert volume to mass.

(e) *Specific SO_2 emission record provisions during the combustion of gaseous fuel.* (1) If SO_2 emissions are determined in accordance with the provisions in §75.11(e)(2) during hours in which only gaseous fuel is combusted in a unit with an SO_2 CEMS, the owner or operator shall record the information in paragraph (c)(3) of this section in lieu of the information in §§75.54(c)(1) and (c)(3) or §§75.57(c)(1) and (c)(4), for those hours.

(2) The provisions of this paragraph apply to a unit which, in accordance with the provisions of §75.11(e)(3), uses an SO_2 CEMS to determine SO_2 emissions during hours in which only gaseous fuel is combusted in the unit. If the unit sometimes burns only gaseous fuel that is very low sulfur fuel (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter) as a primary and/or backup fuel and at other times combusts higher-sulfur fuels, such as coal or oil, as primary and/or backup fuel(s), then the owner or operator shall keep records on-site, suitable for inspection, of the type(s) of fuel(s) burned during each period of missing SO_2 data and the number of hours that each type of fuel was combusted in the unit during each missing data period. This recordkeeping requirement does not apply to an affected unit that burns very low sulfur fuel exclusively, nor does it apply to a unit that burns such gaseous fuel(s) only during unit startup.

[60 FR 26535, 26568, May 17, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 59161, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28608, May 26, 1999]

§75.56 Certification, quality assurance and quality control record provisions.

Before April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of either this section or §75.59. On and after April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of §75.59.

(a) *Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems.* The owner or operator shall record the applicable information in this section for each certified monitor or certified monitoring system (including certified backup monitors) measuring and recording emissions or flow from an affected unit.

(1) For each SO_2 or NO_X pollutant concentration monitor, flow monitor, CO_2 monitor, or diluent gas monitor, the owner or operator shall record the following for all daily and 7-day calibration error tests, including any follow-up tests after corrective action:

(i) Component/system identification code;

(ii) Instrument span;

(iii) Date and hour;

(iv) Reference value, (i.e., calibration gas concentration or reference signal value, in ppm or other appropriate units);

(v) Observed value (monitor response during calibration, in ppm or other appropriate units);

(vi) Percent calibration error (rounded to nearest tenth of a percent); and

(vii) For 7-day calibration tests for certification or recertification, a certification from the cylinder gas vendor or CEMS vendor, that calibration gas as defined in §72.2 and appendix A of this part, were used to conduct calibration error testing; and

(viii) Description of any adjustments, corrective actions, or maintenance following test.

(2) For each flow monitor, the owner or operator shall record the following for all daily interference checks, including any follow-up tests after corrective action:

(i) Code indicating whether monitor passes or fails the interference check; and

(ii) Description of any adjustments, corrective actions, or maintenance following test.

(3) For each SO_2 or NO_X pollutant concentration monitor, CO_2 monitor, or diluent gas monitor, the owner or operator shall record the following for the initial and all subsequent linearity check(s), including any follow-up tests after corrective action:

(i) Component/system identification code;

(ii) Instrument span;

(iii) Date and hour;

(iv) Reference value (i.e., reference gas concentration, in ppm or other appropriate units);

(v) Observed value (average monitor response at each reference gas concentration, in ppm or other appropriate units);

(vi) Percent error at each of three reference gas concentrations (rounded to nearest tenth of a percent); and

(vii) Description of any adjustments, corrective action, or maintenance following test.

(4) For each flow monitor, where applicable, the owner or operator shall record the following for all quarterly leak checks, including any follow-up tests after corrective action:

(i) Code indicating whether monitor passes or fails the quarterly leak check; and

(ii) Description of any adjustments, corrective actions, or maintenance following test.

(5) For each SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, flow monitor, CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor; NO_X continuous emission monitoring system, SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, and approved alternative monitoring system, the owner or operator shall record the following information for the initial and all subsequent relative accuracy tests and test audits:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Reference method(s) used;

(iii) Individual test run data from the relative accuracy test audit for the SO_2 concentration monitor, flow monitor, CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, NO_X continuous emission monitoring system, SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, or approved alternative monitoring systems, including:

(A) Date, hour, and minute of beginning of test run,

(B) Date, hour, and minute of end of test run,

(C) Component/system identification code,

(D) Run number,

(E) Run data for monitor;

(F) Run data for reference method; and

(G) Flag value (0 or 1) indicating whether run has been used in calculating relative accuracy and bias values.

(iv) Calculations and tabulated results, as follows:

(A) Arithmetic mean of the monitoring system measurement values, reference method values, and of their differences, as specified in equation A–7 in appendix A to this part.

(B) Standard deviation, as specified in equation A–8 in appendix A to this part.

(C) Confidence coefficient, as specified in equation A–9 in appendix A to this part.

(D) Relative accuracy test results, as specified in equation A–10 in appendix

A to this part. (For the 3-level flow monitor test only, relative accuracy test results should be recorded at each of three gas velocities. Each of these three gas velocities shall be expressed as a total gross unit load, rounded to the nearest MWe or as steam load, rounded to the nearest thousand lb/hr.)

(E) Bias test results as specified in section 7.6.4 in appendix A to this part.

(F) Bias adjustment factor from equations A–11 and A–12 in appendix A to this part for any monitoring system or component that failed the bias test and 1.0 for any monitoring system or component that passed the bias test. (For flow monitors only, bias adjustment factors should be recorded at each of three gas velocities).

(v) Description of any adjustment, corrective action, or maintenance following test.

(vi) F-factor value(s) used to convert NO_X pollutant concentration and diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration measurements into NO_X emission rates (in lb/mmBtu), heat input or CO_2 emissions.

(vii) For flow monitors, the equation used to linearize the flow monitor and the numerical values of the polynomial coefficients or K factor(s) of that equation.

(viii) The raw data and calculated results for any stratification tests performed in accordance with sections 6.5.6.1 through 6.5.6.3 in appendix A to this part.

(ix) For moisture monitoring systems, the coefficient or ''K'' factor or other mathematical algorithm used to adjust the monitoring system with respect to the reference method.

(6) [Reserved]

(7) Results of all trial runs and certification tests and quality assurance activities and measurements (including all reference method field test sheets, charts, records of combined system responses, laboratory analyses, and example calculations) necessary to substantiate compliance with all relevant appendices in this part. This information shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following reference method data:

(i) For each run of each test using method 2 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter to determine volumetric flow rate:

(A) Pitot tube coefficient;

(B) Date of pitot tube calibration;

(C) Average square root of velocity head of stack gas (inches of water) for the run;

(D) Average absolute stack gas temperature, °R;

(E) Barometric pressure at test port, inches of mercury;

(F) Stack static pressure, inches of H_2O;

(G) Absolute stack gas pressure, inches of mercury;

(H) Moisture content of stack gas, percent;

(I) Molecular weight of stack gas, wet basis (lb/lb-mole);

(J) Number of reference method measurements during the run; and

(K) Total volumetric flowrate (scfh, wet basis).

(ii) For each test using method 2 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter to determine volumetric flow rate:

(A) Information indicating whether or not the location meets requirements of method 1 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter;

(B) Information indicating whether or not the equipment passed the leak check after every run included in the relative accuracy test;

(C) Stack inside diameter at test port (ft);

(D) Duct side height and width at test port (ft);

(E) Stack or duct cross-sectional area at test port (ft^2); and

(F) Designation as to the load level of the test.

(iii) For each run of each test using method 6C, 7E, or 3A in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter to determine SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, or O_2 concentration:

(A) Run start date;

(B) Run start time;

(C) Run end date;

(D) Run end time;

(E) Span of reference method analyzer;

(F) Reference gas concentration (low, mid-, and high gas levels);

(G) Initial and final analyzer calibration response (low, mid- and high gas levels);

(H) Analyzer calibration error (low, mid-, and high gas levels);

(I) Pre-test and post-test analyzer bias (zero and upscale gas levels);

(J) Calibration drift and zero drift of analyzer;

(K) Indication as to which data are from a pretest and which are from a posttest;

(L) Calibration gas level (zero, mid-level, or high); and

(M) Moisture content of stack gas, in percent, if needed to convert to moisture basis of CEMS being tested.

(iv) For each test using method 6C, 7E, or 3A in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter to determine SO_2, NO_X CO_2, or O_2 concentration:

(A) Pollutant being measured;

(B) Test number;

(C) Date of interference test;

(D) Results of interference test;

(E) Date of NO_2 to NO conversion test (method 7E only);

(F) Results of NO_2 to NO conversion test (method 7E only).

(v) For each calibration gas cylinder used to test using method 6C, 7E, or 3A in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter to determine SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, or O_2 concentration:

(A) Cylinder gas vendor name from certification;

(B) Cylinder number;

(C) Cylinder expiration date;

(D) Pollutant(s) in cylinder; and

(E) Cylinder gas concentration(s).

(b) *Excepted monitoring systems for gas-fired and oil-fired units.* The owner or operator shall record the applicable information in this section for each excepted monitoring system following the requirements of appendix D of this part or appendix E of this part for determining and recording emissions from an affected unit.

(1) For each oil-fired unit or gas-fired unit using the optional procedures of appendix D of this part for determining SO_2 mass emissions and heat input or the optional procedures of appendix E of this part for determining NO_X emission rate, for certification and quality assurance testing of fuel flowmeters:

(i) Date of test,

(ii) Upper range value of the fuel flowmeter,

(iii) Flowmeter measurements during accuracy test,

(iv) Reference flow rates during accuracy test,

(v) Average flowmeter accuracy as a percent of upper range value,

(vi) Fuel flow rate level (low, mid-level, or high); and

(vii) Description of fuel flowmeter calibration specification or procedure (in the certification application, or periodically if a different method is used for annual quality assurance testing).

(2) For gas-fired peaking units or oil-fired peaking units using the optional procedures of appendix E of this part, for each initial performance, periodic, or quality assurance/quality control-related test:

(i) For each run of emissions data;

(A) Run start date and time;

(B) Run end date and time;

(C) Fuel flow (lb/hr, gal/hr, scf/hr, bbl/hr, or m^3/hr);

(D) Gross calorific value (heat content) of fuel (Btu/lb or Btu/scf);

(E) Density of fuel (if needed to convert mass to volume);

(F) Total heat input during the run (mmBtu);

(G) Hourly heat input rate for run (mmBtu/hr);

(H) Response time of the O_2 and NO_X reference method analyzers;

(I) NO_X concentration (ppm);

(J) O_2 concentration (percent O_2);

(K) NO_X emission rate (lb/mmBtu); and

(L) Fuel or fuel combination (by heat input fraction) combusted.

(ii) For each unit load and heat input;

(A) Average NO_X emission rate (lb/mmBtu);

(B) F-factor used in calculations;

(C) Average heat input rate (mmBtu/hr);

(D) Unit operating parametric data related to NO_X formation for that unit type (e.g., excess O_2 level, water/fuel ratio); and

(E) Fuel or fuel combination (by heat input fraction) combusted.

(iii) For each test report;

(A) Graph of NO_X emission rate against heat input rate;

(B) Results of the tests for verification of the accuracy of emissions calculations and missing data procedures performed by the automated data acquisition and handling system, and the calculations used to

produce NO_X emission rate data at different heat input conditions; and

(C) Results of all certification tests and quality assurance activities and measurements (including reference method field test sheets, charts, laboratory analyses, example calculations, or other data as appropriate), necessary to substantiate compliance with the requirements of appendix E of this part.

(c) For units with add-on SO_2 and NO_X emission controls following the provisions of §75.34(a)(1) or (a)(2), the owner or operator shall keep the following records on-site in the quality assurance/quality control plan required by section 1 in appendix B of this part:

(1) A list of operating parameters for the add-on emission controls, including parameters in §75.55 (b), appropriate to the particular installation of add-on emission controls; and

(2) The range of each operating parameter in the list that indicates the add-on emission controls are properly operating.

[60 FR 26536, 26568, May 17, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 59161, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28608, May 26, 1999]

§75.57 General recordkeeping provisions.

Before April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of either this section or §75.54. However, the provisions of this section which support a regulatory option provided in another section of this part must be followed if that regulatory option is used prior to April 1, 2000. On or after April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of this section.

(a) *Recordkeeping requirements for affected sources.* The owner or operator of any affected source subject to the requirements of this part shall maintain for each affected unit a file of all measurements, data, reports, and other information required by this part at the source in a form suitable for inspection for at least three (3) years from the date of each record. Unless otherwise provided, throughout this subpart the phrase ''for each affected unit'' also applies to each group of affected or non-affected units utilizing a common stack and common monitoring systems, pursuant to §§75.16 through 75.18, or utilizing a common pipe header and common fuel flowmeter, pursuant to section 2.1.2 of appendix D to this part. The file shall contain the following information:

(1) The data and information required in paragraphs (b) through (h) of this section, beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification or the deadline in §75.4(a), (b), or (c);

(2) The supporting data and information used to calculate values required in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section, excluding the subhourly data points used to compute hourly averages under §75.10(d), beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification or the deadline in §75.4(a), (b), or (c);

(3) The data and information required in §75.55 or §75.58 for specific situations, as applicable, beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification or the deadline in §75.4(a), (b), or (c);

(4) The certification test data and information required in §75.56 or §75.59 for tests required under §75.20, beginning with the date of the first certification test performed, the quality assurance and quality control data and information required in §75.56 or §75.59 for tests, and the quality assurance/quality control plan required under §75.21 and appendix B to this part, beginning with the date of provisional certification;

(5) The current monitoring plan as specified in §75.53, beginning with the initial submission required by §75.62; and

(6) The quality control plan as described in section 1 of appendix B to this part, beginning with the date of provisional certification.

(b) *Operating parameter record provisions.* The owner or operator shall record for each hour the following information on unit operating time, heat input rate, and load, separately for each affected unit and also for each group of units utilizing a common stack and a common monitoring system or utilizing a common pipe header and common fuel flowmeter:

(1) Date and hour;

(2) Unit operating time (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour (in

equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator));

(3) Hourly gross unit load (rounded to nearest MWge) (or steam load in 1000 lb/hr at stated temperature and pressure, rounded to the nearest 1000 lb/hr, if elected in the monitoring plan);

(4) Operating load range corresponding to hourly gross load of 1 to 10, except for units using a common stack or common pipe header, which may use up to 20 load ranges for stack or fuel flow, as specified in the monitoring plan;

(5) Hourly heat input rate (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(6) Identification code for formula used for heat input, as provided in § 75.53; and

(7) For CEMS units only, F-factor for heat input calculation and indication of whether the diluent cap was used for heat input calculations for the hour.

(c) *SO_2 emission record provisions.* The owner or operator shall record for each hour the information required by this paragraph for each affected unit or group of units using a common stack and common monitoring systems, except as provided under § 75.11(e) or for a gas-fired or oil-fired unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional protocol in appendix D to this part or for a low mass emissions unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional low mass emissions methodology in § 75.19(c) for estimating SO_2 mass emissions:

(1) For SO_2 concentration during unit operation, as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

(i) Component-system identification code, as provided in § 75.53;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Hourly average SO_2 concentration (ppm, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iv) Hourly average SO_2 concentration (ppm, rounded to the nearest tenth), adjusted for bias if bias adjustment factor is required, as provided in § 75.24(d);

(v) Percent monitor data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent), calculated pursuant to § 75.32; and

(vi) Method of determination for hourly average SO_2 concentration using Codes 1–55 in Table 4a of this section.

(2) For flow rate during unit operation, as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

(i) Component-system identification code, as provided in § 75.53;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Hourly average volumetric flow rate (in scfh, rounded to the nearest thousand);

(iv) Hourly average volumetric flow rate (in scfh, rounded to the nearest thousand), adjusted for bias if bias adjustment factor required, as provided in § 75.24(d);

(v) Percent monitor data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent) for the flow monitor, calculated pursuant to § 75.32; and

(vi) Method of determination for hourly average flow rate using Codes 1–55 in Table 4a of this section.

(3) For flue gas moisture content during unit operation (where SO_2 concentration is measured on a dry basis), as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

(i) Component-system identification code, as provided in § 75.53;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Hourly average moisture content of flue gas (percent, rounded to the nearest tenth). If the continuous moisture monitoring system consists of wet- and dry-basis oxygen analyzers, also record both the wet- and dry-basis oxygen hourly averages (in percent O_2, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iv) Percent monitor data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent) for the moisture monitoring system, calculated pursuant to § 75.32; and

(v) Method of determination for hourly average moisture percentage, using Codes 1–55 in Table 4a of this section.

(4) For SO_2 mass emission rate during unit operation, as measured and reported from the certified primary monitoring system(s), certified redundant or non-redundant back-up monitoring system(s), or other approved method(s) of emissions determination:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly SO_2 mass emission rate (lb/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iii) Hourly SO_2 mass emission rate (lb/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth), adjusted for bias if bias adjustment factor required, as provided in § 75.24(d); and

(iv) Identification code for emissions formula used to derive hourly SO_2 mass emission rate from SO_2 concentration and flow and (if applicable) moisture data in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of this section, as provided in § 75.53.

TABLE 4A.—CODES FOR METHOD OF EMISSIONS AND FLOW DETERMINATION

Code	Hourly emissions/flow measurement or estimation method
1	Certified primary emission/flow monitoring system.
2	Certified backup emission/flow monitoring system.
3	Approved alternative monitoring system.
4	Reference method: SO_2: Method 6C. Flow: Method 2 or its allowable alternatives under appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. NO_X: Method 7E. CO_2 or O_2: Method 3A.
5	For units with add-on SO_2 and/or NO_X emission controls: SO_2 concentration or NO_X emission rate estimate from Agency preapproved parametric monitoring method.
6	Average of the hourly SO_2 concentrations, CO_2 concentrations, O_2 concentrations, NO_X concentrations, flow rates, moisture percentages or NO_X emission rates for the hour before and the hour following a missing data period.
7	Hourly average SO_2 concentration, CO_2 concentration, O_2 concentration, NO_X concentration, moisture percentage, flow rate, or NO_X emission rate using initial missing data procedures.
8	90th percentile hourly SO_2 concentration, CO_2 concentration, NO_X concentration, flow rate, moisture percentage, or NO_X emission rate or 10th percentile hourly O_2 concentration or moisture percentage (moisture missing data algorithm depends on which equations are used for emissions and heat input).
9	95th percentile hourly SO_2 concentration, CO_2 concentration, NO_X concentration, flow rate, moisture percentage, or NO_X emission rate or 5th percentile hourly O_2 concentration or moisture percentage (moisture missing data algorithm depends on which equations are used for emissions and heat input)
10	Maximum hourly SO_2 concentration, CO_2 concentration, NO_X concentration, flow rate, moisture percentage, or NO_X emission rate or minimum hourly O_2 concentration or moisture percentage in the applicable lookback period (moisture missing data algorithm depends on which equations are used for emissions and heat input).
11	Average of hourly flow rates, NO_X concentrations or NO_X emission rates in corresponding load range, for the applicable lookback period.
12	Maximum potential concentration of SO_2, maximum potential concentration of CO_2, maximum potential concentration of NO_X maximum potential flow rate, maximum potential NO_X emission rate, maximum potential moisture percentage, minimum potential O_2 concentration or minimum potential moisture percentage, as determined using section 2.1 of appendix A to this part (moisture missing data algorithm depends on which equations are used for emissions and heat input).
13	Fuel analysis data from appendix G to this part for CO_2 mass emissions. (This code is optional through 12/31/99, and shall not be used after 1/1/00.)
14	Diluent cap value (if the cap is replacing a CO_2 measurement, use 5.0 percent for boilers and 1.0 percent for turbines; if it is replacing an O_2 measurement, use 14.0 percent for boilers and 19.0 percent for turbines).
15	Fuel analysis data from appendix G to this part for CO_2 mass emissions. (This code is optional through 12/31/99, and shall not be used after 1/1/00.)
16	SO_2 concentration value of 2.0 ppm during hours when only ''very low sulfur fuel'', as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, is combusted.
17	Like-kind replacement non-redundant backup monitoring analyzer.
19	200 percent of the MPC; default high range value.
20	200 percent of the full-scale range setting (full-scale exceedance of high range).
25	Maximum potential NO_X emission rate (MER). (Use only when a NO_X concentration full-scale exceedance occurs and the diluent monitor is unavailable.)
54	Other quality assured methodologies approved through petition. These hours are included in missing data lookback and are treated as unavailable hours for percent monitor availability calculations.
55	Other substitute data approved through petition. These hours are not included in missing data lookback and are treated as unavailable hours for percent monitor availability calculations.

(d) *NO_X emission record provisions.* The owner or operator shall record the applicable information required by this paragraph for each affected unit for each hour or partial hour during which the unit operates, except for a gas-fired peaking unit or oil-fired peaking unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional protocol in appendix E to this part or a low mass emissions unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional low mass emissions excepted methodology in §75.19(c) for estimating NO_X emission rate. For each NO_X emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) measured by a NO_X-diluent monitoring system, or, if applicable, for each NO_X concentration (in ppm) measured by a NO_X concentration monitoring system used to calculate NO_X mass emissions under §75.71(a)(2), record the following data as measured and reported from the certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

(1) Component-system identification code, as provided in §75.53 (including identification code for the moisture monitoring system, if applicable);

(2) Date and hour;

(3) Hourly average NO_X concentration (ppm, rounded to the nearest tenth) and hourly average NO_X concentration (ppm, rounded to the nearest tenth) adjusted for bias if bias adjustment factor required, as provided in §75.24(d);

(4) Hourly average diluent gas concentration (for NO_X-diluent monitoring systems, only, in units of percent O_2 or percent CO_2, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(5) If applicable, the hourly average moisture content of the stack gas (percent H_2O, rounded to the nearest tenth). If the continuous moisture monitoring system consists of wet- and dry-basis oxygen analyzers, also record both the hourly wet- and dry-basis oxygen readings (in percent O_2, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(6) Hourly average NO_X emission rate (for NO_X-diluent monitoring systems only, in units of lb/mmBtu, rounded either to the nearest hundredth or thousandth prior to April 1, 2000 and rounded to the nearest thousandth on and after April 1, 2000);

(7) Hourly average NO_X emission rate (for NO_X-diluent monitoring systems only, in units of lb/mmBtu, rounded either to the nearest hundredth or thousandth prior to April 1, 2000 and rounded to the nearest thousandth on and after April 1, 2000), adjusted for bias if bias adjustment factor is required, as provided in §75.24(d). The requirement to report hourly NO_X emission rates to the nearest thousandth shall not affect NO_X compliance determinations under part 76 of this chapter; compliance with each applicable emission limit under part 76 shall be determined to the nearest hundredth pound per million Btu;

(8) Percent monitoring system data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent), for the NO_X-diluent or NO_X concentration monitoring system, and, if applicable, for the moisture monitoring system, calculated pursuant to §75.32;

(9) Method of determination for hourly average NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration and (if applicable) for the hourly average moisture percentage, using Codes 1–55 in Table 4a of this section; and

(10) Identification codes for emissions formulas used to derive hourly average NO_X emission rate and total NO_X mass emissions, as provided in §75.53, and (if applicable) the F-factor used to convert NO_X concentrations into emission rates.

(e) *CO_2 emission record provisions.* Except for a low mass emissions unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional low mass emissions excepted methodology in §75.19(c) for estimating CO_2 mass emissions, the owner or operator shall record or calculate CO_2 emissions for each affected unit using one of the following methods specified in this section:

(1) If the owner or operator chooses to use a CO_2 CEMS (including an O_2 monitor and flow monitor, as specified in appendix F to this part), then the owner or operator shall record for each hour or partial hour during which the unit operates the following information for CO_2 mass emissions, as measured and reported from the certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

(i) Component-system identification code, as provided in §75.53 (including

identification code for the moisture monitoring system, if applicable);

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Hourly average CO_2 concentration (in percent, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iv) Hourly average volumetric flow rate (scfh, rounded to the nearest thousand scfh);

(v) Hourly average moisture content of flue gas (percent, rounded to the nearest tenth), where CO_2 concentration is measured on a dry basis. If the continuous moisture monitoring system consists of wet- and dry-basis oxygen analyzers, also record both the hourly wet- and dry-basis oxygen readings (in percent O_2, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vi) Hourly average CO_2 mass emission rate (tons/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vii) Percent monitor data availability for both the CO_2 monitoring system and, if applicable, the moisture monitoring system (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent), calculated pursuant to § 75.32;

(viii) Method of determination for hourly average CO_2 mass emission rate and hourly average CO_2 concentration, and, if applicable, for the hourly average moisture percentage, using Codes 1–55 in Table 4a of this section;

(ix) Identification code for emissions formula used to derive hourly average CO_2 mass emission rate, as provided in § 75.53; and

(x) Indication of whether the diluent cap was used for CO_2 calculation for the hour.

(2) As an alternative to paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the owner or operator may use the procedures in § 75.13 and in appendix G to this part, and shall record daily the following information for CO_2 mass emissions:

(i) Date;

(ii) Daily combustion-formed CO_2 mass emissions (tons/day, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(iii) For coal-fired units, flag indicating whether optional procedure to adjust combustion-formed CO_2 mass emissions for carbon retained in flyash has been used and, if so, the adjustment;

(iv) For a unit with a wet flue gas desulfurization system or other controls generating CO_2, daily sorbent-related CO_2 mass emissions (tons/day, rounded to the nearest tenth); and

(v) For a unit with a wet flue gas desulfurization system or other controls generating CO_2, total daily CO_2 mass emissions (tons/day, rounded to the nearest tenth) as the sum of combustion-formed emissions and sorbent-related emissions.

(f) *Opacity records.* The owner or operator shall record opacity data as specified by the State or local air pollution control agency. If the State or local air pollution control agency does not specify recordkeeping requirements for opacity, then record the information required by paragraphs (f) (1) through (5) of this section for each affected unit, except as provided in §§ 75.14(b), (c), and (d). The owner or operator shall also keep records of all incidents of opacity monitor downtime during unit operation, including reason(s) for the monitor outage(s) and any corrective action(s) taken for opacity, as measured and reported by the continuous opacity monitoring system:

(1) Component/system identification code;

(2) Date, hour, and minute;

(3) Average opacity of emissions for each six minute averaging period (in percent opacity);

(4) If the average opacity of emissions exceeds the applicable standard, then a code indicating such an exceedance has occurred; and

(5) Percent monitor data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent), calculated according to the requirements of the procedure recommended for State Implementation Plans in appendix M to part 51 of this chapter.

(g) *Diluent record provisions.* The owner or operator of a unit using a flow monitor and an O_2 diluent monitor to determine heat input, in accordance with Equation F–17 or F–18 of appendix F to this part, or a unit that accounts for heat input using a flow monitor and a CO_2 diluent monitor (which is used only for heat input determination and is not used as a CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor) shall keep the following records for the O_2 or CO_2 diluent monitor:

(1) Component-system identification code, as provided in § 75.53;

(2) Date and hour;

(3) Hourly average diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration (in percent, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(4) Percent monitor data availability for the diluent monitor (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent), calculated pursuant to § 75.32; and

(5) Method of determination code for diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration data using Codes 1–55, in Table 4a of this section.

(h) *Missing data records.* The owner or operator shall record the causes of any missing data periods and the actions taken by the owner or operator to correct such causes.

[64 FR 28609, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.58 General recordkeeping provisions for specific situations.

Before April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of either this section or § 75.55. However, the provisions of this section which support a regulatory option provided in another section of this part must be followed if that regulatory option is exercised prior to April 1, 2000. On or after April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of this section.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific parametric data record provisions for calculating substitute emissions data for units with add-on emission controls.* In accordance with § 75.34, the owner or operator of an affected unit with add-on emission controls shall either record the applicable information in paragraph (b)(3) of this section for each hour of missing SO_2 concentration data or NO_X emission rate (in addition to other information), or shall record the information in paragraph (b)(1) of this section for SO_2 or paragraph (b)(2) of this section for NO_X through an automated data acquisition and handling system, as appropriate to the type of add-on emission controls:

(1) For units with add-on SO_2 emission controls using the optional parametric monitoring procedures in appendix C to this part, for each hour of missing SO_2 concentration or volumetric flow data:

(i) The information required in § 75.54(c) or § 75.57(c) for SO_2 concentration and volumetric flow, if either one of these monitors is still operating;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Number of operating scrubber modules;

(iv) Total feedrate of slurry to each operating scrubber module (gal/min);

(v) Pressure differential across each operating scrubber module (inches of water column);

(vi) For a unit with a wet flue gas desulfurization system, an in-line measure of absorber pH for each operating scrubber module;

(vii) For a unit with a dry flue gas desulfurization system, the inlet and outlet temperatures across each operating scrubber module;

(viii) For a unit with a wet flue gas desulfurization system, the percent solids in slurry for each scrubber module;

(ix) For a unit with a dry flue gas desulfurization system, the slurry feed rate (gal/min) to the atomizer nozzle;

(x) For a unit with SO_2 add-on emission controls other than wet or dry limestone, corresponding parameters approved by the Administrator;

(xi) Method of determination of SO_2 concentration and volumetric flow using Codes 1–15 in Table 4 of § 75.54 or Codes 1–55 in Table 4a of § 75.57; and

(xii) Inlet and outlet SO_2 concentration values, recorded by an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system, and the removal efficiency of the add-on emission controls.

(2) For units with add-on NO_X emission controls using the optional parametric monitoring procedures in appendix C to this part, for each hour of missing NO_X emission rate data:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Inlet air flow rate (scfh, rounded to the nearest thousand);

(iii) Excess O_2 concentration of flue gas at stack outlet (percent, rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent);

(iv) Carbon monoxide concentration of flue gas at stack outlet (ppm, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(v) Temperature of flue gas at furnace exit or economizer outlet duct (°F);

(vi) Other parameters specific to NO_X emission controls (e.g., average hourly reagent feedrate);

(vii) Method of determination of NO_X emission rate using Codes 1–15 in Table 4 of § 75.54 or Codes 1–55 in Table 4a of § 75.57; and

(viii) Inlet and outlet NO_X emission rate values recorded by a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system and the removal efficiency of the add-on emission controls.

(3) For units with add-on SO_2 or NO_X emission controls following the provisions of § 75.34(a)(1) or (a)(2), the owner or operator shall, for each hour of missing SO_2 or NO_X emission data, record:

(i) Parametric data which demonstrate the proper operation of the add-on emission controls, as described in the quality assurance/quality control program for the unit. The parametric data shall be maintained on site and shall be submitted, upon request, to the Administrator, EPA Regional office, State, or local agency;

(ii) A flag indicating either that the add-on emission controls are operating properly, as evidenced by all parameters being within the ranges specified in the quality assurance/quality control program, or that the add-on emission controls are not operating properly;

(iii) For units substituting a representative SO_2 concentration during missing data periods under § 75.34(a)(2), any available inlet and outlet SO_2 concentration values recorded by an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system; and

(iv) For units substituting a representative NO_X emission rate during missing data periods under § 75.34(a)(2), any available inlet and outlet NO_X emission rate values recorded by a continuous emission monitoring system.

(c) *Specific SO_2 emission record provisions for gas-fired or oil-fired units using optional protocol in appendix D to this part.* In lieu of recording the information in § 75.54(c) or § 75.57(c), the owner or operator shall record the applicable information in this paragraph for each affected gas-fired or oil-fired unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional protocol in appendix D to this part for estimating SO_2 mass emissions:

(1) For each hour when the unit is combusting oil:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly average volumetric flow rate of oil, while the unit combusts oil, with the units in which oil flow is recorded (gal/hr, scf/hr, m^3/hr, or bbl/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iii) Sulfur content of oil sample used to determine SO_2 mass emission rate (rounded to nearest hundredth for diesel fuel or to the nearest tenth of a percent for other fuel oil) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iv) [Reserved];

(v) Mass flow rate of oil combusted each hour and method of determination (lb/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(vi) SO_2 mass emission rate from oil (lb/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vii) For units using volumetric oil flowmeters, density of oil with the units in which oil density is recorded and method of determination (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(viii) Gross calorific value of oil used to determine heat input and method of determination (Btu/lb) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(ix) Hourly heat input rate from oil, according to procedures in appendix D to this part (mmBtu/hr, to the nearest tenth);

(x) Fuel usage time for combustion of oil during the hour (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator)) (flag to indicate multiple/single fuel types combusted);

(xi) Monitoring system identification code;

(xii) Operating load range corresponding to gross unit load (01–20); and

(xiii) Type of oil combusted.

(2) For gas-fired units or oil-fired units using the optional protocol in appendix D to this part for daily manual oil sampling, when the unit is combusting oil, the highest sulfur content recorded from the most recent 30 daily oil samples (rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent).

(3) For gas-fired units or oil-fired units using the optional protocol in appendix D to this part, when either an assumed oil sulfur content or density value is used, or when as-delivered oil sampling is performed:

(i) Record the measured sulfur content, gross calorific value, and, if applicable, density from each fuel sample; and

(ii) Record and report the assumed sulfur content, gross calorific value, and, if applicable, density used to calculate SO_2 mass emission rate or heat input rate.

(4) For each hour when the unit is combusting gaseous fuel:

(i) Date and hour.

(ii) Hourly heat input rate from gaseous fuel, according to procedures in appendix F to this part (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth).

(iii) Sulfur content or SO_2 emission rate, in one of the following formats, in accordance with the appropriate procedure from appendix D to this part:

(A) Sulfur content of gas sample and method of determination (rounded to the nearest 0.1 grains/100 scf) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures); or

(B) Default SO_2 emission rate of 0.0006 lb/mmBtu for pipeline natural gas, or calculated SO_2 emission rate for natural gas from section 2.3.2.1.1 of appendix D to this part.

(iv) Hourly flow rate of gaseous fuel, while the unit combusts gas (100 scfh) and source of data code for gas flow rate.

(v) Gross calorific value of gaseous fuel used to determine heat input rate (Btu/100 scf) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures).

(vi) SO_2 mass emission rate due to the combustion of gaseous fuels (lb/hr).

(vii) Fuel usage time for combustion of gaseous fuel during the hour (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator)) (flag to indicate multiple/single fuel types combusted).

(viii) Monitoring system identification code.

(ix) Operating load range corresponding to gross unit load (01–20).

(x) Type of gas combusted.

(5) For each oil sample or sample of diesel fuel:

(i) Date of sampling;

(ii) Sulfur content (percent, rounded to the nearest hundredth for diesel fuel and to the nearest tenth for other fuel oil);

(iii) Gross calorific value (Btu/lb); and

(iv) Density or specific gravity, if required to convert volume to mass.

(6) For each sample of gaseous fuel for sulfur content:

(i) Date of sampling; and

(ii) Sulfur content (grains/100 scf, rounded to the nearest tenth).

(7) For each sample of gaseous fuel for gross calorific value:

(i) Date of sampling; and

(ii) Gross calorific value (Btu/100 scf)

(8) For each oil sample or sample of gaseous fuel:

(i) Type of oil or gas; and

(ii) Type of sulfur sampling (using codes in tables D–4 and D–5 of appendix D to this part) and value used in calculations, and type of GCV or density sampling (using codes in tables D–4 and D–5 of appendix D to this part).

(d) *Specific NO_X emission record provisions for gas-fired peaking units or oil-fired peaking units using optional protocol in appendix E to this part.* In lieu of recording the information in paragraph § 75.54(d) or § 75.57(d), the owner or operator shall record the applicable information in this paragraph for each affected gas-fired peaking unit or oil-fired peaking unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional protocol in appendix E to this part for estimating NO_X emission rate. The owner or operator shall meet the requirements of this section, except that the requirements under paragraphs (d)(1)(vii) and (d)(2)(vii) of this section shall become applicable on the date on which the owner or operator is required to monitor, record, and report NO_X mass emissions under an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program, if the provisions of subpart H of this part are adopted as requirements under such a program.

(1) For each hour when the unit is combusting oil:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly average mass flow rate of oil while the unit combusts oil with

the units in which oil flow is recorded (lb/hr);

(iii) Gross calorific value of oil used to determine heat input (Btu/lb);

(iv) Hourly average NO_X emission rate from combustion of oil (lb/mmBtu, rounded to the nearest hundredth);

(v) Heat input rate of oil (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vi) Fuel usage time for combustion of oil during the hour (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour, in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator);

(vii) NO_X mass emissions, calculated in accordance with section 8.1 of appendix F to this part;

(viii) NO_X monitoring system identification code;

(ix) Fuel flow monitoring system identification code; and

(x) Segment identification of the correlation curve.

(2) For each hour when the unit is combusting gaseous fuel:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly average fuel flow rate of gaseous fuel, while the unit combusts gas (100 scfh);

(iii) Gross calorific value of gaseous fuel used to determine heat input (Btu/100 scf) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(iv) Hourly average NO_X emission rate from combustion of gaseous fuel (lb/mmBtu, rounded to nearest hundredth);

(v) Heat input rate from gaseous fuel, while the unit combusts gas (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vi) Fuel usage time for combustion of gaseous fuel during the hour (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour, in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator);

(vii) NO_X mass emissions, calculated in accordance with section 8.1 of appendix F to this part;

(viii) NO_X monitoring system identification code;

(ix) Fuel flow monitoring system identification code; and

(x) Segment identification of the correlation curve.

(3) For each hour when the unit combusts multiple fuels:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Hourly average heat input rate from all fuels (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth); and

(iii) Hourly average NO_X emission rate for the unit for all fuels (lb/mmBtu, rounded to the nearest hundredth).

(4) For each hour when the unit combusts any fuel(s):

(i) For stationary gas turbines and diesel or dual-fuel reciprocating engines, hourly averages of operating parameters under section 2.3 of appendix E to this part (flag if value is outside of manufacturer's recommended range); and

(ii) For boilers, hourly average boiler O_2 reading (percent, rounded to the nearest tenth) (flag if value exceeds by more than 2 percentage points the O_2 level recorded at the same heat input during the previous NO_X emission rate test).

(5) For each fuel sample:

(i) Date of sampling;

(ii) Gross calorific value (Btu/lb for oil, Btu/100 scf for gaseous fuel); and

(iii) Density or specific gravity, if required to convert volume to mass.

(6) Flag to indicate multiple or single fuels combusted.

(e) *Specific SO_2 emission record provisions during the combustion of gaseous fuel.* (1) If SO_2 emissions are determined in accordance with the provisions in § 75.11(e)(2) during hours in which only gaseous fuel is combusted in a unit with an SO_2 CEMS, the owner or operator shall record the information in paragraph (c)(3) of this section in lieu of the information in §§ 75.54(c)(1) and (c)(3) or §§ 75.57(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4), for those hours.

(2) The provisions of this paragraph apply to a unit which, in accordance with the provisions of § 75.11(e)(3), uses an SO_2 CEMS to determine SO_2 emissions during hours in which only gaseous fuel is combusted in the unit. If the unit sometimes burns only gaseous fuel that is very low sulfur fuel (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) as a primary and/or backup fuel and at other times combusts higher sulfur fuels, such as coal or oil, as primary and/or

backup fuel(s), then the owner or operator shall keep records on-site, in a form suitable for inspection, of the type(s) of fuel(s) burned during each period of missing SO_2 data and the number of hours that each type of fuel was combusted in the unit during each missing data period. This recordkeeping requirement does not apply to an affected unit that burns very low sulfur fuel exclusively, nor does it apply to a unit that burns such gaseous fuel(s) only during unit startup.

(f) *Specific SO_2, NO_X, and CO_2 record provisions for gas-fired or oil-fired units using the optional low mass emissions excepted methodology in § 75.19.* In lieu of recording the information in §§ 75.54(b) through (e) or §§ 75.57(b) through (e), the owner or operator shall record the following information for each affected low mass emissions unit for which the owner or operator is using the optional low mass emissions excepted methodology in § 75.19(c):

(1) All low mass emission units shall report for each hour:

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) Unit operating time (units using the long term fuel flow methodology report operating time to be 1);

(iii) Fuel type (pipeline natural gas, natural gas, residual oil, or diesel fuel) (note: if more than one type of fuel is combusted in the hour, indicate the fuel type which results in the highest emission factors for NO_X);

(iv) Average hourly NO_X emission rate (lb/mmBtu, rounded to the nearest thousandth);

(v) Hourly NO_X mass emissions (lbs, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vi) Hourly SO_2 mass emissions (lbs, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(vii) Hourly CO_2 mass emissions (tons, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(viii) Hourly calculated unit heat input in mmBtu;

(ix) Hourly unit output in gross load or steam load;

(x) The method of determining hourly heat input: unit maximum rated heat input, unit long term fuel flow or group long term fuel flow;

(xi) The method of determining NO_X emission rate used for the hour: default based on fuel combusted, unit specific default based on testing or historical data, group default based on representative testing of identical units, unit specific based on testing of a unit with NO_X controls operating, or missing data value; and

(xii) Control status of the unit.

(2) Low mass emission units using the optional long term fuel flow methodology to determine unit heat input shall report for each quarter:

(i) Type of fuel;

(ii) Beginning date and hour of long term fuel flow measurement period;

(iii) End date and hour of long term fuel flow period;

(iv) Quantity of fuel measured;

(v) Units of measure;

(vi) Fuel GCV value used to calculate heat input;

(vii) Units of GCV;

(viii) Method of determining fuel GCV used;

(ix) Method of determining fuel flow over period;

(x) Component-system identification code;

(xi) Quarter and year;

(xii) Total heat input (mmBtu); and

(xiii) Operating hours in period.

[64 FR 28612, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.59 Certification, quality assurance, and quality control record provisions.

Before April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of this section or § 75.56. However, the provisions of this section which support a regulatory option provided in another section of this part must be followed if that regulatory option is exercised prior to April 1, 2000. On or after April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of this section.

(a) *Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems.* The owner or operator shall record the applicable information in this section for each certified monitor or certified monitoring system (including certified backup monitors) measuring and recording emissions or flow from an affected unit.

(1) For each SO_2 or NO_X pollutant concentration monitor, flow monitor, CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor (including O_2 monitors used to determine CO_2 emissions), or diluent gas monitor (including wet- and dry-basis O_2 monitors used to determine percent moisture), the owner or operator shall

record the following for all daily and 7-day calibration error tests and all off-line calibration demonstrations, including any follow-up tests after corrective action:

(i) Component-system identification code;

(ii) Instrument span and span scale;

(iii) Date and hour;

(iv) Reference value (i.e., calibration gas concentration or reference signal value, in ppm or other appropriate units);

(v) Observed value (monitor response during calibration, in ppm or other appropriate units);

(vi) Percent calibration error (rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent) (flag if using alternative performance specification for low emitters or differential pressure flow monitors);

(vii) Calibration gas level;

(viii) Test number and reason for test;

(ix) For 7-day calibration tests for certification or recertification, a certification from the cylinder gas vendor or CEMS vendor that calibration gas, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter and appendix A to this part, was used to conduct calibration error testing;

(x) Description of any adjustments, corrective actions, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed test; and

(xi) For the qualifying test for off-line calibration, the owner or operator shall indicate whether the unit is off-line or on-line.

(2) For each flow monitor, the owner or operator shall record the following for all daily interference checks, including any follow-up tests after corrective action.

(i) Component-system identification code;

(ii) Date and hour;

(iii) Code indicating whether monitor passes or fails the interference check; and

(iv) Description of any adjustments, corrective actions, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed test.

(3) For each SO_2 or NO_X pollutant concentration monitor, CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor (including O_2 monitors used to determine CO_2 emissions), or diluent gas monitor (including wet- and dry-basis O_2 monitors used to determine percent moisture), the owner or operator shall record the following for the initial and all subsequent linearity check(s), including any follow-up tests after corrective action.

(i) Component-system identification code;

(ii) Instrument span and span scale;

(iii) Calibration gas level;

(iv) Date and time (hour and minute) of each gas injection at each calibration gas level;

(v) Reference value (i.e., reference gas concentration for each gas injection at each calibration gas level, in ppm or other appropriate units);

(vi) Observed value (monitor response to each reference gas injection at each calibration gas level, in ppm or other appropriate units);

(vii) Mean of reference values and mean of measured values at each calibration gas level;

(viii) Linearity error at each of the reference gas concentrations (rounded to nearest tenth of a percent) (flag if using alternative performance specification);

(ix) Test number and reason for test (flag if aborted test); and

(x) Description of any adjustments, corrective action, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed test.

(4) For each differential pressure type flow monitor, the owner or operator shall record items in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (v) of this section, for all quarterly leak checks, including any follow-up tests after corrective action. For each flow monitor, the owner or operator shall record items in paragraphs (a)(4)(vi) and (vii) for all flow-to-load ratio and gross heat rate tests:

(i) Component-system identification code.

(ii) Date and hour.

(iii) Reason for test.

(iv) Code indicating whether monitor passes or fails the quarterly leak check.

(v) Description of any adjustments, corrective actions, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed test.

(vi) Test data from the flow-to-load ratio or gross heat rate (GHR) evaluation, including:

(A) Monitoring system identification code;

(B) Calendar year and quarter;

(C) Indication of whether the test is a flow-to-load ratio or gross heat rate evaluation;

(D) Indication of whether bias adjusted flow rates were used;

(E) Average absolute percent difference between reference ratio (or GHR) and hourly ratios (or GHR values);

(F) Test result;

(G) Number of hours used in final quarterly average;

(H) Number of hours exempted for use of a different fuel type;

(I) Number of hours exempted for load ramping up or down;

(J) Number of hours exempted for scrubber bypass;

(K) Number of hours exempted for hours preceding a normal-load flow RATA;

(L) Number of hours exempted for hours preceding a successful diagnostic test, following a documented monitor repair or major component replacement; and

(M) Number of hours excluded for flue gases discharging simultaneously thorough a main stack and a bypass stack.

(vii) Reference data for the flow-to-load ratio or gross heat rate evaluation, including (as applicable):

(A) Reference flow RATA end date and time;

(B) Test number of the reference RATA;

(C) Reference RATA load and load level;

(D) Average reference method flow rate during reference flow RATA;

(E) Reference flow/load ratio;

(F) Average reference method diluent gas concentration during flow RATA and diluent gas units of measure;

(G) Fuel specific F_d -or F_c-factor during flow RATA and F-factor units of measure;

(H) Reference gross heat rate value;

(I) Monitoring system identification code;

(J) Average hourly heat input rate during RATA;

(K) Average gross unit load; and

(L) Operating load level.

(5) For each SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, flow monitor, each CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor (including any O_2 concentration monitor used to determine CO_2 mass emissions or heat input), each NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, each SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, each NO_X concentration monitoring system, each diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) monitor used to determine heat input, each moisture monitoring system, and each approved alternative monitoring system, the owner or operator shall record the following information for the initial and all subsequent relative accuracy test audits:

(i) Reference method(s) used.

(ii) Individual test run data from the relative accuracy test audit for the SO_2 concentration monitor, flow monitor, CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) monitor used to determine heat input, NO_X concentration monitoring system, moisture monitoring system, or approved alternative monitoring system, including:

(A) Date, hour, and minute of beginning of test run;

(B) Date, hour, and minute of end of test run;

(C) Monitoring system identification code;

(D) Test number and reason for test;

(E) Operating load level (low, mid, high, or normal, as appropriate) and number of load levels comprising test;

(F) Normal load indicator for flow RATAs (except for peaking units);

(G) Units of measure;

(H) Run number;

(I) Run value from CEMS being tested, in the appropriate units of measure;

(J) Run value from reference method, in the appropriate units of measure;

(K) Flag value (0, 1, or 9, as appropriate) indicating whether run has been used in calculating relative accuracy and bias values or whether the test was aborted prior to completion;

(L) Average gross unit load, expressed as a total gross unit load, rounded to the nearest MWe, or as steam load, rounded to the nearest thousand lb/hr); and

(M) Flag to indicate whether an alternative performance specification has been used.

(iii) Calculations and tabulated results, as follows:

(A) Arithmetic mean of the monitoring system measurement values, of the reference method values, and of their differences, as specified in Equation A–7 in appendix A to this part;

(B) Standard deviation, as specified in Equation A–8 in appendix A to this part;

(C) Confidence coefficient, as specified in Equation A–9 in appendix A to this part;

(D) Statistical ''t'' value used in calculations;

(E) Relative accuracy test results, as specified in Equation A–10 in appendix A to this part. For multi-level flow monitor tests the relative accuracy test results shall be recorded at each load level tested. Each load level shall be expressed as a total gross unit load, rounded to the nearest MWe, or as steam load, rounded to the nearest thousand lb/hr;

(F) Bias test results as specified in section 7.6.4 in appendix A to this part; and

(G) Bias adjustment factor from Equation A–12 in appendix A to this part for any monitoring system that failed the bias test (except as otherwise provided in section 7.6.5 of appendix A to this part) and 1.000 for any monitoring system that passed the bias test.

(iv) Description of any adjustment, corrective action, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed or aborted test.

(v) F-factor value(s) used to convert NO_X pollutant concentration and diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration measurements into NO_X emission rates (in lb/mmBtu), heat input or CO_2 emissions.

(vi) For flow monitors, the equation used to linearize the flow monitor and the numerical values of the polynomial coefficients or K factor(s) of that equation.

(vii) For moisture monitoring systems, the coefficient or ''K'' factor or other mathematical algorithm used to adjust the monitoring system with respect to the reference method.

(6) For each SO_2, NO_X, or CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, NO_X concentration monitoring system, or diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) monitor used to determine heat input, the owner or operator shall record the following information for the cycle time test:

(i) Component-system identification code;

(ii) Date;

(iii) Start and end times;

(iv) Upscale and downscale cycle times for each component;

(v) Stable start monitor value;

(vi) Stable end monitor value;

(vii) Reference value of calibration gas(es);

(viii) Calibration gas level;

(ix) Cycle time result for the entire system;

(x) Reason for test; and

(xi) Test number.

(7) In addition to the information in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the owner or operator shall record, for each relative accuracy test audit, supporting information sufficient to substantiate compliance with all applicable sections and appendices in this part. Unless otherwise specified in this part or in an applicable test method, the information in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (a)(7)(vi) may be recorded either in hard copy format, electronic format or a combination of the two, and the owner or operator shall maintain this information in a format suitable for inspection and audit purposes. This RATA supporting information shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following data elements:

(i) For each RATA using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives) in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to determine volumetric flow rate:

(A) Information indicating whether or not the location meets requirements of Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter; and

(B) Information indicating whether or not the equipment passed the required leak checks.

(ii) For each run of each RATA using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter) to determine volumetric

flow rate, record the following data elements (as applicable to the measurement method used):

(A) Operating load level (low, mid, high, or normal, as appropriate);

(B) Number of reference method traverse points;

(C) Average stack gas temperature (°F);

(D) Barometric pressure at test port (inches of mercury);

(E) Stack static pressure (inches of H_2O);

(F) Absolute stack gas pressure (inches of mercury);

(G) Percent CO_2 and O_2 in the stack gas, dry basis;

(H) CO_2 and O_2 reference method used;

(I) Moisture content of stack gas (percent H_2O);

(J) Molecular weight of stack gas, dry basis (lb/lb-mole);

(K) Molecular weight of stack gas, wet basis (lb/lb-mole);

(L) Stack diameter (or equivalent diameter) at the test port (ft);

(M) Average square root of velocity head of stack gas (inches of H_2O) for the run;

(N) Stack or duct cross-sectional area at test port (ft^2);

(O) Average velocity (ft/sec);

(P) Total volumetric flow rate (scfh, wet basis);

(Q) Flow rate reference method used;

(R) Average velocity, adjusted for wall effects;

(S) Calculated (site-specific) wall effects adjustment factor determined during the run, and, if different, the wall effects adjustment factor used in the calculations; and

(T) Default wall effects adjustment factor used.

(iii) For each traverse point of each run of each RATA using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter) to determine volumetric flow rate, record the following data elements (as applicable to the measurement method used):

(A) Reference method probe type;

(B) Pressure measurement device type;

(C) Traverse point ID;

(D) Probe or pitot tube calibration coefficient;

(E) Date of latest probe or pitot tube calibration;

(F) Velocity differential pressure at traverse point (inches of H_2O);

(G) T_S, stack temperature at the traverse point (°F);

(H) Composite (wall effects) traverse point identifier;

(I) Number of points included in composite traverse point;

(J) Yaw angle of flow at traverse point (degrees);

(K) Pitch angle of flow at traverse point (degrees);

(L) Calculated velocity at traverse point both accounting and not accounting for wall effects (ft/sec); and

(M) Probe identification number.

(iv) For each RATA using Method 6C, 7E, or 3A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to determine SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, or O_2 concentration:

(A) Pollutant or diluent gas being measured;

(B) Span of reference method analyzer;

(C) Type of reference method system (e.g., extractive or dilution type);

(D) Reference method dilution factor (dilution type systems, only);

(E) Reference gas concentrations (zero, mid, and high gas levels) used for the 3-point pre-test analyzer calibration error test (or, for dilution type reference method systems, for the 3-point pre-test system calibration error test) and for any subsequent recalibrations;

(F) Analyzer responses to the zero-, mid-, and high-level calibration gases during the 3-point pre-test analyzer (or system) calibration error test and during any subsequent recalibration(s);

(G) Analyzer calibration error at each gas level (zero, mid, and high) for the 3-point pre-test analyzer (or system) calibration error test and for any subsequent recalibration(s) (percent of span value);

(H) Upscale gas concentration (mid or high gas level) used for each pre-run or post-run system bias check or (for dilution type reference method systems) for each pre-run or post-run system calibration error check;

(I) Analyzer response to the calibration gas for each pre-run or post-run system bias (or system calibration error) check;

(J) The arithmetic average of the analyzer responses to the zero-level gas, for each pair of pre- and post-run system bias (or system calibration error) checks;

(K) The arithmetic average of the analyzer responses to the upscale calibration gas, for each pair of pre- and post-run system bias (or system calibration error) checks;

(L) The results of each pre-run and each post-run system bias (or system calibration error) check using the zero-level gas (percentage of span value);

(M) The results of each pre-run and each post-run system bias (or system calibration error) check using the upscale calibration gas (percentage of span value);

(N) Calibration drift and zero drift of analyzer during each RATA run (percentage of span value);

(O) Moisture basis of the reference method analysis;

(P) Moisture content of stack gas, in percent, during each test run (if needed to convert to moisture basis of CEMS being tested);

(Q) Unadjusted (raw) average pollutant or diluent gas concentration for each run;

(R) Average pollutant or diluent gas concentration for each run, corrected for calibration bias (or calibration error) and, if applicable, corrected for moisture;

(S) The F-factor used to convert reference method data to units of lb/mmBtu (if applicable);

(T) Date(s) of the latest analyzer interference test(s);

(U) Results of the latest analyzer interference test(s);

(V) Date of the latest NO_2 to NO conversion test (Method 7E only);

(W) Results of the latest NO_2 to NO conversion test (Method 7E only); and

(X) For each calibration gas cylinder used during each RATA, record the cylinder gas vendor, cylinder number, expiration date, pollutant(s) in the cylinder, and certified gas concentration(s).

(v) For each test run of each moisture determination using Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (or its allowable alternatives), whether the determination is made to support a gas RATA, to support a flow RATA, or to quality assure the data from a continuous moisture monitoring system, record the following data elements (as applicable to the moisture measurement method used):

(A) Test number;

(B) Run number;

(C) The beginning date, hour, and minute of the run;

(D) The ending date, hour, and minute of the run;

(E) Unit operating level (low, mid, high, or normal, as appropriate);

(F) Moisture measurement method;

(G) Volume of H_2O collected in the impingers (ml);

(H) Mass of H_2O collected in the silica gel (g);

(I) Dry gas meter calibration factor;

(J) Average dry gas meter temperature (°F);

(K) Barometric pressure (inches of mercury);

(L) Differential pressure across the orifice meter (inches of H_2O);

(M) Initial and final dry gas meter readings (ft^3);

(N) Total sample gas volume, corrected to standard conditions (dscf); and

(O) Percentage of moisture in the stack gas (percent H_2O).

(vi) The raw data and calculated results for any stratification tests performed in accordance with sections 6.5.6.1 through 6.5.6.3 of appendix A to this part.

(8) For each certified continuous emission monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, or alternative monitoring system, the date and description of each event which requires recertification of the system and the date and type of each test performed to recertify the system in accordance with § 75.20(b).

(9) When hardcopy relative accuracy test reports, certification reports, recertification reports, or semiannual or annual reports for gas or flow rate CEMS are required or requested under § 75.60(b)(6) or § 75.63, the reports shall include, at a minimum, the following elements (as applicable to the type(s) of test(s) performed):

(i) Summarized test results.

(ii) DAHS printouts of the CEMS data generated during the calibration

error, linearity, cycle time, and relative accuracy tests.

(iii) For pollutant concentration monitor or diluent monitor relative accuracy tests at normal operating load:

(A) The raw reference method data from each run, i.e., the data under paragraph (a)(7)(iv)(Q) of this section (usually in the form of a computerized printout, showing a series of one-minute readings and the run average);

(B) The raw data and results for all required pre-test, post-test, pre-run and post-run quality assurance checks (i.e., calibration gas injections) of the reference method analyzers, i.e., the data under paragraphs (a)(7)(iv)(E) through (a)(7)(iv)(N) of this section;

(C) The raw data and results for any moisture measurements made during the relative accuracy testing, i.e., the data under paragraphs (a)(7)(v)(A) through (a)(7)(v)(O) of this section; and

(D) Tabulated, final, corrected reference method run data (i.e., the actual values used in the relative accuracy calculations), along with the equations used to convert the raw data to the final values and example calculations to demonstrate how the test data were reduced.

(iv) For relative accuracy tests for flow monitors:

(A) The raw flow rate reference method data, from Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives) under appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, including auxiliary moisture data (often in the form of handwritten data sheets), i.e., the data under paragraphs (a)(7)(ii)(A) through (a)(7)(ii)(T), paragraphs (a)(7)(iii)(A) through (a)(7)(iii)(M), and, if applicable, paragraphs (a)(7)(v)(A) through (a)(7)(v)(O) of this section; and

(B) The tabulated, final volumetric flow rate values used in the relative accuracy calculations (determined from the flow rate reference method data and other necessary measurements, such as moisture, stack temperature and pressure), along with the equations used to convert the raw data to the final values and example calculations to demonstrate how the test data were reduced.

(v) Calibration gas certificates for the gases used in the linearity, calibration error, and cycle time tests and for the calibration gases used to quality assure the gas monitor reference method data during the relative accuracy test audit.

(vi) Laboratory calibrations of the source sampling equipment.

(vii) A copy of the test protocol used for the CEMS certifications or recertifications, including narrative that explains any testing abnormalities, problematic sampling, and analytical conditions that required a change to the test protocol, and/or solutions to technical problems encountered during the testing program.

(viii) Diagrams illustrating test locations and sample point locations (to verify that locations are consistent with information in the monitoring plan). Include a discussion of any special traversing or measurement scheme. The discussion shall also confirm that sample points satisfy applicable acceptance criteria.

(ix) Names of key personnel involved in the test program, including test team members, plant contacts, agency representatives and test observers on site.

(10) Whenever reference methods are used as backup monitoring systems pursuant to § 75.20(d)(3), the owner or operator shall record the following information:

(i) For each test run using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter) to determine volumetric flow rate, record the following data elements (as applicable to the measurement method used):

(A) Unit or stack identification number;

(B) Reference method system and component identification numbers;

(C) Run date and hour;

(D) The data in paragraph (a)(7)(ii) of this section, except for paragraphs (a)(7)(ii)(A), (F), (H), (L) and (Q) through (T); and

(E) The data in paragraph (a)(7)(iii)(A), except on a run basis.

(ii) For each reference method test run using Method 6C, 7E, or 3A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to determine SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, or O_2 concentration:

(A) Unit or stack identification number;

(B) The reference method system and component identification numbers;

(C) Run number;

(D) Run start date and hour;

(E) Run end date and hour;

(F) The data in paragraphs (a)(7)(iv)(B) through (I) and (L) through (O); and (G) Stack gas density adjustment factor (if applicable).

(iii) For each hour of each reference method test run using Method 6C, 7E, or 3A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to determine SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, or O_2 concentration:

(A) Unit or stack identification number;

(B) The reference method system and component identification numbers;

(C) Run number;

(D) Run date and hour;

(E) Pollutant or diluent gas being measured;

(F) Unadjusted (raw) average pollutant or diluent gas concentration for the hour; and

(G) Average pollutant or diluent gas concentration for the hour, adjusted as appropriate for moisture, calibration bias (or calibration error) and stack gas density.

(11) For each other quality-assurance test or other quality assurance activity, the owner or operator shall record the following (as applicable):

(i) Component/system identification code;

(ii) Parameter;

(iii) Test or activity completion date and hour;

(iv) Test or activity description;

(v) Test result;

(vi) Reason for test; and

(vii) Test code.

(12) For each request for a quality assurance test extension or exemption, for any loss of exempt status, and for each single-load flow RATA claim pursuant to section 2.3.1.3(c)(3) of appendix B to this part, the owner or operator shall record the following (as applicable):

(i) For a RATA deadline extension or exemption request:

(A) Monitoring system identification code;

(B) Date of last RATA;

(C) RATA expiration date without extension;

(D) RATA expiration date with extension;

(E) Type of RATA extension of exemption claimed or lost;

(F) Year to date hours of usage of fuel other than very low sulfur fuel;

(G) Year to date hours of non-redundant back-up CEMS usage at the unit/stack; and

(H) Quarter and year.

(ii) For a linearity test or flow-to-load ratio test quarterly exemption:

(A) Component-system identification code;

(B) Type of test;

(C) Basis for exemption;

(D) Quarter and year; and

(E) Span scale.

(iii) For a quality assurance test extension claim based on a grace period:

(A) Component-system identification code;

(B) Type of test;

(C) Beginning of grace period;

(D) Date and hour of completion of required quality assurance test;

(E) Number of unit or stack operating hours from the beginning of the grace period to the completion of the quality assurance test or the maximum allowable grace period; and

(F) Date and hour of end of grace period.

(iv) For a fuel flowmeter accuracy test extension:

(A) Component-system identification code;

(B) Date of last accuracy test;

(C) Accuracy test expiration date without extension;

(D) Accuracy test expiration date with extension;

(E) Type of extension; and

(F) Quarter and year.

(v) For a single-load flow RATA claim:

(A) Monitoring system identification code;

(B) Ending date of last annual flow RATA;

(C) The relative frequency (percentage) of unit or stack operation at each load level (low, mid, and high) since the previous annual flow RATA, to the nearest 0.1 percent.

(D) End date of the historical load data collection period; and

(E) Indication of the load level (low, mid or high) claimed for the single-load flow RATA.

(13) An indication that data have been excluded from a periodic span and range evaluation of an SO_2 or NO_X monitor under section 2.1.1.5 or 2.1.2.5 of appendix A to this part and the reason(s) for excluding the data. For purposes of reporting under § 75.64(a)(2), this information shall be reported with the quarterly report as descriptive text consistent with § 75.64(g).

(b) *Excepted monitoring systems for gas-fired and oil-fired units.* The owner or operator shall record the applicable information in this section for each excepted monitoring system following the requirements of appendix D to this part or appendix E to this part for determining and recording emissions from an affected unit.

(1) For certification and quality assurance testing of fuel flowmeters tested against a reference fuel flow rate (i.e., flow rate from another fuel flowmeter under section 2.1.5.2 of appendix D to this part or flow rate from a procedure according to a standard incorporated by reference under section 2.1.5.1 of appendix D to this part):

(i) Unit or common pipe header identification code;

(ii) Component and system identification codes of the fuel flowmeter being tested;

(iii) Date and hour of test completion, for a test performed in-line at the unit;

(iv) Date and hour of flowmeter reinstallation, for laboratory tests;

(v) Test number;

(vi) Upper range value of the fuel flowmeter;

(vii) Flowmeter measurements during accuracy test (and mean of values), including units of measure;

(viii) Reference flow rates during accuracy test (and mean of values), including units of measure;

(ix) Level of fuel flowrate test during runs (low, mid or high);

(x) Average flowmeter accuracy for low and high fuel flowrates and highest flowmeter accuracy of any level designated as mid, expressed as a percent of upper range value;

(xi) Indicator of whether test method was a lab comparison to reference meter or an in-line comparison against a master meter;

(xii) Test result (aborted, pass, or fail); and

(xiii) Description of fuel flowmeter calibration specification or procedure (in the certification application, or periodically if a different method is used for annual quality assurance testing).

(2) For each transmitter or transducer accuracy test for an orifice-, nozzle-, or venturi-type flowmeter used under section 2.1.6 of appendix D to this part:

(i) Component and system identification codes of the fuel flowmeter being tested;

(ii) Completion date and hour of test;

(iii) For each transmitter or transducer: transmitter or transducer type (differential pressure, static pressure, or temperature); the full-scale value of the transmitter or transducer, transmitter input (pre-calibration) prior to accuracy test, including units of measure; and expected transmitter output during accuracy test (reference value from NIST-traceable equipment), including units of measure;

(iv) For each transmitter or transducer tested: output during accuracy test, including units of measure; transmitter or transducer accuracy as a percent of the full-scale value; and transmitter output level as a percent of the full-scale value;

(v) Average flowmeter accuracy at low and high fuel flowrates and highest flowmeter accuracy of any level designated as mid fuel flowrate, expressed as a percent of upper range value;

(vi) Test result (pass, fail, or aborted);

(vii) Test number; and

(viii) Accuracy determination methodology.

(3) For each visual inspection of the primary element or transmitter or transducer accuracy test for an orifice-, nozzle-, or venturi-type flowmeter under sections 2.1.6.1 through 2.1.6.4 of appendix D to this part:

(i) Date of inspection/test;

(ii) Hour of completion of inspection/test;

(iii) Component and system identification codes of the fuel flowmeter being inspected/tested; and

(iv) Results of inspection/test (pass or fail).

(4) For fuel flowmeters that are tested using the optional fuel flow-to-load ratio procedures of section 2.1.7 of appendix D to this part:

(i) Test data for the fuel flowmeter flow-to-load ratio or gross heat rate check, including:

(A) Component/system identification code;

(B) Calendar year and quarter;

(C) Indication of whether the test is for fuel flow-to-load ratio or gross heat rate;

(D) Quarterly average absolute percent difference between baseline for fuel flow-to-load ratio (or baseline gross heat rate and hourly quarterly fuel flow-to-load ratios (or gross heat rate value);

(E) Test result;

(F) Number of hours used in the analysis;

(G) Number of hours excluded due to co-firing;

(H) Number of hours excluded due to ramping; and

(I) Number of hours excluded in lower 25.0 percent range of operation.

(ii) Reference data for the fuel flowmeter flow-to-load ratio or gross heat rate evaluation, including:

(A) Completion date and hour of most recent primary element inspection;

(B) Completion date and hour of most recent flowmeter or transmitter accuracy test;

(C) Beginning date and hour of baseline period;

(D) Completion date and hour of baseline period;

(E) Average fuel flow rate, in 100 scfh for gas and lb/hr for oil;

(F) Average load, in megawatts or 1000 lb/hr of steam;

(G) Baseline fuel flow-to-load ratio, in the appropriate units of measure (if using fuel flow-to-load ratio);

(H) Baseline gross heat rate if using gross heat rate, in the appropriate units of measure (if using gross heat rate check);

(I) Number of hours excluded from baseline data due to ramping;

(J) Number of hours excluded from baseline data in lower 25.0 percent of range of operation;

(K) Average hourly heat input rate; and

(L) Flag indicating baseline data collection is in progress and that fewer than four calendar quarters have elapsed since the quarter of the last flowmeter QA test.

(5) For gas-fired peaking units or oil-fired peaking units using the optional procedures of appendix E to this part, for each initial performance, periodic, or quality assurance/quality control-related test:

(i) For each run of emission data, record the following data:

(A) Unit or common pipe identification code;

(B) Monitoring system identification code for appendix E system;

(C) Run start date and time;

(D) Run end date and time;

(E) Total heat input during the run (mmBtu);

(F) NO_X emission rate (lb/mmBtu) from reference method;

(G) Response time of the O_2 and NO_X reference method analyzers;

(H) Type of fuel(s) combusted during the run;

(I) Heat input rate (mmBtu/hr) during the run;

(J) Test number;

(K) Run number;

(L) Operating level during the run;

(M) NO_X concentration recorded by the reference method during the run;

(N) Diluent concentration recorded by the reference method during the run; and

(O) Moisture measurement for the run (if applicable).

(ii) For each run during which oil or mixed fuels are combusted record the following data:

(A) Unit or common pipe identification code;

(B) Monitoring system identification code for oil monitoring system;

(C) Run start date and time;

(D) Run end date and time;

(E) Mass flow or volumetric flow of oil, in the units of measure for the type of fuel flowmeter;

(F) Gross calorific value of oil in the appropriate units of measure;

(G) Density of fuel oil in the appropriate units of measure (if density is used to convert oil volume to mass);

(H) Hourly heat input (mmBtu) during run from oil;

(I) Test number;

(J) Run number; and

(K) Operating level during the run.

(iii) For each run during which gas or mixed fuels are combusted record the following data:

(A) Unit or common pipe identification code;

(B) Monitoring system identification code for gas monitoring system;

(C) Run start date and time;

(D) Run end date and time;

(E) Volumetric flow of gas (100 scf);

(F) Gross calorific value of gas (Btu/100 scf);

(G) Hourly heat input (mmBtu) during run from gas;

(H) Test number;

(I) Run number; and

(J) Operating level during the run.

(iv) For each operating level at which runs were performed:

(A) Completion date and time of last run for operating level;

(B) Type of fuel(s) combusted during test;

(C) Average heat input rate at that operating level (mmBtu/hr);

(D) Arithmetic mean of NO_X emission rates from reference method run at this level;

(E) F-factor used in calculations of NO_X emission rate at that operating level;

(F) Unit operating parametric data related to NO_X formation for that unit type (e.g., excess O_2 level, water/fuel ratio);

(G) Test number; and

(H) Operating level for runs.

(c) For units with add-on SO_2 or NO_X emission controls following the provisions of § 75.34(a)(1) or (a)(2), the owner or operator shall keep the following records on-site in the quality assurance/quality control plan required by section 1 of appendix B to this part:

(1) A list of operating parameters for the add-on emission controls, including parameters in § 75.55(b) or § 75.58(b), appropriate to the particular installation of add-on emission controls; and

(2) The range of each operating parameter in the list that indicates the add-on emission controls are properly operating.

(d) *Excepted monitoring for low mass emissions units under § 75.19(c)(1)(iv).* For oil-and gas-fired units using the optional SO_2, NO_X and CO_2 emissions calculations for low mass emission units under § 75.19, the owner or operator shall record the following information for tests performed to determine a fuel and unit-specific default as provided in § 75.19(c)(1)(iv):

(1) For each run of each test performed under section 2.1 of appendix E to this part, record the following data:

(i) Unit or common pipe identification code;

(ii) Run start date and time;

(iii) Run end date and time;

(iv) NO_X emission rate (lb/mmBtu) from reference method;

(v) Response time of the O_2 and NO_X reference method analyzers;

(vi) Type of fuel(s) combusted during the run;

(vii) Test number;

(viii) Run number;

(ix) Operating level during the run;

(x) NO_X concentration recorded by the reference method during the run;

(xi) Diluent concentration recorded by the reference method during the run;

(xii) Moisture measurement for the run (if applicable);

(xiii) An indicator that the resulting NO_X emission rate is the highest NO_X emission rate record during any run of the test (if appropriate);

(xiv) The default NO_X emission rate (highest NO_X emission rate value during the test multiplied by 1.15);

(xv) An indicator that control equipment was operating or not operating during each run of the test; and

(xvi) Parameter data indicating the use and efficacy of control equipment during the test.

(2) For each unit in a group of identical units qualifying for reduced testing under § 75.19(c)(1)(iv)(B), record the following data:

(i) The unique group identification code assigned to the group. This code must include the ORIS code of one of the units in the group;

(ii) The ORIS code or facility identification code for the unit;

(iii) The plant name of the facility at which the unit is located, consistent with the facility's monitoring plan;

(iv) The identification code for the unit, consistent with the facility's monitoring plan;

(v) A record of whether or not the unit underwent fuel and unit-specific testing for purposes of establishing a fuel and unit-specific NO_X emission rate for purposes of § 75.19;

(vi) The completion date of the fuel and unit-specific test performed for purposes of establishing a fuel and unit-specific NO_X emission rate for purposes of § 75.19;

(vii) The fuel and unit-specific NO_X default rate established for the group of identical units under § 75.19;

(viii) The type of fuel combusted for the units during testing and represented by the resulting default NO_X emission rate;

(ix) The control status for the units during testing and represented by the resulting default NO_X emission rate;

(x) Documentation supporting the qualification of all units in the group for reduced testing based on the criteria established in §§ 75.19(c)(1)(iv)(B)(*1*) and (*3*); and

(xi) Purpose of group tests.

[64 FR 28614, May 26, 1999]

Subpart G—Reporting Requirements

§ 75.60 General provisions.

(a) The designated representative for any affected unit subject to the requirements of this part shall comply with all reporting requirements in this section and with the signatory requirements of § 72.21 of this chapter for all submissions.

(b) *Submissions.* The designated representative shall submit all reports and petitions (except as provided in § 75.61) as follows:

(1) *Initial certifications.* The designated representative shall submit initial certification applications according to § 75.63.

(2) *Recertifications.* The designated representative shall submit recertification applications according to § 75.63.

(3) *Monitoring plans.* The designated representative shall submit monitoring plans according to § 75.62.

(4) *Electronic quarterly reports.* The designated representative shall submit electronic quarterly reports according to § 75.64.

(5) *Other petitions and communications.* The designated representative shall submit petitions, correspondence, application forms, designated representative signature, and petition-related test results in hardcopy to the Administrator. Additional petition requirements are specified in §§ 75.66 and 75.67.

(6) *Semiannual or annual RATA reports.* If requested by the applicable EPA Regional Office, appropriate State, and/or appropriate local air pollution control agency, the designated representative shall submit a hardcopy RATA report within 45 days after completing a required semiannual or annual RATA according to section 2.3.1 of appendix B to this part, or within 15 days of receiving the request, whichever is later. The designated representative shall report the hardcopy information required by § 75.59(a)(9) to the applicable EPA Regional Office, appropriate State, and/or appropriate local air pollution control agency that requested the RATA report.

(c) *Confidentiality of data.* The following provisions shall govern the confidentiality of information submitted under this part.

(1) All emission data reported in quarterly reports under § 75.64 shall remain public information.

(2) For information submitted under this part other than emission data submitted in quarterly reports, the designated representative must assert a claim of confidentiality at the time of submission for any information he or she wishes to have treated as confidential business information (CBI) under subpart B of part 2 of this chapter. Failure to assert a claim of confidentiality at the time of submission may result in disclosure of the information by EPA without further notice to the designated representative.

(3) Any claim of confidentiality for information submitted in quarterly reports under § 75.64 must include substantiation of the claim. Failure to provide substantiation may result in disclosure of the information by EPA without further notice.

(4) As provided under subpart B of part 2 of this chapter, EPA may review information submitted to determine

whether it is entitled to confidential treatment even when confidentiality claims are initially received. The EPA will contact the designated representative as part of such a review process.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26538, May 17, 1995; 64 FR 28620, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.61 Notifications.

(a) *Submission.* The designated representative for an affected unit (or owner or operator, as specified) shall submit notice to the Administrator, to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, and to the applicable State and local air pollution control agencies for the following purposes, as required by this part.

(1) *Initial certification and recertification test notifications.* The owner or operator or designated representative for an affected unit shall submit written notification of initial certification tests, recertification tests, and revised test dates as specified in § 75.20 for continuous emission monitoring systems, for alternative monitoring systems under subpart E of this part, or for excepted monitoring systems under appendix E to this part, except as provided in paragraphs (a)(1)(iii), (a)(1)(iv) and (a)(4) of this section and except for testing only of the data acquisition and handling system.

(i) *Notification of initial certification testing.* Initial certification test notifications shall be submitted not later than 45 days prior to the first scheduled day of initial certification testing. Testing may be performed on a date other than that already provided in a notice under this subparagraph as long as notice of the new date is provided either in writing or by telephone or other means at least 7 days prior to the original scheduled test date or the revised test date, whichever is earlier.

(ii) *Notification of certification retesting and recertification testing.* For retesting following a loss of certification under § 75.20(a)(5) or for recertification under § 75.20(b), notice of testing shall be submitted either in writing or by telephone at least 7 days prior to the first scheduled day of testing; except that in emergency situations when testing is required following an uncontrollable failure of equipment that results in lost data, notice shall be sufficient if provided within 2 business days following the date when testing is scheduled. Testing may be performed on a date other than that already provided in a notice under this subparagraph as long as notice of the new date is provided by telephone or other means at least 2 business days prior to the original scheduled test date or the revised test date, whichever is earlier.

(iii) *Repeat of testing without notice.* Notwithstanding the above notice requirements, the owner or operator may elect to repeat a certification test immediately, without advance notification, whenever the owner or operator has determined during the certification testing that a test was failed or that a second test is necessary in order to attain a reduced relative accuracy test frequency.

(iv) *Waiver from notification requirements.* The Administrator, the appropriate EPA Regional Office, or the applicable State or local air pollution control agency may issue a waiver from the notification requirement of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, for a unit or a group of units, for one or more recertification tests. The Administrator, the appropriate EPA Regional Office, or the applicable State or local air pollution control agency may also discontinue the waiver and reinstate the notification requirement of paragraph (a)(1) of this section for future recertification tests of a unit or a group of units.

(2) *New unit, newly affected unit, new stack, or new flue gas desulfurization system operation notification.* The designated representative for an affected unit shall submit written notification: For a new unit or a newly affected unit, of the planned date when a new unit or newly affected unit will commence commercial operation or, for new stack or flue gas desulfurization system, of the planned date when a new stack or flue gas desulfurization system will be completed and emissions will first exit to the atmosphere.

(i) Notification of the planned date shall be submitted not later than 45 days prior to the date the unit commences commercial operation, or not later than 45 days prior to the date when a new stack or flue gas

desulfurization system exhausts emissions to the atmosphere.

(ii) If the date when the unit commences commercial operation or the date when the new stack or flue gas desulfurization system exhausts emissions to the atmosphere, whichever is applicable, changes from the planned date, a notification of the actual date shall be submitted not later than 7 days following: The date the unit commences commercial operation or, the date when a new stack or flue gas desulfurization system exhausts emissions to the atmosphere.

(3) *Unit shutdown and recommencement of commercial operation.* The designated representative for an affected unit that will be shutdown on the relevant compliance date in § 75.4(a) and that is relying on the provisions in § 75.4(d) to postpone certification testing shall submit notification of unit shutdown and recommencement of commercial operation as follows:

(i) For planned unit shutdowns, written notification of the planned shutdown date and planned date of recommencement of commercial operation shall be submitted 45 calendar days prior to the deadline in § 75.4(a). For unit shutdowns that are not planned 45 days prior to the deadline in § 75.4(a), written notification of the planned shutdown date and planned date of recommencement of commercial operation shall be submitted no later than 7 days after the date the owner or operator is able to schedule the shutdown date and date of recommencement of commercial operation. If the actual shutdown date or the actual date of recommencement of commercial operation differs from the planned date, written notice of the actual date shall be submitted no later than 7 days following the actual date of shutdown or of recommencement of commercial operation, as applicable;

(ii) For unplanned unit shutdowns, written notification of actual shutdown date and the expected date of recommencement of commercial operation shall be submitted no later than 7 days after the shutdown. If the actual date of recommencement of commercial operation differs from the expected date, written notice of the actual date shall be submitted no later than 7 days following the actual date of recommencement of commercial operation.

(4) *Use of backup fuels for appendix E procedures.* The designated representative for an affected oil-fired or gas-fired peaking unit that is using an excepted monitoring system under appendix E of this part and that is relying on the provisions in § 75.4(f) to postpone testing of a fuel shall submit written notification of that fact no later than 45 days prior to the deadline in § 75.4(a). The designated representative shall also submit a notification that such a fuel has been combusted no later than 7 days after the first date of combustion of any fuel for which testing has not been performed under appendix E after the deadline in § 75.4(a). Such notice shall also include notice that testing under appendix E either was performed during the initial combustion or notice of the date that testing will be performed.

(5) *Periodic relative accuracy test audits.* The owner or operator or designated representative of an affected unit shall submit written notice of the date of periodic relative accuracy testing performed under appendix B of this part no later than 21 days prior to the first scheduled day of testing. Testing may be performed on a date other than that already provided in a notice under this subparagraph as long as notice of the new date is provided either in writing or by telephone or other means acceptable to the respective State agency or office of EPA, and the notice is provided as soon as practicable after the new testing date is known, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the new date of testing.

(i) Written notification under paragraph (a) (5) of this section may be provided either by mail or by facsimile. In addition, written notification may be provided by electronic mail, provided that the respective State agency or office of EPA agrees that this is an acceptable form of notification.

(ii) Notwithstanding the notice requirements under paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the owner or operator may elect to repeat a periodic relative accuracy test immediately, without additional notification whenever the owner or operator has determined that

a test was failed, or that a second test is necessary in order to attain a reduced relative accuracy test frequency.

(iii) *Waiver from notification requirements.* The Administrator, the appropriate EPA Regional Office, or the applicable State air pollution control agency may issue a waiver from the requirement of paragraph (a)(5) of this section to provide notice to the respective State agency or office of EPA for a unit or a group of units for one or more tests. The Administrator, the appropriate EPA Regional Office, or the applicable State air pollution control agency may also discontinue the waiver and reinstate the requirement of paragraph (a)(5) of this section to provide notice to the respective State agency or office of EPA for future tests for a unit or a group of units. In addition, if an observer from a State agency or EPA is present when a test is rescheduled, the observer may waive all notification requirements under paragraph (a)(5) of this section for the rescheduled test.

(6) *Notice of combustion of emergency fuel under appendix D or E.* The designated representative of an oil-fired unit or gas-fired unit using appendix D or E of this part shall provide notice of the combustion of emergency fuel according to the following:

(i) For an affected oil-fired or gas-fired unit that is using an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E of this part, where the owner or operator is postponing installation or testing of a fuel flowmeter for emergency fuel under §75.4(g), the designated representative shall submit written notification of postponement of installation or testing no later than 45 days prior to the deadline in §75.4(a). The designated representative shall also submit a notification that emergency fuel has been combusted no later than 7 days after the first date of combustion of the emergency fuel after the deadline in §75.4(a).

(ii) The designated representative of a unit that has received approval of a petition under §75.66 for exemption from one or more of the requirements of appendix E of this part for certification of an excepted monitoring system under appendix E of this part for a unit combusting emergency fuel shall submit written notice of each period of combustion of the emergency fuel with the next quarterly report submitted under §75.64 for each calendar quarter in which emergency fuel is combusted, including notice specifying the exact dates and hours during which the emergency fuel was combusted. The reporting requirements of this paragraph (a)(6)(ii) also shall apply if the designated representative of a unit is exempt from certifying a fuel flowmeter for use during the combustion of emergency fuel under section 2.1.4.3 of appendix D to this part.

(b) The owner or operator or designated representative shall submit notification of certification tests and recertification tests for continuous opacity monitoring systems as specified in §75.20(c)(8) to the State or local air pollution control agency.

(c) If the Administrator determines that notification substantially similar to that required in this section is required by any other State or local agency, the owner or operator or designated representative may send the Administrator a copy of that notification to satisfy the requirements of this section, provided the ORISPL unit identification number(s) is denoted.

[60 FR 26538, May 17, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 25582, May 22, 1996; 61 FR 59162, Nov. 22, 1996; 64 FR 28620, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.62 Monitoring plan submittals.

(a) *Submission*—(1) *Electronic.* Using the format specified in paragraph (c) of this section, the designated representative for an affected unit shall submit a complete, electronic, up-to-date monitoring plan file (except for hardcopy portions identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section) to the Administrator as follows: no later than 45 days prior to the initial certification test; at the time of recertification application submission; and in each electronic quarterly report.

(2) *Hardcopy.* The designated representative shall submit all of the hardcopy information required under §75.53 to the appropriate EPA Regional Office and the appropriate State and/or local air pollution control agency prior to initial certification. Thereafter, the designated representative shall submit

hardcopy information only if that portion of the monitoring plan is revised. The designated representative shall submit the required hardcopy information as follows: no later than 45 days prior to the initial certification test; with any recertification application, if a hardcopy monitoring plan change is associated with the recertification event; and within 30 days of any other event with which a hardcopy monitoring plan change is associated, pursuant to § 75.53(b). Electronic submittal of all monitoring plan information, including hardcopy portions, is permissible provided that a paper copy of the hardcopy portions can be furnished upon request.

(b) *Contents.* Monitoring plans shall contain the information specified in § 75.53 of this part.

(c) *Format.* The designated representative shall submit each monitoring plan in a format specified by the Administrator.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26539, May 17, 1995; 64 FR 28621, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.63 Initial certification or recertification application submittals.

(a) *Submission.* The designated representative for an affected unit or a combustion source shall submit applications and reports as follows:

(1) *Initial certifications.* (i) Within 45 days after completing all initial certification tests, submit to the Administrator the electronic information required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section and a hardcopy certification application form (EPA form 7610–14). Except for subpart E applications for alternative monitoring systems or unless specifically requested by the Administrator, do not submit a hardcopy of the test data and results to the Administrator.

(ii) Within 45 days after completing all initial certification tests, submit the hardcopy information required by paragraph (b)(2) to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the appropriate State and/or local air pollution control agency.

(iii) For units for which the owner or operator is applying for certification approval of the optional excepted methodology under § 75.19 for low mass emissions units, submit:

(A) To the Administrator, the electronic information required by paragraph (b)(1)(i), the hardcopy information required by paragraph (b)(2), and a hardcopy certification application form (EPA form 7610–14); and

(B) To the applicable EPA Regional Office and appropriate State and/or local air pollution control agency, the hardcopy information required by paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (iii), and (iv).

(2) *Recertifications.* (i) Within 45 days after completing all recertification tests, submit to the Administrator the electronic information required by paragraph (b)(1) and a hardcopy certification application form (EPA form 7610–14). Except for subpart E applications for alternative monitoring systems or unless specifically requested by the Administrator, do not submit a hardcopy of the test data and results to the Administrator.

(ii) Within 45 days after completing all recertification tests, submit the hardcopy information required by paragraph (b)(2) to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the appropriate State and/or local air pollution control agency. The applicable EPA Regional Office or appropriate State or local air pollution control agency may waive the requirement for submission to it of a hardcopy recertification. The applicable EPA Regional Office or the appropriate State or local air pollution control agency may also discontinue the waiver and reinstate the requirement of this paragraph to provide a hardcopy report of the recertification test data and results.

(iii) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (a)(2)(ii) of this section, for an event for which the Administrator determines that only diagnostic tests (see § 75.20(b)) are required, no hardcopy submittal is required; however, the results of all diagnostic test(s) shall be submitted in the electronic quarterly report required under § 75.64. For DAHS (missing data and formula) verifications, neither a hardcopy nor an electronic submittal of any kind is required; the owner or operator shall keep these test results on-site in a format suitable for inspection.

(b) *Contents.* Each application for initial certification or recertification shall contain the following information, as applicable:

(1) *Electronic.* (i) A complete, up-to-date version of the electronic portion of the monitoring plan, according to §§ 75.53(c) and (d), or §§ 75.53(e) and (f), as applicable, in the format specified in § 75.62(c).

(ii) The results of the test(s) required by § 75.20, including the type of test conducted, testing date, information required by § 75.56 or § 75.59, as applicable, and the results of any failed tests that affect data validation.

(2) *Hardcopy.* (i) Any changed portions of the hardcopy monitoring plan information required under §§ 75.53(c) and (d), or §§ 75.53(e) and (f), as applicable. Electronic submittal of all monitoring plan information, including the hardcopy portions, is permissible, provided that a paper copy can be furnished upon request.

(ii) The results of the test(s) required by § 75.20, including the type of test conducted, testing date, information required by § 75.59(a)(9), and the results of any failed tests that affect data validation.

(iii) Certification or recertification application form (EPA form 7610–14).

(iv) Designated representative signature.

(c) *Format.* The electronic portion of each certification or recertification application shall be submitted in a format to be specified by the Administrator. The hardcopy test results shall be submitted in a format suitable for review and shall include the information in § 75.59(a)(9).

[64 FR 28621, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.64 Quarterly reports.

(a) *Electronic submission.* The designated representative for an affected unit shall electronically report the data and information in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section to the Administrator quarterly, beginning with the data from the later of: the last (partial) calendar quarter of 1993 (where the calendar quarter data begins at November 15, 1993); or the calendar quarter corresponding to the date of provisional certification; or the calendar quarter corresponding to the relevant deadline for initial certification in § 75.4(a), (b), or (c), whichever quarter is earlier. The initial quarterly report shall contain hourly data beginning with the hour of provisional certification or the hour corresponding to the relevant certification deadline, whichever is earlier. For an affected unit subject to § 75.4(d) that is shutdown on the relevant compliance date in § 75.4(a), the owner or operator shall submit quarterly reports for the unit beginning with the data from the quarter in which the unit recommences commercial operation (where the initial quarterly report contains hourly data beginning with the first hour of recommenced commercial operation of the unit). For any provisionally-certified monitoring system, § 75.20(a)(3) shall apply for initial certifications, and § 75.20(b)(5) shall apply for recertifications. Each electronic report must be submitted to the Administrator within 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter. Each electronic report shall include the date of report generation for the information provided in paragraphs (a)(2) through (a)(11) of this section, and shall also include for each affected unit (or group of units using a common stack):

(1) Facility information:

(i) Identification, including:

(A) Facility/ORISPL number;

(B) Calendar quarter and year for the data contained in the report; and

(C) Version of the electronic data reporting format used for the report.

(ii) Location, including:

(A) Plant name and facility ID;

(B) EPA AIRS facility system ID;

(C) State facility ID;

(D) Source category/type;

(E) Primary SIC code;

(F) State postal abbreviation;

(G) County code; and

(H) Latitude and longitude.

(2) The information and hourly data required in §§ 75.53 through 75.59, excluding the following:

(i) Descriptions of adjustments, corrective action, and maintenance;

(ii) Information which is incompatible with electronic reporting (e.g., field data sheets, lab analyses, quality control plan);

(iii) Opacity data listed in § 75.54(f) or § 75.57(f), and in § 75.59(a)(8);

(iv) For units with SO_2 or NO_X add-on emission controls that do not elect to use the approved site-specific parametric monitoring procedures for calculation of substitute data, the information in § 75.55(b)(3) or § 75.58(b)(3);

(v) The information recorded under § 75.56(a)(7) for the period prior to April 1, 2000;

(vi) Information required by § 75.54(g) or § 75.57(h) concerning the causes of any missing data periods and the actions taken to cure such causes;

(vii) Hardcopy monitoring plan information required by § 75.53 and hardcopy test data and results required by § 75.56 or § 75.59;

(viii) Records of flow monitor and moisture monitoring system polynomial equations, coefficients or ''K'' factors required by § 75.56(a)(5)(vii), § 75.56(a)(5)(ix), § 75.59(a)(5)(vi) or § 75.59(a)(5)(vii);

(ix) Daily fuel sampling information required by § 75.58(c)(3)(i) for units using assumed values under appendix D;

(x) Information required by §§ 75.59(b)(1)(vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), and (xiii), and (b)(2)(iii) and (iv) concerning fuel flowmeter accuracy tests and transmitter/transducer accuracy tests;

(xi) Stratification test results required as part of the RATA supplementary records under §§ 75.56(a)(7) or 75.59(a)(7);

(xii) Data and results of RATAs that are aborted or invalidated due to problems with the reference method or operational problems with the unit and data and results of linearity checks that are aborted or invalidated due to problems unrelated to monitor performance; and

(xiv) Supplementary RATA information required under § 75.59(a)(7)(i) through § 75.59(a)(7)(v), except that: the data under § 75.59(a)(7)(ii)(A) through (T) and the data under § 75.59(a)(7)(iii)(A) through (M) shall, as applicable, be reported for flow RATAs in which angular compensation (measurement of pitch and/or yaw angles) is used and for flow RATAs in which a site-specific wall effects adjustment factor is determined by direct measurement; and the data under § 75.59(a)(7)(ii)(T) shall be reported for all flow RATAs in which a default wall effects adjustment factor is applied.

(3) Tons (rounded to the nearest tenth) of SO_2 emitted during the quarter and cumulative SO_2 emissions for the calendar year.

(4) Average NO_X emission rate (lb/mmBtu, rounded to the nearest hundredth prior to April 1, 2000 and to the nearest thousandth on and after April 1, 2000) during the quarter and cumulative NO_X emission rate for the calendar year.

(5) Tons of CO_2 emitted during quarter and cumulative CO_2 emissions for calendar year.

(6) Total heat input (mmBtu) for quarter and cumulative heat input for calendar year.

(7) Unit or stack or common pipe header operating hours for quarter and cumulative unit or stack or common pipe header operating hours for calendar year.

(8) If the affected unit is using a qualifying Phase I technology, then the quarterly report shall include the information required in paragraph (e) of this section.

(9) For low mass emissions units for which the owner or operator is using the optional low mass emissions methodology in § 75.19(c) to calculate NO_X mass emissions, the designated representative must also report tons (rounded to the nearest tenth) of NO_X emitted during the quarter and cumulative NO_X mass emissions for the calendar year.

(10) For low mass emissions units using the optional long term fuel flow methodology under § 75.19(c), for each quarter report the long term fuel flow for each fuel according to § 75.59.

(11) For units using the optional fuel flow to load procedure in section 2.1.7 of appendix D to this part, report both the fuel flow-to-load baseline data and the results of the fuel flow-to-load test each quarter.

(b) The designated representative shall affirm that the component/system identification codes and formulas in the quarterly electronic reports, submitted to the Administrator pursuant to § 75.53, represent current operating conditions.

(c) *Compliance certification.* The designated representative shall submit a

certification in support of each quarterly emissions monitoring report based on reasonable inquiry of those persons with primary responsibility for ensuring that all of the unit's emissions are correctly and fully monitored. The certification shall indicate whether the monitoring data submitted were recorded in accordance with the applicable requirements of this part including the quality control and quality assurance procedures and specifications of this part and its appendices, and any such requirements, procedures and specifications of an applicable excepted or approved alternative monitoring method. For a unit with add-on emission controls, the designated representative shall also include a certification, for all hours where data are substituted following the provisions of § 75.34(a)(1), that the add-on emission controls were operating within the range of parameters listed in the monitoring plan and that the substitute values recorded during the quarter do not systematically underestimate SO_2 or NO_X emissions, pursuant to § 75.34.

(d) *Electronic format.* Each quarterly report shall be submitted in a format to be specified by the Administrator, including both electronic submission of data and electronic or hardcopy submission of compliance certifications.

(e) *Phase I qualifying technology reports.* In addition to reporting the information in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the designated representative for an affected unit on which SO_2 emission controls have been installed and operated for the purpose of meeting qualifying Phase I technology requirements pursuant to § 72.42 of this chapter shall also submit reports documenting the measured percent SO_2 emissions removal to the Administrator on a quarterly basis, beginning the first quarter of 1997 and continuing through the fourth quarter of 1999. Each report shall include all measurements and calculations necessary to substantiate that the qualifying technology achieves the required percent reduction in SO_2 emissions.

(f) *Method of submission.* Beginning with the quarterly report for the first quarter of the year 2001, all quarterly reports shall be submitted to EPA by direct computer-to-computer electronic transfer via modem and EPA-provided software, unless otherwise approved by the Administrator.

(g) Any cover letter text accompanying a quarterly report shall either be submitted in hardcopy to the Agency or be provided in electronic format compatible with the other data required to be reported under this section.

[64 FR 28622, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.65 Opacity reports.

The owner or operator or designated representative shall report excess emissions of opacity recorded under § 75.54(f) or § 75.57(f), as applicable, to the applicable State or local air pollution control agency.

[64 FR 28623, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.66 Petitions to the Administrator.

(a) *General.* The designated representative for an affected unit subject to the requirements of this part may submit a petition to the Administrator requesting that the Administrator exercise his or her discretion to approve an alternative to any requirement prescribed in this part or incorporated by reference in this part. Any such petition shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of this section. The designated representative shall comply with the signatory requirements of § 72.21 of this chapter for each submission.

(b) *Alternative flow monitoring method petition.* In cases where no location exists for installation of a flow monitor in either the stack or the ducts serving an affected unit that satisfies the minimum physical siting criteria in appendix A of this part or where installation of a flow monitor in either the stack or duct is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator to be technically infeasible, the designated representative for the affected unit may petition the Administrator for an alternative method for monitoring volumetric flow. The petition shall, at a minimum, contain the following information:

(1) Identification of the affected unit(s);

(2) Description of why the minimum siting criteria cannot be met within the existing ductwork or stack(s). This description shall include diagrams of the existing ductwork or stack, as well as documentation of any attempts to locate a flow monitor; and

(3) Description of proposed alternative method for monitoring flow.

(c) *Alternative to standards incorporated by reference.* The designated representative for an affected unit may apply to the Administrator for an alternative to any standard incorporated by reference and prescribed in this part. The designated representative shall include the following information in an application:

(1) A description of why the prescribed standard is not being used;

(2) A description and diagram(s) of any equipment and procedures used in the proposed alternative;

(3) Information demonstrating that the proposed alternative produces data acceptable for use in the Acid Rain Program, including accuracy and precision statements, NIST traceability certificates or protocols, or other supporting data, as applicable to the proposed alternative.

(d) *Alternative monitoring system petitions.* The designated representative for an affected unit may submit a petition to the Administrator for approval and certification of an alternative monitoring system or component according to the procedure in subpart E of this part. Each petition shall contain the information and data specified in subpart E, including the information specified in § 75.48, in a format to be specified by the Administrator.

(e) *Parametric monitoring procedure petitions.* The designated representative for an affected unit may submit a petition to the Administrator, where each petition shall contain the information specified in § 75.55(b) or § 75.58(b), as applicable, for the use of a parametric monitoring method. The Administrator will either:

(1) Publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER indicating receipt of a parametric monitoring procedure petition;, or

(2) Notify interested parties of receipt of a parametric monitoring petition.

(f) *Missing data petitions for units with add-on emission controls.* The designated representative for an affected unit may submit a petition to the Administrator for the use of the maximum controlled emission rate, which the Administrator will approve if the petition adequately demonstrates that all the requirements in § 75.34(a)(2) are satisfied. Each petition shall contain the information listed below for the time period (or data gap) during which the affected unit experienced the monitor outage that would otherwise result in the substitution of an uncontrolled maximum value under the standard missing data procedures contained in subpart D of this part:

(1) Data demonstrating that the affected unit's monitor data availability for the time period under petition was less than 90.0 percent;

(2) Data demonstrating that the add-on emission controls were operating properly during the time period under petition (i.e., operating parameters were within the ranges specified for proper operation of the add-on emission controls in the quality assurance/quality control program for the unit);

(3) A list of the average hourly values for the previous 720 quality-assured monitor operating hours, highlighting both the maximum recorded value and the value corresponding to the maximum controlled emission rate; and

(4) An explanation and information on operation of the add-on emission controls demonstrating that the selected historical SO_2 concentration or NO_X emission rate does not underestimate the SO_2 concentration or NO_X emission rate during the missing data period.

(g) *Petitions for emissions or heat input apportionments.* The designated representative of an affected unit shall provide information to describe a method for emissions or heat input apportionment under §§ 75.13, 75.16, 75.17, or appendix D of this part. This petition may be submitted as part of the monitoring plan. Such a petition shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) A description of the units, including their fuel type, their boiler type, and their categorization as Phase I units, substitution units, compensating

units, Phase II units, new units, or non-affected units;

(2) A formula describing how the emissions or heat input are to be apportioned to which units;

(3) A description of the methods and parameters used to apportion the emissions or heat input; and

(4) Any other information necessary to demonstrate that the apportionment method accurately measures emissions or heat input and does not underestimate emissions or heat input from affected units.

(h) *Partial recertification petition.* The designated representative of an affected unit may provide information and petition the Administrator to specify which of the certification tests required by § 75.20 apply for partial recertification of the affected unit. Such a petition shall include the following information:

(1) Identification of the monitoring system(s) being changed;

(2) A description of the changes being made to the system;

(3) An explanation of why the changes are being made; and

(4) A description of the possible effect upon the monitoring system's ability to measure, record, and report emissions.

(i) *Emergency fuel petition.* The designated representative for an affected unit may submit a petition to the Administrator to use the emergency fuel provisions in section 2.1.4 of appendix E to this part. The designated representative shall include the following information in the petition:

(1) Identification of the affected plant and unit(s);

(2) A procedure for determining the NO_X emission rate for the unit when the emergency fuel is combusted; and

(3) A demonstration that the permit restricts use of the fuel to emergencies only.

(j) *Petition for alternative method of accounting for emissions prior to completion of certification tests.* The designated representative for an affected unit may submit a petition to the Administrator to use an alternative to the procedures in § 75.4(d)(3), (e)(3), (f)(3) or (g)(3) to account for emissions during the period between the compliance date for a unit and the completion of certification testing for that unit. The designated representative shall include:

(1) Identification of the affected unit(s);

(2) A detailed explanation of the alternative method to account for emissions of the following parameters, as applicable: SO_2 mass emissions (in lbs), NO_X emission rate (in lbs/mmBtu), CO_2 mass emissions (in lbs) and, if the unit is subject to the requirements of subpart H of this part, NO_X mass emissions (in lbs); and

(3) A demonstration that the proposed alternative does not underestimate emissions.

(k) *Petition for an alternative to the stabilization criteria for the cycle time test in section 6.4 of appendix A to this part.* The designated representative for an affected unit may submit a petition to the Administrator to use an alternative stabilization criteria for the cycle time test in section 6.4 of appendix A to this part, if the installed monitoring system does not record data in 1-minute or 3-minute intervals. The designated representative shall provide a description of the alternative criteria.

(l) *Any other petitions to the Administrator under this part.* Except for petitions addressed in paragraphs (b) through (k) of this section, any petition submitted under this paragraph shall include sufficient information for the evaluation of the petition, including, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) Identification of the affected plant and unit(s);

(2) A detailed explanation of why the proposed alternative is being suggested in lieu of the requirement;

(3) A description and diagram of any equipment and procedures used in the proposed alternative, if applicable;

(4) A demonstration that the proposed alternative is consistent with the purposes of the requirement for which the alternative is proposed and is consistent with the purposes of this part and of section 412 of the Act and that any adverse effect of approving such alternative will be *de minimis*; and

(5) Any other relevant information that the Administrator may require.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993,as amended at 60 FR 26540, 26569, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 59162, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28623, May 26, 1999]

§75.67 Retired units petitions.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) For combustion sources seeking to enter the Opt-in Program in accordance with part 74 of this chapter that will be permanently retired and governed upon entry into the Opt-in Program by a thermal energy plan in accordance with §74.47 of this chapter, an exemption from the requirements of this part, including the requirement to install and certify a continuous emissions monitoring system, may be obtained from the Administrator if the designated representative submits to the Administrator a petition for such an exemption prior to the deadline in §75.4 by which the continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems must complete the required certification tests.

[60 FR 17131, Apr. 4, 1995, as amended at 60 FR 26541, May 17, 1995; 62 FR 55487, Oct. 24, 1997]

Subpart H—NO_X Mass Emissions Provisions

SOURCE: 63 FR 57507, Oct. 27, 1998

§75.70 NO_X mass emissions provisions.

(a) *Applicability*. The owner or operator of a unit shall comply with the requirements of this subpart to the extent that compliance is required by an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that incorporates by reference, or otherwise adopts the provisions of, this subpart.

(1) For purposes of this subpart, the term ''affected unit'' shall mean any unit that is subject to a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program requiring compliance with this subpart, the term ''nonaffected unit'' shall mean any unit that is not subject to such a program, the term ''permitting authority'' shall mean the permitting authority under an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart, and the term ''designated representative'' shall mean the responsible party under the applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart.

(2) In addition, the provisions of subparts A, C, D, E, F, and G and appendices A through G of this part applicable to NO_X concentration, flow rate, NO_X emission rate and heat input, as set forth and referenced in this subpart, shall apply to the owner or operator of a unit required to meet the requirements of this subpart by a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program. When applying these requirements, the term ''affected unit'' shall mean any unit that is subject to a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program requiring compliance with this subpart, the term ''permitting authority'' shall mean the permitting authority under an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart, and the term ''designated representative'' shall mean the responsible party under the applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart. The requirements of this part for SO_2, CO_2 and opacity monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting do not apply to units that are subject to a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program only and are not affected units with an Acid Rain emission limitation.

(b) *Compliance dates.* The owner or operator of an affected unit shall meet the compliance deadlines established by an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart.

(c) *Prohibitions.* (1) No owner or operator of an affected unit or a non-affected unit under §75.72(b)(2)(ii) shall use any alternative monitoring system, alternative reference method, or any other alternative for the required continuous emission monitoring system without having obtained prior written approval in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section.

(2) No owner or operator of an affected unit or a non-affected unit under

§ 75.72(b)(2)(ii) shall operate the unit so as to discharge, or allow to be discharged emissions of NO_X to the atmosphere without accounting for all such emissions in accordance with the applicable provisions of this part, except as provided in § 75.74.

(3) No owner or operator of an affected unit or a non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii) shall disrupt the continuous emission monitoring system, any portion thereof, or any other approved emission monitoring method, and thereby avoid monitoring and recording NO_X mass emissions discharged into the atmosphere, except for periods of recertification or periods when calibration, quality assurance testing, or maintenance is performed in accordance with the provisions of this part applicable to monitoring systems under § 75.71, except as provided in § 75.74.

(4) No owner or operator of an affected unit or a non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii) shall retire or permanently discontinue use of the continuous emission monitoring system, any component thereof, or any other approved emission monitoring system under this part, except under any one of the following circumstances:

(i) During the period that the unit is covered by a retired unit exemption that is in effect under the State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart;

(ii) The owner or operator is monitoring NO_X mass emissions from the affected unit with another certified monitoring system approved, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section; or

(iii) The designated representative submits notification of the date of certification testing of a replacement monitoring system in accordance with § 75.61.

(d) *Initial certification and recertification procedures.* (1) The owner or operator of an affected unit that is subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation shall comply with the initial certification and recertification procedures of this part, except that the owner or operator shall meet any additional requirements set forth in an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected unit that is not subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation shall comply with the initial certification and recertification procedures established by an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart. The owner or operator of an affected unit that is subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation shall comply with the initial certification and recertification procedures established by an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart for any additional NO_X-diluent CEMS, flow monitors, diluent monitors or NO_X concentration monitoring system required under the NO_X mass emissions provisions of § 75.71 or the common stack provisions in § 75.72.

(e) *Quality assurance and quality control requirements.* For units that use continuous emission monitoring systems to account for NO_X mass emissions, the owner or operator shall meet the applicable quality assurance and quality control requirements in § 75.21, appendix B to this part, and § 75.74(c) for the NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems, flow monitoring systems, NO_X concentration monitoring systems, and diluent monitors required under § 75.71. A NO_X concentration monitoring system for determining NO_X mass emissions in accordance with § 75.71 shall meet the same certification testing requirements, quality assurance requirements, and bias test requirements as are specified in this part for an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, except as otherwise provided in § 75.74(c). Units using excepted methods under § 75.19 shall meet the applicable quality assurance requirements of that section, and, except as otherwise provided in § 75.74(c), units using excepted monitoring methods under appendices D and E to this part shall meet the applicable quality assurance requirements of those appendices.

(f) *Missing data procedures.* Except as provided in § 75.34, paragraph (g) of this section, and § 75.74, the owner or operator shall provide substitute data from

monitoring systems required under § 75.71 for each affected unit as follows:

(1) For an owner or operator using a continuous emissions monitoring system, substitute for missing data in accordance with the missing data procedures in subpart D of this part whenever the unit combusts fuel and:

(i) A valid quality assured hour of NO_X emission rate data (in lb/mmBtu) has not been measured and recorded for a unit by a certified NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system or by an approved monitoring system under subpart E of this part;

(ii) A valid quality assured hour of flow data (in scfh) has not been measured and recorded for a unit from a certified flow monitor or by an approved alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part; or

(iii) A valid quality assured hour of heat input data (in mmBtu) has not been measured and recorded for a unit from a certified flow monitor and a certified diluent (CO_2 or O_2) monitor or by an approved alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part or by an accepted monitoring system under appendix D to this part, where heat input is required either for calculating NO_X mass or allocating allowances under the applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart; or

(iv) A valid, quality-assured hour of NO_X concentration data (in ppm) has not been measured and recorded by a certified NO_X concentration monitoring system, or by an approved alternative monitoring method under subpart E of this part, where the owner or operator chooses to use a NO_X concentration monitoring system with a volumetric flow monitor, and without a diluent monitor to calculate NO_X mass emissions. The initial missing data procedures for determining monitor data availability and the standard missing data procedures for a NO_X concentration monitoring system shall be the same as the procedures specified for a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system under §§ 75.31, 75.32 and 75.33.

(2) For an owner or operator using an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E of this part, substitute for missing data in accordance with the missing data procedures in section 2.4 of appendix D to this part or in section 2.5 of appendix E to this part whenever the unit combusts fuel and:

(i) A valid, quality-assured hour of fuel flow rate data has not been measured and recorded by a certified fuel flowmeter that is part of an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E of this part; or

(ii) A fuel sample value for gross calorific value, or if necessary, density or specific gravity, from a sample taken an analyzed in accordance with appendix D of this part is not available; or

(iii) A valid, quality-assured hour of NO_X emission rate data has not been obtained according to the procedures and specifications of appendix E to this part.

(g) *Reporting data prior to initial certification.* If the owner or operator of an affected unit has not successfully completed all certification tests required by the State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart by the applicable date required by that program, he or she shall determine, record and report hourly data prior to initial certification using one of the following procedures, consistent with the monitoring equipment to be certified:

(1) For units that the owner or operator intends to monitor for NO_X mass emissions using NO_X emission rate and heat input, the maximum potential NO_X emission rate and the maximum potential hourly heat input of the unit, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter.

(2) For units that the owner or operator intends to monitor for NO_X mass emissions using a NO_X concentration monitoring system and a flow monitoring system, the maximum potential concentration of NO_X and the maximum potential flow rate of the unit under section 2.1 of Appendix A of this part;

(3) For any unit, the reference methods under § 75.22 of this part.

(4) For any unit using the low mass emission excepted monitoring methodology under § 75.19, the procedures in paragraphs (g)(1) or (2) of this section.

(5) Any unit using the procedures in paragraph (g)(2) of this section that is

required to report heat input for purposes of allocating allowances shall also report the maximum potential hourly heat input of the unit, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter.

(6) For any unit using continuous emissions monitors, the procedures in § 75.20(b)(3).

(h) *Petitions.* (1) The designated representative of an affected unit that is subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation may submit a petition to the Administrator requesting an alternative to any requirement of this subpart. Such a petition shall meet the requirements of § 75.66 and any additional requirements established by an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart. Use of an alternative to any requirement of this subpart is in accordance with this subpart and with such State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program only to the extent that the petition is approved by the Administrator, in consultation with the permitting authority.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (h)(1) of this section, petitions requesting an alternative to a requirement concerning any additional CEMS required solely to meet the common stack provisions of § 75.72 shall be submitted to the permitting authority and the Administrator and shall be governed by paragraph (h)(3)(ii) of this section. Such a petition shall meet the requirements of § 75.66 and any additional requirements established by an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart.

(3)(i) The designated representative of an affected unit that is not subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation may submit a petition to the permitting authority and the Administrator requesting an alternative to any requirement of this subpart. Such a petition shall meet the requirements of § 75.66 and any additional requirements established by an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart.

(ii) Use of an alternative to any requirement of this subpart is in accordance with this subpart only to the extent that it is approved by the Administrator and by the permitting authority if required by an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart.

[63 FR 57507, Oct. 27, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 28624, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.71 Specific provisions for monitoring NO_X emission rate and heat input for the purpose of calculating NO_X mass emissions.

(a) *Coal-fired units.* The owner or operator of a coal-fired affected unit shall either:

(1) Meet the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system (consisting of a NO_X pollutant concentration monitor, an O_2- or CO_2-diluent gas monitor, and a data acquisition and handling system) to measure NO_X emission rate and for a flow monitoring system and an O_2- or CO_2-diluent gas monitor to measure heat input, except as provided in accordance with subpart E of this part; or

(2) Meet the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for a NO_X concentration monitoring system (consisting of a NO_X pollutant concentration monitor and a data acquisition and handling system) to measure NO_X concentration and for a flow monitoring system. In addition, if heat input is required to be reported under the applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart, the owner or operator also must meet the general operating requirements for a flow monitoring system and an O_2- or CO_2-diluent gas monitor to measure heat input, or, if applicable, use the procedures in appendix D to this part. These requirements must be met, except as provided in accordance with subpart E of this part.

(b) *Moisture correction.* (1) If a correction for the stack gas moisture content is needed to properly calculate the NO_X emission rate in lb/mmBtu (i.e., if the NO_X pollutant concentration monitor in a NO_X-diluent monitoring system measures on a different moisture basis from the diluent monitor), the owner or operator of an affected unit shall account for the moisture content of the

flue gas on a continuous basis in accordance with § 75.12(b).

(2) If a correction for the stack gas moisture content is needed to properly calculate NO_X mass emissions in tons, in the case where a NO_X concentration monitoring system which measures on a dry basis is used with a flow rate monitor to determine NO_X mass emissions, the owner or operator of an affected unit shall account for the moisture content of the flue gas on a continuous basis in accordance with § 75.11(b) except that the term ''SO_2'' shall be replaced by the term ''NO_X.''

(3) If a correction for the stack gas moisture content is needed to properly calculate NO_X mass emissions, in the case where a diluent monitor that measures on a dry basis is used with a flow rate monitor to determine heat input, which is then multiplied by the NO_X emission rate, the owner or operator shall install, operate, maintain and quality assure a continuous moisture monitoring system, as described in § 75.11(b).

(c) *Gas-fired nonpeaking units or oil-fired nonpeaking units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that, based on information submitted by the designated representative in the monitoring plan, qualifies as a gas-fired or oil-fired unit but not as a peaking unit, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, shall either:

(1) Meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section and, if applicable, paragraph (b) of this section; or

(2) Meet the general operating requirements in § 75.10 for a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, except as provided in accordance with subpart E of this part, and use the procedures specified in appendix D to this part for determining hourly heat input. However, the heat input apportionment provisions in section 2.1.2 of appendix D to this part shall not be used to meet the NO_X mass reporting provisions of this subpart, except as provided in § 75.72(a); or

(3) Meet the requirements of the low mass emission excepted methodology under paragraph (e)(2) of this section and under § 75.19, if applicable.

(d) *Gas-fired or oil-fired peaking units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that qualifies as a peaking unit and as either gas-fired or oil-fired, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, based on information submitted by the designated representative in the monitoring plan, shall either:

(1) Meet the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section; or

(2) Use the procedures in appendix D to this part for determining hourly heat input and the procedure specified in appendix E to this part for estimating hourly NO_X emission rate. However, the heat input apportionment provisions in section 2.1.2 of appendix D to this part shall not be used to meet the NO_X mass reporting provisions of this subpart. In addition, if after certification of an excepted monitoring system under appendix E to this part, the operation of a unit that reports emissions on an annual basis under § 75.74(a) of this part exceeds a capacity factor of 20.0 percent in any calendar year or exceeds an annual capacity factor of 10.0 percent averaged over three years, or the operation of a unit that reports emissions on an ozone season basis under § 75.74(b) of this part exceeds a capacity factor of 20.0 percent in any ozone season or exceeds an ozone season capacity factor of 10.0 percent averaged over three years, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section or, if applicable, paragraph (e) of this section by no later than December 31 of the following calendar year.

(e) *Low mass emissions units.* Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected unit that qualifies as a low mass emissions unit under § 75.19(a) shall comply with one of the following:

(1) Meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section; or

(2) Use the low mass emissions excepted methodology in § 75.19(c) for estimating hourly emission rate, hourly heat input, and hourly NO_X mass emissions.

(f) *Other units.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that combusts wood, refuse, or other materials shall comply with the monitoring provisions specified in paragraph (a) of this section

and, where applicable, paragraph (b) of this section.

[63 FR 57508, Oct. 27, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 28624, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.72 Determination of NO_X mass emissions.

Except as provided in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected unit shall calculate hourly NO_X mass emissions (in lbs) by multiplying the hourly NO_X emission rate (in lbs/mmBtu) by the hourly heat input (in mmBtu/hr) and the hourly operating time (in hr). The owner or operator shall also calculate quarterly and cumulative year-to-date NO_X mass emissions and cumulative NO_X mass emissions for the ozone season (in tons) by summing the hourly NO_X mass emissions according to the procedures in section 8 of appendix F to this part.

(a) *Unit utilizing common stack with other affected unit(s).* When an affected unit utilizes a common stack with one or more affected units, but no nonaffected units, the owner or operator shall either:

(1) Record the combined NO_X mass emissions for the units exhausting to the common stack, install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X-diluent continuous emissions monitoring system in the common stack, and either:

(i) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a flow monitoring system at the common stack. The owner or operator also shall provide heat input values for each unit, either by monitoring each unit individually using a flow monitor and a diluent monitor or by apportioning heat input according to the procedures in § 75.16(e)(5); or

(ii) If any of the units using the common stack are eligible to use the procedures in appendix D to this part,

(A) Use the procedures in appendix D to this part to determine heat input for that unit; and

(B) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack for each remaining unit; or

(2) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X-diluent continuous emissions monitoring system in the duct to the common stack from each unit and either:

(i) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack from each unit; or

(ii) For any unit using the common stack and eligible to use the procedures in appendix D to this part,

(A) Use the procedures in appendix D to determine heat input for that unit; and

(B) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack for each remaining unit.

(b) *Unit utilizing common stack with nonaffected unit(s).* When one or more affected units utilizes a common stack with one or more nonaffected units, the owner or operator shall either:

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system in the duct to the common stack from each affected unit; and

(i) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack from each affected unit; or

(ii) For any affected unit using the common stack and eligible to use the procedures in appendix D to this part,

(A) Use the procedures in appendix D to determine heat input for that unit; however, the heat input apportionment provisions in section 2.1.2 of appendix D to this part shall not be used to meet the NO_X mass reporting provisions of this subpart; and

(B) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack for each remaining affected unit that exhausts to the common stack; or

(2) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system in the common stack; and

(i) Designate the nonaffected units as affected units in accordance with the applicable State or federal NO_X mass emissions reduction program and meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or

(ii) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a flow monitoring system in the common stack and a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system in the duct to the common stack

from each nonaffected unit. The designated representative shall submit a petition to the permitting authority and the Administrator to allow a method of calculating and reporting the NO_X mass emissions from the affected units as the difference between NO_X mass emissions measured in the common stack and NO_X mass emissions measured in the ducts of the nonaffected units, not to be reported as an hourly value less than zero. The permitting authority and the Administrator may approve such a method whenever the designated representative demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the permitting authority and the Administrator, that the method ensures that the NO_X mass emissions from the affected units are not underestimated. In addition, the owner or operator shall also either:

(A) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a flow monitoring system in the duct from each nonaffected unit or,

(B) For any nonaffected unit exhausting to the common stack and otherwise eligible to use the procedures in appendix D to this part, determine heat input using the procedures in appendix D for that unit. However, the heat input apportionment provisions in section 2.1.2 of appendix D to this part shall not be used to meet the NO_X mass reporting provisions of this subpart. For any remaining nonaffected unit that exhausts to the common stack, install, certify, operate, and maintain a flow monitoring system in the duct to the common stack; or

(iii) Install a flow monitoring system in the common stack and record the combined emissions from all units as the combined NO_X mass emissions for the affected units for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; or

(iv) Submit a petition to the permitting authority and the Administrator to allow use of a method for apportioning NO_X mass emissions measured in the common stack to each of the units using the common stack and for reporting the NO_X mass emissions. The permitting authority and the Administrator may approve such a method whenever the designated representative demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the permitting authority and the Administrator, that the method ensures that the NO_X mass emissions from the affected units are not underestimated.

(c) *Unit with bypass stack.* Whenever any portion of the flue gases from an affected unit can be routed to avoid the installed NO_X-diluent continuous emissions monitoring system or NO_X concentration monitoring system, the owner and operator shall either:

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X-diluent continuous emissions monitoring system and a flow monitoring system on the bypass flue, duct, or stack gas stream and calculate NO_X mass emissions for the unit as the sum of the emissions recorded by all required monitoring systems; or

(2) Monitor NO_X mass emissions on the bypass flue, duct, or stack gas stream using the reference methods in § 75.22(b) for NO_X concentration, flow, and diluent, or NO_X concentration and flow, and calculate NO_X mass emissions for the unit as the sum of the emissions recorded by the installed monitoring systems on the main stack and the emissions measured by the reference method monitoring systems.

(d) *Unit with multiple stacks.* Notwithstanding § 75.17(c), when the flue gases from a affected unit discharge to the atmosphere through more than one stack, or when the flue gases from a unit subject to a NO_X mass emission reduction program utilize two or more ducts feeding into two or more stacks (which may include flue gases from other affected or nonaffected unit(s)), or when the flue gases from an affected unit utilize two or more ducts feeding into a single stack and the owner or operator chooses to monitor in the ducts rather than in the stack, the owner or operator shall either:

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system and a flow monitoring system in each duct feeding into the stack or stacks and determine NO_X mass emissions from each affected unit using the stack or stacks as the sum of the NO_X mass emissions recorded for each duct; or

(2) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X-diluent continuous emissions monitoring system and a flow monitoring system in each stack, and determine NO_X mass emissions from the affected unit using the sum of the

NO_X mass emissions recorded for each stack, except that where another unit also exhausts flue gases to one or more of the stacks, the owner or operator shall also comply with the applicable requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section to determine and record NO_X mass emissions from the units using that stack; or

(3) If the unit is eligible to use the procedures in appendix D to this part, install, certify, operate, and maintain a NO_X-diluent continuous emissions monitoring system in one of the ducts feeding into the stack or stacks and use the procedures in appendix D to this part to determine heat input for the unit, provided that:

(i) There are no add-on NO_X controls at the unit;

(ii) The unit is not capable of emitting solely through an unmonitored stack (e.g., has no dampers); and

(iii) The owner or operator of the unit demonstrates to the satisfaction of the permitting authority and the Administrator that the NO_X emission rate in the monitored duct or stack is representative of the NO_X emission rate in each duct or stack.

(e) *Units using a NO_X concentration monitoring system and a flow monitoring system to determine NO_X mass.* The owner or operator may use a NO_X concentration monitoring system and a flow monitoring system to determine NO_X mass emissions in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section (in place of a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system and a flow monitoring system). When using this approach, calculate NO_X mass according to sections 8.2 and 8.3 in appendix F of this part. In addition, if an applicable State or federal NO_X mass reduction program requires determination of a unit's heat input, the owner or operator must either:

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor in the same location as each flow monitoring system. In addition, the owner or operator must provide heat input values for each unit utilizing a common stack by either:

(i) Apportion heat input from the common stack to each unit according to § 75.16(e)(5), where all units utilizing the common stack are affected units, or

(ii) Measure heat input from each affected unit, using a flow monitor and a CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor in the duct from each affected unit; or

(2) For units that are eligible to use appendix D to this part, use the procedures in appendix D to this part to determine heat input for the unit. However, the use of a fuel flowmeter in a common pipe header and the provisions of sections 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.2.2 of appendix D of this part are not applicable to any unit that is using the provisions of this subpart to monitor, record, and report NO_X mass emissions under a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program and that shares a common pipe or a common stack with a non-affected unit.

(f) *Units using the low mass emitter excepted methodology under § 75.19.* For units that are using the low mass emitter excepted methodology under § 75.19, calculate ozone season NO_X mass emissions by summing all of the hourly NO_X mass emissions in the ozone season, as determined under paragraph § 75.19(c)(4)(ii)(A) of this section, divided by 2000 lb/ton.

(g) *Procedures for apportioning heat input to the unit level.* If the owner or operator of a unit using the common stack monitoring provisions in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section does not monitor and record heat input at the unit level and the owner or operator is required to do so under an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program, the owner or operator should apportion heat input from the common stack to each unit according to § 75.16(e)(5).

§ 75.73 Recordkeeping and reporting.

(a) *General recordkeeping provisions.* The owner or operator of any affected unit shall maintain for each affected unit and each non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii) a file of all measurements, data, reports, and other information required by this part at the source in a form suitable for inspection for at least three (3) years from the date of each record. Except for the certification data required in § 75.57(a)(4) and the initial submission of the monitoring plan required in § 75.57(a)(5), the

data shall be collected beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification or the deadline in § 75.70. The certification data required in § 75.57(a)(4) shall be collected beginning with the date of the first certification test performed. The file shall contain the following information:

(1) The information required in §§ 75.57(a)(2), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), (b), (c)(2), (d), (g), and (h).

(2) The information required in §§ 75.58(b)(2) or (b)(3) (for units with add-on NO_X emission controls), as applicable, (d) (as applicable for units using Appendix E to this part), and (f) (as applicable for units using the low mass emissions unit provisions of § 75.19).

(3) For each hour when the unit is operating, NO_X mass emissions, calculated in accordance with section 8.1 of appendix F to this part.

(4) During the second and third calendar quarters, cumulative ozone season heat input and cumulative ozone season operating hours.

(5) Heat input and NO_X methodologies for the hour.

(6) *Specific heat input record provisions for gas-fired or oil-fired units using the procedures in appendix D to this part.* In lieu of the information required in § 75.57(c)(2), the owner or operator shall record the following information in this paragraph for each affected gas-fired or oil-fired unit and each non-affected gas- or oil-fired unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii) for which the owner or operator is using the procedures in appendix D to this part for estimating heat input:

(i) For each hour when the unit is combusting oil:

(A) Date and hour;

(B) Hourly average mass flow rate of oil, while the unit combusts oil (in lb/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(C) Method of oil sampling (flow proportional, continuous drip, as delivered, manual from storage tank, or daily manual);

(D) For units using volumetric flowmeters, volumetric flow rate of oil combusted each hour (in gal/hr, lb/hr, m^3/hr, or bbl/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(E) For units using volumetric oil flowmeters, density of oil (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(F) Gross calorific value of oil used to determine heat input (in Btu/lb);

(G) Hourly heat input rate during combustion of oil, according to procedures in appendix F to this part (in mmBtu/hr, to the nearest tenth);

(H) Fuel usage time for combustion of oil during the hour (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour, in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator) (flag to indicate multiple/single fuel types combusted); and

(I) Monitoring system identification code.

(ii) For gas-fired units or oil-fired units, using the procedures in appendix D to this part with an assumed density or for as-delivered fuel sampled from each delivery:

(A) Measured gross calorific value and, if measuring with volumetric oil flowmeters, density from each fuel sample; and

(B) Assumed gross calorific value and, if measuring with volumetric oil flowmeters, density used to calculate heat input rate.

(iii) For each hour when the unit is combusting gaseous fuel:

(A) Date and hour;

(B) Hourly heat input rate from gaseous fuel, according to procedures in appendix F to this part (in mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

(C) Hourly flow rate of gaseous fuel, while the unit combusts gas (in 100 scfh) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(D) Gross calorific value of gaseous fuel used to determine heat input rate (in Btu/100 scf) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures);

(E) Fuel usage time for combustion of gaseous fuel during the hour (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour, in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator) (flag to indicate multiple/single fuel types combusted); and

(F) Monitoring system identification code.

(iv) For each oil sample or sample of diesel fuel:

(A) Date of sampling;

(B) Gross calorific value (in Btu/lb) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures); and

(C) Density or specific gravity, if required to convert volume to mass (flag value if derived from missing data procedures).

(v) For each sample of gaseous fuel:

(A) Date of sampling; and

(B) Gross calorific value (in Btu/100 scf) (flag value if derived from missing data procedures).

(vi) For each oil sample or sample of gaseous fuel:

(A) Type of oil or gas; and

(B) Percent carbon or F-factor of fuel.

(7) *Specific NO_X record provisions for gas-fired or oil-fired units using the optional low mass emissions excepted methodology in § 75.19.* In lieu of recording the information in §§ 75.57(b), (c)(2), (d), and (g), the owner or operator shall record, for each hour when the unit is operating for any portion of the hour, the following information for each affected low mass emissions unit for which the owner or operator is using the low mass emissions excepted methodology in § 75.19(c):

(i) Date and hour;

(ii) If one type of fuel is combusted in the hour, fuel type (pipeline natural gas, natural gas, residual oil, or diesel fuel) or, if more than one type of fuel is combusted in the hour, the fuel type which results in the highest emission factors for NO_X;

(iii) Average hourly NO_X emission rate (in lb/mmBtu, rounded to the nearest thousandth); and

(iv) Hourly NO_X mass emissions (in lbs, rounded to the nearest tenth).

(b) *Certification, quality assurance and quality control record provisions.* The owner or operator of any affected unit shall record the applicable information in § 75.59 for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii).

(c) *Monitoring plan recordkeeping provisions*—(1) *General provisions.* The owner or operator of an affected unit shall prepare and maintain a monitoring plan for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii). Except as provided in paragraph (d) or (f) of this section, a monitoring plan shall contain sufficient information on the continuous emission monitoring systems, excepted methodology under § 75.19, or excepted monitoring systems under appendix D or E to this part and the use of data derived from these systems to demonstrate that all the unit's NO_X emissions are monitored and reported.

(2) Whenever the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change in the certified continuous emission monitoring system, excepted methodology under § 75.19, excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part, or alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part, including a change in the automated data acquisition and handling system or in the flue gas handling system, that affects information reported in the monitoring plan (e.g., a change to a serial number for a component of a monitoring system), then the owner or operator shall update the monitoring plan.

(3) *Contents of the monitoring plan for units not subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation.* Each monitoring plan shall contain the information in § 75.53(e)(1) in electronic format and the information in § 75.53(e)(2) in hardcopy format. In addition, to the extent applicable, each monitoring plan shall contain the information in §§ 75.53(f)(1)(i), (f)(2)(i), (f)(4), and (f)(5)(i) for units using the low mass emitter methodology in electronic format and the information in §§ 75.53(f)(1)(ii), (f)(2)(ii), and (f)(5)(ii) in hardcopy format. The monitoring plan also shall identify, in electronic format, the reporting schedule for the affected unit (ozone season or quarterly), the beginning and end dates for the reporting schedule, and whether year-round reporting for the unit is required by a state or local agency.

(d) *General reporting provisions.* (1) The designated representative for an affected unit shall comply with all reporting requirements in this section and with any additional requirements

set forth in an applicable State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program that adopts the requirements of this subpart.

(2) The designated representative for an affected unit shall submit the following for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii):

(i) Initial certification and recertification applications in accordance with § 75.70(d);

(ii) Monitoring plans in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section; and

(iii) Quarterly reports in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(3) *Other petitions and communications.* The designated representative for an affected unit shall submit petitions, correspondence, application forms, and petition-related test results in accordance with the provisions in § 75.70(h).

(4) *Quality assurance RATA reports.* If requested by the permitting authority, the designated representative of an affected unit shall submit the quality assurance RATA report for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii) by the later of 45 days after completing a quality assurance RATA according to section 2.3 of appendix B to this part or 15 days of receiving the request. The designated representative shall report the hardcopy information required by § 75.59(a)(9) to the permitting authority.

(5) *Notifications.* The designated representative for an affected unit shall submit written notice to the permitting authority according to the provisions in § 75.61 for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii).

(e) *Monitoring plan reporting.*—(1) *Electronic submission.* The designated representative for an affected unit shall submit a complete, electronic, up-to-date monitoring plan file (except for hardcopy portions identified in paragraph (e)(2) of this section) for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii) as follows:

(i) To the permitting authority, no later than 45 days prior to the initial certification test and at the time of recertification application submission; and

(ii) To the Administrator, no later than 45 days prior to the initial certification test, at the time of submission of a recertification application, and in each electronic quarterly report.

(2) *Hardcopy submission.* The designated representative of an affected unit shall submit all of the hardcopy information required under § 75.53, for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under § 75.72(b)(2)(ii), to the permitting authority prior to initial certification. Thereafter, the designated representative shall submit hardcopy information only if that portion of the monitoring plan is revised. The designated representative shall submit the required hardcopy information as follows: no later than 45 days prior to the initial certification test; with any recertification application, if a hardcopy monitoring plan change is associated with the recertification event; and within 30 days of any other event with which a hardcopy monitoring plan change is associated, pursuant to § 75.53(b).

(f) *Quarterly reports.*—(1) *Electronic submission.* The designated representative for an affected unit shall electronically report the data and information in this paragraph (f)(1) and in paragraphs (f)(2) and (3) of this section to the Administrator quarterly. Each electronic report must be submitted to the Administrator within 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter. Each electronic report shall include the date of report generation, for the information provided in paragraphs (f)(1)(ii) through (1)(vi) of this section, and shall also include for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack:

(i) Facility information:

(A) Identification, including:

(*1*) Facility/ORISPL number;

(*2*) Calendar quarter and year data contained in the report; and

(*3*) Electronic data reporting format version used for the report.

(B) Location of facility, including:

(*1*) Plant name and facility identification code;

(*2*) EPA AIRS facility system identification code;

(*3*) State facility identification code;

(*4*) Source category/type;

(*5*) Primary SIC code;

(*6*) State postal abbreviation;

(*7*) FIPS county code; and

(*8*) Latitude and longitude.

(ii) The information and hourly data required in paragraph (a) of this section, except for:

(A) Descriptions of adjustments, corrective action, and maintenance;

(B) Information which is incompatible with electronic reporting (e.g., field data sheets, lab analyses, quality control plan);

(C) For units with NO_X add-on emission controls that do not elect to use the approved site-specific parametric monitoring procedures for calculation of substitute data, the information in § 75.58(b)(3);

(D) Information required by § 75.57(h) concerning the causes of any missing data periods and the actions taken to cure such causes;

(E) Hardcopy monitoring plan information required by § 75.53 and hardcopy test data and results required by § 75.59;

(F) Records of flow polynomial equations and numerical values required by § 75.59(a)(5)(vi);

(G) Daily fuel sampling information required by § 75.58(c)(3)(i) for units using assumed values under appendix D;

(H) Information required by § 75.59(b)(2) concerning transmitter or transducer accuracy tests;

(I) Stratification test results required as part of the RATA supplementary records under § 75.59(a)(7);

(J) Data and results of RATAs that are aborted or invalidated due to problems with the reference method or operational problems with the unit and data and results of linearity checks that are aborted or invalidated due to operational problems with the unit; and

(K) Supplementary RATA information required under § 75.59(a)(7)(i) through § 75.59(a)(7)(v), except that: the data under § 75.59(a)(7)(ii)(A) through (T) and the data under § 75.59(a)(7)(iii)(A) through (M) shall, as applicable, be reported for flow RATAs in which angular compensation (measurement of pitch and/or yaw angles) is used and for flow RATAs in which a site-specific wall effects adjustment factor is determined by direct measurement; and the data under § 75.59(a)(7)(ii)(T) shall be reported for all flow RATAs in which a default wall effects adjustment factor is applied.

(iii) Average NO_X emission rate (lb/mmBtu, rounded to the nearest thousandth) during the quarter and cumulative NO_X emission rate for the calendar year.

(iv) Tons of NO_X emitted during quarter, cumulative tons of NO_X emitted during the year, and, during the second and third calendar quarters, cumulative tons of NO_X emitted during the ozone season.

(v) During the second and third calendar quarters, cumulative heat input for the ozone season.

(vi) Unit or stack or common pipe header operating hours for quarter, cumulative unit, stack or common pipe header operating hours for calendar year, and, during the second and third calendar quarters, cumulative operating hours during the ozone season.

(2) The designated representative shall certify that the component and system identification codes and formulas in the quarterly electronic reports submitted to the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section represent current operating conditions.

(3) *Compliance certification*. The designated representative shall submit and sign a compliance certification in support of each quarterly emissions monitoring report based on reasonable inquiry of those persons with primary responsibility for ensuring that all of the unit's emissions are correctly and fully monitored. The certification shall state that:

(i) The monitoring data submitted were recorded in accordance with the applicable requirements of this part, including the quality assurance procedures and specifications; and

(ii) With regard to a unit with add-on emission controls and for all hours where data are substituted in accordance with § 75.34(a)(1), the add-on emission controls were operating within the

range of parameters listed in the monitoring plan and the substitute values do not systematically underestimate NO_X emissions.

(4) The designated representative shall comply with all of the quarterly reporting requirements in §§ 75.64(d), (f), and (g).

[64 FR 28624, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.74 Annual and ozone season monitoring and reporting requirements.

(a) *Annual monitoring requirement.* (1) The owner or operator of an affected unit subject both to an Acid Rain emission limitation and to a State or federal NO_X mass reduction program that adopts the provisions of this part must meet the requirements of this part during the entire calendar year.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected unit subject to a State or federal NO_X mass reduction program that adopts the provisions of this part and that requires monitoring and reporting of hourly emissions on an annual basis must meet the requirements of this part during the entire calendar year.

(b) *Ozone season monitoring requirements.* The owner or operator of an affected unit that is not required to meet the requirements of this subpart on an annual basis under paragraph (a) of this section may either:

(1) Meet the requirements of this subpart on an annual basis; or

(2) Meet the requirements of this subpart during the ozone season, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) If the owner or operator of an affected unit chooses to meet the requirements of this subpart on less than an annual basis in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, then:

(1) The owner or operator of a unit that uses continuous emissions monitoring systems or a fuel flowmeter to meet any of the requirements of this subpart shall quality assure the hourly ozone season emission data required by this subpart. To achieve this, the owner or operator shall operate, maintain and calibrate each required CEMS and shall perform diagnostic testing and quality assurance testing of each required CEMS or fuel flowmeter according to the applicable provisions of paragraphs (c)(2) through (c)(5) of this section. Except where otherwise noted, the provisions of paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section apply instead of the quality assurance provisions in sections 2.1 through 2.3 of appendix B to this part, and shall be used in lieu of those appendix B provisions.

(2) *Quality assurance requirements prior to the ozone season.* The provisions of this paragraph apply to each ozone season. In the time period prior to the start of the current ozone season (i.e., in the period extending from October 1 of the previous calendar year through April 30 of the current calendar year), the owner or operator shall, at a minimum, perform the following diagnostic testing and quality assurance assessments, and shall maintain the following records, to ensure that the hourly emission data recorded at the beginning of the current ozone season are suitable for reporting as quality-assured data:

(i) For each required gas monitor (i.e., for each NO_X pollutant concentration monitor and each diluent gas (CO_2 or O_2) monitor, including CO_2 and O_2 monitors used exclusively for heat input determination and O_2 monitors used for moisture determination), a linearity check shall be performed and passed.

(A) Conduct each linearity check in accordance with the general procedures in section 6.2 of appendix A to this part, except that the data validation procedures in sections 6.2(a) through (f) of appendix A do not apply.

(B) Each linearity check shall be done ''hands-off,'' as described in section 2.2.3(c) of appendix B to this part.

(C) In the time period extending from the date and hour in which the linearity check is passed through April 30 of the current calendar year, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain the CEMS and shall perform daily calibration error tests of the CEMS in accordance with section 2.1 of appendix B to this part. When a calibration error test is failed, as described in section 2.1.4 of appendix B to this part, corrective actions shall be taken. The additional calibration error test provisions of section 2.1.3 of appendix B to this part shall be followed. Records of the required daily calibration error tests

shall be kept in a format suitable for inspection on a year-round basis.

(D) *Exceptions.* (*1*) If the monitor passed a linearity check on or after January 1 of the previous year and the unit or stack on which the monitor is located operated for less than 336 hours in the previous ozone season, the owner or operator may have a grace period of up to 168 hours to perform a linearity check. In addition, if the unit or stack operates for 168 hours or less in the current ozone season the owner or operator is exempt from the linearity check requirement for that ozone season and the owner or operator may submit quality assured data from that monitor as long as all other required quality assurance tests are passed. If the unit or stack operates for more than 168 hours in the current ozone season, the owner or operator of the unit shall report substitute data using the missing data procedures under paragraph (c)(7) of this section starting with the 169th unit or stack operating hour of the ozone season and continuing until the successful completion of a linearity check.

(*2*) If a monitor does not qualify for an exception under paragraph (c)(2)(i)(D)(1) and if a required linearity check has not been completed prior to the start of the current ozone season, follow the applicable procedures in paragraph (c)(3)(vi) of this section.

(ii) For each required CEMS (i.e., for each NO_X concentration monitoring system, each NO_X-diluent monitoring system, each flow rate monitoring system, each moisture monitoring system and each diluent gas CEMS used exclusively for heat input determination), a relative accuracy test audit (RATA) shall be performed and passed.

(A) Conduct each RATA in accordance with the applicable procedures in sections 6.5 through 6.5.10 of appendix A to this part, except that the data validation procedures in sections 6.5(f)(1) through (f)(6) do not apply, and, for flow rate monitoring systems, the required RATA load level(s) shall be as specified in this paragraph.

(B) Each RATA shall be done ''hands-off,'' as described in section 2.3.2 (c) of appendix B to this part. The provisions in section 2.3.1.4 of appendix B to this part, pertaining to the number of allowable RATA attempts, shall apply.

(C) For flow rate monitoring systems installed on peaking units or bypass stacks, a single-load RATA is required. For all other flow rate monitoring systems, a 2-load RATA is required at the two most frequently-used load levels (as defined under section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part), with the following exceptions. A 3-load flow RATA is required at least once in every period of five consecutive calendar years. A 3-load RATA is also required if the flow monitor polynomial coefficients or K factor(s) are changed prior to conducting the flow RATA required under this paragraph.

(D) A bias test of each required NO_X concentration monitoring system, each NO_X-diluent monitoring system and each flow rate monitoring system shall be performed in accordance with section 7.6 of appendix A to this part. If the bias test is failed, a bias adjustment factor (BAF) shall be calculated for the monitoring system, as described in section 7.6.5 of appendix A to this part and shall be applied to the subsequent data recorded by the CEMS.

(E) In the time period extending from the hour of completion of the required RATA through April 30 of the current calendar year, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain the CEMS by performing, at a minimum, the following activities:

(*1*) The owner or operator shall perform daily calibration error tests and (if applicable) daily flow monitor interference checks, according to section 2.1 of appendix B to this part. When a daily calibration error test or interference check is failed, as described in section 2.1.4 of appendix B to this part, corrective actions shall be taken. The additional calibration error test provisions in section 2.1.3 of appendix B to this part shall be followed. Records of the required daily calibration error tests and interference checks shall be kept in a format suitable for inspection on a year-round basis.

(*2*) If the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change in a certified monitoring system that significantly affects the ability of the system to accurately measure or record NO_X mass emissions or heat

input or to meet the requirements of § 75.21 or appendix B to this part, the owner or operator shall recertify the monitoring system according to § 75.20(b).

(F) If the results of a RATA performed according to the provisions of this paragraph indicate that the CEMS qualifies for an annual RATA frequency (see Figure 2 in appendix B to this part), the RATA may be used to quality assure data for the entire current ozone season.

(G) If the results of a RATA performed according to the provisions of this paragraph indicate that the CEMS qualifies for a semiannual RATA frequency rather than an annual frequency, provided that the RATA was completed on or after January 1 of the current calendar year, the RATA may be used to quality assure data for the entire current ozone season. However, if the RATA was performed in the fourth calendar quarter of the previous year, the RATA may only be used to quality assure data for a part of the current ozone season, from May 1 through June 30. An additional RATA is then required by June 30 of the current calendar year to quality assure the remainder of the data (from June 30 through September 30) for the current ozone season. If such an additional RATA is required but is not completed by June 30 of the current calendar year, data from the CEMS shall be considered invalid as of the first unit or stack operating hour subsequent to June 30 of the current calendar year and shall remain invalid until the required RATA is performed and passed.

(H) *Exceptions.* (*1*) If the monitoring system passed a RATA on or after January 1 of the previous year and the unit or stack on which the monitor is located operated for less than 336 hours in the previous ozone season, the owner or operator may have a grace period of up to 720 hours to perform a RATA. If the unit or stack operates for 720 hours or less in the current ozone season, the owner or operator of the unit is exempt from the requirement to perform a RATA for that ozone season and the owner or operator may submit quality assured data from that monitor as long as all other required quality assurance tests are passed. If the unit or stack operates for more than 720 hours in the current ozone season, the owner or operator of the unit or stack shall report substitute data using the missing data procedures under paragraph (c)(7) of this section, starting with the 721st unit operating hour and continuing until the successful completion of the RATA.

(*2*) If a monitor does not qualify for a grace period under paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(H)(*1*) of this section and if a required RATA has not been completed prior to the start of the current ozone season, follow the applicable procedures in paragraph (c)(3)(vi) of this section.

(3) *Quality assurance requirements within the ozone season.* The provisions of this paragraph apply to each ozone season. The owner or operator shall, at a minimum, perform the following quality assurance testing during the ozone season, i.e. in the time period extending from May 1 through September 30 of each calendar year:

(i) Daily calibration error tests and (if applicable) interference checks of each CEMS required by this subpart shall be performed in accordance with sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of appendix B to this part. The applicable provisions in sections 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of appendix B to this part, pertaining, respectively, to additional calibration error tests and calibration adjustments, data validation, and quality assurance of data with respect to daily assessments, shall also apply.

(ii) For each gas monitor required by this subpart, linearity checks shall be performed in the second and third calendar quarters, in accordance with section 2.2.1 of appendix B to this part (see also paragraph (c)(3)(vii) of this section). For the second calendar quarter of the year, only unit or stack operating hours in the months of May and June shall be included when determining whether the second calendar quarter is a ''QA operating quarter'' (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter). Data validation for these linearity checks shall be done in accordance with sections 2.2.3(a) through (e) of appendix B to this part. The grace period provision in section 2.2.4 of appendix B to this part does not apply to these linearity checks. If the required linearity check

has not been completed by the end of the calendar quarter, unless the conditional data validation provisions of §75.20(b)(3) are applied, data from the CEMS are considered to be invalid, beginning with the first unit or stack operating hour after the end of the quarter and shall remain invalid until a linearity check of the CEMS is performed and passed.

(iii) For each flow monitoring system required by this subpart, flow-to-load ratio tests are required in the second and third calendar quarters, in accordance with section 2.2.5 of appendix B to this part. If the flow-to-load ratio test for the second calendar quarter is failed, the owner or operator shall declare the flow monitor out-of-control as of the first unit or stack operating hour following the second calendar quarter and shall either implement Option 1 in section 2.2.5.1 of appendix B to this part or Option 2 in section 2.2.5.2 of appendix B to this part. If the flow-to-load ratio test for the third calendar quarter is failed, data from the flow monitor shall be considered invalid at the beginning of the next ozone season unless, prior to May 1 of the next calendar year, the owner or operator has either successfully implemented Option 1 in section 2.2.5.1 of appendix B to this part or Option 2 in section 2.2.5.2 of appendix B to this part, or unless a flow RATA has been performed and passed in accordance with paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section.

(iv) For each differential pressure-type flow monitor used to meet the requirements of this subpart, quarterly leak checks are required in the second and third calendar quarters, in accordance with section 2.2.2 of appendix B to this part. For the second calendar quarter of the year, only unit or stack operating hours in the months of May and June shall be included when determining whether the second calendar quarter is a QA operating quarter (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter). Data validation for quarterly flow monitor leak checks shall be done in accordance with section 2.2.3(g) of appendix B to this part. If the leak check for the third calendar quarter is failed and a subsequent leak check is not passed by the end of the ozone season, then data from the flow monitor shall be considered invalid at the beginning of the next ozone season unless a leak check is passed prior to May 1 of the next calendar year.

(v) A fuel flow-to-load ratio test in section 2.1.7 of appendix D to this part shall be performed in the second and third calendar quarters if, for a unit using a fuel flowmeter to determine heat input under this subpart, the owner or operator has elected to use the fuel flow-to-load ratio test to extend the deadline for the next fuel flowmeter accuracy test. If a fuel flow-to-load ratio test is failed, follow the applicable procedures and data validation provisions in section 2.1.7.4 of appendix D to this part. If the fuel flow-to-load ratio test for the third calendar quarter is failed, data from the fuel flowmeter shall be considered invalid at the beginning of the next ozone season unless the requirements of section 2.1.7.4 of appendix D to this part have been fully met prior to May 1 of the next calendar year.

(vi) If, at the start of the current ozone season (i.e., as of May 1 of the current calendar year), the linearity check or RATA required under paragraph (c)(2)(i) or (c)(2)(ii) of this section has not been performed for a particular monitor or monitoring system, and if, during the previous ozone season, the unit or stack on which the monitoring system is installed operated for 336 hours or more the owner or operator shall invalidate all data from the CEMS until either:

(A) The required linearity check or RATA of the CEMS has been performed and passed; or

(B) A ''probationary calibration error test'' of the CEMS is passed in accordance with §75.20(b)(3). Note that a calibration error test passed on April 30 may be used as the probationary calibration error test, to ensure that emission data recorded by the CEMS at the beginning of the ozone season will have a conditionally valid status. Once the probationary calibration error test has been passed, the owner or operator shall perform the required linearity check or RATA in accordance with the conditional data validation provisions and within the associated timelines in §75.20(b)(3), with the term ''diagnostic''

applying instead of the term ''recertification''. However, in lieu of the provisions in § 75.20(b)(3)(ix), the owner or operator shall follow the applicable provisions in paragraphs (c)(3)(xi) and (c)(3)(xii) of this section.

(vii) A RATA which is performed and passed during the second or third quarter of the current calendar year may be used to quality assure data in the next ozone season, provided that:

(A) The results of the RATA indicate that the CEMS qualifies for an annual RATA frequency (see Figure 2 in appendix B to this part); and

(B) The CEMS is continuously operated and maintained, and daily calibration error tests and (if applicable) interference checks of the CEMS are performed in the time period extending from the end of the current ozone season (October 1 of the current calendar year) through April 30 of the next calendar year; and

(C) For a gas monitoring system, the linearity check requirement of paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section is met prior to May 1 of the next calendar year.

(D) If conditions in paragraphs (c)(3)(vii)(A), (B) and, if applicable, (c)(3)(vii)(C) of this section are met, then a RATA completed and passed in the second or third calendar quarter of the current year may be used to quality assure data for the next ozone season, as follows:

(*1*) If the RATA is completed and passed in the second calendar quarter of the current year, the RATA may be used to quality assure data from the CEMS through June 30 of the next calendar year.

(*2*) If the RATA is completed and passed in the third calendar quarter of the current year, the RATA may be used to quality assure data from the CEMS through September 30 of the next calendar year.

(viii) If a linearity check performed to meet the requirement of paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section is completed and passed in the second calendar quarter of the current year, provided that the date and hour of completion of the test is within the first 168 unit or stack operating hours of the current ozone season, the linearity check may be used to satisfy both the requirement of paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section and to meet the second quarter linearity check requirement of paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section.

(ix) If, for any required CEMS, diagnostic linearity checks or RATAs other than those required by this section are performed during the ozone season, use the applicable data validation procedures in section 2.2.3 (for linearity checks) or 2.3.2 (for RATAs) of appendix B to this part.

(x) If any required CEMS is recertified within the ozone season, use the data validation provisions in § 75.20(b)(3) and paragraphs (c)(3)(xi) and (c)(3)(xii) of this section.

(xi) If, at the end of the second quarter of any calendar year, a required quality assurance, diagnostic or recertification test of a monitoring system has not been completed, and if data contained in the quarterly report are conditionally valid pending the results of test(s) to be completed in a subsequent quarter, the owner or operator shall indicate this by means of a suitable conditionally valid data flag in the electronic quarterly report for the second calendar quarter. The owner or operator shall resubmit the report for the second quarter if the required quality assurance, diagnostic or recertification test is subsequently failed. In the resubmitted report, the owner or operator shall use the appropriate missing data routine in § 75.31 or § 75.33 to replace with substitute data each hour of conditionally valid data that was invalidated by the failed quality assurance, diagnostic or recertification test. Alternatively, if any required quality assurance, diagnostic or recertification test is not completed by the end of the second calendar quarter but is completed no later than 30 days after the end of that quarter (i.e., prior to the deadline for submitting the quarterly report under § 75.73), the test data and results may be submitted with the second quarter report even though the test date(s) are from the third calendar quarter. In such instances, if the quality assurance, diagnostic or recertification test(s) are passed in accordance with the provisions of § 75.20(b)(3), conditionally valid data may be reported as quality-assured, in lieu of reporting a conditional data flag. If the tests are

failed and if conditionally valid data are replaced, as appropriate, with substitute data, then neither the reporting of a conditional data flag nor resubmission is required.

(xii) If, at the end of the third quarter of any calendar year, a required quality assurance, diagnostic or recertification test of a monitoring system has not been completed, and if data contained in the quarterly report are conditionally valid pending the results of test(s) to be completed, the owner or operator shall do one of the following:

(A) If the results of the required tests are not available within 30 days of the end of the third calendar quarter and cannot be submitted with the quarterly report for the third calendar quarter, then the test results are considered to be missing and the owner or operator shall use the appropriate missing data routine in § 75.31 or § 75.33 to replace with substitute data each hour of conditionally valid data in the third quarter report. In addition, if the data in the second quarterly report were flagged as conditionally valid at the end of the quarter, pending the results of the same missing tests, the owner or operator shall resubmit the report for the second quarter and shall use the appropriate missing data routine in § 75.31 or § 75.33 to replace with substitute data each hour of conditionally valid data associated with the missing quality assurance, diagnostic or recertification tests; or

(B) If the required quality assurance, diagnostic or recertification tests are completed no later than 30 days after the end of the third calendar quarter, the test data and results may be submitted with the third quarter report even though the test date(s) are from the fourth calendar quarter. In this instance, if the required tests are passed in accordance with the provisions of § 75.20(b)(3), all conditionally valid data associated with the tests shall be reported as quality assured. If the tests are failed, the owner or operator shall use the appropriate missing data routine in § 75.31 or § 75.33 to replace with substitute data each hour of conditionally valid data associated with the failed test(s). In addition, if the data in the second quarterly report were flagged as conditionally valid at the end of the quarter, pending the results of the same failed test(s), the owner or operator shall resubmit the report for the second quarter and shall use the appropriate missing data routine in § 75.31 or § 75.33 to replace with substitute data each hour of conditionally valid data associated with the failed test(s).

(4) The owner or operator of a unit using the procedures in appendix D of this part to determine heat input is required to maintain fuel flowmeters only during the ozone season, except that for purposes of determining the deadline for the next periodic quality assurance test on the fuel flowmeter, the owner or operator shall include all fuel flowmeter QA operating quarters (as defined in § 72.2) for the entire calendar year, not just fuel flowmeter QA operating quarters in the ozone season. For each calendar year, the owner or operator shall record, for each fuel flowmeter, the number of fuel flowmeter QA operating quarters.

(5) The owner or operator of a unit using the procedures in appendix D of this part to determine heat input is only required to sample fuel for the purposes of determining density and GCV during the ozone season, except that:

(i) The owner or operator of a unit that performs sampling from the fuel storage tank upon delivery must sample the tank between the date and hour of the most recent delivery before the first date and hour that the unit operates in the ozone season and the first date and hour that the unit operates in the ozone season.

(ii) The owner or operator of a unit that performs sampling upon delivery from the delivery vehicle must ensure that all shipments received during the calendar year are sampled.

(iii) The owner or operator of a unit that performs sampling on each day the unit combusts fuel or that performs fuel sampling continuously must sample the fuel starting on the first day the unit operates during the ozone season. The owner or operator then shall use that sampled value for all hours of combustion during the first day of unit operation, continuing until the date and hour of the next sample.

(6) The owner or operator shall, in accordance with § 75.73, record and report the hourly data required by this subpart and shall record and report the results of all required quality assurance tests, as follows:

(i) All hourly emission data for the period of time from May 1 through September 30 of each calendar year shall be recorded and reported. For missing data purposes, only the data recorded in the time period from May 1 through September 30 shall be considered quality-assured;

(ii) The results of all daily calibration error tests and flow monitor interference checks performed in the time period from May 1 through September 30 shall be recorded and reported;

(iii) For the time periods described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i)(C) and (c)(2)(ii)(E) of this section, hourly emission data and the results of all daily calibration error tests and flow monitor interference checks shall be recorded. The results of all daily calibration error tests and flow monitor interference checks performed in the time period from April 1 through April 30 shall be reported. The owner or operator may also report the hourly emission data and unit operating data recorded in the time period from April 1 through April 30. However, only the emission data recorded in the time period from May 1 through September 30 shall be used for NO_X mass compliance determination;

(iv) The results of all required quality assurance tests (RATAs, linearity checks, flow-to-load ratio tests and leak checks) performed during the ozone season shall be reported in the appropriate ozone season quarterly report; and

(v) The results of RATAs (and any other quality assurance test(s) required under paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section) which affect data validation for the current ozone season, but which were performed outside the ozone season (i.e., between October 1 of the previous calendar year and April 30 of the current calendar year), shall be reported in the quarterly report for the second quarter of the current calendar year.

(7) The owner or operator shall use only quality-assured data from within ozone seasons in the substitute data procedures under subpart D of this part and section 2.4.2 of appendix D to this part.

(i) The lookback periods (e.g., 2160 quality-assured monitor operating hours for a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, a NO_X concentration monitoring system, or a flow monitoring system) used to calculate missing data must include only quality-assured data from periods within ozone seasons.

(ii) The missing data procedures of §§ 75.31 through 75.33 shall be used, with two exceptions. First, when the NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration of the unit was consistently lower in the previous ozone season because the unit combusted a fuel that produces less NO_X than the fuel currently being combusted; and second, when the unit's add-on emission controls are not working properly, as shown by the parametric data recorded under paragraph (c)(8) of this section. In those two cases, the owner or operator shall substitute the maximum potential NO_X emission rate, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, from a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, or the maximum potential concentration of NO_X, as defined in section 2.1.2.1 of appendix A to this part, from a NO_X concentration monitoring system. The maximum potential value used shall be for the fuel currently being combusted. The length of time for which the owner or operator shall substitute these maximum potential values for each hour of missing NO_X operator shall substitute these maximum potential value for each hour of missing NO_X data, shall be as follows:

(A) For a unit that changed fuels, substitute the maximum potential values until the first hour when the unit combusts a fuel that produces the same or less NO_X than the fuel combusted in the previous ozone season; and

(B) For a unit with add-on emission controls that are not working properly, substitute the maximum potential values until the first hour in which the add-on emission controls are documented to be operating properly, according to paragraph (c)(8) of this section.

(8) The owner or operator of a unit with NO_X add-on emission controls or a

unit capable of combusting more than one fuel shall keep records during ozone season in a form suitable for inspection to demonstrate that the typical NO_X emission rate or NO_X concentration during the prior ozone season(s) included in the missing data lookback period is representative of the ozone season in which missing data are substituted and that use of the missing data procedures will not systematically underestimate NO_X mass emissions. These records shall include:

(i) For units that can combust more than one fuel, the fuel or fuels combusted each hour; and

(ii) For units with add-on emission controls, the range of operating parameters for add-on emission controls, as described in § 75.34(a) and information for verifying proper operation of the add-on emission controls, as described in § 75.34(d).

(9) The designated representative shall certify with each quarterly report that NO_X emission rate values or NO_X concentration values substituted for missing data under subpart D of this part are calculated using only values from an ozone season, that substitute values measured during the prior ozone season(s) included in the missing data lookback period are representative of the ozone season in which missing data are substituted, and that NO_X emissions are not systematically underestimated.

(10) Units may qualify to use the low mass emission excepted monitoring methodology in § 75.19 on an ozone season basis. In order to be allowed to use this methodology, a unit may not emit more than 25 tons of NO_X per ozone season. The owner or operator of the unit shall meet the requirements of § 75.19, with the following exceptions:

(i) The phrase ''50 tons of NO_X annually'' shall be replaced by the phrase ''25 tons of NO_X during the ozone season.''

(ii) If any low mass emission unit fails to provide a demonstration that its ozone season NO_X mass emissions are less than 25 tons, than the unit is disqualified from using the methodology. The owner or operator must install and certify any equipment needed to ensure that the unit is monitoring using an acceptable methodology by May 1 of the following year.

(11) Units may qualify to use the optional NO_X mass emissions estimation protocol for gas-fired peaking units and oil-fired peaking units in appendix E to this part on an ozone season basis. In order to be allowed to use this methodology, the unit must meet the definition of peaking unit in § 72.2 of this part, except that the word ''calender year'' shall be replaced by the word ''ozone season'' and the word annual in the definition of the term ''capacity factor'' in § 72.2 of this part, shall be replaced by the word ''ozone season''.

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§ 75.75 Additional ozone season calculation procedures for special circumstances.

(a) The owner or operator of a unit that is required to calculate ozone season heat input for purposes of providing data needed for determining allocations, shall do so by summing the unit's hourly heat input determined according to the procedures in this part for all hours in which the unit operated during the ozone season.

(b) The owner or operator of a unit that is required to determine ozone season NO_X emission rate (in lbs/mmBtu) shall do so by dividing ozone season NO_X mass emissions(in lbs) determined in accordance with this subpart, by heat input determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

APPENDIX A TO PART 75—SPECIFICATIONS AND TEST PROCEDURES

1. INSTALLATION AND MEASUREMENT LOCATION

1.1 Pollutant Concentration and CO_2 or O_2 Monitors

Following the procedures in section 3.1 of Performance Specification 2 in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter, install the pollutant concentration monitor or monitoring system at a location where the pollutant concentration and emission rate measurements are directly representative of the total emissions

from the affected unit. Select a representative measurement point or path for the monitor probe(s) (or for the path from the transmitter to the receiver) such that the SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor or NO_x continuous emission monitoring system (NO_x pollutant concentration monitor and diluent gas monitor) will pass the relative accuracy test (see section 6 of this appendix).

It is recommended that monitor measurements be made at locations where the exhaust gas temperature is above the dewpoint temperature. If the cause of failure to meet the relative accuracy tests is determined to be the measurement location, relocate the monitor probe(s).

1.1.1 Point Pollutant Concentration and CO_2 or O_2 Monitors

Locate the measurement point (1) within the centroidal area of the stack or duct cross section, or (2) no less than 1.0 meter from the stack or duct wall.

1.1.2 Path Pollutant Concentration and CO_2 or O_2 Gas Monitors

Locate the measurement path (1) totally within the inner area bounded by a line 1.0 meter from the stack or duct wall, or (2) such that at least 70.0 percent of the path is within the inner 50.0 percent of the stack or duct cross-sectional area, or (3) such that the path is centrally located within any part of the centroidal area.

1.2 Flow Monitors

Install the flow monitor in a location that provides representative volumetric flow over all operating conditions. Such a location is one that provides an average velocity of the flue gas flow over the stack or duct cross section, provides a representative SO_2 emission rate (in lb/hr), and is representative of the pollutant concentration monitor location. Where the moisture content of the flue gas affects volumetric flow measurements, use the procedures in both Reference Methods 1 and 4 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to establish a proper location for the flow monitor. The EPA recommends (but does not require) performing a flow profile study following the procedures in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, method, 1, section 2.5 or 2.4 for each of the three operating or load levels indicated in section 6.5.2 of this appendix to determine the acceptability of the potential flow monitor location and to determine the number and location of flow sampling points required to obtain a representative flow value. The procedure in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Test Method 1, section 2.5 may be used even if the flow measurement location is greater than or equal to 2 equivalent stack or duct diameters downstream or greater than or equal to ½ duct diameter upstream from a flow disturbance. If a flow profile study shows that cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow conditions exist at the potential flow monitor location that are likely to prevent the monitor from meeting the performance specifications of this part, then EPA recommends either (1) selecting another location where there is no cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow condition, or (2) eliminating the cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow condition by straightening the flow, e.g., by installing straightening vanes. EPA also recommends selecting flow monitor locations to minimize the effects of condensation, coating, erosion, or other conditions that could adversely affect flow monitor performance.

1.2.1 Acceptability of Monitor Location

The installation of a flow monitor is acceptable if either (1) the location satisfies the minimum siting criteria of method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (i.e., the location is greater than or equal to eight stack or duct diameters downstream and two diameters upstream from a flow disturbance; or, if necessary, two stack or duct diameters downstream and one-half stack or duct diameter upstream from a flow disturbance), or (2) the results of a flow profile study, if performed, are acceptable (i.e., there are no cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow conditions), and the flow monitor also satisfies the performance specifications of this part. If the flow monitor is installed in a location that does not satisfy these physical criteria, but nevertheless the monitor achieves the performance specifications of this part, then the location is acceptable, notwithstanding the requirements of this section.

1.2.2 Alternative Monitoring Location

Whenever the designated representative successfully demonstrates that modifications to the exhaust duct or stack (such as installation of straightening vanes, modifications of ductwork, and the like) are necessary for the flow monitor to meet the performance specifications, the Administrator may approve an interim alternative flow monitoring methodology and an extension to the required certification date for the flow monitor.

Whenever the owner or operator successfully demonstrates that modifications to the exhaust duct or stack (such as installation of straightening vanes, modifications of ductwork, and the like) are necessary for the flow monitor to meet the performance specifications, the Administrator may approve an interim alternative flow monitoring methodology and an extension to the required certification date for the flow monitor.

Where no location exists that satisfies the physical siting criteria in section 1.2.1, where the results of flow profile studies performed

at two or more alternative flow monitor locations are unacceptable, or where installation of a flow monitor in either the stack or the ducts is demonstrated to be technically infeasible, the owner or operator may petition the Administrator for an alternative method for monitoring flow.

2. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 Instrument Span and Range

In implementing sections 2.1.1 through 2.1.6 of this appendix, set the measurement range for each parameter (SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, O_2, or flow rate) high enough to prevent full-scale exceedances from occurring, yet low enough to ensure good measurement accuracy and to maintain a high signal-to-noise ratio. To meet these objectives, select the range such that the readings obtained during typical unit operation are kept, to the extent practicable, between 20.0 and 80.0 percent of full-scale range of the instrument. These guidelines do not apply to: (1) SO_2 readings obtained during the combustion of very low sulfur fuel (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter); (2) SO_2 or NO_X readings recorded on the high measurement range, for units with SO_2 or NO_X emission controls and two span values; or (3) SO_2 or NO_X readings less than 20.0 percent of full-scale on the low measurement range for a dual span unit with SO_2 or NO_X emission controls, provided that the readings occur during periods of high control device efficiency.

2.1.1 SO_2 Pollutant Concentration Monitors

Determine, as indicated in this section 2, the span value(s) and range(s) for an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor so that all potential and expected concentrations can be accurately measured and recorded. Note that if a unit exclusively combusts fuels that are very low sulfur fuels (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter), the SO_2 monitor span requirements in §75.11(e)(3)(iv) apply in lieu of the requirements of this section.

2.1.1.1 Maximum Potential Concentration

(a) Make an initial determination of the maximum potential concentration (MPC) of SO_2 by using Equation A–1a or A–1b. Base the MPC calculation on the maximum percent sulfur and the minimum gross calorific value (GCV) for the highest-sulfur fuel to be burned. The maximum sulfur content and minimum GCV shall be determined from all available fuel sampling and analysis data for that fuel from the previous 12 months (minimum), excluding clearly anomalous fuel sampling values. If the designated representative certifies that the highest-sulfur fuel is never burned alone in the unit during normal operation but is always blended or co-fired with other fuel(s), the MPC may be calculated using a best estimate of the highest sulfur content and lowest gross calorific value expected for the blend or fuel mixture and inserting these values into Equation A–1a or A–1b. Derive the best estimate of the highest percent sulfur and lowest GCV for a blend or fuel mixture from weighted-average values based upon the historical composition of the blend or mixture in the previous 12 (or more) months. If insufficient representative fuel sampling data are available to determine the maximum sulfur content and minimum GCV, use values from contract(s) for the fuel(s) that will be combusted by the unit in the MPC calculation.

(b) Alternatively, if a certified SO_2 CEMS is already installed, the owner or operator may make the initial MPC determination based upon quality assured historical data recorded by the CEMS. If this option is chosen, the MPC shall be the maximum SO_2 concentration observed during the previous 720 (or more) quality assured monitor operating hours when combusting the highest-sulfur fuel (or highest-sulfur blend if fuels are always blended or co-fired) that is to be combusted in the unit or units monitored by the SO_2 monitor. For units with SO_2 emission controls, the certified SO_2 monitor used to determine the MPC must be located at or before the control device inlet. Report the MPC and the method of determination in the monitoring plan required under §75.53.

(c) When performing fuel sampling to determine the MPC, use ASTM Methods: ASTM D3177–89, ''Standard Test Methods for Total Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke''; ASTM D4239–85, ''Standard Test Methods for Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke Using High Temperature Tube Furnace Combustion Methods''; ASTM D4294–90, ''Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy''; ASTM D1552–90, ''Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High Temperature Method)''; ASTM D129–91, ''Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method)''; ASTM D2622–92, ''Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by X-Ray Spectrometry'' for sulfur content of solid or liquid fuels; ASTM D3176–89, ''Standard Practice for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke''; ASTM D240–87 (Reapproved 1991), ''Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter''; or ASTM D2015–91, ''Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter'' for GCV (incorporated by reference under §75.6).

$$\text{MPC (or MEC)} = 11.32 \times 10^6 \left(\frac{\%S}{GCV}\right)\left(\frac{20.9 - \%O_{2w}}{20.9}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. A-1a)}$$

or

$$\text{MPC (or MEC)} = 66.93 \times 10^6 \left(\frac{\%S}{GCV}\right)\left(\frac{\%CO_{2w}}{100}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. A-1b)}$$

Where,

MPC = Maximum potential concentration (ppm, wet basis). (To convert to dry basis, divide the MPC by 0.9.)

MEC = Maximum expected concentration (ppm, wet basis). (To convert to dry basis, divide the MEC by 0.9).

%S = Maximum sulfur content of fuel to be fired, wet basis, weight percent, as determined by ASTM D3177–89, ASTM D4239–85, ASTM D4294–90, ASTM D1552–90, ASTM D129–91, or ASTM D2622–92 for solid or liquid fuels (incorporated by reference under §75.6).

$\%O_{2w}$ = Minimum oxygen concentration, percent wet basis, under typical operating conditions.

$\%CO_{2w}$ = Maximum carbon dioxide concentration, percent wet basis, under typical operating conditions.

11.32×10^6 = Oxygen-based conversion factor in Btu/lb (ppm)/%.

66.93×10^6 = Carbon dioxide-based conversion factor in Btu/lb (ppm)/%.

NOTE: All percent values to be inserted in the equations of this section are to be expressed as a percentage, not a fractional value (e.g., 3, not .03).

2.1.1.2 Maximum Expected Concentration

(a) Make an initial determination of the maximum expected concentration (MEC) of SO_2 whenever: (a) SO_2 emission controls are used; or (b) both high-sulfur and low-sulfur fuels (e.g., high-sulfur coal and low-sulfur coal or different grades of fuel oil) or high-sulfur and low-sulfur fuel blends are combusted as primary or backup fuels in a unit without SO_2 emission controls. For units with SO_2 emission controls, use Equation A–2 to make the initial MEC determination. When high-sulfur and low-sulfur fuels or blends are burned as primary or backup fuels in a unit without SO_2 controls, use Equation A–1a or A–1b to calculate the initial MEC value for each fuel or blend, except for: (1) the highest-sulfur fuel or blend (for which the MPC was previously calculated in section 2.1.1.1 of this appendix); (2) fuels or blends that are very low sulfur fuels (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter); or (3) fuels or blends that are used only for unit startup.

(b) For each MEC determination, substitute into Equation A–1a or A–1b the highest sulfur content and minimum GCV value for that fuel or blend, based upon all available fuel sampling and analysis results from the previous 12 months (or more), or, if fuel sampling data are unavailable, based upon fuel contract(s).

(c) Alternatively, if a certified SO_2 CEMS is already installed, the owner or operator may make the initial MEC determination(s) based upon historical monitoring data. If this option is chosen for a unit with SO_2 emission controls, the MEC shall be the maximum SO_2 concentration measured downstream of the control device outlet by the CEMS over the previous 720 (or more) quality assured monitor operating hours with the unit and the control device both operating normally. For units that burn high- and low-sulfur fuels or blends as primary and backup fuels and have no SO_2 emission controls, the MEC for each fuel shall be the maximum SO_2 concentration measured by the CEMS over the previous 720 (or more) quality assured monitor operating hours in which that fuel or blend was the only fuel being burned in the unit.

$$\text{MEC} = \text{MPC}\left(\frac{100 - \text{RE}}{100}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. A-2)}$$

Where:

MEC = Maximum expected concentration (ppm).

MPC = Maximum potential concentration (ppm), as determined by Eq. A–1a or A–1b.

RE = Expected average design removal efficiency of control equipment (%).

2.1.1.3 Span Value(s) and Range(s)

Determine the high span value and the high full-scale range of the SO_2 monitor as follows. (Note: For purposes of this part, the high span and range refer, respectively, either to the span and range of a single span unit or to the high span and range of a dual span unit.) The high span value shall be obtained by multiplying the MPC by a factor

no less than 1.00 and no greater than 1.25. Round the span value upward to the next highest multiple of 100 ppm. If the SO_2 span concentration is ≤500 ppm, the span value may be rounded upward to the next highest multiple of 10 ppm, instead of the nearest 100 ppm. The high span value shall be used to determine concentrations of the calibration gases required for daily calibration error checks and linearity tests. Select the full-scale range of the instrument to be consistent with section 2.1 of this appendix and to be greater than or equal to the span value. Report the full-scale range setting and calculations of the MPC and span in the monitoring plan for the unit. Note that for certain applications, a second (low) SO_2 span and range may be required (see section 2.1.1.4 of this appendix). If an existing state, local, or federal requirement for span of an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor requires a span lower than that required by this section or by section 2.1.1.4 of this appendix, the state, local, or federal span value may be used if a satisfactory explanation is included in the monitoring plan, unless span and/or range adjustments become necessary in accordance with section 2.1.1.5 of this appendix. Span values higher than those required by either this section or section 2.1.1.4 of this appendix must be approved by the Administrator.

2.1.1.4 Dual Span and Range Requirements

For most units, the high span value based on the MPC, as determined under section 2.1.1.3 of this appendix will suffice to measure and record SO_2 concentrations (unless span and/or range adjustments become necessary in accordance with section 2.1.1.5 of this appendix). In some instances, however, a second (low) span value based on the MEC may be required to ensure accurate measurement of all possible or expected SO_2 concentrations. To determine whether two SO_2 span values are required, proceed as follows:

(a) For units with SO_2 emission controls, compare the MEC from section 2.1.1.2 of this appendix to the high full-scale range value from section 2.1.1.3 of this appendix. If the MEC is ≥20.0 percent of the high range value, then the high span value and range determined under section 2.1.1.3 of this appendix are sufficient. If the MEC is <20.0 percent of the high range value, then a second (low) span value is required.

(b) For units that combust high- and low-sulfur primary and backup fuels (or blends) and have no SO_2 controls, compare the high range value from section 2.1.1.3 of this appendix (for the highest-sulfur fuel or blend) to the MEC value for each of the other fuels or blends, as determined under section 2.1.1.2 of this appendix. If all of the MEC values are ≥20.0 percent of the high range value, the high span and range determined under section 2.1.1.3 of this appendix are sufficient, regardless of which fuel or blend is burned in the unit. If any MEC value is <20.0 percent of the high range value, then a second (low) span value must be used when that fuel or blend is combusted.

(c) When two SO_2 spans are required, the owner or operator may either use a single SO_2 analyzer with a dual range (i.e., low- and high-scales) or two separate SO_2 analyzers connected to a common sample probe and sample interface. For units with SO_2 emission controls, the owner or operator may use a low range analyzer and a default high range value, as described in paragraph (f) of this section, in lieu of maintaining and quality assuring a high-scale range. Other monitor configurations are subject to the approval of the Administrator.

(d) The owner or operator shall designate the monitoring systems and components in the monitoring plan under §75.53 as follows: designate the low and high monitor ranges as separate SO_2 components of a single, primary SO_2 monitoring system; or designate the low and high monitor ranges as the SO_2 components of two separate, primary SO_2 monitoring systems; or designate the normal monitor range as a primary monitoring system and the other monitor range as a non-redundant backup monitoring system; or, when a single, dual-range SO_2 analyzer is used, designate the low and high ranges as a single SO_2 component of a primary SO_2 monitoring system (if this option is selected, use a special dual-range component type code, as specified by the Administrator, to satisfy the requirements of §75.53(e)(1)(iv)(D)); or, for units with SO_2 controls, if the default high range value is used, designate the low range analyzer as the SO_2 component of a primary SO_2 monitoring system. Do not designate the default high range as a monitoring system or component. Other component and system designations are subject to approval by the Administrator. Note that the component and system designations for redundant backup monitoring systems shall be the same as for primary monitoring systems.

(e) Each monitoring system designated as primary or redundant backup shall meet the initial certification and quality assurance requirements for primary monitoring systems in §75.20(c) or §75.20(d)(1), as applicable, and appendices A and B to this part, with one exception: relative accuracy test audits (RATAs) are required only on the normal range (for units with SO_2 emission controls, the low range is considered normal). Each monitoring system designated as a non-redundant backup shall meet the applicable quality assurance requirements in §75.20(d)(2).

(f) For dual span units with SO_2 emission controls, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to maintaining and quality assuring a high monitor range, use a default

high range value. If this option is chosen, the owner or operator shall report a default SO_2 concentration of 200 percent of the MPC for each unit operating hour in which the full-scale of the low range SO_2 analyzer is exceeded.

(g) The high span value and range shall be determined in accordance with section 2.1.1.3 of this appendix. The low span value shall be obtained by multiplying the MEC by a factor no less than 1.00 and no greater than 1.25, and rounding the result upward to the next highest multiple of 10 ppm (or 100 ppm, as appropriate). For units that burn high- and low-sulfur primary and backup fuels or blends and have no SO_2 emission controls, select, as the basis for calculating the appropriate low span value and range, the fuel-specific MEC value closest to 20.0 percent of the high full-scale range value (from paragraph (b) of this section). The low range must be greater than or equal to the low span value, and the required calibration gases must be selected based on the low span value. For units with two SO_2 spans, use the low range whenever the SO_2 concentrations are expected to be consistently below 20.0 percent of the high full-scale range value, i.e., when the MEC of the fuel or blend being combusted is less than 20.0 percent of the high full-scale range value. When the full-scale of the low range is exceeded, the high range shall be used to measure and record the SO_2 concentrations; or, if applicable, the default high range value in paragraph (f) of this section shall be reported for each hour of the full-scale exceedance.

2.1.1.5 Adjustment of Span and Range

For each affected unit or common stack, the owner or operator shall make a periodic evaluation of the MPC, MEC, span, and range values for each SO_2 monitor (at a minimum, an annual evaluation is required) and shall make any necessary span and range adjustments, with corresponding monitoring plan updates, as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Span and range adjustments may be required, for example, as a result of changes in the fuel supply, changes in the manner of operation of the unit, or installation or removal of emission controls. In implementing the provisions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, SO_2 data recorded during short-term, non-representative process operating conditions (e.g., a trial burn of a different type of fuel) shall be excluded from consideration. The owner or operator shall keep the results of the most recent span and range evaluation on-site, in a format suitable for inspection. Make each required span or range adjustment no later than 45 days after the end of the quarter in which the need to adjust the span or range is identified, except that up to 90 days after the end of that quarter may be taken to implement a span adjustment if the calibration gases currently being used for daily calibration error tests and linearity checks are unsuitable for use with the new span value.

(a) If the fuel supply, the composition of the fuel blend(s), the emission controls, or the manner of operation change such that the maximum expected or potential concentration changes significantly, adjust the span and range setting to assure the continued accuracy of the monitoring system. A ''significant'' change in the MPC or MEC means that the guidelines in section 2.1 of this appendix can no longer be met, as determined by either a periodic evaluation by the owner or operator or from the results of an audit by the Administrator. The owner or operator should evaluate whether any planned changes in operation of the unit may affect the concentration of emissions being emitted from the unit or stack and should plan any necessary span and range changes needed to account for these changes, so that they are made in as timely a manner as practicable to coordinate with the operational changes. Determine the adjusted span(s) using the procedures in sections 2.1.1.3 and 2.1.1.4 of this appendix (as applicable). Select the full-scale range(s) of the instrument to be greater than or equal to the new span value(s) and to be consistent with the guidelines of section 2.1 of this appendix.

(b) Whenever a full-scale range is exceeded during a quarter and the exceedance is not caused by a monitor out-of-control period, proceed as follows:

(1) For exceedances of the high range, report 200.0 percent of the current full-scale range as the hourly SO_2 concentration for each hour of the full-scale exceedance and make appropriate adjustments to the MPC, span, and range to prevent future full-scale exceedances.

(2) For units with two SO_2 spans and ranges, if the low range is exceeded, no further action is required, provided that the high range is available and is not out-of-control or out-of-service for any reason. However, if the high range is not able to provide quality assured data at the time of the low range exceedance or at any time during the continuation of the exceedance, report the MPC as the SO_2 concentration until the readings return to the low range or until the high range is able to provide quality assured data (unless the reason that the high-scale range is not able to provide quality assured data is because the high-scale range has been exceeded; if the high-scale range is exceeded follow the procedures in paragraph (b)(1) of this section).

(c) Whenever changes are made to the MPC, MEC, full-scale range, or span value of the SO_2 monitor, as described in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, record and report (as applicable) the new full-scale range setting, the new MPC or MEC and calculations

of the adjusted span value in an updated monitoring plan. The monitoring plan update shall be made in the quarter in which the changes become effective. In addition, record and report the adjusted span as part of the records for the daily calibration error test and linearity check specified by appendix B to this part. Whenever the span value is adjusted, use calibration gas concentrations that meet the requirements of section 5.1 of this appendix, based on the adjusted span value. When a span adjustment is so significant that the calibration gases currently being used for daily calibration error tests and linearity checks are unsuitable for use with the new span value, then a diagnostic linearity test using the new calibration gases must be performed and passed. Data from the monitor are considered invalid from the hour in which the span is adjusted until the required linearity check is passed in accordance with section 6.2 of this appendix.

2.1.2 NO_X Pollutant Concentration Monitors

Determine, as indicated in section 2.1.2.1, the span and range value(s) for the NO_X pollutant concentration monitor so that all expected NO_X concentrations can be determined and recorded accurately.

2.1.2.1 Maximum Potential Concentration

(a) The maximum potential concentration (MPC) of NO_X for each affected unit shall be based upon whichever fuel or blend combusted in the unit produces the highest level of NO_X emissions. Make an initial determination of the MPC using the appropriate option as follows:

Option 1: Use 800 ppm for coal-fired and 400 ppm for oil- or gas-fired units as the maximum potential concentration of NO_X (if an MPC of 1600 ppm for coal-fired units or 480 ppm for oil- or gas-fired units was previously selected under this part, that value may still be used, provided that the guidelines of section 2.1 of this appendix are met);

Option 2: Use the specific values based on boiler type and fuel combusted, listed in Table 2–1 or Table 2–2;

Option 3: Use NO_X emission test results; or

Option 4: Use historical CEM data over the previous 720 (or more) unit operating hours when combusting the fuel or blend with the highest NO_X emission rate.

(b) For the purpose of providing substitute data during NO_X missing data periods in accordance with §§75.31 and 75.33 and as required elsewhere under this part, the owner or operator shall also calculate the maximum potential NO_X emission rate (MER), in lb/mmBtu, by substituting the MPC for NO_X in conjunction with the minimum expected CO_2 or maximum O_2 concentration (under all unit operating conditions except for unit startup, shutdown, and upsets) and the appropriate F-factor into the applicable equation in appendix F to this part. The diluent cap value of 5.0 percent CO_2 (or 14.0 percent O_2) for boilers or 1.0 percent CO_2 (or 19.0 percent O_2) for combustion turbines may be used in the NO_X MER calculation.

(c) Report the method of determining the initial MPC and the calculation of the maximum potential NO_X emission rate in the monitoring plan for the unit.

(d) For units with add-on NO_X controls (whether or not the unit is equipped with low-NO_X burner technology), NO_X emission testing may only be used to determine the MPC if testing can be performed either upstream of the add-on controls or during a time or season when the add-on controls are not in operation. If NO_X emission testing is performed, use the following guidelines. Use Method 7E from appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to measure total NO_X concentration. (Note: Method 20 from appendix A to part 60 may be used for gas turbines, instead of Method 7E.) Operate the unit, or group of units sharing a common stack, at the minimum safe and stable load, the normal load, and the maximum load. If the normal load and maximum load are identical, an intermediate level need not be tested. Operate at the highest excess O_2 level expected under normal operating conditions. Make at least three runs of 20 minutes (minimum) duration with three traverse points per run at each operating condition. Select the highest point NO_X concentration from all test runs as the MPC for NO_X.

(e) If historical CEM data are used to determine the MPC, the data must, for uncontrolled units or units equipped with low-NO_X burner technology and no other NO_X controls, represent a minimum of 720 quality assured monitor operating hours, obtained under various operating conditions including the minimum safe and stable load, normal load (including periods of high excess air at normal load), and maximum load. For a unit with add-on NO_X controls (whether or not the unit is equipped with low-NO_X burner technology), historical CEM data may only be used to determine the MPC if the 720 quality assured monitor operating hours of CEM data are collected upstream of the add-on controls or if the 720 hours of data include periods when the add-on controls are not in operation. The highest hourly NO_X concentration in ppm shall be the MPC.

TABLE 2–1.—MAXIMUM POTENTIAL CONCENTRATION FOR NO_X—COAL-FIRED UNITS

Unit type	Maximum potential concentration for NO_X (ppm)
Tangentially-fired dry bottom and fluidized bed	460
Wall-fired dry bottom, turbo-fired dry bottom, stokers	675
Roof-fired (vertically-fired) dry bottom, cell burners, arch-fired	975
Cyclone, wall-fired wet bottom, wet bottom turbo-fired	1200
Others	(1)

[1] As approved by the Administrator.

TABLE 2–2.—MAXIMUM POTENTIAL CONCENTRATION FOR NO_X—GAS-AND OIL-FIRED UNITS

Unit type	Maximum potential concentration for NO_X (ppm)
Tangentially-fired dry bottom	380
Wall-fired dry bottom	600
Roof-fired (vertically-fired) dry bottom, arch-fired	550
Existing combustion turbine or combined cycle turbine	200
New stationary gas turbine/combustion turbine	50
Others	(1)

[1] As approved by the Administrator

2.1.2.2 Maximum Expected Concentration

(a) Make an initial determination of the maximum expected concentration (MEC) of NO_X during normal operation for affected units with add-on NO_X controls of any kind (e.g., steam injection, water injection, SCR, or SNCR). Determine a separate MEC value for each type of fuel (or blend) combusted in the unit, except for fuels that are only used for unit startup and/or flame stabilization. Calculate the MEC of NO_X using Equation A–2, if applicable, inserting the maximum potential concentration, as determined using the procedures in section 2.1.2.1 of this appendix. Where Equation A–2 is not applicable, set the MEC either by: (1) measuring the NO_X concentration using the testing procedures in this section; or (2) using historical CEM data over the previous 720 (or more) quality assured monitor operating hours. Include in the monitoring plan for the unit each MEC value and the method by which the MEC was determined.

(b) If NO_X emission testing is used to determine the MEC value(s), the MEC for each type of fuel (or blend) shall be based upon testing at minimum load, normal load, and maximum load. At least three tests of 20 minutes (minimum) duration, using at least three traverse points, shall be performed at each load, using Method 7E from appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (Note: Method 20 from appendix A to part 60 may be used for gas turbines instead of Method 7E). The test must be performed at a time when all NO_X control devices and methods used to reduce NO_X emissions are operating properly. The testing shall be conducted downstream of all NO_X controls. The highest point NO_X concentration (e.g., the highest one-minute average) recorded during any of the test runs shall be the MEC.

(c)If historical CEM data are used to determine the MEC value(s), the MEC for each type of fuel shall be based upon 720 (or more) hours of quality assured data representing the entire load range under stable operating conditions. The data base for the MEC shall not include any CEM data recorded during unit startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during any NO_X control device malfunctions or outages. All NO_X control devices and methods used to reduce NO_X emissions must be operating properly during each hour. The CEM data shall be collected downstream of all NO_X controls. For each type of fuel, the highest of the 720 (or more) quality assured hourly average NO_X concentrations recorded by the CEMS shall be the MEC.

2.1.2.3 Span Value(s) and Range(s)

(a) Determine the high span value of the NO_X monitor as follows. The high span value shall be obtained by multiplying the MPC by a factor no less than 1.00 and no greater than 1.25. Round the span value upward to the next highest multiple of 100 ppm. If the NO_X span concentration is ≤ 500 ppm, the span value may be rounded upward to the next highest multiple of 10 ppm, rather than 100 ppm. The high span value shall be used to determine the concentrations of the calibration gases required for daily calibration error checks and linearity tests. Note that for certain applications, a second (low) NO_X span and range may be required (see section 2.1.2.4 of this appendix).

(b) If an existing State, local, or federal requirement for span of a NO_X pollutant concentration monitor requires a span lower than that required by this section or by section 2.1.2.4 of this appendix, the State, local, or federal span value may be used, where a satisfactory explanation is included in the monitoring plan, unless span and/or range adjustments become necessary in accordance with section 2.1.2.5 of this appendix. Span values higher than required by this section or by section 2.1.2.4 of this appendix must be approved by the Administrator.

(c) Select the full-scale range of the instrument to be consistent with section 2.1 of this appendix and to be greater than or equal to the high span value. Include the full-scale range setting and calculations of the MPC and span in the monitoring plan for the unit.

2.1.2.4 Dual Span and Range Requirements

For most units, the high span value based on the MPC, as determined under section 2.1.2.3 of this appendix will suffice to measure and record NO_X concentrations (unless span and/or range adjustments must be made in accordance with section 2.1.2.5 of this appendix). In some instances, however, a second (low) span value based on the MEC may be required to ensure accurate measurement of all expected and potential NO_X concentrations. To determine whether two NO_X spans are required, proceed as follows:

(a) Compare the MEC value(s) determined in section 2.1.2.2 of this appendix to the high full-scale range value determined in section 2.1.2.3 of this appendix. If the MEC values for all fuels (or blends) are ≥20.0 percent of the high range value, the high span and range values determined under section 2.1.2.3 of this appendix are sufficient, irrespective of which fuel or blend is combusted in the unit. If any of the MEC values is <20.0 percent of the high range value, two spans (low and high) are required, one based on the MPC and the other based on the MEC.

(b) When two NO_X spans are required, the owner or operator may either use a single NO_X analyzer with a dual range (low-and high-scales) or two separate NO_X analyzers connected to a common sample probe and sample interface. For units with add-on NO_X emission controls (i.e., steam injection, water injection, SCR, or SNCR), the owner or operator may use a low range analyzer and a ''default high range value,'' as described in paragraph 2.1.2.4(e) of this section, in lieu of maintaining and quality assuring a high-scale range. Other monitor configurations are subject to the approval of the Administrator.

(c) The owner or operator shall designate the monitoring systems and components in the monitoring plan under §75.53 as follows: designate the low and high ranges as separate NO_X components of a single, primary NO_X monitoring system; or designate the low and high ranges as the NO_X components of two separate, primary NO_X monitoring systems; or designate the normal range as a primary monitoring system and the other range as a non-redundant backup monitoring system; or, when a single, dual-range NO_X analyzer is used, designate the low and high ranges as a single NO_X component of a primary NO_X monitoring system (if this option is selected, use a special dual-range component type code, as specified by the Administrator, to satisfy the requirements of §75.53(e)(1)(iv)(D)); or, for units with add-on NO_X controls, if the default high range value is used, designate the low range analyzer as the NO_X component of the primary NO_X monitoring system. Do not designate the default high range as a monitoring system or component. Other component and system designations are subject to approval by the Administrator. Note that the component and system designations for redundant backup monitoring systems shall be the same as for primary monitoring systems.

(d) Each monitoring system designated as primary or redundant backup shall meet the initial certification and quality assurance requirements in §75.20(c) (for primary monitoring systems), in §75.20(d)(1) (for redundant backup monitoring systems) and appendices A and B to this part, with one exception: relative accuracy test audits (RATAs) are required only on the normal range (for dual span units with add-on NO_X emission controls, the low range is considered normal). Each monitoring system designated as non-redundant backup shall meet the applicable quality assurance requirements in §75.20(d)(2).

(e) For dual span units with add-on NO_X emission controls (e.g., steam injection, water injection, SCR, or SNCR), the owner or operator may, as an alternative to maintaining and quality assuring a high monitor range, use a default high range value. If this option is chosen, the owner or operator shall report a default value of 200.0 percent of the MPC for each unit operating hour in which the full-scale of the low range NO_X analyzer is exceeded.

(f) The high span and range shall be determined in accordance with section 2.1.2.3 of this appendix. The low span value shall be 100.0 to 125.0 percent of the MEC, rounded up to the next highest multiple of 10 ppm (or 100 ppm, if appropriate). If more than one MEC value (as determined in section 2.1.2.2 of this appendix) is <20.0 percent of the high full-scale range value, the low span value shall be based upon whichever MEC value is closest to 20.0 percent of the high range value. The low range must be greater than or equal to the low span value, and the required calibration gases for the low range must be selected based on the low span value. For units with two NO_X spans, use the low range whenever

NO_X concentrations are expected to be consistently <20.0 percent of the high range value, i.e., when the MEC of the fuel being combusted is <20.0 percent of the high range value. When the full-scale of the low range is exceeded, the high range shall be used to measure and record the NO_X concentrations; or, if applicable, the default high range value in paragraph (e) of this section shall be reported for each hour of the full-scale exceedance.

2.1.2.5 Adjustment of Span and Range

For each affected unit or common stack, the owner or operator shall make a periodic evaluation of the MPC, MEC, span, and range values for each NO_X monitor (at a minimum, an annual evaluation is required) and shall make any necessary span and range adjustments, with corresponding monitoring plan updates, as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Span and range adjustments may be required, for example, as a result of changes in the fuel supply, changes in the manner of operation of the unit, or installation or removal of emission controls. In implementing the provisions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, note that NO_X data recorded during short-term, nonrepresentative operating conditions (e.g., a trial burn of a different type of fuel) shall be excluded from consideration. The owner or operator shall keep the results of the most recent span and range evaluation on-site, in a format suitable for inspection. Make each required span or range adjustment no later than 45 days after the end of the quarter in which the need to adjust the span or range is identified, except that up to 90 days after the end of that quarter may be taken to implement a span adjustment if the calibration gases currently being used for daily calibration error tests and linearity checks are unsuitable for use with the new span value.

(a) If the fuel supply, emission controls, or other process parameters change such that the maximum expected concentration or the maximum potential concentration changes significantly, adjust the NO_X pollutant concentration span(s) and (if necessary) monitor range(s) to assure the continued accuracy of the monitoring system. A ''significant'' change in the MPC or MEC means that the guidelines in section 2.1 of this appendix can no longer be met, as determined by either a periodic evaluation by the owner or operator or from the results of an audit by the Administrator. The owner or operator should evaluate whether any planned changes in operation of the unit or stack may affect the concentration of emissions being emitted from the unit and should plan any necessary span and range changes needed to account for these changes, so that they are made in as timely a manner as practicable to coordinate with the operational changes. An example of a change that may require a span and range adjustment is the installation of low-NO_X burner technology on a previously uncontrolled unit. Determine the adjusted span(s) using the procedures in section 2.1.2.3 or 2.1.2.4 of this appendix (as applicable). Select the full-scale range(s) of the instrument to be greater than or equal to the adjusted span value(s) and to be consistent with the guidelines of section 2.1 of this appendix.

(b) Whenever a full-scale range is exceeded during a quarter and the exceedance is not caused by a monitor out-of-control period, proceed as follows:

(1) For exceedances of the high range, report 200.0 percent of the current full-scale range as the hourly NO_X concentration for each hour of the full-scale exceedance and make appropriate adjustments to the MPC, span, and range to prevent future full-scale exceedances.

(2) For units with two NO_X spans and ranges, if the low range is exceeded, no further action is required, provided that the high range is available and is not out-of-control or out-of-service for any reason. However, if the high range is not able to provide quality assured data at the time of the low range exceedance or at any time during the continuation of the exceedance, report the MPC as the NO_X concentration until the readings return to the low range or until the high range is able to provide quality assured data (unless the reason that the high-scale range is not able to provide quality assured data is because the high-scale range has been exceeded; if the high-scale range is exceeded, follow the procedures in paragraph (b)(1) of this section).

(c) Whenever changes are made to the MPC, MEC, full-scale range, or span value of the NO_X monitor as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, record and report (as applicable) the new full-scale range setting, the new MPC or MEC, maximum potential NO_X emission rate, and the adjusted span value in an updated monitoring plan for the unit. The monitoring plan update shall be made in the quarter in which the changes become effective. In addition, record and report the adjusted span as part of the records for the daily calibration error test and linearity check required by appendix B to this part. Whenever the span value is adjusted, use calibration gas concentrations that meet the requirements of section 5.1 of this appendix, based on the adjusted span value. When a span adjustment is significant enough that the calibration gases currently being used for daily calibration error tests and linearity checks are unsuitable for use with the new span value, a linearity test using the new calibration gases must be performed and passed. Data from the monitor are considered invalid from the hour in which the span is adjusted until the required linearity check

is passed in accordance with section 6.2 of this appendix.

2.1.3 CO_2 and O_2 Monitors

For an O_2 monitor (including O_2 monitors used to measure CO_2 emissions or percentage moisture), select a span value between 15.0 and 25.0 percent O_2. For a CO_2 monitor installed on a boiler, select a span value between 14.0 and 20.0 percent CO_2. For a CO_2 monitor installed on a combustion turbine, an alternative span value between 6.0 and 14.0 percent CO_2 may be used. An alternative O_2 span value below 15.0 percent O_2 may be used if an appropriate technical justification is included in the monitoring plan (e.g., O_2 concentrations above a certain level create an unsafe operating condition). Select the full-scale range of the instrument to be consistent with section 2.1 of this appendix and to be greater than or equal to the span value. Select the calibration gas concentrations for the daily calibration error tests and linearity checks in accordance with section 5.1 of this appendix, as percentages of the span value. For O_2 monitors with span values ≥21.0 percent O_2, purified instrument air containing 20.9 percent O_2 may be used as the high-level calibration material.

2.1.3.1 Maximum Potential Concentration of CO_2

For CO_2 pollutant concentration monitors, the maximum potential concentration shall be 14.0 percent CO_2 for boilers and 6.0 percent CO_2 for combustion turbines. Alternatively, the owner or operator may determine the MPC based on a minimum of 720 hours of quality assured historical CEM data representing the full operating load range of the unit(s). Note that the MPC for CO_2 monitors shall only be used for the purpose of providing substitute data under this part. The CO_2 monitor span and range shall be determined according to section 2.1.3 of this appendix.

2.1.3.2 Minimum Potential Concentration of O_2

The owner or operator of a unit that uses a flow monitor and an O_2 diluent monitor to determine heat input in accordance with Equation F–17 or F–18 in appendix F to this part shall, for the purposes of providing substitute data under §75.36, determine the minimum potential O_2 concentration. The minimum potential O_2 concentration shall be based upon 720 hours or more of quality-assured CEM data, representing the full operating load range of the unit(s). The minimum potential O_2 concentration shall be the lowest quality-assured hourly average O_2 concentration recorded in the 720 (or more) hours of data used for the determination.

2.1.3.3 Adjustment of Span and Range

Adjust the span value and range of a CO_2 or O_2 monitor in accordance with section 2.1.1.5 of this appendix (insofar as those provisions are applicable), with the term ''CO_2 or O_2'' applying instead of the term ''SO_2''. Set the new span and range in accordance with section 2.1.3 of this appendix and report the new span value in the monitoring plan.

2.1.4 Flow Monitors

Select the full-scale range of the flow monitor so that it is consistent with section 2.1 of this appendix and can accurately measure all potential volumetric flow rates at the flow monitor installation site.

2.1.4.1 Maximum Potential Velocity and Flow Rate

For this purpose, determine the span value of the flow monitor using the following procedure. Calculate the maximum potential velocity (MPV) using Equation A–3a or A–3b or determine the MPV (wet basis) from velocity traverse testing using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives) in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. If using test values, use the highest average velocity (determined from the Method 2 traverses) measured at or near the maximum unit operating load. Express the MPV in units of wet standard feet per minute (fpm). For the purpose of providing substitute data during periods of missing flow rate data in accordance with §§75.31 and 75.33 and as required elsewhere in this part, calculate the maximum potential stack gas flow rate (MPF) in units of standard cubic feet per hour (scfh), as the product of the MPV (in units of wet, standard fpm) times 60, times the cross-sectional area of the stack or duct (in ft^2) at the flow monitor location.

$$MPV = \left(\frac{F_d H_f}{A}\right)\left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}}\right)\left(\frac{100}{100 - \%H_2O}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. A-3a)}$$

or

$$MPV = \left(\frac{F_c H_f}{A}\right)\left(\frac{100}{\%CO_{2d}}\right)\left(\frac{100}{100 - \%H_2O}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. A-3b)}$$

Where:

MPV = maximum potential velocity (fpm, standard wet basis).

F_d = dry-basis F factor (dscf/mmBtu) from Table 1, Appendix F to this part.

F_c = carbon-based F factor (scf CO_2/mmBtu) from Table 1, Appendix F to this part.

Hf = maximum heat input (mmBtu/minute) for all units, combined, exhausting to the stack or duct where the flow monitor is located.

A = inside cross sectional area (ft^2) of the flue at the flow monitor location.

$\%O_{2d}$ = maximum oxygen concentration, percent dry basis, under normal operating conditions.

$\%CO_{2d}$ = minimum carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis, under normal operating conditions.

$\%H_2O$ = maximum percent flue gas moisture content under normal operating conditions.

2.1.4.2 Span Values and Range

Determine the span and range of the flow monitor as follows. Convert the MPV, as determined in section 2.1.4.1 of this appendix, to the same measurement units of flow rate that are used for daily calibration error tests (e.g., scfh, kscfh, kacfm, or differential pressure (inches of water)). Next, determine the ''calibration span value'' by multiplying the MPV (converted to equivalent daily calibration error units) by a factor no less than 1.00 and no greater than 1.25, and rounding up the result to at least two significant figures. For calibration span values in inches of water, retain at least two decimal places. Select appropriate reference signals for the daily calibration error tests as percentages of the calibration span value. Finally, calculate the ''flow rate span value'' (in scfh) as the product of the MPF, as determined in section 2.1.4.1 of this appendix, times the same factor (between 1.00 and 1.25) that was used to calculate the calibration span value. Round off the flow rate span value to the nearest 1000 scfh. Select the full-scale range of the flow monitor so that it is greater than or equal to the span value and is consistent with section 2.1 of this appendix. Include in the monitoring plan for the unit: calculations of the MPV, MPF, calibration span value, flow rate span value, and full-scale range (expressed both in scfh and, if different, in the measurement units of calibration).

2.1.4.3 Adjustment of Span and Range

For each affected unit or common stack, the owner or operator shall make a periodic evaluation of the MPV, MPF, span, and range values for each flow rate monitor (at a minimum, an annual evaluation is required) and shall make any necessary span and range adjustments with corresponding monitoring plan updates, as described in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section 2.1.4.3. Span and range adjustments may be required, for example, as a result of changes in the fuel supply, changes in the stack or ductwork configuration, changes in the manner of operation of the unit, or installation or removal of emission controls. In implementing the provisions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section 2.1.4.3, note that flow rate data recorded during short-term, non-representative operating conditions (e.g., a trial burn of a different type of fuel) shall be excluded from consideration. The owner or operator shall keep the results of the most recent span and range evaluation on-site, in a format suitable for inspection. Make each required span or range adjustment no later than 45 days after the end of the quarter in which the need to adjust the span or range is identified.

(a) If the fuel supply, stack or ductwork configuration, operating parameters, or other conditions change such that the maximum potential flow rate changes significantly, adjust the span and range to assure the continued accuracy of the flow monitor. A ''significant'' change in the MPV or MPF means that the guidelines of section 2.1 of this appendix can no longer be met, as determined by either a periodic evaluation by the owner or operator or from the results of an audit by the Administrator. The owner or operator should evaluate whether any planned changes in operation of the unit may affect the flow of the unit or stack and should plan any necessary span and range changes needed to account for these changes, so that they are made in as timely a manner as practicable to coordinate with the operational changes. Calculate the adjusted calibration span and flow rate span values using the procedures in section 2.1.4.2 of this appendix.

(b) Whenever the full-scale range is exceeded during a quarter, provided that the exceedance is not caused by a monitor out-of-control period, report 200.0 percent of the current full-scale range as the hourly flow rate for each hour of the full-scale exceedance. If the range is exceeded, make appropriate adjustments to the MPF, flow rate

span, and range to prevent future full-scale exceedances. Calculate the new calibration span value by converting the new flow rate span value from units of scfh to units of daily calibration. A calibration error test must be performed and passed to validate data on the new range.

(c) Whenever changes are made to the MPV, MPF, full-scale range, or span value of the flow monitor, as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, record and report (as applicable) the new full-scale range setting, calculations of the flow rate span value, calibration span value, MPV, and MPF in an updated monitoring plan for the unit. The monitoring plan update shall be made in the quarter in which the changes become effective. Record and report the adjusted calibration span and reference values as parts of the records for the calibration error test required by appendix B to this part. Whenever the calibration span value is adjusted, use reference values for the calibration error test that meet the requirements of section 2.2.2.1 of this appendix, based on the most recent adjusted calibration span value. Perform a calibration error test according to section 2.1.1 of appendix B to this part whenever making a change to the flow monitor span or range, unless the range change also triggers a recertification under §75.20(b).

2.1.5 Minimum Potential Moisture Percentage

Except as provided in section 2.1.6 of this appendix, the owner or operator of a unit that uses a continuous moisture monitoring system to correct emission rates and heat inputs from a dry basis to a wet basis (or vice-versa) shall, for the purpose of providing substitute data under §75.37, use a default value of 3.0 percent H_2O as the minimum potential moisture percentage. Alternatively, the minimum potential moisture percentage may be based upon 720 hours or more of quality-assured CEM data, representing the full operating load range of the unit(s). If this option is chosen, the minimum potential moisture percentage shall be the lowest quality-assured hourly average H_2O concentration recorded in the 720 (or more) hours of data used for the determination.

2.1.6 Maximum Potential Moisture Percentage

When Equation 19–3, 19–4 or 19–8 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter is used to determine NO_X emission rate, the owner or operator of a unit that uses a continuous moisture monitoring system shall, for the purpose of providing substitute data under §75.37, determine the maximum potential moisture percentage. The maximum potential moisture percentage shall be based upon 720 hours or more of quality-assured CEM data, representing the full operating load range of the unit(s). The maximum potential moisture percentage shall be the highest quality-assured hourly average H_2O concentration recorded in the 720 (or more) hours of data used for the determination.

2.2 Design for Quality Control Testing [Reserved]

3. Performance Specifications

3.1 Calibration Error

(a) The calibration error performance specifications in this section apply only to 7-day calibration error tests under sections 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 of this appendix and to the offline calibration demonstration described in section 2.1.1.2 of appendix B to this part. The calibration error limits for daily operation of the continuous monitoring systems required under this part are found in section 2.1.4(a) of appendix B to this part.

(b) The calibration error of SO_2 and NO_X pollutant concentration monitors shall not deviate from the reference value of either the zero or upscale calibration gas by more than 2.5 percent of the span of the instrument, as calculated using Equation A–5 of this appendix. Alternatively, where the span value is less than 200 ppm, calibration error test results are also acceptable if the absolute value of the difference between the monitor response value and the reference value, $\sqrt{R-A-}$ in Equation A–5 of this appendix, is ≤5 ppm. The calibration error of CO_2 or O_2 monitors (including O_2 monitors used to measure CO_2 emissions or percent moisture) shall not deviate from the reference value of the zero or upscale calibration gas by >0.5 percent O_2 or CO_2, as calculated using the term $-R-A\sqrt{}$ in the numerator of Equation A–5 of this appendix. The calibration error of flow monitors shall not exceed 3.0 percent of the calibration span value of the instrument, as calculated using Equation A–6 of this appendix. For differential pressure-type flow monitors, the calibration error test results are also acceptable if $\sqrt{R-A}\sqrt{}$, the absolute value of the difference between the monitor response and the reference value in Equation A–6, does not exceed 0.01 inches of water.

3.2 Linearity Check

For SO_2 and NO_x pollutant concentration monitors, the error in linearity for each calibration gas concentration (low-, mid-, and high-levels) shall not exceed or deviate from the reference value by more than 5.0 percent (as calculated using equation A–4 of this appendix). Linearity check results are also acceptable if the absolute value of the difference between the average of the monitor response values and the average of the reference values, $|R-A|$ in equation A–4 of this appendix, is less than or equal to 5 ppm. For CO_2 or O_2 monitors (including O_2 monitors

used to measure CO_2 emissions or percent moisture):

(1) The error in linearity for each calibration gas concentration (low-, mid-, and high-levels) shall not exceed or deviate from the reference value by more than 5.0 percent as calculated using equation A–4 of this appendix; or

(2) The absolute value of the difference between the average of the monitor response values and the average of the reference values, | R–A| in equation A–4 of this appendix, shall be less than or equal to 0.5 percent CO_2 or O_2, whichever is less restrictive.

3.3 Relative Accuracy

3.3.1 RELATIVE ACCURACY FOR SO_2

The relative accuracy for SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors and for SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems used by units with a qualifying Phase I technology for the period during which the units are required to monitor SO_2 emission removal efficiency, from January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999, shall not exceed 10.0 percent except as provided below in this section.

For affected units where the average of the monitor measurements of SO_2 concentration during the relative accuracy test audit is less than or equal to 250.0 ppm (or for SO_2-diluent monitors, less than or equal to 0.5 lb/mmBTU), the mean value of the monitor measurements shall not exceed ±15.0 ppm of the reference method mean value (or, for SO_2-diluent monitors, not to exceed ±0.03 lb/mmBTU for the period during which the units are required to monitor SO_2 emission removal efficiency, from January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999) wherever the relative accuracy specification of 10.0 percent is not achieved.

3.3.2 Relative Accuracy for NO_X-Diluent Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems

(a) The relative accuracy for NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems shall not exceed 10.0 percent.

(b) For affected units where the average of the monitoring system measurements of NO_X emission rate during the relative accuracy test audit is less than or equal to 0.200 lb/mmBtu, the mean value of the continuous emission monitoring system measurements shall not exceed ±0.020 lb/mmBtu of the reference method mean value whenever the relative accuracy specification of 10.0 percent is not achieved.

3.3.3 RELATIVE ACCURACY FOR CO_2 and O_2 Pollutant Concentration Monitors

The relative accuracy for CO_2 and O_2 monitors shall not exceed 10.0 percent. The relative accuracy test results are also acceptable if the mean difference of the CO_2 or O_2 monitor measurements and the corresponding reference method measurement, calculated using equation A–7 of this appendix, is within 1.0 percent CO_2 or O_2.

3.3.4 RELATIVE ACCURACY FOR FLOW

Except as provided below in this section, the relative accuracy for flow monitors, where volumetric gas flow is measured in scfh, shall not exceed 15.0 percent through December 31, 1999. Beginning on January 1, 2000 (except as provided below in this section), the relative accuracy of flow monitors shall not exceed 10.0 percent.

For affected units where the average of the flow monitor measurements of gas velocity during one or more operating levels of the relative accuracy test audit is less than or equal to 10.0 fps, the mean value of the flow monitor velocity measurements shall not exceed ±2.0 fps of the reference method mean value in fps wherever the relative accuracy specification above is not achieved.

3.3.5 COMBINED SO_2/FLOW MONITORING SYSTEM [RESERVED]

3.3.6 Relative Accuracy for Moisture Monitoring Systems

The relative accuracy of a moisture monitoring system shall not exceed 10.0 percent. The relative accuracy test results are also acceptable if the mean difference of the reference method measurements (in percent H_2O) and the corresponding moisture monitoring system measurements (in percent H_2O), calculated using Equation A–7 of this appendix, are within ±1.5 percent H_2O.

3.3.7 RELATIVE ACCURACY FOR NO_X CONCENTRATION MONITORING SYSTEMS

(a) The following requirement applies only to NO_X concentration monitoring systems (i.e., NO_X pollutant concentration monitors) that are used to determine NO_X mass emissions, where the owner or operator elects to monitor and report NO_X mass emissions using a NO_X concentration monitoring system and a flow monitoring system.

(b) The relative accuracy for NO_X concentration monitoring systems shall not exceed 10.0 percent. Alternatively, for affected units where the average of the monitoring system measurements of NO_X concentration during the relative accuracy test audit is less than or equal to 250.0 ppm, the mean value of the continuous emission monitoring system measurements shall not exceed ±15.0 ppm of the reference method mean value.

3.4 Bias

3.4.1 SO_2 Pollutant Concentration Monitors, NO_X Concentration Monitoring Systems and NO_X-Diluent Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems

SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors, NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems and NO_X concentration monitoring systems used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in §75.71(a)(2), shall not be biased low as determined by the test procedure in section 7.6 of this appendix. The bias specification applies to all SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors and to all NO_X concentration monitoring systems, including those measuring an average SO_2 or NO_X concentration of 250.0 ppm or less, and to all NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems, including those measuring an average NO_X emission rate of 0.200 lb/mmBtu or less.

3.4.2 FLOW MONITORS

Flow monitors shall not be biased low as determined by the test procedure in section 7.6 of this appendix. The bias specification applies to all flow monitors including those measuring an average gas velocity of 10.0 fps or less.

3.5 Cycle Time

The cycle time for pollutant concentration monitors, oxygen monitors used to determine percent moisture, and any other continuous emission monitoring system(s) required to perform a cycle time test shall not exceed 15 minutes.

4. DATA ACQUISITION AND HANDLING SYSTEMS

Automated data acquisition and handling systems shall read and record the full range of pollutant concentrations and volumetric flow from zero through span and provide a continuous, permanent record of all measurements and required information as an ASCII flat file capable of transmission both by direct computer-to-computer electronic transfer via modem and EPA-provided software and by an IBM-compatible personal computer diskette.

Data acquisition and handling systems shall also compute and record monitor calibration error; any bias adjustments to pollutant concentration, flow rate, or NO_x emission rate data; and all missing data procedure statistics specified in subpart D of this part.

For an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E of this part, data acquisition and handling systems shall:

(1) Read and record the full range of fuel flowrate through the upper range value;

(2) Calculate and record intermediate values necessary to obtain emissions, such as mass fuel flowrate and heat input rate;

(3) Calculate and record emissions in units of the standard (lb/hr of SO_2, lb/mmBtu of NO_X);

(4) Predict and record NO_X emission rate using the heat input rate and the NO_X/heat input correlation developed under appendix E of this part;

(5) Calculate and record all missing data substitution values specified in appendix D or E of this part; and

(6) Provide a continuous, permanent record of all measurements and required information as an ASCII flat file capable of transmission both by direct computer-to-computer electronic transfer via modem and EPA-provided software and by an IBM-compatible personal computer diskette.

5. CALIBRATION GAS

5.1 Reference Gases

For the purposes of part 75, calibration gases include the following:

5.1.1 Standard Reference Materials (SRM)

These calibration gases may be obtained from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) at the following address: Quince Orchard and Cloppers Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20899–0001.

5.1.2 SRM-Equivalent Compressed Gas Primary Reference Material (PRM)

Contact the Gas Metrology Team, Analytical Chemistry Division, Chemical Science and Technology Laboratory of NIST, at the address in section 5.1.1, for a list of vendors and cylinder gases.

5.1.3 NIST Traceable Reference Materials

Contact the Gas Metrology Team, Analytical Chemistry Division, Chemical Science and Technology Laboratory of NIST, at the address in section 5.1.1, for a list of vendors and cylinder gases.

5.1.4 EPA Protocol Gases

(a) EPA Protocol gases must be vendor-certified to be within 2.0 percent of the concentration specified on the cylinder label (tag value), using the uncertainty calculation procedure in section 2.1.8 of the ''EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards,'' September 1997, EPA–600/R–97/121.

(b) A copy of EPA–600/R–97/121 is available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 703–487–4650 and from the Office of Research and Development, (MD–77B), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

5.1.5 Research Gas Mixtures

Research gas mixtures must be vendor-certified to be within 2.0 percent of the concentration specified on the cylinder label (tag value), using the uncertainty calculation procedure in section 2.1.8 of the ''EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards,'' September 1997, EPA–600/R–97/121. Inquiries about the RGM program should be directed to: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Analytical Chemistry Division, Chemical Science and Technology Laboratory, B–324 Chemistry, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

5.1.6 Zero Air Material

Zero air material is defined in §72.2 of this chapter.

5.1.7 NIST/EPA-Approved Certified Reference Materials

Existing certified reference materials (CRMs) that are still within their certification period may be used as calibration gas.

5.1.8 Gas Manufacturer's Intermediate Standards

Gas manufacturer's intermediate standards is defined in §72.2 of this chapter.

5.2 Concentrations

Four concentration levels are required as follows.

5.2.1 Zero-level Concentration

0.0 to 20.0 percent of span, including span for high-scale or both low- and high-scale for SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, and O_2 monitors, as appropriate.

5.2.2 Low-level Concentration

20.0 to 30.0 percent of span, including span for high-scale or both low- and high-scale for SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, and O_2 monitors, as appropriate.

5.2.3 Mid-level Concentration

50.0 to 60.0 percent of span, including span for high-scale or both low- and high-scale for SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, and O_2 monitors, as appropriate.

5.2.4 High-level Concentration

80.0 to 100.0 percent of span, including span for high-scale or both low-and high-scale for SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, and O_2 monitors, as appropriate.

6. CERTIFICATION TESTS AND PROCEDURES

6.1 Pretest Preparation

Install the components of the continuous emission monitoring system (i.e., pollutant concentration monitors, CO_2 or O_2 monitor, and flow monitor) as specified in sections 1, 2, and 3 of this appendix, and prepare each system component and the combined system for operation in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. Operate the unit(s) during each period when measurements are made. Units may be tested on nonconsecutive days. To the extent practicable, test the DAHS software prior to testing the monitoring hardware.

6.2 Linearity Check (General Procedures)

Check the linearity of each SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, and O_2 monitor while the unit, or group of units for a common stack, is combusting fuel at conditions of typical stack temperature and pressure; it is not necessary for the unit to be generating electricity during this test. Notwithstanding these requirements, if the SO_2 or NO_X span value for a particular monitor range is ≤30 ppm, that range is exempted from the linearity test requirements of this part. For units using emission controls and other units using both a high and a low span, perform a linearity check on both the low- and high-scales for initial certification. For on-going quality assurance of the CEMS, perform linearity checks, using the procedures in this section, on the range(s) and at the frequency specified in section 2.2.1 of appendix B to this part. Challenge each monitor with calibration gas, as defined in section 5.1 of this appendix, at the low-, mid-, and high-range concentrations specified in section 5.2 of this appendix. Introduce the calibration gas at the gas injection port, as specified in section 2.2.1 of this appendix. Operate each monitor at its normal operating temperature and conditions. For extractive and dilution type monitors, pass the calibration gas through all filters, scrubbers, conditioners, and other monitor components used during normal sampling and through as much of the sampling probe as is practical. For in-situ type monitors, perform calibration checking all active electronic and optical components, including the transmitter, receiver, and analyzer. Challenge the monitor three times with each reference gas (see example data sheet in Figure 1). Do not use the same gas twice in succession. To the extent practicable, the duration of each linearity test, from the hour of the first injection to the hour of the last injection, shall not exceed 24 unit operating hours. Record the monitor response from the data acquisition and handling system. For each concentration, use the average of the responses to determine the error in linearity using Equation A–4 in

this appendix. Linearity checks are acceptable for monitor or monitoring system certification, recertification, or quality assurance if none of the test results exceed the applicable performance specifications in section 3.2 of this appendix. The status of emission data from a CEMS prior to and during a linearity test period shall be determined as follows:

(a) For the initial certification of a CEMS, data from the monitoring system are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the linearity test, have been successfully completed, unless the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are used. When the procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are followed, the words ''initial certification'' apply instead of ''recertification,'' and complete all of the initial certification tests by the applicable deadline in §75.4, rather than within the time periods specified in §75.20(b)(3)(iv) for the individual tests.

(b) For the routine quality assurance linearity checks required by section 2.2.1 of appendix B to this part, use the data validation procedures in section 2.2.3 of appendix B to this part.

(c) When a linearity test is required as a diagnostic test or for recertification, use the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3).

(d) For linearity tests of non-redundant backup monitoring systems, use the data validation procedures in §75.20(d)(2)(iii).

(e) For linearity tests performed during a grace period and after the expiration of a grace period, use the data validation procedures in sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4, respectively, of appendix B to this part.

(f) For all other linearity checks, use the data validation procedures in section 2.2.3 of appendix B to this part.

6.3 7-Day Calibration Error Test

6.3.1 Gas Monitor 7-day Calibration Error Test

Measure the calibration error of each SO_2 monitor, each NO_X monitor and each CO_2 or O_2 monitor while the unit is combusting fuel (but not necessarily generating electricity) once each day for 7 consecutive operating days according to the following procedures. (In the event that extended unit outages occur after the commencement of the test, the 7 consecutive unit operating days need not be 7 consecutive calendar days.) Units using dual span monitors must perform the calibration error test on both high- and low-scales of the pollutant concentration monitor. The calibration error test procedures in this section and in section 6.3.2 of this appendix shall also be used to perform the daily assessments and additional calibration error tests required under sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.3 of appendix B to this part. Do not make manual or automatic adjustments to the monitor settings until after taking measurements at both zero and high concentration levels for that day during the 7-day test. If automatic adjustments are made following both injections, conduct the calibration error test such that the magnitude of the adjustments can be determined and recorded. Record and report test results for each day using the unadjusted concentration measured in the calibration error test prior to making any manual or automatic adjustments (i.e., resetting the calibration). The calibration error tests should be approximately 24 hours apart, (unless the 7-day test is performed over non-consecutive days). Perform calibration error tests at both the zero-level concentration and high-level concentration, as specified in section 5.2 of this appendix. Alternatively, a mid-level concentration gas (50.0 to 60.0 percent of the span value) may be used in lieu of the high-level gas, provided that the mid-level gas is more representative of the actual stack gas concentrations. In addition, repeat the procedure for SO_2 and NO_X pollutant concentration monitors using the low-scale for units equipped with emission controls or other units with dual span monitors. Use only calibration gas, as specified in section 5.1 of this appendix. Introduce the calibration gas at the gas injection port, as specified in section 2.2.1 of this appendix. Operate each monitor in its normal sampling mode. For extractive and dilution type monitors, pass the calibration gas through all filters, scrubbers, conditioners, and other monitor components used during normal sampling and through as much of the sampling probe as is practical. For in-situ type monitors, perform calibration, checking all active electronic and optical components, including the transmitter, receiver, and analyzer. Challenge the pollutant concentration monitors and CO_2 or O_2 monitors once with each calibration gas. Record the monitor response from the data acquisition and handling system. Using Equation A–5 of this appendix, determine the calibration error at each concentration once each day (at approximately 24-hour intervals) for 7 consecutive days according to the procedures given in this section. The results of a 7-day calibration error test are acceptable for monitor or monitoring system certification, recertification or diagnostic testing if none of these daily calibration error test results exceed the applicable performance specifications in section 3.1 of this appendix.The status of emission data from a gas monitor prior to and during a 7-day calibration error test period shall be determined as follows:

(a) For initial certification, data from the monitor are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the 7-day calibration error test, have been successfully completed, unless the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are used. When the procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are followed, the words ''initial

certification'' apply instead of ''recertification,'' and complete all of the initial certification tests by the applicable deadline in §75.4, rather than within the time periods specified in §75.20(b)(3)(iv) for the individual tests.

(b) When a 7-day calibration error test is required as a diagnostic test or for recertification, use the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3).

6.3.2 Flow Monitor 7-day Calibration Error Test

Perform the 7-day calibration error test of a flow monitor, when required for certification, recertification or diagnostic testing, according to the following procedures. Introduce the reference signal corresponding to the values specified in section 2.2.2.1 of this appendix to the probe tip (or equivalent), or to the transducer. During the 7-day certification test period, conduct the calibration error test while the unit is operating once each unit operating day (as close to 24-hour intervals as practicable). In the event that extended unit outages occur after the commencement of the test, the 7 consecutive operating days need not be 7 consecutive calendar days. Record the flow monitor responses by means of the data acquisition and handling system. Calculate the calibration error using Equation A–6 of this appendix. Do not perform any corrective maintenance, repair, or replacement upon the flow monitor during the 7-day test period other than that required in the quality assurance/quality control plan required by appendix B to this part. Do not make adjustments between the zero and high reference level measurements on any day during the 7-day test. If the flow monitor operates within the calibration error performance specification (i.e., less than or equal to 3.0 percent error each day and requiring no corrective maintenance, repair, or replacement during the 7-day test period), the flow monitor passes the calibration error test. Record all maintenance activities and the magnitude of any adjustments. Record output readings from the data acquisition and handling system before and after all adjustments. Record and report all calibration error test results using the unadjusted flow rate measured in the calibration error test prior to resetting the calibration. Record all adjustments made during the 7-day period at the time the adjustment is made, and report them in the certification or recertification application. The status of emissions data from a flow monitor prior to and during a 7-day calibration error test period shall be determined as follows:

(a) For initial certification, data from the monitor are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the 7-day calibration error test, have been successfully completed, unless the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are used. When the procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are followed, the words ''initial certification'' apply instead of ''recertification,'' and complete all of the initial certification tests by the applicable deadline in §75.4, rather than within the time periods specified in §75.20(b)(3)(iv) for the individual tests.

(b) When a 7-day calibration error test is required as a diagnostic test or for recertification, use the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3).

6.4 Cycle Time Test

Perform cycle time tests for each pollutant concentration monitor and continuous emission monitoring system while the unit is operating, according to the following procedures (see also Figure 6 at the end of this appendix). Use a zero-level and a high-level calibration gas (as defined in section 5.2 of this appendix) alternately. To determine the upscale elapsed time, inject a zero-level concentration calibration gas into the probe tip (or injection port leading to the calibration cell, for in situ systems with no probe). Record the stable starting gas value and start time, using the data acquisition and handling system (DAHS). Next, allow the monitor to measure the concentration of flue gas emissions until the response stabilizes. Record the stable ending stack emissions value and the end time of the test using the DAHS. Determine the upscale elapsed time as the time it takes for 95.0 percent of the step change to be achieved between the stable starting gas value and the stable ending stack emissions value. Then repeat the procedure, starting by injecting the high-level gas concentration to determine the downscale elapsed time, which is the time it takes for 95.0 percent of the step change to be achieved between the stable starting gas value and the stable ending stack emissions value. End the downscale test by measuring the stable concentration of flue gas emissions. Record the stable starting and ending monitor values, the start and end times, and the downscale elapsed time for the monitor using the DAHS. A stable value is equivalent to a reading with a change of less than 2.0 percent of the span value for 2 minutes, or a reading with a change of less than 6.0 percent from the measured average concentration over 6 minutes. (Owners or operators of systems which do not record data in 1-minute or 3-minute intervals may petition the Administrator under §75.66 for alternative stabilization criteria). For monitors or monitoring systems that perform a series of operations (such as purge, sample, and analyze), time the injections of the calibration gases so they will produce the longest possible cycle time. Report the slower of the two elapsed times (upscale or downscale) as the cycle time for the analyzer. (See Figure

5 at the end of this appendix.) For the NOx-diluent continuous emission monitoring system test and SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system test, record and report the longer cycle time of the two component analyzers as the system cycle time. For time-shared systems, this procedure must be done at all probe locations that will be polled within the same 15-minute period during monitoring system operations. To determine the cycle time for time-shared systems, add together the longest cycle time obtained at each of the probe locations. Report the sum of the longest cycle time at each of the probe locations plus the sum of the time required for all purge cycles (as determined by the continuous emission monitoring system manufacturer) at each of the probe locations as the cycle time for each of the time-shared systems. For monitors with dual ranges, report the test results from on the range giving the longer cycle time. Cycle time test results are acceptable for monitor or monitoring system certification, recertification or diagnostic testing if none of the cycle times exceed 15 minutes. The status of emissions data from a monitor prior to and during a cycle time test period shall be determined as follows:

(a) For initial certification, data from the monitor are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the cycle time test, have been successfully completed, unless the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are used. When the procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are followed, the words ''initial certification'' apply instead of ''recertification,'' and complete all of the initial certification tests by the applicable deadline in §75.4, rather than within the time periods specified in §75.20(b)(3)(iv) for the individual tests.

(b) When a cycle time test is required as a diagnostic test or for recertification, use the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3).

6.5 Relative Accuracy and Bias Tests (General Procedures)

Perform the required relative accuracy test audits (RATAs) as follows for each CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor (including O_2 monitors used to determine CO_2 pollutant concentration), each SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, each NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, each flow monitor, each NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, each O_2 or CO_2 diluent monitor used to calculate heat input, each moisture monitoring system and each SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system. For NO_X concentration monitoring systems used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in §75.71(a)(2), use the same general RATA procedures as for SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors; however, use the reference methods for NO_X concentration specified in section 6.5.10 of this appendix:

(a) Except as provided in §75.21(a)(5), perform each RATA while the unit (or units, if more than one unit exhausts into the flue) is combusting the fuel that is normal for that unit (for some units, more than one type of fuel may be considered normal, e.g., a unit that combusts gas or oil on a seasonal basis). When relative accuracy test audits are performed on continuous emission monitoring systems or component(s) on bypass stacks/ducts, use the fuel normally combusted by the unit (or units, if more than one unit exhausts into the flue) when emissions exhaust through the bypass stack/ducts.

(b) Perform each RATA at the load level(s) specified in section 6.5.1 or 6.5.2 of this appendix or in section 2.3.1.3 of appendix B to this part, as applicable.

(c) For monitoring systems with dual ranges, perform the relative accuracy test on the range normally used for measuring emissions. For units with add-on SO_2 or NO_x controls or for units that need a dual range to record high concentration ''spikes'' during startup conditions, the low range is considered normal. However, for some dual span units (e.g., for units that use fuel switching or for which the emission controls are operated seasonally), either of the two measurement ranges may be considered normal; in such cases, perform the RATA on the range that is in use at the time of the scheduled test.

(d) Record monitor or monitoring system output from the data acquisition and handling system.

(e) Complete each single-load relative accuracy test audit within a period of 168 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter (or, for CEMS installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 168 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter). For 2-level and 3-level flow monitor RATAs, complete all of the RATAs at all levels, to the extent practicable, within a period of 168 consecutive unit (or stack) operating hours; however, if this is not possible, up to 720 consecutive unit (or stack) operating hours may be taken to complete a multiple-load flow RATA.

(f) The status of emission data from the CEMS prior to and during the RATA test period shall be determined as follows:

(1) For the initial certification of a CEMS, data from the monitoring system are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the RATA, have been successfully completed, unless the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are used. When the procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are followed, the words ''initial certification'' apply instead of ''recertification,'' and complete all of the initial certification tests by the applicable deadline in §75.4, rather than within the time periods

specified in §75.20(b)(3)(iv) for the individual tests.

(2) For the routine quality assurance RATAs required by section 2.3.1 of appendix B to this part, use the data validation procedures in section 2.3.2 of appendix B to this part.

(3) For recertification RATAs, use the data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3).

(4) For quality assurance RATAs of non-redundant backup monitoring systems, use the data validation procedures in §§75.20(d)(2)(v) and (vi).

(5) For RATAs performed during and after the expiration of a grace period, use the data validation procedures in sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3, respectively, of appendix B to this part.

(6) For all other RATAs, use the data validation procedures in section 2.3.2 of appendix B to this part.

(g) For each SO_2 or CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, each flow monitor, each CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor used to determine heat input, each NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in §75.71(a)(2), each moisture monitoring system and each NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, calculate the relative accuracy, in accordance with section 7.3 or 7.4 of this appendix, as applicable. In addition (except for CO_2, O_2, SO_2-diluent or moisture monitors), test for bias and determine the appropriate bias adjustment factor, in accordance with sections 7.6.4 and 7.6.5 of this appendix, using the data from the relative accuracy test audits.

6.5.1 Gas Monitoring System RATAs (Special Considerations)

(a) Perform the required relative accuracy test audits for each SO_2 or CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, each CO_2 or O2 diluent monitor used to determine heat input, each NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, each NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in §75.71(a)(2), and each SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, at the normal load level for the unit (or combined units, if common stack), as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix. If two load levels have been designated as normal, the RATAs may be done at either load level.

(b) For the initial certification of a gas monitoring system and for recertifications in which, in addition to a RATA, one or more other tests are required (i.e., a linearity test, cycle time test, or 7-day calibration error test), EPA recommends that the RATA not be commenced until the other required tests of the CEMS have been passed.

6.5.2 Flow Monitor RATAs (Special Considerations)

(a) Except for flow monitors on bypass stacks/ducts and peaking units, perform relative accuracy test audits for the initial certification of each flow monitor at three different exhaust gas velocities (low, mid, and high), corresponding to three different load levels within the range of operation, as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix. For a common stack/duct, the three different exhaust gas velocities may be obtained from frequently used unit/load combinations for the units exhausting to the common stack. Select the three exhaust gas velocities such that the audit points at adjacent load levels (i.e., low and mid or mid and high), in megawatts (or in thousands of lb/hr of steam production), are separated by no less than 25.0 percent of the range of operation, as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix.

(b) For flow monitors on bypass stacks/ducts and peaking units, the flow monitor relative accuracy test audits for initial certification and recertification shall be single-load tests, performed at the normal load, as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix.

(c) Flow monitor recertification RATAs shall be done at three load level(s), unless otherwise specified in paragraph (b) of this section or unless otherwise specified or approved by the Administrator.

(d) The semiannual and annual quality assurance flow monitor RATAs required under appendix B to this part shall be done at the load level(s) specified in section 2.3.1.3 of appendix B to this part.

6.5.2.1 Range of Operation and Normal Load Level(s)

(a) The owner or operator shall determine the upper and lower boundaries of the ''range of operation'' for each unit (or combination of units, for common stack configurations) that uses CEMS to account for its emissions and for each unit that uses the optional fuel flow-to-load quality assurance test in section 2.1.7 of appendix D to this part. The lower boundary of the range of operation of a unit shall be the minimum safe, stable load. For common stacks, the minimum safe, stable load shall be the lowest of the minimum safe, stable loads for any of the units discharging through the stack. Alternatively, for a group of frequently-operated units that serve a common stack, the sum of the minimum safe, stable loads for the individual units may be used as the lower boundary of the range of operation. The upper boundary of the range of operation of a unit shall be the maximum sustainable load. The ''maximum sustainable load'' is the higher of either: the nameplate or rated capacity of the unit, less any physical or regulatory limitations or other deratings; or the highest sustainable unit load, based on at least four

quarters of representative historical operating data. For common stacks, the maximum sustainable load is the sum of all of the maximum sustainable loads of the individual units discharging through the stack, unless this load is unattainable in practice, in which case use the highest sustainable combined load for the units that discharge through the stack, based on at least four quarters of representative historical operating data. The load values for the unit(s) shall be expressed either in units of megawatts or thousands of lb/hr of steam load.

(b) The operating levels for relative accuracy test audits shall, except for peaking units, be defined as follows: the ''low'' operating level shall be the first 30.0 percent of the range of operation; the ''mid'' operating level shall be the middle portion (30.0 to 60.0 percent) of the range of operation; and the ''high'' operating level shall be the upper end (60.0 to 100.0 percent) of the range of operation. For example, if the upper and lower boundaries of the range of operation are 100 and 1100 megawatts, respectively, then the low, mid, and high operating levels would be 100 to 400 megawatts, 400 to 700 megawatts, and 700 to 1100 megawatts, respectively.

(c) The owner or operator shall identify, for each affected unit or common stack (except for peaking units), the ''normal'' load level or levels (low, mid or high), based on the operating history of the unit(s). This requirement becomes effective on April 1, 2000; however, the owner or operator may choose to comply with this requirement prior to April 1, 2000. To identify the normal load level(s), the owner or operator shall, at a minimum, determine the relative number of operating hours at each of the three load levels, low, mid and high over the past four representative operating quarters. The owner or operator shall determine, to the nearest 0.1 percent, the percentage of the time that each load level (low, mid, high) has been used during that time period. A summary of the data used for this determination and the calculated results shall be kept on-site in a format suitable for inspection.

(d) Based on the analysis of the historical load data the owner or operator shall designate the most frequently used load level as the normal load level for the unit (or combination of units, for common stacks). The owner or operator may also designate the second most frequently used load level as an additional normal load level for the unit or stack. For peaking units, normal load designations are unnecessary; the entire operating load range shall be considered normal. If the manner of operation of the unit changes significantly, such that the designated normal load(s) or the two most frequently used load levels change, the owner or operator shall repeat the historical load analysis and shall redesignate the normal load(s) and the two most frequently used load levels, as appropriate. A minimum of two representative quarters of historical load data are required to document that a change in the manner of unit operation has occurred.

(e) Beginning on April 1, 2000, the owner or operator shall report the upper and lower boundaries of the range of operation for each unit (or combination of units, for common stacks), in units of megawatts or thousands of lb/hr of steam production, in the electronic quarterly report required under § 75.64. Except for peaking units, the owner or operator shall indicate, in the electronic quarterly report (as part of the electronic monitoring plan) the load level (or levels) designated as normal under this section and shall also indicate the two most frequently used load levels..

6.5.2.2 Multi-Load Flow RATA Results

For each multi-load flow RATA, calculate the flow monitor relative accuracy at each operating level. If a flow monitor relative accuracy test is failed or aborted due to a problem with the monitor on any level of a 2-level (or 3-level) relative accuracy test audit, the RATA must be repeated at that load level. However, the entire 2-level (or 3-level) relative accuracy test audit does not have to be repeated unless the flow monitor polynomial coefficients or K-factor(s) are changed, in which case a 3-level RATA is required.

6.5.3 CO_2 Pollutant Concentration Monitors

Perform relative accuracy test audits for each CO_2 monitor (measuring in percent CO_2) at a normal operating level for the unit (or combined units, if common stack).

6.5.4 Calculations

Using the data from the relative accuracy test audits, calculate relative accuracy and bias in accordance with the procedures and equations specified in section 7 of this appendix.

6.5.5 Reference Method Measurement Location

Select a location for reference method measurements that is (1) accessible; (2) in the same proximity as the monitor or monitoring system location; and (3) meets the requirements of Performance Specification 2 in appendix B of part 60 of this chapter for SO_2 and NO_X continuous emission monitoring systems, Performance Specification 3 in appendix B of part 60 of this chapter for CO_2 or O_2 monitors, or method 1 (or 1A) in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter for volumetric flow, except as otherwise indicated in this section or as approved by the Administrator.

6.5.6 Reference Method Traverse Point Selection

Select traverse points that ensure acquisition of representative samples of pollutant and diluent concentrations, moisture content, temperature, and flue gas flow rate over the flue cross section. To achieve this, the reference method traverse points shall meet the requirements of section 3.2 of Performance Specification 2 (''PS No. 2'') in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter (for SO_2, NO_X, and moisture monitoring system RATAs), Performance Specification 3 in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter (for O_2 and CO_2 monitor RATAs), Method 1 (or 1A) (for volumetric flow rate monitor RATAs), Method 3 (for molecular weight), and Method 4 (for moisture determination) in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. Unless otherwise specified, use only codified versions of PS No. 2 revised as of July 1, 1995, July 1, 1996 or July 1, 1997. The following alternative reference method traverse point locations are permitted for moisture and gas monitor RATAs:

(a) For moisture determinations where the moisture data are used only to determine stack gas molecular weight, a single reference method point, located at least 1.0 meter from the stack wall, may be used. For moisture monitoring system RATAs and for gas monitor RATAs in which moisture data are used to correct pollutant or diluent concentrations from a dry basis to a wet basis (or vice-versa), single-point moisture sampling may only be used if the 12-point stratification test described in section 6.5.6.1 of this appendix is performed prior to the RATA for at least one pollutant or diluent gas, and if the test is passed according to the acceptance criteria in section 6.5.6.3(b) of this appendix.

(b) For gas monitoring system RATAs, the owner or operator may use any of the following options:

(1) At any location (including locations where stratification is expected), use a minimum of six traverse points along a diameter, in the direction of any expected stratification. The points shall be located in accordance with Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) At locations where section 3.2 of PS No. 2 allows the use of a short reference method measurement line (with three points located at 0.4, 1.0, and 2.0 meters from the stack wall), the owner or operator may use an alternative :3-point measurement line, locating the three points at 4.4, 14.6, and 29.6 percent of the way across the stack, in accordance with Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

(3) At locations where stratification is likely to occur (e.g., following a wet scrubber or when dissimilar gas streams are combined), the short measurement line from section 3.2 of PS No. 2 (or the alternative line described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section) may be used in lieu of the prescribed ''long'' measurement line in section 3.2 of PS No. 2, provided that the 12-point stratification test described in section 6.5.6.1 of this appendix is performed and passed one time at the location (according to the acceptance criteria of section 6.5.6.3(a) of this appendix) and provided that either the 12-point stratification test or the alternative (abbreviated) stratification test in section 6.5.6.2 of this appendix is performed and passed prior to each subsequent RATA at the location (according to the acceptance criteria of section 6.5.6.3(a) of this appendix).

(4) A single reference method measurement point, located no less than 1.0 meter from the stack wall and situated along one of the measurement lines used for the stratification test, may be used at any sampling location if the 12-point stratification test described in section 6.5.6.1 of this appendix is performed and passed prior to each RATA at the location (according to the acceptance criteria of section 6.5.6.3(b) of this appendix).

6.5.6.1 Stratification Test

(a) With the unit(s) operating under steady-state conditions at normal load, as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix, use a traversing gas sampling probe to measure the pollutant (SO_2 or NO_X) and diluent (CO_2 or O_2) concentrations at a minimum of twelve (12) points, located according to Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

(b) Use Methods 6C, 7E, and 3A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to make the measurements. Data from the reference method analyzers must be quality assured by performing analyzer calibration error and system bias checks before the series of measurements and by conducting system bias and calibration drift checks after the measurements, in accordance with the procedures of Methods 6C, 7E, and 3A.

(c) Measure for a minimum of 2 minutes at each traverse point. To the extent practicable, complete the traverse within a 2-hour period.

(d) If the load has remained constant (±3.0 percent) during the traverse and if the reference method analyzers have passed all of the required quality assurance checks, proceed with the data analysis.

(e) Calculate the average NO_X, SO_2, and CO_2 (or O_2) concentrations at each of the individual traverse points. Then, calculate the arithmetic average NO_X, SO_2, and CO_2 (or O_2) concentrations for all traverse points.

6.5.6.2 Alternative (Abbreviated) Stratification Test

(a) With the unit(s) operating under steady-state conditions at normal load, as

defined in section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix, use a traversing gas sampling probe to measure the pollutant (SO_2 or NO_X) and diluent (CO_2 or O_2) concentrations at three points. The points shall be located according to the specifications for the long measurement line in section 3.2 of PS No. 2 (i.e., locate the points 16.7 percent, 50.0 percent, and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack). Alternatively, the concentration measurements may be made at six traverse points along a diameter. The six points shall be located in accordance with Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

(b) Use Methods 6C, 7E, and 3A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to make the measurements. Data from the reference method analyzers must be quality assured by performing analyzer calibration error and system bias checks before the series of measurements and by conducting system bias and calibration drift checks after the measurements, in accordance with the procedures of Methods 6C, 7E, and 3A.

(c) Measure for a minimum of 2 minutes at each traverse point. To the extent practicable, complete the traverse within a 1-hour period.

(d) If the load has remained constant (±3.0 percent) during the traverse and if the reference method analyzers have passed all of the required quality assurance checks, proceed with the data analysis.

(e) Calculate the average NO_X, SO_2, and CO_2 (or O_2) concentrations at each of the individual traverse points. Then, calculate the arithmetic average NO_X, SO_2, and CO_2 (or O_2) concentrations for all traverse points.

6.5.6.3 Stratification Test Results and Acceptance Criteria

(a) For each pollutant or diluent gas, the short reference method measurement line described in section 3.2 of PS No. 2 may be used in lieu of the long measurement line prescribed in section 3.2 of PS No. 2 if the results of a stratification test, conducted in accordance with section 6.5.6.1 or 6.5.6.2 of this appendix (as appropriate; see section 6.5.6(b)(3) of this appendix), show that the concentration at each individual traverse point differs by no more than ±10.0 percent from the arithmetic average concentration for all traverse points. The results are also acceptable if the concentration at each individual traverse point differs by no more than ± 5ppm or ±0.5 percent CO_2 (or O_2) from the arithmetic average concentration for all traverse points.

(b) For each pollutant or diluent gas, a single reference method measurement point, located at least 1.0 meter from the stack wall and situated along one of the measurement lines used for the stratification test, may be used for that pollutant or diluent gas if the results of a stratification test, conducted in accordance with section 6.5.6.1 of this appendix, show that the concentration at each individual traverse point differs by no more than ±5.0 percent from the arithmetic average concentration for all traverse points. The results are also acceptable if the concentration at each individual traverse point differs by no more than ±3 ppm or ±0.3 percent CO_2 (or O_2) from the arithmetic average concentration for all traverse points.

(c) The owner or operator shall keep the results of all stratification tests on-site, in a format suitable for inspection, as part of the supplementary RATA records required under §75.56(a)(7) or §75.59(a)(7), as applicable.

6.5.7 Sampling Strategy

(a) Conduct the reference method tests so they will yield results representative of the pollutant concentration, emission rate, moisture, temperature, and flue gas flow rate from the unit and can be correlated with the pollutant concentration monitor, CO_2 or O_2 monitor, flow monitor, and SO_2 or NO_X continuous emission monitoring system measurements. The minimum acceptable time for a gas monitoring system RATA run or for a moisture monitoring system RATA run is 21 minutes. For each run of a gas monitoring system RATA, all necessary pollutant concentration measurements, diluent concentration measurements, and moisture measurements (if applicable) must, to the extent practicable, be made within a 60-minute period. For NO_X-diluent or SO_2-diluent monitoring system RATAs, the pollutant and diluent concentration measurements must be made simultaneously. For flow monitor RATAs, the minimum time per run shall be 5 minutes. Flow rate reference method measurements may be made either sequentially from port to port or simultaneously at two or more sample ports. The velocity measurement probe may be moved from traverse point to traverse point either manually or automatically. If, during a flow RATA, significant pulsations in the reference method readings are observed, be sure to allow enough measurement time at each traverse point to obtain an accurate average reading when a manual readout method is used (e.g., a ''sight-weighted'' average from a manometer). A minimum of one set of auxiliary measurements for stack gas molecular weight determination (i.e., diluent gas data and moisture data) is required for every clock hour of a flow RATA or for every three test runs (whichever is less restrictive). Successive flow RATA runs may be performed without waiting in-between runs. If an O_2-diluent monitor is used as a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system, perform a CO_2 system RATA (i.e., measure CO_2, rather than O_2, with the reference method). For moisture monitoring systems, an appropriate coefficient, ''K'' factor or other suitable mathematical algorithm may be developed prior to

the RATA, to adjust the monitoring system readings with respect to the reference method. If such a coefficient, K-factor or algorithm is developed, it shall be applied to the CEMS readings during the RATA and (if the RATA is passed), to the subsequent CEMS data, by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system. The owner or operator shall keep records of the current coefficient, K factor or algorithm, as specified in §§75.56(a)(5)(ix) and 75.59(a)(5)(vii). Whenever the coefficient, K factor or algorithm is changed, a RATA of the moisture monitoring system is required.

(b) To properly correlate individual SO_2 or NO_X continuous emission monitoring system data (in lb/mmBtu) and volumetric flow rate data with the reference method data, annotate the beginning and end of each reference method test run (including the exact time of day) on the individual chart recorder(s) or other permanent recording device(s).

6.5.8 CORRELATION OF REFERENCE METHOD AND CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEM

Confirm that the monitor or monitoring system and reference method test results are on consistent moisture, pressure, temperature, and diluent concentration basis (e.g., since the flow monitor measures flow rate on a wet basis, method 2 test results must also be on a wet basis). Compare flow-monitor and reference method results on a scfh basis. Also, consider the response times of the pollutant concentration monitor, the continuous emission monitoring system, and the flow monitoring system to ensure comparison of simultaneous measurements.

For each relative accuracy test audit run, compare the measurements obtained from the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system (in ppm, percent CO_2, lb/mmBtu, or other units) against the corresponding reference method values. Tabulate the paired data in a table such as the one shown in Figure 2.

6.5.9 Number of Reference Method Tests

Perform a minimum of nine sets of paired monitor (or monitoring system) and reference method test data for every required (i.e., certification, recertification, diagnostic, semiannual, or annual) relative accuracy test audit. For 2-level and 3-level relative accuracy test audits of flow monitors, perform a minimum of nine sets at each of the operating levels.

NOTE: The tester may choose to perform more than nine sets of reference method tests. If this option is chosen, the tester may reject a maximum of three sets of the test results, as long as the total number of test results used to determine the relative accuracy or bias is greater than or equal to nine. Report all data, including the rejected CEMS data and corresponding reference method test results.

6.5.10 Reference Methods

The following methods from appendix A to part 60 of this chapter or their approved alternatives are the reference methods for performing relative accuracy test audits: Method 1 or 1A for siting; Method 2 or its allowable alternatives in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (except for Methods 2B and 2E) for stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate; Methods 3, 3A, or 3B for O_2 or CO_2; Method 4 for moisture; Methods 6, 6A, or 6C for SO_2; Methods 7, 7A, 7C, 7D or 7E for NO_X, excluding the exception in section 5.1.2 of Method 7E. When using Method 7E for measuring NO_X concentration, total NO_X, both NO and NO_2, must be measured.

7. CALCULATIONS

7.1 Linearity Check

Analyze the linearity data for pollutant concentration and CO_2 or O_2 monitors as follows. Calculate the percentage error in linearity based upon the reference value at the low-level, mid-level, and high-level concentrations specified in section 6.2 of this appendix. Perform this calculation once during the certification test. Use the following equation to calculate the error in linearity for each reference value.

$$LE = \frac{|R-A|}{R} \times 100$$

(Eq. A–4)

where,

LE = Percentage Linearity error, based upon the reference value.

R = Reference value of Low-, mid-, or high-level calibration gas introduced into the monitoring system.

A = Average of the monitoring system responses.

7.2 Calibration Error

7.2.1 Pollutant Concentration and Diluent Monitors

For each reference value, calculate the percentage calibration error based upon instrument span for daily calibration error tests using the following equation:

$$CE = \frac{|R-A|}{S} \times 100$$

(Eq. A–5)

where,

CE = Calibration error as a percentage of the span of the instrument.

R = Reference value of zero or upscale (high-level or mid-level, as applicable) calibration gas introduced into the monitoring system.

A = Actual monitoring system response to the calibration gas.

S = Span of the instrument, as specified in section 2 of this appendix.

7.2.2 Flow Monitor Calibration Error

For each reference value, calculate the percentage calibration error based upon span using the following equation:

$$CE = \frac{|R-A|}{S} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. A–6)}$$

where:

CE = Calibration error as a percentage of span.

R = Low or high level reference value specified in section 2.2.2.1 of this appendix.

A = Actual flow monitor response to the reference value.

S = Flow monitor calibration span value as determined under section 2.1.4.2 of this appendix.

7.3 Relative Accuracy for SO_2 and CO_2 Pollutant Concentration Monitors, SO_2-Diluent Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems, and Flow Monitors

Analyze the relative accuracy test audit data from the reference method tests for SO_2 and CO_2 pollutant concentration monitors, SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems (lb/mmBtu) used by units with a qualifying Phase I technology for the period during which the units are required to monitor SO_2 emission removal efficiency, from January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999, and flow monitors using the following procedures. Summarize the results on a data sheet. An example is shown in Figure 2. Calculate the mean of the monitor or monitoring system measurement values. Calculate the mean of the reference method values. Using data from the automated data acquisition and handling system, calculate the arithmetic differences between the reference method and monitor measurement data sets. Then calculate the arithmetic mean of the difference, the standard deviation, the confidence coefficient, and the monitor or monitoring system relative accuracy using the following procedures and equations.

7.3.1 ARITHMETIC MEAN

Calculate the arithmetic mean of the differences, d, of a data set as follows.

$$\bar{d} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i$$

(Eq. A–7)

where,

n = Number of data points.

$\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i$ = Algebraic sum of the individual differences d_i.

d_i = The difference between a reference method value and the corresponding continuous emission monitoring system value (RM_i–CEM_i) at a given point in time i.

When calculating the arithmetic mean of the difference of a flow monitor data set, be sure to correct the monitor measurements for moisture if applicable.

7.3.2 STANDARD DEVIATION

Calculate the standard deviation, S_d, of a data set as follows:

$$S_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i^2 - \left[\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i\right)^2}{n}\right]}{n-1}}$$

(Eq. A–8)

7.3.3 CONFIDENCE COEFFICIENT

Calculate the confidence coefficient (one-tailed), cc, of a data set as follows.

$$cc = t_{0.025} \frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}}$$

(eq. A–9)

where,

$t_{0.025}$ = t value (see table 7–1).

TABLE 7–1—T-VALUES

n-1	$t_{0.025}$	n-1	$t_{0.025}$	n-1	$t_{0.025}$
1	12.706	12	2.179	23	2.069
2	4.303	13	2.160	24	2.064
3	3.182	14	2.145	25	2.060
4	2.776	15	2.131	26	2.056

TABLE 7–1—T-VALUES—Continued

n-1	$t_{0.025}$	n-1	$t_{0.025}$	n-1	$t_{0.025}$
5	2.571	16	2.120	27	2.052
6	2.447	17	2.110	28	2.048
7	2.365	18	2.101	29	2.045
8	2.306	19	2.093	30	2.042
9	2.262	20	2.086	40	2.021
10	2.228	21	2.080	60	2.000
11	2.201	22	2.074	>60	1.960

7.3.4 Relative Accuracy

Calculate the relative accuracy of a data set using the following equation.

$$RA = \frac{|\bar{d}| + |cc|}{\overline{RM}} \times 100$$

(Eq. A–10)

where,

$\overline{RM}$ = Arithmetic mean of the reference method values.

$|\bar{d}|$ = The absolute value of the mean difference between the reference method values and the corresponding continuous emission monitoring system values.

$|cc|$ = The absolute value of the confidence coefficient.

7.4 Relative Accuracy for NO_x Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems

Analyze the relative accuracy test audit data from the reference method tests for NO_x continuous emissions monitoring system as follows.

7.4.1 DATA PREPARATION

If C_{NOx}, the NO_x concentration, is in ppm, multiply it by 1.194×10^{-7} (lb/dscf)/ppm to convert it to units of lb/dscf. If C_{NOx} is in mg/dscm, multiply it by 6.24×10^{-8} (lb/dscf)/(mg/dscm) to convert it to lb/dscf. Then, use the diluent (O_2 or CO_2) reference method results for the run and the appropriate F or F_c factor from table 1 in appendix F of this part to convert C_{NOx} from lb/dscf to lb/mmBtu units. Use the equations and procedure in section 3 of appendix F to this part, as appropriate.

7.4.2 NO_x EMISSION RATE (MONITORING SYSTEM)

For each test run in a data set, calculate the average NO_x emission rate (in lb/mmBtu), by means of the data acquisition and handling system, during the time period of the test run. Tabulate the results as shown in example Figure 4.

7.4.3 RELATIVE ACCURACY

Use the equations and procedures in section 7.3 above to calculate the relative accuracy for the NO_x continuous emission monitoring system. In using equation A–7, ''d'' is, for each run, the difference between the NO_x emission rate values (in lb/mmBtu) obtained from the reference method data and the NO_x continuous emission monitoring system.

7.5 Relative Accuracy for Combined SO_2/Flow [Reserved]

7.6 Bias Test and Adjustment Factor

Test the following relative accuracy test audit data sets for bias: SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors; flow monitors; NO_X concentration monitoring systems used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in §75.71(a)(2); and NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems, using the procedures outlined in section 7.6.1 through 7.6.5 of this appendix. For multiple-load flow RATAs, perform a bias test at each load level designated as normal under section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix.

7.6.1 ARITHMETIC MEAN

Calculate the arithmetic mean of the difference, $\bar{d}$, of the data set using equation A–7 of this appendix. To calculate bias for an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, ''d'' is, for each paired data point, the difference between the SO_2 concentration value (in ppm) obtained from the reference method and the monitor. To calculate bias for a flow monitor, ''d'' is, for each paired data point, the difference between the flow rate values (in scfh) obtained from the reference method and the monitor. To calculate bias for a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system, ''d'' is, for each paired data point, the difference between the NO_X emission rate values (in lb/mmBtu) obtained from the reference method and the monitoring system.

7.6.2 STANDARD DEVIATION

Calculate the standard deviation, S_d, of the data set using equation A–8.

7.6.3 CONFIDENCE COEFFICIENT

Calculate the confidence coefficient, cc, of the data set using equation A–9.

7.6.4 Bias Test

If, for the relative accuracy test audit data set being tested, the mean difference, $\bar{d}$, is less than or equal to the absolute value of the confidence coefficient, √ cc √, the monitor or monitoring system has passed the bias test. If the mean difference, $\bar{d}$, is greater than the absolute value of the confidence coefficient, √ cc √, the monitor or monitoring system has failed to meet the bias test requirement.

7.6.5 Bias Adjustment

(a) If the monitor or monitoring system fails to meet the bias test requirement, adjust the value obtained from the monitor using the following equation:

$$CEM_i^{Adjusted} = CEM_i^{Monitor} \times BAF \qquad \text{(Eq. A-11)}$$

Where:

$CEM_i^{Monitor}$ = Data (measurement) provided by the monitor at time i.

$CEM_i^{Adjusted}$ = Data value, adjusted for bias, at time i.

BAF = Bias adjustment factor, defined by:

$$BAF = 1 + \frac{|\bar{d}|}{CEM_{avg}} \qquad \text{(Eq. A-12)}$$

Where:

BAF = Bias adjustment factor, calculated to the nearest thousandth.

$\bar{d}$ = Arithmetic mean of the difference obtained during the failed bias test using Equation A–7.

CEM_{avg} = Mean of the data values provided by the monitor during the failed bias test.

(b) For single-load RATAs of SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors, NO_X concentration monitoring systems, and NO_X-diluent monitoring systems and for the single-load flow RATAs required or allowed under section 6.5.2 of this appendix and sections 2.3.1.3(b) and 2.3.1.3(c) of appendix B to this part, the appropriate BAF is determined directly from the RATA results at normal load, using Equation A–12. Notwithstanding, when a NO_X concentration CEMS or an SO_2 CEMS or a NO_X-diluent CEMS installed on a low-emitting affected unit (i.e., average SO_2 or NO_X concentration during the RATA ± 250 ppm or average NO_X emission rate ± 0.200 lb/mmBtu) meets the normal 10.0 percent relative accuracy specification (as calculated using Equation A–10) or the alternate relative accuracy specification in section 3.3 of this appendix for low-emitters, but fails the bias test, the BAF may either be determined using Equation A–12, or a default BAF of 1.111 may be used.

(c) For 2-load or 3-load flow RATAs, when only one load level (low, mid or high) has been designated as normal under section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix and the bias test is passed at the normal load level, apply a BAF of 1.000 to the subsequent flow rate data. If the bias test is failed at the normal load level, use Equation A–12 to calculate the normal load BAF and then perform an additional bias test at the second most frequently-used load level, as determined under section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix. If the bias test is passed at this second load level, apply the normal load BAF to the subsequent flow rate data. If the bias test is failed at this second load level, use Equation A–12 to calculate the BAF at the second load level and apply the higher of the two BAFs (either from the normal load level or from the second load level) to the subsequent flow rate data.

(d) For 2-load or 3-load flow RATAs, when two load levels have been designated as normal under section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix and the bias test is passed at both normal load levels, apply a BAF of 1.000 to the subsequent flow rate data. If the bias test is failed at one of the normal load levels but not at the other, use Equation A–12 to calculate the BAF for the normal load level at which the bias test was failed and apply that BAF to the subsequent flow rate data. If the bias test is failed at both designated normal load levels, use Equation A–12 to calculate the BAF at each normal load level and apply the higher of the two BAFs to the subsequent flow rate data.

(e) Each time a RATA is passed and the appropriate bias adjustment factor has been determined, apply the BAF prospectively to all monitoring system data, beginning with the first clock hour following the hour in which the RATA was completed. For a 2-load flow RATA, the ''hour in which the RATA was completed'' refers to the hour in which the testing at both loads was completed; for a 3-load RATA, it refers to the hour in which the testing at all three loads was completed.

(f) Use the bias-adjusted values in computing substitution values in the missing data procedure, as specified in subpart D of this part, and in reporting the concentration of SO_2, the flow rate, the average NO_X emission rate, the unit heat input, and the calculated mass emissions of SO_2 and CO_2 during the quarter and calendar year, as specified in subpart G of this part. In addition, when using a NO_X concentration monitoring system and a flow monitor to calculate NO_X mass emissions under subpart H of this part, use bias-adjusted values for NO_X concentration and flow rate in the mass emission calculations and use bias-adjusted NO_X concentrations to compute the appropriate substitution values for NO_X concentration in the missing data routines under subpart D of this part.

7.7 Reference Flow-to-Load Ratio or Gross Heat Rate

(a) Except as provided in section 7.8 of this appendix, the owner or operator shall determine R_{ref}, the reference value of the ratio of flow rate to unit load, each time that a passing flow RATA is performed at a load level designated as normal in section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix. The owner or operator shall report the current value of R_{ref} in the electronic quarterly report required under §75.64 and shall also report the completion date of the associated RATA. If two load levels have

been designated as normal under section 6.5.2.1 of this appendix, the owner or operator shall determine a separate R_{ref} value for each of the normal load levels. The requirements of this section shall become effective as of April 1, 2000. The reference flow-to-load ratio shall be calculated as follows:

$$R_{ref} = \frac{Q_{ref}}{L_{avg}} \times 10^{-5} \qquad \text{(Eq. A-13)}$$

Where:

R_{ref} = Reference value of the flow-to-load ratio, from the most recent normal-load flow RATA, scfh/megawatts or scfh/1000 lb/hr of steam.

Q_{ref} = Average stack gas volumetric flow rate measured by the reference method during the normal-load RATA, scfh.

L_{avg} = Average unit load during the normal-load flow RATA, megawatts or 1000 lb/hr of steam.

(b) In Equation A–13, for a common stack, L_{avg} shall be the sum of the operating loads of all units that discharge through the stack. For a unit that discharges its emissions through multiple stacks (except for a discharge configuration consisting of a main stack and a bypass stack), Q_{ref} will be the sum of the total volumetric flow rates that discharge through all of the stacks. For a unit with a multiple stack discharge configuration consisting of a main stack and a bypass stack (e.g., a unit with a wet SO_2 scrubber), determine Q_{ref} separately for each stack at the time of the normal load flow RATA. Round off the value of R_{ref} to two decimal places.

(c) In addition to determining R_{ref} or as an alternative to determining R_{ref}, a reference value of the gross heat rate (GHR) may be determined. In order to use this option, quality assured diluent gas (CO_2 or O_2) must be available for each hour of the most recent normal-load flow RATA. The reference value of the GHR shall be determined as follows:

$$(GHR)_{ref} = \frac{(\text{Heat Input})_{avg}}{L_{avg}} \times 1000 \qquad \text{(Eq. A-13a)}$$

Where:

$(GHR)_{ref}$ = Reference value of the gross heat rate at the time of the most recent normal-load flow RATA, Btu/kwh or Btu/lb steam load.

$(\text{Heat Input})_{avg}$ = Average hourly heat input during the normal-load flow RATA, as determined using the applicable equation in appendix F to this part, mmBtu/hr.

L_{avg} = Average unit load during the normal-load flow RATA, megawatts or 1000 lb/hr of steam.

(d) In the calculation of $(\text{Heat Input})_{avg}$, use Q_{ref}, the average volumetric flow rate measured by the reference method during the RATA, and use the average diluent gas concentration measured during the flow RATA.

7.8 Flow-to-Load Test Exemptions

The requirements of this section apply beginning on April 1, 2000. For complex stack configurations (e.g., when the effluent from a unit is divided and discharges through multiple stacks in such a manner that the flow rate in the individual stacks cannot be correlated with unit load), the owner or operator may petition the Administrator under §75.66 for an exemption from the requirements of section 7.7 of this appendix. The petition must include sufficient information and data to demonstrate that a flow-to-load or gross heat rate evaluation is infeasible for the complex stack configuration.

FIGURE 1 TO APPENDIX A—LINEARITY ERROR DETERMINATION

Day	Date and time	Reference value	Monitor value	Difference	Percent of reference value
Low-level:					

FIGURE 1 TO APPENDIX A—LINEARITY ERROR DETERMINATION—Continued

Day	Date and time	Reference value	Monitor value	Difference	Percent of reference value
Mid-level:					
High-level:					

FIGURE 2 TO APPENDIX A—RELATIVE ACCURACY DETERMINATION (POLLUTANT CONCENTRATION MONITORS)

Run No.	Date and time	SO_2 (ppm[c])			Date and time	CO_2 (Pollutant) (ppm[c])		
		RM[a]	M[b]	Diff		RM[a]	M[b]	Diff
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
Arithmetic Mean Difference (Eq. A–7). Confidence Coefficient (Eq. A–9). Relative Accuracy (Eq. A–10).								

[a] RM means ''reference method data.''
[b] M means ''monitor data.''
[c] Make sure the RM and M data are on a consistent basis, either wet or dry.

FIGURE 3 TO APPENDIX A—RELATIVE ACCURACY DETERMINATION (FLOW MONITORS)

Run No.	Date and time	Flow rate (Low) (scf/hr)*			Date and time	Flow rate (Normal) (scf/hr)*			Date and time	Flow rate (High) (scf/hr)*		
		RM	M	Diff		RM	M	Diff		RM	M	Diff
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
Arithmetic Mean Difference (Eq. A–7). Confidence Coefficient (Eq. A–9). Relative Accuracy (Eq. A–10).												

*Make sure the RM and M data are on a consistent basis, either wet or dry.

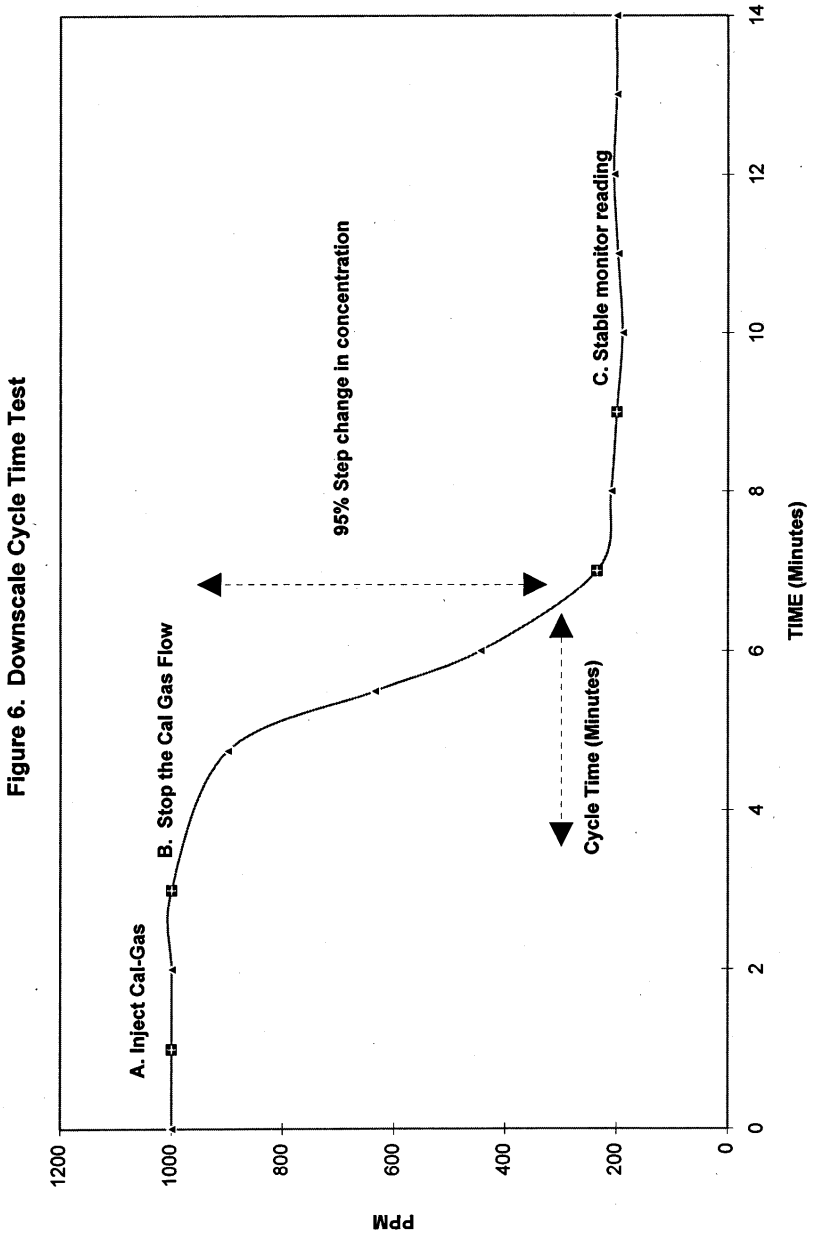
FIGURE 4 TO APPENDIX A—RELATIVE ACCURACY DETERMINATION (NO_X/DILUENT COMBINED SYSTEM)

Run No.	Date and time	Reference method data		NO_X system (lb/mmBtu)		
		NO_X( )[a]	O_2/CO_2%	RM	M	Difference
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
Arithmetic Mean Difference (Eq. A–7). Confidence Coefficient (Eq. A–9). Relative Accuracy (Eq. A–10).						

[a] Specify units: ppm, lb/dscf, mg/dscm.

FIGURE 5—CYCLE TIME

Date of test _____
Component/system ID#≦ _____
Analyzer type _____
Serial Number _____
High level gas concentration: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
Zero level gas concentration: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
Analyzer span setting: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
Upscale:
  Stable starting monitor value: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
  Stable ending monitor reading: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
  Elapsed time: _____ seconds
Downscale:
  Stable starting monitor value: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
  Stable ending monitor value: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
  Elapsed time: _____ seconds
Component cycle time= _____ seconds
System cycle time= _____ seconds



A. To determine the downscale cycle time, inject a high level calibration gas into the port leading to the calibration cell or thimble.

B. Allow the analyzer to stabilize. Record the stabilized value. Stop the calibration gas flow and allow the monitor to measure the

flue gas emissions until the response stabilizes.

C. Record the stabilized value. A stable reading is achieved when the concentration reading deviates less than 6% from the measured average concentration in 6 minutes or if it deviates less than 2% of the monitor's span value in 2 minutes. (Owners and operators of units that do not record data in 1 minute or 3 minute intervals may petition the Administrator under section 75.66 for alternative stabilization criteria.)

D. Determine the step change. The step change is equal to the difference between the stabilized calibration gas value (Point B) and the final stable value (Point C). Take 95% of the step change value and subtract the result from the stabilized calibration gas value (Point B). Determine the time at which 95% of the step change occurred (Point D).

E. Determine the cycle time. The cycle time is equal to the downscale elapsed time, i.e. the time at which 95% of the step change occurred (point D) minus the time at which the calibration gas flow was stopped (Point B). In this example, cycle time=(6.5−4)=2.5 minutes (Report as 3 minutes).

F. To determine the cycle time for the upscale test, inject a zero scale calibration gas into the probe and repeat the procedures described above, except that 95% of the step change in concentration is added to the stabilized calibration gas value. Afterwards, compare the two cycle times achieved for both the upscale and downscale tests. The longer of these two times equals the cycle time for the analyzer.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26541–26546, 26569–26570, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 25582, May 22, 1996; 61 FR 59162, Nov. 20, 1996; 63 FR 57512, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28631–28643, May 26, 1999]

APPENDIX B TO PART 75—QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

1. Quality Assurance/Quality Control Program

Develop and implement a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program for the continuous emission monitoring systems, excepted monitoring systems approved under appendix D or E to this part, and alternative monitoring systems under subpart E of this part, and their components. At a minimum, include in each QA/QC program a written plan that describes in detail (or that refers to separate documents containing) complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for each of the following activities. Upon request from regulatory authorities, the source shall make all procedures, maintenance records, and ancillary supporting documentation from the manufacturer (e.g., software coefficients and troubleshooting diagrams) available for review during an audit.

1.1 Requirements for All Monitoring Systems

1.1.1 Preventive Maintenance

Keep a written record of procedures needed to maintain the monitoring system in proper operating condition and a schedule for those procedures. This shall, at a minimum, include procedures specified by the manufacturers of the equipment and, if applicable, additional or alternate procedures developed for the equipment.

1.1.2 Recordkeeping and Reporting

Keep a written record describing procedures that will be used to implement the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in subparts E, F, and G and appendices D and E to this part, as applicable.

1.1.3 Maintenance Records

Keep a record of all testing, maintenance, or repair activities performed on any monitoring system or component in a location and format suitable for inspection. A maintenance log may be used for this purpose. The following records should be maintained: date, time, and description of any testing, adjustment, repair, replacement, or preventive maintenance action performed on any monitoring system and records of any corrective actions associated with a monitor's outage period. Additionally, any adjustment that recharacterizes a system's ability to record and report emissions data must be recorded (e.g., changing of flow monitor or moisture monitoring system polynomial coefficients, K factors or mathematical algorithms, changing of temperature and pressure coefficients and dilution ratio settings), and a written explanation of the procedures used to make the adjustment(s) shall be kept.

1.2 Specific Requirements for Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems

1.2.1 Calibration Error Test and Linearity Check Procedures

Keep a written record of the procedures used for daily calibration error tests and linearity checks (e.g., how gases are to be injected, adjustments of flow rates and pressure, introduction of reference values, length of time for injection of calibration gases, steps for obtaining calibration error or error in linearity, determination of interferences, and when calibration adjustments should be made). Identify any calibration error test and linearity check procedures specific to the continuous emission monitoring system that vary from the procedures in appendix A to this part.

1.2.2 Calibration and Linearity Adjustments

Explain how each component of the continuous emission monitoring system will be adjusted to provide correct responses to calibration gases, reference values, and/or indications of interference both initially and after repairs or corrective action. Identify equations, conversion factors and other factors affecting calibration of each continuous emission monitoring system.

1.2.3 Relative Accuracy Test Audit Procedures

Keep a written record of procedures and details peculiar to the installed continuous emission monitoring systems that are to be used for relative accuracy test audits, such as sampling and analysis methods.

1.2.4 Parametric Monitoring for Units With Add-on Emission Controls

The owner or operator shall keep a written (or electronic) record including a list of operating parameters for the add-on SO_2 or NO_X emission controls, including parameters in §75.55(b) or §75.58(b), as applicable, and the range of each operating parameter that indicates the add-on emission controls are operating properly. The owner or operator shall keep a written (or electronic) record of the parametric monitoring data during each SO_X or NO_2 missing data period.

1.3 Specific Requirements for Excepted Systems Approved Under Appendices D and E

1.3.1 Fuel Flowmeter Accuracy Test Procedures

Keep a written record of the specific fuel flowmeter accuracy test procedures. These may include: standard methods or specifications listed in and section 2.1.5.1 of appendix D to this part and incorporated by reference under §75.6; the procedures of sections 2.1.5.2 or 2.1.7 of appendix D to this part; or other methods approved by the Administrator through the petition process of §75.66(c).

1.3.2 Transducer or Transmitter Accuracy Test Procedures

Keep a written record of the procedures for testing the accuracy of transducers or transmitters of an orifice-, nozzle-, or venturi-type fuel flowmeter under section 2.1.6 of appendix D to this part. These procedures should include a description of equipment used, steps in testing, and frequency of testing.

1.3.3 Fuel Flowmeter, Transducer, or Transmitter Calibration and Maintenance Records

Keep a record of adjustments, maintenance, or repairs performed on the fuel flowmeter monitoring system. Keep records of the data and results for fuel flowmeter accuracy tests and transducer accuracy tests, consistent with appendix D to this part.

1.3.4 Primary Element Inspection Procedures

Keep a written record of the standard operating procedures for inspection of the primary element (i.e., orifice, venturi, or nozzle) of an orifice-, venturi-, or nozzle-type fuel flowmeter. Examples of the types of information to be included are: what to examine on the primary element; how to identify if there is corrosion sufficient to affect the accuracy of the primary element; and what inspection tools (e.g., baroscope), if any, are used.

1.3.5 Fuel Sampling Method and Sample Retention

Keep a written record of the standard procedures used to perform fuel sampling, either by utility personnel or by fuel supply company personnel. These procedures should specify the portion of the ASTM method used, as incorporated by reference under §75.6, or other methods approved by the Administrator through the petition process of §75.66(c). These procedures should describe safeguards for ensuring the availability of an oil sample (e.g., procedure and location for splitting samples, procedure for maintaining sample splits on site, and procedure for transmitting samples to an analytical laboratory). These procedures should identify the ASTM analytical methods used to analyze sulfur content, gross calorific value, and density, as incorporated by reference under §75.6, or other methods approved by the Administrator through the petition process of §75.66(c).

1.3.6 Appendix E Monitoring System Quality Assurance Information

Identify the unit manufacturer's recommended range of quality assurance- and quality control-related operating parameters. Keep records of these operating parameters for each hour of unit operation (i.e., fuel combustion). Keep a written record of the procedures used to perform NO_X emission rate testing. Keep a copy of all data and results from the initial and from the most recent NO_X emission rate testing, including the values of quality assurance parameters specified in section 2.3 of appendix E to this part.

1.4 Requirements for Alternative Systems Approved Under Subpart E

1.4.1 Daily Quality Assurance Tests

Explain how the daily assessment procedures specific to the alternative monitoring system are to be performed.

1.4.2 Daily Quality Assurance Test Adjustments

Explain how each component of the alternative monitoring system will be adjusted in response to the results of the daily assessments.

1.4.3 Relative Accuracy Test Audit Procedures

Keep a written record of procedures and details peculiar to the installed alternative monitoring system that are to be used for relative accuracy test audits, such as sampling and analysis methods.

2. FREQUENCY OF TESTING

A summary chart showing each quality assurance test and the frequency at which each test is required is located at the end of this appendix in Figure 1.

2.1 Daily Assessments

Perform the following daily assessments to quality-assure the hourly data recorded by the monitoring systems during each period of unit operation, or, for a bypass stack or duct, each period in which emissions pass through the bypass stack or duct. These requirements are effective as of the date when the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system completes certification testing.

2.1.1 Calibration Error Test

Except as provided in section 2.1.1.2 of this appendix, perform the daily calibration error test of each gas monitoring system (including moisture monitoring systems consisting of wet- and dry-basis O_2 analyzers) according to the procedures in section 6.3.1 of appendix A to this part, and perform the daily calibration error test of each flow monitoring system according to the procedure in section 6.3.2 of appendix A to this part.

For units with add-on emission controls and dual-span or auto-ranging monitors, and other units that use the maximum expected concentration to determine calibration gas values, perform the daily calibration error tests on each scale that has been used since the previous calibration error test. For example, if the pollutant concentration has not exceeded the low-scale value (based on the maximum expected concentration) since the previous calibration error test, the calibration error test may be performed on the low-scale only. If, however, the concentration has exceeded the low-scale span value for one hour or longer since the previous calibration error test, perform the calibration error test on both the low- and high-scales.

2.1.1.1 On-line Daily Calibration Error Tests. Except as provided in section 2.1.1.2 of this appendix, all daily calibration error tests must be performed while the unit is in operation at normal, stable conditions (i.e. ''on-line'').

2.1.1.2 Off-line Daily Calibration Error Tests. Daily calibrations may be performed while the unit is not operating (i.e., ''off-line'') and may be used to validate data for a monitoring system that meets the following conditions:

(1) An initial demonstration test of the monitoring system is successfully completed and the results are reported in the quarterly report required under §75.64 of this part. The initial demonstration test, hereafter called the ''off-line calibration demonstration'', consists of an off-line calibration error test followed by an on-line calibration error test. Both the off-line and on-line portions of the off-line calibration demonstration must meet the calibration error performance specification in section 3.1 of appendix A of this part. Upon completion of the off-line portion of the demonstration, the zero and upscale monitor responses may be adjusted, but only toward the true values of the calibration gases or reference signals used to perform the test and only in accordance with the routine calibration adjustment procedures specified in the quality control program required under section 1 of appendix B to this part. Once these adjustments are made, no further adjustments may be made to the monitoring system until after completion of the on-line portion of the off-line calibration demonstration. Within 26 clock hours of the completion hour of the off-line portion of the demonstration, the monitoring system must successfully complete the first attempted calibration error test, i.e., the on-line portion of the demonstration.

(2) For each monitoring system that has passed the off-line calibration demonstration, a successful on-line calibration error test of the monitoring system must be completed no later than 26 unit operating hours after each off-line calibration error test used for data validation.

2.1.2 DAILY FLOW INTERFERENCE CHECK

Perform the daily flow monitor interference checks specified in section 2.2.2.2 of appendix A of this part while the unit is in operation at normal, stable conditions.

2.1.3 Additional Calibration Error Tests and Calibration Adjustments

(a) In addition to the daily calibration error tests required under section 2.1.1 of this appendix, a calibration error test of a monitor shall be performed in accordance with section 2.1.1 of this appendix, as follows: whenever a daily calibration error test is failed; whenever a monitoring system is returned to service following repair or corrective maintenance that could affect the monitor's ability to accurately measure and

record emissions data; or after making certain calibration adjustments, as described in this section. Except in the case of the routine calibration adjustments described in this section, data from the monitor are considered invalid until the required additional calibration error test has been successfully completed.

(b) Routine calibration adjustments of a monitor are permitted after any successful calibration error test. These routine adjustments shall be made so as to bring the monitor readings as close as practicable to the known tag values of the calibration gases or to the actual value of the flow monitor reference signals. An additional calibration error test is required following routine calibration adjustments where the monitor's calibration has been physically adjusted (e.g., by turning a potentiometer) to verify that the adjustments have been made properly. An additional calibration error test is not required, however, if the routine calibration adjustments are made by means of a mathematical algorithm programmed into the data acquisition and handling system. The EPA recommends that routine calibration adjustments be made, at a minimum, whenever the daily calibration error exceeds the limits of the applicable performance specification in appendix A to this part for the pollutant concentration monitor, CO_2 or O_2 monitor, or flow monitor.

(c) Additional (non-routine) calibration adjustments of a monitor are permitted prior to (but not during) linearity checks and RATAs and at other times, provided that an appropriate technical justification is included in the quality control program required under section 1 of this appendix. The allowable non-routine adjustments are as follows. The owner or operator may physically adjust the calibration of a monitor (e.g., by means of a potentiometer), provided that the post-adjustment zero and upscale responses of the monitor are within the performance specifications of the instrument given in section 3.1 of appendix A to this part. An additional calibration error test is required following such adjustments to verify that the monitor is operating within the performance specifications at both the zero and upscale calibration levels.

2.1.4 Data Validation

(a) An out-of-control period occurs when the calibration error of an SO_2 or NO_X pollutant concentration monitor exceeds 5.0 percent of the span value (or exceeds 10 ppm, for span values <200 ppm), when the calibration error of a CO_2 or O_2 monitor (including O_2 monitors used to measure CO_2 emissions or percent moisture) exceeds 1.0 percent O_2 or CO_2, or when the calibration error of a flow monitor or a moisture sensor exceeds 6.0 percent of the span value, which is twice the applicable specification of appendix A to this part. Notwithstanding, a differential pressure-type flow monitor for which the calibration error exceeds 6.0 percent of the span value shall not be considered out-of-control if $|R-A|$, the absolute value of the difference between the monitor response and the reference value in Equation A–6, is ≤0.02 inches of water. The out-of-control period begins upon failure of the calibration error test and ends upon completion of a successful calibration error test. Note, that if a failed calibration, corrective action, and successful calibration error test occur within the same hour, emission data for that hour recorded by the monitor after the successful calibration error test may be used for reporting purposes, provided that two or more valid readings are obtained as required by §75.10. A NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system is considered out-of-control if the calibration error of either component monitor exceeds twice the applicable performance specification in appendix A to this part. Emission data shall not be reported from an out-of-control monitor.

(b) An out-of-control period also occurs whenever interference of a flow monitor is identified. The out-of-control period begins with the hour of completion of the failed interference check and ends with the hour of completion of an interference check that is passed.

2.1.5 Quality Assurance of Data With Respect to Daily Assessments

When a monitoring system passes a daily assessment (i.e., daily calibration error test or daily flow interference check), data from that monitoring system are prospectively validated for 26 clock hours (i.e., 24 hours plus a 2-hour grace period) beginning with the hour in which the test is passed, unless another assessment (i.e. a daily calibration error test, an interference check of a flow monitor, a quarterly linearity check, a quarterly leak check, or a relative accuracy test audit) is failed within the 26-hour period.

2.1.5.1 Data Invalidation with Respect to Daily Assessments. The following specific rules apply to the invalidation of data with respect to daily assessments:

(1) Data from a monitoring system are invalid, beginning with the first hour following the expiration of a 26-hour data validation period or beginning with the first hour following the expiration of an 8-hour start-up grace period (as provided under section 2.1.5.2 of this appendix), if the required subsequent daily assessment has not been conducted.

(2) Beginning on January 1, 1999, for a monitoring system that has passed the off-line calibration demonstration, if an on-line daily calibration error test of the same monitoring system is not conducted and passed within 26 unit operating hours of an off-line calibration error test that is used for data

validation, then data from that monitoring system are invalid, beginning with the 27th unit operating hour following that off-line calibration error test.

2.1.5.2 Daily Assessment Start-Up Grace Period. For the purpose of quality assuring data with respect to a daily assessment (i.e. a daily calibration error test or a flow interference check), a start-up grace period may apply when a unit begins to operate after a period of non-operation. The start-up grace period for a daily calibration error test is independent of the start-up grace period for a daily flow interference check. To qualify for a start-up grace period for a daily assessment, there are two requirements:

(1) The unit must have resumed operation after being in outage for 1 or more hours (i.e., the unit must be in a start-up condition) as evidenced by a change in unit operating time from zero in one clock hour to an operating time greater than zero in the next clock hour.

(2) For the monitoring system to be used to validate data during the grace period, the previous daily assessment of the same kind must have been passed on-line within 26 clock hours prior to the last hour in which the unit operated before the outage. In addition, the monitoring system must be in-control with respect to quarterly and semi-annual or annual assessments.

If both of the above conditions are met, then a start-up grace period of up to 8 clock hours applies, beginning with the first hour of unit operation following the outage. During the start-up grace period, data generated by the monitoring system are considered quality-assured. For each monitoring system, a start-up grace period for a calibration error test or flow interference check ends when either: (1) a daily assessment of the same kind (i.e., calibration error test or flow interference check) is performed; or (2) 8 clock hours have elapsed (starting with the first hour of unit operation following the outage), whichever occurs first.

2.1.6 Data Recording

Record and tabulate all calibration error test data according to month, day, clock-hour, and magnitude in either ppm, percent volume, or scfh. Program monitors that automatically adjust data to the corrected calibration values (e.g., microprocessor control) to record either: (1) The unadjusted concentration or flow rate measured in the calibration error test prior to resetting the calibration, or (2) the magnitude of any adjustment. Record the following applicable flow monitor interference check data: (1) Sample line/sensing port pluggage, and (2) malfunction of each RTD, transceiver, or equivalent.

2.2 Quarterly Assessments

For each primary and redundant backup monitor or monitoring system, perform the following quarterly assessments. This requirement is applies as of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system is provisionally certified.

2.2.1 Linearity Check

Perform a linearity check, in accordance with the procedures in section 6.2 of appendix A to this part, for each primary and redundant backup SO_2 and NO_X pollutant concentration monitor and each primary and redundant backup CO_2 or O_2 monitor (including O_2 monitors used to measure CO_2 emissions or to continuously monitor moisture) at least once during each QA operating quarter, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter. For units using both a low and high span value, a linearity check is required only on the range(s) used to record and report emission data during the QA operating quarter. Conduct the linearity checks no less than 30 days apart, to the extent practicable. The data validation procedures in section 2.2.3(e) of this appendix shall be followed.

2.2.2 Leak Check

For differential pressure flow monitors, perform a leak check of all sample lines (a manual check is acceptable) at least once during each QA operating quarter. For this test, the unit does not have to be in operation. Conduct the leak checks no less than 30 days apart, to the extent practicable. If a leak check is failed, follow the applicable data validation procedures in section 2.2.3(f) of this appendix.

2.2.3 Data Validation

(a) A linearity check shall not be commenced if the monitoring system is operating out-of-control with respect to any of the daily or semiannual quality assurance assessments required by sections 2.1 and 2.3 of this appendix or with respect to the additional calibration error test requirements in section 2.1.3 of this appendix.

(b) Each required linearity check shall be done according to paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2) or (b)(3) of this section:

(1) The linearity check may be done ''cold,'' i.e., with no corrective maintenance, repair, calibration adjustments, relinearization or reprogramming of the monitor prior to the test.

(2) The linearity check may be done after performing only the routine or non-routine calibration adjustments described in section 2.1.3 of this appendix at the various calibration gas levels (zero, low, mid or high), but no other corrective maintenance, repair, re-

linearization or reprogramming of the monitor. Trial gas injection runs may be performed after the calibration adjustments and additional adjustments within the allowable limits in section 2.1.3 of this appendix may be made prior to the linearity check, as necessary, to optimize the performance of the monitor. The trial gas injections need not be reported, provided that they meet the specification for trial gas injections in §75.20(b)(3)(vii)(E)(*1*). However, if, for any trial injection, the specification in §75.20(b)(3)(vii)(E)(*1*) is not met, the trial injection shall be counted as an aborted linearity check.

(3) The linearity check may be done after repair, corrective maintenance or reprogramming of the monitor. In this case, the monitor shall be considered out-of-control from the hour in which the repair, corrective maintenance or reprogramming is commenced until the linearity check has been passed. Alternatively, the data validation procedures and associated timelines in §§75.20(b)(3)(ii) through (ix) may be followed upon completion of the necessary repair, corrective maintenance, or reprogramming. If the procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are used, the words ''quality assurance'' apply instead of the word ''recertification''.

(c) Once a linearity check has been commenced, the test shall be done hands-off. That is, no adjustments of the monitor are permitted during the linearity test period, other than the routine calibration adjustments following daily calibration error tests, as described in section 2.1.3 of this appendix.

(d) If a daily calibration error test is failed during a linearity test period, prior to completing the test, the linearity test must be repeated. Data from the monitor are invalidated prospectively from the hour of the failed calibration error test until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful calibration error test. The linearity test shall not be commenced until the monitor has successfully completed a calibration error test.

(e) An out-of-control period occurs when a linearity test is failed (i.e., when the error in linearity at any of the three concentrations in the quarterly linearity check (or any of the six concentrations, when both ranges of a single analyzer with a dual range are tested) exceeds the applicable specification in section 3.2 of appendix A to this part) or when a linearity test is aborted due to a problem with the monitor or monitoring system. For a NO_X-diluent or SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, the system is considered out-of-control if either of the component monitors exceeds the applicable specification in section 3.2 of appendix A to this part or if the linearity test of either component is aborted due to a problem with the monitor. The out-of-control period begins with the hour of the failed or aborted linearity check and ends with the hour of completion of a satisfactory linearity check following corrective action and/or monitor repair, unless the option in paragraph (b)(3) of this section to use the data validation procedures and associated timelines in §75.20(b)(3)(ii) through (ix) has been selected, in which case the beginning and end of the out-of-control period shall be determined in accordance with §§75.20(b)(3)(vii)(A) and (B). Note that a monitor shall not be considered out-of-control when a linearity test is aborted for a reason unrelated to the monitor's performance (e.g., a forced unit outage).

(f) No more than four successive calendar quarters shall elapse after the quarter in which a linearity check of a monitor or monitoring system (or range of a monitor or monitoring system) was last performed without a subsequent linearity test having been conducted. If a linearity test has not been completed by the end of the fourth calendar quarter since the last linearity test, then the linearity test must be completed within a 168 unit operating hour or stack operating hour ''grace period'' (as provided in section 2.2.4 of this appendix) following the end of the fourth successive elapsed calendar quarter, or data from the CEMS (or range) will become invalid.

(g) An out-of-control period also occurs when a flow monitor sample line leak is detected. The out-of-control period begins with the hour of the failed leak check and ends with the hour of a satisfactory leak check following corrective action.

(h) For each monitoring system, report the results of all completed and partial linearity tests that affect data validation (i.e., all completed, passed linearity checks; all completed, failed linearity checks; and all linearity checks aborted due to a problem with the monitor, including trial gas injections counted as failed test attempts under paragraph (b)(2) of this section or under §75.20(b)(3)(vii)(F)), in the quarterly report required under §75.64. Note that linearity attempts which are aborted or invalidated due to problems with the reference calibration gases or due to operational problems with the affected unit(s) need not be reported. Such partial tests do not affect the validation status of emission data recorded by the monitor. A record of all linearity tests, trial gas injections and test attempts (whether reported or not) must be kept on-site as part of the official test log for each monitoring system.

2.2.4 Linearity and Leak Check Grace Period

(a) When a required linearity test or flow monitor leak check has not been completed by the end of the QA operating quarter in which it is due or if, due to infrequent operation of a unit or infrequent use of a required high range of a monitor or monitoring

system, four successive calendar quarters have elapsed after the quarter in which a linearity check of a monitor or monitoring system (or range) was last performed without a subsequent linearity test having been done, the owner or operator has a grace period of 168 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter (or, for monitors installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 168 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter) in which to perform a linearity test or leak check of that monitor or monitoring system (or range). The grace period begins with the first unit or stack operating hour following the calendar quarter in which the linearity test was due. Data validation during a linearity or leak check grace period shall be done in accordance with the applicable provisions in section 2.2.3 of this appendix.

(b) If, at the end of the 168 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period, the required linearity test or leak check has not been completed, data from the monitoring system (or range) shall be invalid, beginning with the hour following the expiration of the grace period. Data from the monitoring system (or range) remain invalid until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful hands-off linearity test or leak check of the monitor or monitoring system (or range). Note that when a linearity test or a leak check is conducted within a grace period for the purpose of satisfying the linearity test or leak check requirement from a previous QA operating quarter, the results of that linearity test or leak check may only be used to meet the linearity check or leak check requirement of the previous quarter, not the quarter in which the missed linearity test or leak check is completed.

2.2.5 Flow-to-Load Ratio or Gross Heat Rate Evaluation

(a) *Applicability and methodology*. The provisions of this section apply beginning on April 1, 2000. Unless exempted by an approved petition in accordance with section 7.8 of appendix A to this part, the owner or operator shall, for each flow rate monitoring system installed on each unit, common stack or multiple stack, evaluate the flow-to-load ratio quarterly, i.e., for each QA operating quarter (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter). At the end of each QA operating quarter, the owner or operator shall use Equation B–1 to calculate the flow-to-load ratio for every hour during the quarter in which: the unit (or combination of units, for a common stack) operated within ±10.0 percent of L_{avg}, the average load during the most recent normal-load flow RATA; and a quality assured hourly average flow rate was obtained with a certified flow rate monitor.

$$R_h = \frac{Q_h}{L_h} \times 10^{-5} \qquad \text{(Eq. B-1)}$$

Where:

R_h = Hourly value of the flow-to-load ratio, scfh/megawatts or scfh/1000 lb/hr of steam load.

Q_h = Hourly stack gas volumetric flow rate, as measured by the flow rate monitor, scfh.

L_h = Hourly unit load, megawatts or 1000 lb/hr of steam; must be within ±10.0 percent of L_{avg} during the most recent normal-load flow RATA.

(1) In Equation B–1, the owner or operator may use either bias-adjusted flow rates or unadjusted flow rates, provided that all of the ratios are calculated the same way. For a common stack, L_h shall be the sum of the hourly operating loads of all units that discharge through the stack. For a unit that discharges its emissions through multiple stacks (except when one of the stacks is a bypass stack) or that monitors its emissions in multiple breechings, Q_h will be the combined hourly volumetric flow rate for all of the stacks or ducts. For a unit with a multiple stack discharge configuration consisting of a main stack and a bypass stack, each of which has a certified flow monitor (e.g., a unit with a wet SO_2 scrubber), calculate the hourly flow-to-load ratios separately for each stack. Round off each value of R_h to two decimal places.

(2) Alternatively, the owner or operator may calculate the hourly gross heat rates (GHR) in lieu of the hourly flow-to-load ratios. The hourly GHR shall be determined only for those hours in which quality assured flow rate data and diluent gas (CO_2 or O_2) concentration data are both available from a certified monitor or monitoring system or reference method. If this option is selected, calculate each hourly GHR value as follows:

$$(GHR)_h = \frac{(\text{Heat Input})_h}{L_h} \times 1000 \qquad \text{(Eq. B-1a)}$$

where:

$(GHR)_h$ = Hourly value of the gross heat rate, Btu/kwh or Btu/lb steam load.

$(\text{Heat Input})_h$ = Hourly heat input, as determined from the quality assured flow rate and diluent data, using the applicable equation in appendix F to this part, mmBtu/hr.

L_h = Hourly unit load, megawatts or 1000 lb/hr of steam; must be within ± 10.0 percent of L_{avg} during the most recent normal-load flow RATA.

(3) In Equation B–1a, the owner or operator may either use bias-adjusted flow rates or unadjusted flow rates in the calculation of $(\text{Heat Input})_h$, provided that all of the heat input values are determined in the same manner.

(4) The owner or operator shall evaluate the calculated hourly flow-to-load ratios (or gross heat rates) as follows. A separate data analysis shall be performed for each primary and each redundant backup flow rate monitor used to record and report data during the quarter. Each analysis shall be based on a minimum of 168 recorded hourly average flow rates. When two RATA load levels are designated as normal, the analysis shall be performed at the higher load level, unless there are fewer than 168 data points available at that load level, in which case the analysis shall be performed at the lower load level. If, for a particular flow monitor, fewer than 168 hourly flow-to-load ratios (or GHR values) are available at any of the load levels designated as normal, a flow-to-load (or GHR) evaluation is not required for that monitor for that calendar quarter.

(5) For each flow monitor, use Equation B–2 in this appendix to calculate E_h, the absolute percentage difference between each hourly R_h value and R_{ref}, the reference value of the flow-to-load ratio, as determined in accordance with section 7.7 of appendix A to this part. Note that R_{ref} shall always be based upon the most recent normal-load RATA, even if that RATA was performed in the calendar quarter being evaluated.

$$E_h = \frac{|R_{ref} - R_h|}{R_{ref}} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. B-2)}$$

where:

E_h = Absolute percentage difference between the hourly average flow-to-load ratio and the reference value of the flow-to-load ratio at normal load.

R_h = The hourly average flow-to-load ratio, for each flow rate recorded at a load level within # 10.0 percent of L_{avg}.

R_{ref} = The reference value of the flow-to-load ratio from the most recent normal-load flow RATA, determined in accordance with section 7.7 of appendix A to this part.

(6) Equation B–2 shall be used in a consistent manner. That is, use R_{ref} and R_h if the flow-to-load ratio is being evaluated, and use $(GHR)_{ref}$ and $(GHR)_h$ if the gross heat rate is being evaluated. Finally, calculate E_f, the arithmetic average of all of the hourly E_h values. The owner or operator shall report the results of each quarterly flow-to-load (or gross heat rate) evaluation, as determined from Equation B–2, in the electronic quarterly report required under §75.64.

(b) *Acceptable results.* The results of a quarterly flow-to-load (or gross heat rate) evaluation are acceptable, and no further action is required, if the calculated value of E_f is less than or equal to: (1) 15.0 percent, if L_{avg} for the most recent normal-load flow RATA is ≥60 megawatts (or ≥500 klb/hr of steam) and if unadjusted flow rates were used in the calculations; or (2) 10.0 percent, if L_{avg} for the most recent normal-load flow RATA is ≥60 megawatts (or ≥500 klb/hr of steam) and if bias-adjusted flow rates were used in the calculations; or (3) 20.0 percent, if L_{avg} for the most recent normal-load flow RATA is <60 megawatts (or <500 klb/hr of steam) and if unadjusted flow rates were used in the calculations; or (4) 15.0 percent, if L_{avg} for the most recent normal-load flow RATA is <60 megawatts (or <500 klb/hr of steam) and if bias-adjusted flow rates were used in the calculations. If E_f is above these limits, the owner or operator shall either: implement Option 1 in section 2.2.5.1 of this appendix; or perform a RATA in accordance with Option 2 in section 2.2.5.2 of this appendix; or re-examine the hourly data used for the flow-to-load or GHR analysis and recalculate E_f, after excluding all non-representative hourly flow rates.

(c) *Recalculation of E_f.* If the owner or operator chooses to recalculate E_f, the flow rates for the following hours are considered non-representative and may be excluded from the data analysis:

(1) Any hour in which the type of fuel combusted was different from the fuel burned during the most recent normal-load RATA. For purposes of this determination, the type of fuel is different if the fuel is in a different state of matter (i.e., solid, liquid, or gas) than is the fuel burned during the RATA or if the fuel is a different classification of coal (e.g., bituminous versus sub-bituminous);

(2) For a unit that is equipped with an SO_2 scrubber and which always discharges its flue gases to the atmosphere through a single stack, any hour in which the SO_2 scrubber was bypassed;

(3) Any hour in which ''ramping'' occurred, i.e., the hourly load differed by more than ±15.0 percent from the load during the preceding hour or the subsequent hour;

(4) For a unit with a multiple stack discharge configuration consisting of a main stack and a bypass stack, any hour in which the flue gases were discharged through both stacks;

(5) If a normal-load flow RATA was performed and passed during the quarter being analyzed, any hour prior to completion of that RATA; and

(6) If a problem with the accuracy of the flow monitor was discovered during the quarter and was corrected (as evidenced by passing the abbreviated flow-to-load test in section 2.2.5.3 of this appendix), any hour prior to completion of the abbreviated flow-to-load test.

(7) After identifying and excluding all non-representative hourly data in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section, the owner or operator may analyze the remaining data a second time. At least 168 representative hourly ratios or GHR values must be available to perform the analysis; otherwise, the flow-to-load (or GHR) analysis is not required for that monitor for that calendar quarter.

(8) If, after re-analyzing the data, E_f meets the applicable limit in paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), or (b)(4) of this section, no further action is required. If, however, E_f is still above the applicable limit, the monitor shall be declared out-of-control, beginning with the first hour of the quarter following the quarter in which E_f exceeded the applicable limit. The owner or operator shall then either implement Option 1 in section 2.2.5.1 of this appendix or Option 2 in section 2.2.5.2 of this appendix.

2.2.5.1 Option 1

Within two weeks of the end of the calendar quarter for which the E_f value is above the applicable limit, investigate and troubleshoot the applicable flow monitor(s). Evaluate the results of each investigation as follows:

(a) If the investigation fails to uncover a problem with the flow monitor, a RATA shall be performed in accordance with Option 2 in section 2.2.5.2 of this appendix.

(b) If a problem with the flow monitor is identified through the investigation (including the need to re-linearize the monitor by changing the polynomial coefficients or K factor(s)), corrective actions shall be taken. All corrective actions (e.g., non-routine maintenance, repairs, major component replacements, re-linearization of the monitor, etc.) shall be documented in the operation and maintenance records for the monitor. Data from the monitor shall remain invalid until a probationary calibration error test of the monitor is passed following completion of all corrective actions, at which point data from the monitor are conditionally valid. The owner or operator then either may complete the abbreviated flow-to-load test in section 2.2.5.3 of this appendix, or, if the corrective action taken has required relinearization of the flow monitor, shall perform a 3-level RATA.

2.2.5.2 Option 2

Perform a single-load RATA (at a load designated as normal under section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part) of each flow monitor for which E_f is outside of the applicable limit. Data from the monitor remain invalid until the required RATA has been passed.

2.2.5.3 Abbreviated Flow-to-Load Test

(a) The following abbreviated flow-to-load test may be performed after any documented repair, component replacement, or other corrective maintenance to a flow monitor (except for changes affecting the linearity of the flow monitor, such as adjusting the flow monitor coefficients or K factor(s)) to demonstrate that the repair, replacement, or other maintenance has not significantly affected the monitor's ability to accurately measure the stack gas volumetric flow rate. Data from the monitoring system are considered invalid from the hour of commencement of the repair, replacement, or maintenance until the hour in which a probationary calibration error test is passed following completion of the repair, replacement, or maintenance and any associated adjustments to the monitor. The abbreviated flow-to-load test shall be completed within 168 unit operating hours of the probationary calibration error test (or, for peaking units, within 30 unit operating days, if that is less restrictive). Data from the monitor are considered to be conditionally valid (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter), beginning with the hour of the probationary calibration error test.

(b) Operate the unit(s) in such a way as to reproduce, as closely as practicable, the

exact conditions at the time of the most recent normal-load flow RATA. To achieve this, it is recommended that the load be held constant to within ±5.0 percent of the average load during the RATA and that the diluent gas (CO_2 or O_2) concentration be maintained within ±0.5 percent CO_2 or O_2 of the average diluent concentration during the RATA. For common stacks, to the extent practicable, use the same combination of units and load levels that were used during the RATA. When the process parameters have been set, record a minimum of six and a maximum of 12 consecutive hourly average flow rates, using the flow monitor(s) for which E_f was outside the applicable limit. For peaking units, a minimum of three and a maximum of 12 consecutive hourly average flow rates are required. Also record the corresponding hourly load values and, if applicable, the hourly diluent gas concentrations. Calculate the flow-to-load ratio (or GHR) for each hour in the test hour period, using Equation B–1 or B–1a. Determine E_h for each hourly flow-to-load ratio (or GHR), using Equation B–2 of this appendix and then calculate E_f, the arithmetic average of the E_h values.

(c) The results of the abbreviated flow-to-load test shall be considered acceptable, and no further action is required if the value of E_f does not exceed the applicable limit specified in section 2.2.5 of this appendix. All conditionally valid data recorded by the flow monitor shall be considered quality assured, beginning with the hour of the probationary calibration error test that preceded the abbreviated flow-to-load test. However, if E_f is outside the applicable limit, all conditionally valid data recorded by the flow monitor shall be considered invalid back to the hour of the probationary calibration error test that preceded the abbreviated flow-to-load test, and a single-load RATA is required in accordance with section 2.2.5.2 of this appendix. If the flow monitor must be re-linearized, however, a 3-load RATA is required.

2.3 Semiannual and Annual Assessments

For each primary and redundant backup monitoring system, perform relative accuracy assessments either semiannually or annually, as specified in section 2.3.1.1 or 2.3.1.2 of this appendix, for the type of test and the performance achieved. This requirement applies as of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the monitoring system is provisionally certified. A summary chart showing the frequency with which a relative accuracy test audit must be performed, depending on the accuracy achieved, is located at the end of this appendix in Figure 2.

2.3.1 Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA)

2.3.1.1 Standard RATA Frequencies

(a) Except as otherwise specified in §75.21(a)(6) or (a)(7) or in section 2.3.1.2 of this appendix, perform relative accuracy test audits semiannually, i.e., once every two successive QA operating quarters (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter) for each primary and redundant backup SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, flow monitor, CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor (including O_2 monitors used to determine CO_2 emissions), CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor used to determine heat input, moisture monitoring system, NO_X concentration monitoring system, NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, or SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system. A calendar quarter that does not qualify as a QA operating quarter shall be excluded in determining the deadline for the next RATA. No more than eight successive calendar quarters shall elapse after the quarter in which a RATA was last performed without a subsequent RATA having been conducted. If a RATA has not been completed by the end of the eighth calendar quarter since the quarter of the last RATA, then the RATA must be completed within a 720 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period (as provided in section 2.3.3 of this appendix) following the end of the eighth successive elapsed calendar quarter, or data from the CEMS will become invalid.

(b) The relative accuracy test audit frequency of a CEMS may be reduced, as specified in section 2.3.1.2 of this appendix, for primary or redundant backup monitoring systems which qualify for less frequent testing. Perform all required RATAs in accordance with the applicable procedures and provisions in sections 6.5 through 6.5.2.2 of appendix A to this part and sections 2.3.1.3 and 2.3.1.4 of this appendix.

2.3.1.2 Reduced RATA Frequencies

Relative accuracy test audits of primary and redundant backup SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors, CO_2 pollutant concentration monitors (including O_2 monitors used to determine CO_2 emissions), CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitors used to determine heat input, moisture monitoring systems, NO_X concentration monitoring systems, flow monitors, NO_X-diluent monitoring systems or SO_2-diluent monitoring systems may be performed annually (i.e., once every four successive QA operating quarters, rather than once every two successive QA operating quarters) if any of the following conditions are met for the specific monitoring system involved:

(a) The relative accuracy during the audit of an SO_2 or CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor (including an O_2 pollutant monitor used to measure CO_2 using the procedures in

appendix F to this part), or of a CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor used to determine heat input, or of a NO_X concentration monitoring system, or of a NO_X-diluent monitoring system, or of an SO_2-diluent continuous emissions monitoring system is ≤ 7.5 percent;

(b) Prior to January 1, 2000, the relative accuracy during the audit of a flow monitor is ≤ 10.0 percent at each operating level tested;

(c) On and after January 1, 2000, the relative accuracy during the audit of a flow monitor is ≤ 7.5 percent at each operating level tested;

(d) For low flow (≤ 10.0 fps) stacks/ducts, when the flow monitor fails to achieve a relative accuracy ≤ 7.5 percent (10.0 percent if prior to January 1, 2000) during the audit, but the monitor mean value, calculated using Equation A–7 in appendix A to this part and converted back to an equivalent velocity in standard feet per second (fps), is within ± 1.5 fps of the reference method mean value, converted to an equivalent velocity in fps;

(e) For low SO_2 or NO_X emitting units (average SO_2 or NO_X concentrations ≤ 250 ppm, when an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor or NO_X concentration monitoring system fails to achieve a relative accuracy ≤ 7.5 percent during the audit, but the monitor mean value from the RATA is within ± 12 ppm of the reference method mean value;

(f) For units with low NO_X emission rates (average NO_X emission rate ≤ 0.200 lb/mmBtu), when a NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system fails to achieve a relative accuracy ≤ 7.5 percent, but the monitoring system mean value from the RATA, calculated using Equation A–7 in appendix A to this part, is within ± 0.015 lb/mmBtu of the reference method mean value;

(g) For units with low SO_2 emission rates (average SO_2 emission rate ≤ 0.500 lb/mmBtu), when an SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system fails to achieve a relative accuracy ≤ 7.5 percent, but the monitoring system mean value from the RATA, calculated using Equation A–7 in appendix A to this part, is within ± 0.025 lb/mmBtu of the reference method mean value;

(h) For a CO_2 or O_2 monitor, when the mean difference between the reference method values from the RATA and the corresponding monitor values is within ± 0.7 percent CO_2 or O_2; and

(i) When the relative accuracy of a continuous moisture monitoring system is ≤ 7.5 percent or when the mean difference between the reference method values from the RATA and the corresponding monitoring system values is within ± 1.0 percent H_2O.

2.3.1.3 RATA Load Levels and Additional RATA Requirements

(a) For SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors, CO_2 pollutant concentration monitors (including O_2 monitors used to determine CO_2 emissions), CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitors used to determine heat input, NO_X concentration monitoring systems, moisture monitoring systems, SO_2-diluent monitoring systems and NO_X-diluent monitoring systems, the required semiannual or annual RATA tests shall be done at the load level designated as normal under section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part. If two load levels are designated as normal, the required RATA(s) may be done at either load level.

(b) For flow monitors installed on peaking units and bypass stacks, all required semiannual or annual relative accuracy test audits shall be single-load audits at the normal load, as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part.

(c) For all other flow monitors, the RATAs shall be performed as follows:

(1) An annual 2-load flow RATA shall be done at the two most frequently used load levels, as determined under section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part.

(2) If the flow monitor is on a semiannual RATA frequency, 2-load flow RATAs and single-load flow RATAs at normal load may be performed alternately.

(3) A single-load annual flow RATA, at the most frequently used load level, may be performed in lieu of the 2-load RATA if the results of an historical load data analysis show that in the time period extending from the ending date of the last annual flow RATA to a date that is no more than 7 days prior to the date of the current annual flow RATA, the unit has operated at a single load level (low, mid or high) for ≥ 85.0 percent of the time. * * *

(4) A 3-load RATA, at the low-, mid-, and high-load levels, determined under section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part, shall be performed at least once in every period of five consecutive calendar years.

(5) A 3-load RATA is required whenever a flow monitor is re-linearized, i.e., when its polynomial coefficients or K factor(s) are changed.

(6) For all multi-level flow audits, the audit points at adjacent load levels (e.g., mid and high) shall be separated by no less than 25.0 percent of the ''range of operation,'' as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part.

(d) A RATA of a moisture monitoring system shall be performed whenever the coefficient, K factor or mathematical algorithm determined under section 6.5.7 of appendix A to this part is changed.

2.3.1.4 Number of RATA Attempts

The owner or operator may perform as many RATA attempts as are necessary to achieve the desired relative accuracy test audit frequencies and/or bias adjustment factors. However, the data validation procedures in section 2.3.2 of this appendix must be followed.

2.3.2 Data Validation

(a) A RATA shall not commence if the monitoring system is operating out-of-control with respect to any of the daily and quarterly quality assurance assessments required by sections 2.1 and 2.2 of this appendix or with respect to the additional calibration error test requirements in section 2.1.3 of this appendix.

(b) Each required RATA shall be done according to paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2) or (b)(3) of this section:

(1) The RATA may be done ''cold,'' i.e., with no corrective maintenance, repair, calibration adjustments, re-linearization or reprogramming of the monitoring system prior to the test.

(2) The RATA may be done after performing only the routine or non-routine calibration adjustments described in section 2.1.3 of this appendix at the zero and/or upscale calibration gas levels, but no other corrective maintenance, repair, re-linearization or reprogramming of the monitoring system. Trial RATA runs may be performed after the calibration adjustments and additional adjustments within the allowable limits in section 2.1.3 of this appendix may be made prior to the RATA, as necessary, to optimize the performance of the CEMS. The trial RATA runs need not be reported, provided that they meet the specification for trial RATA runs in §75.20(b)(3)(vii)(E)(*2*). However, if, for any trial run, the specification in §75.20(b)(3)(vii)(E)(*2*) is not met, the trial run shall be counted as an aborted RATA attempt.

(3) The RATA may be done after repair, corrective maintenance, re-linearization or reprogramming of the monitoring system. In this case, the monitoring system shall be considered out-of-control from the hour in which the repair, corrective maintenance, re-linearization or reprogramming is commenced until the RATA has been passed. Alternatively, the data validation procedures and associated timelines in §§75.20(b)(3)(ii) through (ix) may be followed upon completion of the necessary repair, corrective maintenance, re-linearization or reprogramming. If the procedures in §75.20(b)(3) are used, the words ''quality assurance'' apply instead of the word ''recertification.''

(c) Once a RATA is commenced, the test must be done hands-off. No adjustment of the monitor's calibration is permitted during the RATA test period, other than the routine calibration adjustments following daily calibration error tests, as described in section 2.1.3 of this appendix. For 2-level and 3-level flow monitor audits, no linearization or reprogramming of the monitor is permitted in between load levels.

(d) For single-load RATAs, if a daily calibration error test is failed during a RATA test period, prior to completing the test, the RATA must be repeated. Data from the monitor are invalidated prospectively from the hour of the failed calibration error test until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful calibration error test. The subsequent RATA shall not be commenced until the monitor has successfully passed a calibration error test in accordance with section 2.1.3 of this appendix. For multiple-load flow RATAs, each load level is treated as a separate RATA (i.e., when a calibration error test is failed prior to completing the RATA at a particular load level, only the RATA at that load level must be repeated; the results of any previously-passed RATA(s) at the other load level(s) are unaffected, unless re-linearization of the monitor is required to correct the problem that caused the calibration failure, in which case a subsequent 3-load RATA is required).

(e) If a RATA is failed (that is, if the relative accuracy exceeds the applicable specification in section 3.3 of appendix A to this part) or if the RATA is aborted prior to completion due to a problem with the CEMS, then the CEMS is out-of-control and all emission data from the CEMS are invalidated prospectively from the hour in which the RATA is failed or aborted. Data from the CEMS remain invalid until the hour of completion of a subsequent RATA that meets the applicable specification in section 3.3 of appendix A to this part, unless the option in paragraph (b)(3) of this section to use the data validation procedures and associated timelines in §§75.20(b)(3)(ii) through (b)(3)(ix) has been selected, in which case the beginning and end of the out-of-control period shall be determined in accordance with §75.20(b)(3)(vii)(A) and (B). Note that a monitoring system shall not be considered out-of-control when a RATA is aborted for a reason other than monitoring system malfunction (see paragraph (h) of this section).

(f) For a 2-level or 3-level flow RATA, if, at any load level, a RATA is failed or aborted due to a problem with the flow monitor, the RATA at that load level must be repeated. The flow monitor is considered out-of-control and data from the monitor are invalidated from the hour in which the test is failed or aborted and remain invalid until the passing of a RATA at the failed load level, unless the option in paragraph (b)(3) of this section to use the data validation procedures and associated timelines in §75.20(b)(3)(ii) through (b)(3)(ix) has been selected, in which case the beginning and end of the out-of-control period shall be determined in accordance with §75.20(b)(3)(vii)(A) and (B). Flow RATA(s) that were previously passed at the other load level(s) do not have to be repeated unless the flow monitor must be re-linearized following the failed or aborted test. If the flow monitor is re-linearized, a subsequent 3-load RATA is required.

(g) For a CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor (or an O_2 monitor used to measure CO_2 emissions) which also serves as the diluent component in a NO_X-diluent (or SO_2-diluent) monitoring system, if the CO_2 (or O_2) RATA is failed, then both the CO_2 (or O_2) monitor and the associated NO_X-diluent (or SO_2-diluent) system are considered out-of-control, beginning with the hour of completion of the failed CO_2 (or O_2) monitor RATA, and continuing until the hour of completion of subsequent hands-off RATAs which demonstrate that both systems have met the applicable relative accuracy specifications in sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 of appendix A to this part, unless the option in paragraph (b)(3) of this section to use the data validation procedures and associated timelines in §§75.20(b)(3)(ii) through (b)(3)(ix) has been selected, in which case the beginning and end of the out-of-control period shall be determined in accordance with §§75.20(b)(3)(vii) (A) and (B).

(h) For each monitoring system, report the results of all completed and partial RATAs that affect data validation (i.e., all completed, passed RATAs; all completed, failed RATAs; and all RATAs aborted due to a problem with the CEMS, including trial RATA runs counted as failed test attempts under paragraph (b)(2) of this section or under §75.20(b)(3)(vii)(F)) in the quarterly report required under §75.64. Note that RATA attempts that are aborted or invalidated due to problems with the reference method or due to operational problems with the affected unit(s) need not be reported. Such runs do not affect the validation status of emission data recorded by the CEMS. However, a record of all RATAs, trial RATA runs and RATA attempts (whether reported or not) must be kept on-site as part of the official test log for each monitoring system.

(i) Each time that a hands-off RATA of an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, a NO_X-diluent monitoring system, a NO_X concentration monitoring system or a flow monitor is passed, perform a bias test in accordance with section 7.6.4 of appendix A to this part. Apply the appropriate bias adjustment factor to the reported SO_2, NO_X, or flow rate data, in accordance with section 7.6.5 of appendix A to this part.

(j) Failure of the bias test does not result in the monitoring system being out-of-control.

2.3.3 RATA Grace Period

(a) The owner or operator has a grace period of 720 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter (or, for CEMS installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 720 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter), in which to complete the required RATA for a particular CEMS whenever: a required RATA has not been performed by the end of the QA operating quarter in which it is due; or five consecutive calendar years have elapsed without a required 3-load flow RATA having been conducted; or for a unit which is conditionally exempted under §75.21(a)(7) from the SO_2 RATA requirements of this part, an SO_2 RATA has not been completed by the end of the calendar quarter in which the annual usage of fuel(s) with a sulfur content higher than very low sulfur fuel(as defined in §72.2 of this chapter) exceeds 480 hours; or eight successive calendar quarters have elapsed, following the quarter in which a RATA was last performed, without a subsequent RATA having been done, due either to infrequent operation of the unit(s) or frequent combustion of very low sulfur fuel, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter (SO_2 monitors, only), or a combination of these factors.

(b) Except for SO_2 monitoring system RATAs, the grace period shall begin with the first unit (or stack) operating hour following the calendar quarter in which the required RATA was due. For SO_2 monitor RATAs, the grace period shall begin with the first unit (or stack) operating hour in which fuel with a total sulfur content higher than that of very low sulfur fuel (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter) is burned in the unit(s), following the quarter in which the required RATA is due. Data validation during a RATA grace period shall be done in accordance with the applicable provisions in section 2.3.2 of this appendix.

(c) If, at the end of the 720 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period, the RATA has not been completed, data from the monitoring system shall be invalid, beginning with the first unit operating hour following the expiration of the grace period. Data from the CEMS remain invalid until the hour of completion of a subsequent hands-off RATA. Note that when a RATA (or RATAs, if more than one attempt is made) is done during a grace period in order to satisfy a RATA requirement from a previous quarter, the deadline for the next RATA shall be determined from the quarter in which the RATA was due, not from the quarter in which the RATA is actually completed. However, if a RATA deadline determined in this manner is less than two QA operating quarters from the quarter in which the missed RATA is completed , the RATA deadline shall be re-set at two QA operating quarters from the quarter in which the missed RATA is completed .

2.3.4 Bias Adjustment Factor

Except as otherwise specified in section 7.6.5 of appendix A to this part, if an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor, flow monitor, NO_X continuous emission monitoring system, or NO_X concentration monitoring system used to calculate NO_X mass emissions fails the bias test specified in section 7.6 of appendix A to this part, use the bias adjustment factor given in Equations A–11 and A–

12 of appendix A to this part to adjust the monitored data.

2.4 Recertification, Quality Assurance, RATA Frequency and Bias Adjustment Factors (Special Considerations)

(a) When a significant change is made to a monitoring system such that recertification of the monitoring system is required in accordance with §75.20(b), a recertification test (or tests) must be performed to ensure that the CEMS continues to generate valid data. In all recertifications, a RATA will be one of the required tests; for some recertifications, other tests will also be required. A recertification test may be used to satisfy the quality assurance test requirement of this appendix. For example, if, for a particular change made to a CEMS, one of the required recertification tests is a linearity check and the linearity check is successful, then, unless another such recertification event occurs in that same QA operating quarter, it would not be necessary to perform an additional linearity test of the CEMS in that quarter to meet the quality assurance requirement of section 2.2.1 of this appendix. For this reason, EPA recommends that owners or operators coordinate component replacements, system upgrades, and other events that may require recertification, to the extent practicable, with the periodic quality assurance testing required by this appendix. When a quality assurance test is done for the dual purpose of recertification and routine quality assurance, the applicable data validation procedures in §75.20(b)(3) shall be followed.

(b) Except as provided in section 2.3.3 of this appendix, whenever a passing RATA of a gas monitor or a passing 2-load or 3-load RATA of a flow monitor is performed (irrespective of whether the RATA is done to satisfy a recertification requirement or to meet the quality assurance requirements of this appendix, or both), the RATA frequency (semi-annual or annual) shall be established based upon the date and time of completion of the RATA and the relative accuracy percentage obtained. For 2-load and 3-load flow RATAs, use the highest percentage relative accuracy at any of the loads to determine the RATA frequency. The results of a single-load flow RATA may be used to establish the RATA frequency when the single-load flow RATA is specifically required under section 2.3.1.3(b) of this appendix (for flow monitors installed on peaking units and bypass stacks) or when the single-load RATA is allowed under section 2.3.1.3(c) of this appendix for a unit that has operated at the most frequently used load level for ≥85.0 percent of the time since the last annual flow RATA. No other single-load flow RATA may be used to establish an annual RATA frequency; however, a 2-load or 3-load flow RATA may be performed at any time or in place of any required single-load RATA, in order to establish an annual RATA frequency.

2.5 Other Audits

Affected units may be subject to relative accuracy test audits at any time. If a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system fails the relative accuracy test during the audit, the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system shall be considered to be out-of-control beginning with the date and time of completion of the audit, and continuing until a successful audit test is completed following corrective action. If a monitor or monitoring system fails the bias test during an audit, use the bias adjustment factor given by equations A–11 and A–12 in appendix A to this part to adjust the monitored data. Apply this adjustment factor from the date and time of completion of the audit until the date and time of completion of a relative accuracy test audit that does not show bias.

FIGURE 1 TO APPENDIX B OF PART 75—QUALITY ASSURANCE TEST REQUIREMENTS.

Test	QA test frequency requirements		
	Daily*	Quarterly*	Semiannual*
Calibration Error (2 pt.)			
Interference (flow)			
Flow-to-Load Ratio			
Leak Check (DP flow monitors)			
Linearity (3 pt.)			
RATA (SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, H_2O)[1]			
RATA (flow)[1,2]			

-For monitors on bypass stack/duct, ''daily'' means bypass operating days, only. ''Quarterly'' means once every QA operating quarter. ''Semiannual'' means once every two QA operating quarters.

[1] Conduct RATA annually (i.e., once every four QA operating quarters), if monitor meets accuracy requirements to qualify for less frequent testing.

[2] For flow monitors installed on peaking units and bypass stacks, conduct all RATAs at a single, normal load. For other flow monitors, conduct annual RATAs at the two load levels used most frequently since the last annual RATA. Alternating single-load and 2-load RATAs may be done if a monitor is on a semiannual frequency. A single-load RATA may be done in lieu of a 2-load RATA if, since the last annual flow RATA, the unit has operated at one load level for ≥85.0 percent of the time. A 3-load RATA is required at least once in every period of five consecutive calendar years and whenever a flow monitor is re-linearized.

FIGURE 2 TO APPENDIX B OF PART 75—RELATIVE ACCURACY TEST FREQUENCY INCENTIVE SYSTEM.

RATA	Semiannual [1] (percent)	Annual [1]
SO_2 or NO_X[3]	7.5% <RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 15.0 ppm[2]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 12.0 ppm[2]
SO_2-diluent	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 0.030 lb/mmBtu[2]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 0.025. lb/mmBtu[2]
NO_X-diluent	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 0.020 lb/mmBtu[2]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 0.015. lb/mmBtu[2].
Flow (Phase I)	10.0% < RA ≤ 15.0% or ± 1.5 fps[2]	RA ≤ 10.0%.
Flow (Phase II)	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 1.5 fps[2]	RA ≤ 7.5%.
CO_2 or O_2	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 1.0% CO_2/O_2[2]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 0.7% CO_2/O_2[2].
Moisture	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 1.5% H_2O_2	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 1.0% H_2O[2].

[1] The deadline for the next RATA is the end of the second (if semiannual) or fourth (if annual) successive QA operating quarter following the quarter in which the CEMS was last tested. Exclude calendar quarters with fewer than 168 unit operating hours (or, for common stacks and bypass stacks, exclude quarters with fewer than 168 stack operating hours) in determining the RATA deadline. For SO_2 monitors, QA operating quarters in which only very low sulfur fuel as defined in §72.2, is combusted may also be excluded. However, the exclusion of calendar quarters is limited as follows: the deadline for the next RATA shall be no more than 8 calendar quarters after the quarter in which a RATA was last performed.

[2] The difference between monitor and reference method mean values applies to moisture monitors, CO_2, and O_2 monitors, low emitters, or low flow, only.

[3] A NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_2 mass emissions under §75.71.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26546, 26571, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 59165, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28644, May 26, 1999]

APPENDIX C TO PART 75—MISSING DATA ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

1. PARAMETRIC MONITORING PROCEDURE FOR MISSING SO_2 CONCENTRATION OR NO_X EMISSION RATE DATA

1.1 Applicability

The owner or operator of any affected unit equipped with post-combustion SO_2 or NO_x emission controls and SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors and/or NO_x continuous emission monitoring systems at the inlet and outlet of the emission control system may apply to the Administrator for approval and certification of a parametric, empirical, or process simulation method or model for calculating substitute data for missing data periods. Such methods may be used to parametrically estimate the removal efficiency of the SO_2 of postcombustion NO_x emission controls which, with the monitored inlet concentration or emission rate data, may be used to estimate the average concentration of SO_2 emissions or average emission rate of NO_x discharged to the atmosphere. After approval by the Administrator, such method or model may be used for filling in missing SO_2 concentration or NO_x emission rate data when data from the outlet SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor or outlet NO_x continuous emission monitoring system have been reported with an annual monitor data availability of 90.0 percent or more.

Base the empirical and process simulation methods or models on the fundamental chemistry and engineering principles involved in the treatment of pollutant gas. On a case-by-case basis, the Administrator may pre-certify commercially available process simulation methods and models.

1.2 Petition Requirements

Continuously monitor, determine, and record hourly averages of the estimated SO_2 or NO_X removal efficiency and of the parameters specified below, at a minimum. The affected facility shall supply additional parametric information where appropriate. Measure the SO_2 concentration or NO_X emission rate, removal efficiency of the add-on emission controls, and the parameters for at least 2160 unit operating hours. Provide information for all expected operating conditions and removal efficiencies. At least 4 evenly spaced data points are required for a valid hourly average, except during periods of calibration, maintenance, or quality assurance activities, during which 2 data points per hour are sufficient. The Administrator will review all applications on a case-by-case basis.

1.2.1 Parameters for Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization System

1.2.1.1 Number of scrubber modules in operation.

1.2.1.2 Total slurry rate to each scrubber module (gal per min).

1.2.1.3 In-line absorber pH of each scrubber module.

1.2.1.4 Pressure differential across each scrubber module (inches of water column).

1.2.1.5 Unit load (MWe).

1.2.1.6 Inlet and outlet SO_2 concentration as determined by the monitor or missing data substitution procedures.

1.2.1.7 Percent solids in slurry for each scrubber module.

1.2.1.8 Any other parameters necessary to verify scrubber removal efficiency, if the Administrator determines the parameters above are not sufficient.

1.2.2 Parameters for Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization System

1.2.2.1 Number of scrubber modules in operation.

1.2.2.2 Atomizer slurry flow rate to each scrubber module (gal per min).

1.2.2.3 Inlet and outlet temperature for each scrubber module (°F).

1.2.2.4 Pressure differential across each scrubber module (inches of water column).

1.2.2.5 Unit load (MWe).

1.2.2.6 Inlet and outlet SO_2 concentration as determined by the monitor or missing data substitution procedures.

1.2.2.7 Any other parameters necessary to verify scrubber removal efficiency, if the Administrator determines the parameters above are not sufficient.

1.2.3 PARAMETERS FOR OTHER FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION SYSTEMS

If SO_2 control technologies other than wet or dry lime or limestone scrubbing are selected for flue gas desulfurization, a corresponding empirical correlation or process simulation parametric method using appropriate parameters may be developed by the owner or operator of the affected unit, and then reviewed and approved or modified by the Administrator on a case-by-case basis.

1.2.4 PARAMETERS FOR POST-COMBUSTION NO_x EMISSION CONTROLS

1.2.4.1 Inlet air flow rate to the unit (boiler) (mcf/hr).

1.2.4.2 Excess oxygen concentration of flue gas at stack outlet (percent).

1.2.4.3 Carbon monoxide concentration of flue gas at stack outlet (ppm).

1.2.4.4 Temperature of flue gas at outlet of the unit (°F).

1.2.4.5 Inlet and outlet NO_x emission rate as determined by the NO_x continuous emission monitoring system or missing data substitution procedures.

1.2.4.6 Any other parameters specific to the emission reduction process necessary to verify the NO_x control removal efficiency, (e.g., reagent feedrate in gal/mi).

1.3 Correlation of Emissions With Parameters

Establish a method for correlating hourly averages of the parameters identified above with the percent removal efficiency of the SO_2 or post-combustion NO_X emission controls under varying unit operating loads. Equations 1–7 in §75.15 may be used to estimate the percent removal efficiency of the SO_2 emission controls on an hourly basis.

Each parametric data substitution procedure should develop a data correlation procedure to verify the performance of the SO_2 emission controls or post-combustion NO_x emission controls, along with the SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor and NO_x continuous emission monitoring system values for varying unit load ranges.

For NO_x emission rate data, and wherever the performance of the emission controls varies with the load, use the load range procedure provided in section 2.2 of this appendix.

1.4 Calculations

1.4.1 Use the following equation to calculate substitute data for filling in missing (outlet) SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor data.

$$M_o = I_c (1–E)$$

(Eq. C–1)

where,

M_o = Substitute data for outlet SO_2 concentration, ppm.

I_c = Recorded inlet SO_2 concentration, ppm.

E = Removal efficiency of SO_2 emission controls as determined by the correlation procedure described in section 1.3 of this appendix.

1.4.2 Use the following equation to calculate substitute data for filling in missing (outlet) NO_x emission rate data.

$$M_o = I_c (1–E)$$

(Eq. C–2)

where,

M_o = Substitute data for outlet NO_x emission rate, lb/mmBtu.

I_c = Recorded inlet NO_x emission rate, lb/mmBtu.

E = Removal efficiency of post-combustion NO_x emission controls determined by the correlation procedure described in section 1.3 of this appendix.

1.5 Missing Data

1.5.1 If both the inlet and the outlet SO_2 pollutant concentration monitors are unavailable simultaneously, use the maximum inlet SO_2 concentration recorded by the inlet SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor during the previous 720 quality assured monitor operating hours to substitute for the inlet SO_2 concentration in equation C–1 of this appendix.

1.5.2 If both the inlet and outlet NO_x continuous emission monitoring systems are unavailable simultaneously, use the maximum inlet NO_x emission rate for the corresponding unit load recorded by the NO_x continuous emission monitoring system at the inlet during the previous 2160 quality assured monitor operating hours to substitute for the inlet NO_x emission rate in equation C–2 of this appendix.

1.6 Application

Apply to the Administrator for approval and certification of the parametric substitution procedure for filling in missing SO_2 concentration or NO_x emission rate data

using the established criteria and information identified above. DO not use this procedure until approved by the Administrator.

2. LOAD-BASED PROCEDURE FOR MISSING FLOW RATE AND NO_X EMISSION RATE DATA

2.1 Applicability

This procedure is applicable for data from all affected units for use in accordance with the provisions of this part to provide substitute data for volumetric flow rate (scfh), NO_X emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) from NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring systems, and NO_X concentration data (in ppm) from NOx concentration monitoring systems used to determine NO_X mass emissions.

2.2 Procedure

2.2.1 For a single unit, establish ten operating load ranges defined in terms of percent of the maximum hourly average gross load of the unit, in gross megawatts (MWge), as shown in Table C–1. (Do not use integrated hourly gross load in MW-hr.) For units sharing a common stack monitored with a single flow monitor, the load ranges for flow (but not for NO_X) may be broken down into 20 operating load ranges in increments of 5.0 percent of the combined maximum hourly average gross load of all units utilizing the common stack. If this option is selected, the twentieth (uppermost) operating load range shall include all values greater than 95.0 percent of the maximum hourly average gross load. For a cogenerating unit or other unit at which some portion of the heat input is not used to produce electricity or for a unit for which hourly average gross load in MWge is not recorded separately, use the hourly gross steam load of the unit, in pounds of steam per hour at the measured temperature (°F) and pressure (psia) instead of MWge. Indicate a change in the number of load ranges or the units of loads to be used in the precertification section of the monitoring plan.

TABLE C–1.—DEFINITION OF OPERATING LOAD RANGES FOR LOAD-BASED SUBSTITUTION DATA PROCEDURES

Operating load range	Percent of maximum hourly gross load or maximum hourly gross steam load (percent)
1	0–10
2	≤10–20
3	≤20–30
4	≤30–40
5	≤40–50
6	≤50–60
7	≤60–70
8	≤70–80
9	≤80–90
10	≤90

2.2.2 Beginning with the first hour of unit operation after installation and certification of the flow monitor or the NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system (or a NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in §75.71(a)(2)), for each hour of unit operation record a number, 1 through 10, (or 1 through 20 for flow at common stacks) that identifies the operating load range corresponding to the integrated hourly gross load of the unit(s) recorded for each unit operating hour.

2.2.3 Beginning with the first hour of unit operation after installation and certification of the flow monitor or the NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system (or a NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in §75.71(a)(2)) and continuing thereafter, the data acquisition and handling system must be capable of calculating and recording the following information for each unit operating hour of missing flow or NO_X data within each identified load range during the shorter of: (a) the previous 2,160 quality assured monitor operating hours (on a rolling basis), or (b) all previous quality assured monitor operating hours.

2.2.3.1 Average of the hourly flow rates reported by a flow monitor, in scfh.

2.2.3.2 The 90th percentile value of hourly flow rates, in scfh.

2.2.3.3 The 95th percentile value of hourly flow rates, in scfh.

2.2.3.4 The maximum value of hourly flow rates, in scfh.

2.2.3.5 Average of the hourly NO_X emission rate, in lb/mmBtu, reported by a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system.

2.2.3.6 The 90th percentile value of hourly NO_X emission rates, in lb/mmBtu.

2.2.3.7 The 95th percentile value of hourly NO_X emission rates, in lb/mmBtu.

2.2.3.8 The maximum value of hourly NO_X emission rates, in lb/mmBtu.

2.2.3.9 Average of the hourly NO_X pollutant concentrations, in ppm, reported by a NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in §75.71(a)(2).

2.2.3.10 The 90th percentile value of hourly NO_X pollutant concentration, in ppm.

2.2.3.11 The 95th percentile value of hourly NO_X pollutant concentration, in ppm.

2.2.3.12 The maximum value of hourly NO_X pollutant concentration, in ppm.

2.2.4 Calculate all monitor or continuous emission monitoring system data averages, maximum values, and percentile values determined by this procedure using bias adjusted values in the load ranges.

2.2.5 When a bias adjustment is necessary for the flow monitor and/or the NO_X-diluent continuous emission monitoring system (and/or the NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions, as defined in §75.71(a)(2)), apply the adjustment factor to all monitor or continuous emission monitoring system data values placed in the load ranges.

2.2.6 Use the calculated monitor or monitoring system data averages, maximum values, and percentile values to substitute for missing flow rate and NO_X emission rate data (and where applicable, NO_X concentration data) according to the procedures in subpart D of this part.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26547, 26548, May 17, 1995; 63 FR 57313, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28652, May 26, 1999]

APPENDIX D TO PART 75—OPTIONAL SO_2 EMISSIONS DATA PROTOCOL FOR GAS-FIRED AND OIL-FIRED UNITS

1. APPLICABILITY

1.1 This protocol may be used in lieu of continuous SO_2 pollutant concentration and flow monitors for the purpose of determining hourly SO_2 mass emissions and heat input from: gas-fired units, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter, or oil-fired units, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter. Section 2.1 of this appendix provides procedures for measuring oil or gaseous fuel flow using a fuel flowmeter, section 2.2 of this appendix provides procedures for conducting oil sampling and analysis to determine sulfur content and gross calorific value (GCV) of fuel oil, and section 2.3 of this appendix provides procedures for determining the sulfur content and GCV of gaseous fuels.

1.2 Pursuant to the procedures in §75.20, complete all testing requirements to certify use of this protocol in lieu of a flow monitor and an SO_2 continuous emission monitoring system. Complete all testing requirements no later than the applicable deadline specified in §75.4. Apply to the Administrator for initial certification to use this protocol no later than 45 days after the completion of all certification tests. Whenever the monitoring method is to be changed, reapply to the Administrator for recertification of the new monitoring method.

2. PROCEDURE

2.1 Fuel Flowmeter Measurements

For each hour when the unit is combusting fuel, measure and record the flow rate of fuel combusted by the unit, except as provided in section 2.1.4 of this appendix. Measure the flow rate of fuel with an in-line fuel flowmeter, and automatically record the data with a data acquisition and handling system, except as provided in section 2.1.4 of this appendix.

2.1.1 Measure the flow rate of each fuel entering and being combusted by the unit. If, on an annual basis, more than 5.0 percent of the fuel from the main pipe is diverted from the unit without being burned and that diversion occurs downstream of the fuel flowmeter, an additional in-line fuel flowmeter is required to account for the unburned fuel. In this case, record the flow rate of each fuel combusted by the unit as the difference between the flow measured in the pipe leading to the unit and the flow in the pipe diverting fuel away from the unit. However, the additional fuel flowmeter is not required if, on an annual basis, the total amount of fuel diverted away from the unit, expressed as a percentage of the total annual fuel usage by the unit is demonstrated to be less than or equal to 5.0 percent. The owner or operator may make this demonstration in the following manner:

2.1.1.1 For existing units with fuel usage data from fuel flowmeters, if data are submitted from a previous year demonstrating that the total diverted yearly fuel does not exceed 5% of the total fuel used; or

2.1.1.2 For new units which do not have historical data, if a letter is submitted signed by the designated representative certifying that, in the future, the diverted fuel will not exceed 5.0% of the total annual fuel usage; or

2.1.1.3 By using a method approved by the Administrator under §75.66(d).

2.1.2 Install and use fuel flowmeters meeting the requirements of this appendix in a pipe going to each unit, or install and use a fuel flowmeter in a common pipe header (i.e., a pipe carrying fuel for multiple units). However, the use of a fuel flowmeter in a common pipe header and the provisions of sections 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.2.2 of this appendix are not applicable to any unit that is using the provisions of subpart H of this part to monitor, record, and report NO_X mass emissions under a state or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program. For all other units, if the fuel flowmeter is installed in a common pipe header, do one of the following:

2.1.2.1 Measure the fuel flow rate in the common pipe, and combine SO_2 mass emissions for the affected units for recordkeeping and compliance purposes; or

2.1.2.2 Provide information satisfactory to the Administrator on methods for apportioning SO_2 mass emissions and heat input to each of the affected units demonstrating that the method ensures complete and accurate accounting of the actual emissions from each of the affected units included in the apportionment and all emissions regulated under this part. The information shall be provided to the Administrator through a petition submitted by the designated representative under §75.66. Satisfactory information includes: the proposed apportionment, using fuel flow measurements; the ratio of hourly integrated gross load (in MWe-hr) in each unit to the total load for all units receiving fuel from the common pipe header, or the ratio of hourly steam flow (in 1000 lb) at each unit to the total steam flow for all units receiving fuel from the common pipe header (see section 3.4.3 of this appendix); and documentation that shows the provisions of sections 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 of this appendix have been met for the fuel flowmeter used in the apportionment.

2.1.3 For a gas-fired unit or an oil-fired unit that continuously or frequently combusts a supplemental fuel for flame stabilization or safety purposes, measure the flow rate of the supplemental fuel with a fuel flowmeter meeting the requirements of this appendix.

2.1.4 Situations in Which Certified Flowmeter is Not Required

2.1.4.1 Start-up or Ignition Fuel

For an oil-fired unit that uses gas solely for start-up or burner ignition or a gas-fired unit that uses oil solely for start-up or burner ignition, a flowmeter for the start-up fuel is not required. Estimate the volume of oil combusted for each start-up or ignition either by using a fuel flowmeter or by using the dimensions of the storage container and measuring the depth of the fuel in the storage container before and after each start-up or ignition. A fuel flowmeter used solely for start-up or ignition fuel is not subject to the calibration requirements of sections 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 of this appendix. Gas combusted solely for start-up or burner ignition does not need to be measured separately.

2.1.4.2 Gas or Oil Flowmeter Used for Commercial Billing

A gas or oil flowmeter used for commercial billing of natural gas or oil may be used to measure, record, and report hourly fuel flow rate. A gas or oil flowmeter used for commercial billing of natural gas or oil is not required to meet the certification requirements of section 2.1.5 of this appendix or the quality assurance requirements of section 2.1.6 of this appendix under the following circumstances:

(a) The gas or oil flowmeter is used for commercial billing under a contract, provided that the company providing the gas or oil under the contract and each unit combusting the gas or oil do not have any common owners and are not owned by subsidiaries or affiliates of the same company;

(b) The designated representative reports hourly records of gas or oil flow rate, heat input rate, and emissions due to combustion of natural gas or oil;

(c) The designated representative also reports hourly records of heat input rate for each unit, if the gas or oil flowmeter is on a common pipe header, consistent with section 2.1.2 of this appendix;

(d) The designated representative reports hourly records directly from the gas or oil flowmeter used for commercial billing if these records are the values used, without adjustment, for commercial billing, or reports hourly records using the missing data procedures of section 2.4 of this appendix if these records are not the values used, without adjustment, for commercial billing; and

(e) The designated representative identifies the gas or oil flowmeter in the unit's monitoring plan.

2.1.4.3 Emergency Fuel

The designated representative of a unit that is restricted by its Federal, State or local permit to combusting a particular fuel only during emergencies where the primary fuel is not available is exempt from certifying a fuel flowmeter for use during combustion of the emergency fuel. During any hour in which the emergency fuel is combusted, report the hourly heat input to be the maximum rated heat input of the unit for the fuel. Additionally, begin sampling the emergency fuel for sulfur content only using the procedures under section 2.2 (for oil) or 2.3 (for gas) of this appendix. The designated representative shall also provide notice under §75.61(a)(6)(ii) for each period when the emergency fuel is combusted.

2.1.5 Initial Certification Requirement for all Fuel Flowmeters

For the purposes of initial certification, each fuel flowmeter used to meet the requirements of this protocol shall meet a flowmeter accuracy of 2.0 percent of the upper range value (i.e. maximum calibrated fuel flow rate) across the range of fuel flow rate to be measured at the unit. Flowmeter accuracy may be determined under section 2.1.5.1 of this appendix for initial certification in any of the following ways (as applicable): by design or by measurement under laboratory conditions; by the manufacturer; by an independent laboratory; or by the owner or operator. Flowmeter accuracy may also be determined under section 2.1.5.2 of

this appendix by measurement against a NIST traceable reference method.

2.1.5.1 Use the procedures in the following standards to verify flowmeter accuracy or design, as appropriate to the type of flowmeter: ASME MFC–3M–1989 with September 1990 Errata (''Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Orifice, Nozzle, and Venturi''); ASME MFC–4M–1986 (Reaffirmed 1990), ''Measurement of Gas Flow by Turbine Meters;'' American Gas Association Report No. 3, ''Orifice Metering of Natural Gas and Other Related Hydrocarbon Fluids Part 1: General Equations and Uncertainty Guidelines'' (October 1990 Edition), Part 2: ''Specification and Installation Requirements'' (February 1991 Edition), and Part 3: ''Natural Gas Applications'' (August 1992 edition) (excluding the modified flow-calculation method in part 3); Section 8, Calibration from American Gas Association Transmission Measurement Committee Report No. 7: Measurement of Gas by Turbine Meters (Second Revision, April, 1996); ASME MFC–5M–1985 (''Measurement of Liquid Flow in Closed Conduits Using Transit-Time Ultrasonic Flowmeters''); ASME MFC–6M–1987 with June 1987 Errata (''Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Vortex Flow Meters''); ASME MFC–7M–1987 (Reaffirmed 1992), ''Measurement of Gas Flow by Means of Critical Flow Venturi Nozzles;'' ISO 8316: 1987(E) ''Measurement of Liquid Flow in Closed Conduits—Method by Collection of the Liquid in a Volumetric Tank;'' American Petroleum Institute (API) Section 2, ''Conventional Pipe Provers'', Section 3, ''Small Volume Provers'', and Section 5, ''Master-Meter Provers'', from Chapter 4 of the Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, October 1988 (Reaffirmed 1993); or ASME MFC–9M–1988 with December 1989 Errata (''Measurement of Liquid Flow in Closed Conduits by Weighing Method''), for all other flowmeter types (incorporated by reference under §75.6). The Administrator may also approve other procedures that use equipment traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology standards. Document such procedures, the equipment used, and the accuracy of the procedures in the monitoring plan for the unit, and submit a petition signed by the designated representative under §75.66(c). If the flowmeter accuracy exceeds 2.0 percent of the upper range value, the flowmeter does not qualify for use under this part.

2.1.5.2 (a) Alternatively, determine the flowmeter accuracy of a fuel flowmeter used for the purposes of this part by comparing it to the measured flow from a reference flowmeter which has been either designed according to the specifications of American Gas Association Report No. 3 or ASME MFC–3M–1989, as cited in section 2.1.5.1 of this appendix, or tested for accuracy during the previous 365 days, using a standard listed in section 2.1.5.1 of this appendix or other procedure approved by the Administrator under §75.66 (all standards incorporated by reference under §75.6). Any secondary elements, such as pressure and temperature transmitters, must be calibrated immediately prior to the comparison. Perform the comparison over a period of no more than seven consecutive unit operating days. Compare the average of three fuel flow rate readings over 20 minutes or longer for each meter at each of three different flow rate levels. The three flow rate levels shall correspond to:

(1) Normal full unit operating load,

(2) Normal minimum unit operating load,

(3) A load point approximately equally spaced between the full and minimum unit operating loads, and

(4) Calculate the flowmeter accuracy at each of the three flow levels using the following equation:

$$ACC = \frac{|R - A|}{URV} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. D-1)}$$

Where:

ACC=Flowmeter accuracy at a particular load level, as a percentage of the upper range value.

R=Average of the three flow measurements of the reference flowmeter.

A=Average of the three measurements of the flowmeter being tested.

URV=Upper range value of fuel flowmeter being tested (i.e. maximum measurable flow).

(c) Notwithstanding the requirement for calibration of the reference flowmeter within 365 days prior to an accuracy test, when an in-place reference meter or prover is used for quality assurance under section 2.1.6 of this appendix, the reference meter calibration requirement may be waived if, during the previous in-place accuracy test with that reference meter, the reference flowmeter and the flowmeter being tested agreed to within ±1.0 percent of each other at all levels tested. This exception to calibration and flowmeter accuracy testing requirements for the reference flowmeter shall apply for periods of no longer than five consecutive years (i.e., 20 consecutive calendar quarters).

2.1.5.3 If the flowmeter accuracy exceeds the specification in section 2.1.5 of this appendix, the flowmeter does not qualify for use for this appendix. Either recalibrate the flowmeter until the flowmeter accuracy is within the performance specification, or replace the flowmeter with another one that is demonstrated to meet the performance specification. Substitute for fuel flow rate using the missing data procedures in section 2.4.2 of this appendix until quality assured fuel flow data become available.

2.1.5.4 For purposes of initial certification, when a flowmeter is tested against a reference fuel flow rate (i.e., fuel flow rate from another fuel flowmeter under section

2.1.5.2 of this appendix or flow rate from a procedure performed according to a standard incorporated by reference under section 2.1.5.1 of this appendix), report the results of flowmeter accuracy tests using the following Table D–1.

TABLE D–1.—TABLE OF FLOWMETER ACCURACY RESULTS

Test number:_____ Test completion date [1]:_____ Test completion time [1]:_____
Reinstallation date [2] (for testing under 2.1.5.1 only):_____ Reinstallation time [2]:_____
Unit or pipe ID: Component/System ID:
Flowmeter serial number: Upper range value:
Units of measure for flowmeter and reference flow readings:

Measurement level (percent of URV)	Run No.	Time of run (HHMM)	Candidate flowmeter reading	Reference flow reading	Percent accuracy (percent of URV)
Low (Minimum) level	1				
___ percent [3] of URV	2				
	3				
	Average				
Mid-level	1				
___ percent [3] of URV	2				
	3				
	Average				
High (Maximum) level	1				
___ percent [3] of URV	2				
	3				
	Average				

[1] Report the date, hour, and minute that all test runs were completed.
[2] For laboratory tests not performed inline, report the date and hour that the fuel flowmeter was reinstalled following the test.
[3] It is required to test at least at three different levels: (1) normal full unit operating load, (2) normal minimum unit operating load, and (3) a load point approximately equally spaced between the full and minimum unit operating loads.

2.1.6 Quality Assurance

(a) Test the accuracy of each fuel flowmeter prior to use under this part and at least once every four fuel flowmeter QA operating quarters, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter, thereafter. Notwithstanding these requirements, no more than 20 successive calendar quarters shall elapse after the quarter in which a fuel flowmeter was last tested for accuracy without a subsequent flowmeter accuracy test having been conducted. Test the flowmeter accuracy more frequently if required by manufacturer specifications.

(b) Except for orifice-, nozzle-, and venturi-type flowmeters, perform the required flowmeter accuracy testing using the procedures in either section 2.1.5.1 or section 2.1.5.2 of this appendix. Each fuel flowmeter must meet the accuracy specification in section 2.1.5 of this appendix.

(c) For orifice-, nozzle-, and venturi-type flowmeters, either perform the required flowmeter accuracy testing using the procedures in section 2.1.5.1 or 2.1.5.2 of this appendix or perform a transmitter accuracy test once every four fuel flowmeter QA operating quarters and a primary element visual inspection once every 12 calendar quarters, according to the procedures in sections 2.1.6.1 through 2.1.6.4 of this appendix for periodic quality assurance.

(d) Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, if the procedures of section 2.1.7 (fuel flow-to-load test) of this appendix are performed during each fuel flowmeter QA operating quarter, subsequent to a required flowmeter accuracy test or transmitter accuracy test and primary element inspection, where applicable, those procedures may be used to meet the requirement for periodic quality assurance testing for a period of up to 20 calendar quarters from the previous accuracy test or transmitter accuracy test and primary element inspection, where applicable.

2.1.6.1 Transmitter or Transducer Accuracy Test for Orifice-, Nozzle-, and Venturi-Type Flowmeters

(a) Calibrate the differential pressure transmitter or transducer, static pressure transmitter or transducer, and temperature transmitter or transducer, as applicable, using equipment that has a current certificate of traceability to NIST standards. Check the calibration of each transmitter or transducer by comparing its readings to that of the NIST traceable equipment at least once at each of the following levels: the zero-level and at least two other levels (e.g., ''mid'' and ''high''), such that the full range of transmitter or transducer readings corresponding to normal unit operation is represented.

(b) Calculate the accuracy of each transmitter or transducer at each level tested, using the following equation:

$$ACC = \frac{|R - T|}{FS} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. D-1a)}$$

Where:

ACC = Accuracy of the transmitter or transducer as a percentage of full-scale.

R = Reading of the NIST traceable reference value (in milliamperes, inches of water, psi, or degrees).

T = Reading of the transmitter or transducer being tested (in milliamperes, inches of water, psi, or degrees, consistent with the units of measure of the NIST traceable reference value).

FS = Full-scale range of the transmitter or transducer being tested (in milliamperes, inches of water, psi, or degrees, consistent with the units of measure of the NIST traceable reference value).

(c) If each transmitter or transducer meets an accuracy of ± 1.0 percent of its full-scale range at each level tested, the fuel flowmeter accuracy of 2.0 percent is considered to be met at all levels. If, however, one or more of the transmitters or transducers does not meet an accuracy of ± 1.0 percent of full-scale at a particular level, then the owner or operator may demonstrate that the fuel flowmeter meets the total accuracy specification of 2.0 percent at that level by using one of the following alternative methods. If, at a particular level, the sum of the individual accuracies of the three transducers is less than or equal to 4.0 percent, the fuel flowmeter accuracy specification of 2.0 percent is considered to be met for that level. Or, if at a particular level, the total fuel flowmeter accuracy is 2.0 percent or less, when calculated in accordance with Part 1 of American Gas Association Report No. 3, General Equations and Uncertainty Guidelines, the flowmeter accuracy requirement is considered to be met for that level.

2.1.6.2 Recordkeeping and Reporting of Transmitter or Transducer Accuracy Results

(a) Record the accuracy of the orifice, nozzle, or venturi meter or its individual transmitters or transducers and keep this information in a file at the site or other location suitable for inspection. When testing individual orifice, nozzle, or venturi meter transmitters or transducers for accuracy, include the information displayed in the following Table D–2. At a minimum, record results for each transmitter or transducer at the zero-level and at least two other levels across the range of the transmitter or transducer readings that correspond to normal unit operation.

TABLE D–2.—TABLE OF FLOWMETER TRANSMITTER OR TRANSDUCER ACCURACY RESULTS

Test number:_____ Test completion date: _____ Unit or pipe ID: _____
Flowmeter serial number: Component/System ID:
Full-scale value: Units of measure:[3]
Transducer/Transmitter Type (check one):
___ Differential Pressure
___ Static Pressure
___ Temperature

Measurement level (percent of full-scale)	Run number (if multiple runs)[2]	Run time (HHMM)	Transmitter/ transducer input (pre-calibration)	Expected transmitter/ transducer output (reference)	Actual transmitter/ transducer output[3]	Percent accuracy (percent of full-scale)
Low (Minimum) level						
___ percent[1] of full-scale	.....					
Mid-level						
___ percent[1] of full-scale	.....					
(If tested at more than 3 levels)						
2nd Mid-level						
___ percent[1] of full-scale	.....					
(If tested at more than 3 levels)						
3rd Mid-level						
___ percent[1] of full-scale	.....					
High (Maximum) level						
___ percent[1] of full-scale	.....					

[1] At a minimum, it is required to test at zero-level and at least two other levels across the range of the transmitter or transducer readings corresponding to normal unit operation.
[2] It is required to test at least once at each level.
[3] Use the same units of measure for all readings (e.g., use degrees (°), inches of water (in H_2O), pounds per square inch (psi), or milliamperes (ma) for both transmitter or transducer readings and reference readings).

(b) When accuracy testing of the orifice, nozzle, or venturi meter is performed according to section 2.1.5.2 of this appendix, record the information displayed in Table D–1 in this section. At a minimum, record the overall flowmeter accuracy results for the fuel flowmeter at the three flow rate levels specified in section 2.1.5.2 of this appendix.

(c) Report the results of all fuel flowmeter accuracy tests, transmitter or transducer accuracy tests, and primary element inspections, as applicable, in the emissions report for the quarter in which the quality assurance tests are performed, using the electronic format specified by the Administrator under §75.64.

2.1.6.3 Failure of Transducer(s) or Transmitter(s)

If, during a transmitter or transducer accuracy test conducted according to section 2.1.6.1 of this appendix, the flowmeter accuracy specification of 2.0 percent is not met at any of the levels tested, repair or replace transmitter(s) or transducer(s) as necessary until the flowmeter accuracy specification has been achieved at all levels. (Note that only transmitters or transducers which are repaired or replaced need to be re-tested; however, the re-testing is required at all three measurement levels, to ensure that the flowmeter accuracy specification is met at each level). The fuel flowmeter is ''out-of-control'' and data from the flowmeter are considered invalid, beginning with the date and hour of the failed accuracy test and continuing until the date and hour of completion of a successful transmitter or transducer accuracy test at all levels. In addition, if, during normal operation of the fuel flowmeter, one or more transmitters or transducers malfunction, data from the fuel flowmeter shall be considered invalid from the hour of the transmitter or transducer failure until the hour of completion of a successful 3-level transmitter or transducer accuracy test. During fuel flowmeter out-of-control periods, provide data from another fuel flowmeter that meets the requirements of §75.20(d) and section 2.1.5 of this appendix, or substitute for fuel flow rate using the missing data procedures in section 2.4.2 of this appendix. Record and report test data and results, consistent with sections 2.1.6.1 and 2.1.6.2 of this appendix and §75.56 or §75.59, as applicable.

2.1.6.4 Primary Element Inspection

(a) Conduct a visual inspection of the orifice, nozzle, or venturi meter at least once every twelve calendar quarters. Notwithstanding this requirement, the procedures of section 2.1.7 of this appendix may be used to reduce the inspection frequency of the orifice, nozzle, or venturi meter to at least once every twenty calendar quarters. The inspection may be performed using a baroscope. If the visual inspection indicates that the orifice, nozzle, or venturi meter has become damaged or corroded, then:

(1) Replace the primary element with another primary element meeting the requirements of American Gas Association Report No. 3 or ASME MFC–3M–1989, as cited in section 2.1.5.1 of this appendix (both standards incorporated by reference under §75.6);

(2) Replace the primary element with another primary element, and demonstrate that the overall flowmeter accuracy meets the accuracy specification in section 2.1.5 of this appendix under the procedures of section 2.1.5.2 of this appendix; or

(3) Restore the damaged or corroded primary element to ''as new'' condition; determine the overall accuracy of the flowmeter, using either the specifications of American Gas Association Report No. 3 or ASME MFC–3M–1989, as cited in section 2.1.5.1 of this appendix (both standards incorporated by reference under §75.6); and retest the transmitters or transducers prior to providing quality assured data from the flowmeter.

(b) If the primary element size is changed, calibrate the transmitter or transducers consistent with the new primary element size. Data from the fuel flowmeter are considered invalid, beginning with the date and hour of a failed visual inspection and continuing until the date and hour when:

(1) The damaged or corroded primary element is replaced with another primary element meeting the requirements of American Gas Association Report No. 3 or ASME MFC–3M–1989, as cited in section 2.1.5.1 of this appendix (both standards incorporated by reference under §75.6);

(2) The damaged or corroded primary element is replaced, and the overall accuracy of the flowmeter is demonstrated to meet the accuracy specification in section 2.1.5 of this appendix under the procedures of section 2.1.5.2 of this appendix; or

(3) The restored primary element is installed to meet the requirements of American Gas Association Report No. 3 or ASME MFC–3M–1989, as cited in section 2.1.5.1 of this appendix (both standards incorporated by reference under §75.6) and its transmitters or transducers are retested to meet the accuracy specification in section 2.1.6.1 of this appendix.

(c) During this period, provide data from another fuel flowmeter that meets the requirements of §75.20(d) and section 2.1.5 of this appendix, or substitute for fuel flow rate using the missing data procedures in section 2.4.2 of this appendix.

2.1.7 Fuel Flow-to-Load Quality Assurance Testing for Certified Fuel Flowmeters

The procedures of this section may be used as an optional supplement to the quality assurance procedures in section 2.1.5.1, 2.1.5.2,

2.1.6.1, or 2.1.6.4 of this appendix when conducting periodic quality assurance testing of a certified fuel flowmeter. Note, however, that these procedures may not be used unless the 168-hour baseline data requirement of section 2.1.7.1 of this appendix has been met. If, following a flowmeter accuracy test or flowmeter transmitter test and primary element inspection, where applicable, the procedures of this section are performed during each subsequent fuel flowmeter QA operating quarter, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter (excluding the quarter(s) in which the baseline data are collected), then these procedures may be used to meet the requirement for periodic quality assurance for a period of up to 20 calendar quarters from the previous periodic quality assurance procedure(s) performed according to sections 2.1.5.1, 2.1.5.2, or 2.1.6.1 through 2.1.6.4 of this appendix. The procedures of this section are not required for any quarter in which a flowmeter accuracy test or a transmitter accuracy test and a primary element inspection, where applicable, are conducted. Notwithstanding the requirements of §75.54(a) or §75.57(a), as applicable, when using the procedures of this section, keep records of the test data and results from the previous flowmeter accuracy test under section 2.1.5.1 or 2.1.5.2 of this appendix, records of the test data and results from the previous transmitter or transducer accuracy test under section 2.1.6.1 of this appendix for orifice-, nozzle-, and venturi-type fuel flowmeters, and records of the previous visual inspection of the primary element required under section 2.1.6.4 of this appendix for orifice-, nozzle-, and venturi-type fuel flowmeters until the next flowmeter accuracy test, transmitter accuracy test, or visual inspection is performed, even if the previous flowmeter accuracy test, transmitter accuracy test, or visual inspection was performed more than three years previously.

2.1.7.1 Baseline Flow Rate-to-Load Ratio or Heat Input-to-Load Ratio

(a) Determine R_{base}, the baseline value of the ratio of fuel flow rate to unit load, following each successful periodic quality assurance procedure performed according to sections 2.1.5.1, 2.1.5.2, or 2.1.6.1 and 2.1.6.4 of this appendix. Establish a baseline period of data consisting, at a minimum, of 168 hours of quality assured fuel flowmeter data. Baseline data collection shall begin with the first hour of fuel flowmeter operation following completion of the most recent quality assurance procedure(s), during which only the fuel measured by the fuel flowmeter is combusted (i.e., only gas, only residual oil, or only diesel fuel is combusted by the unit). During the baseline data collection period, the owner or operator may exclude as non-representative any hour in which the unit is ''ramping'' up or down, (i.e., the load during the hour differs by more than 15.0 percent from the load in the previous or subsequent hour) and may exclude any hour in which the unit load is in the lower 25.0 percent of the range of operation, as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part (unless operation in this lower 25.0 percent of the range is considered normal for the unit). The baseline data must be obtained no later than the end of the fourth calendar quarter following the calendar quarter of the most recent quality assurance procedure for that fuel flowmeter. For orifice-, nozzle-, and venturi-type fuel flowmeters, if the fuel flow-to-load ratio is to be used as a supplement both to the transmitter accuracy test under section 2.1.6.1 of this appendix and to primary element inspections under section 2.1.6.4 of this appendix, then the baseline data must be obtained after both procedures are completed and no later than the end of the fourth calendar quarter following the calendar quarter of both the most recent transmitter or transducer test and the most recent primary element inspection for that fuel flowmeter. From these 168 (or more) hours of baseline data, calculate the baseline fuel flow rate-to-load ratio as follows:

$$R_{base} = \frac{Q_{base}}{L_{avg}} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-1b)}$$

where:

R_{base} = Value of the fuel flow rate-to-load ratio during the baseline period; 100 scfh/MWe or 100 scfh/klb per hour steam load for gas-firing; (lb/hr)/MWe or (lb/hr)/klb per hour steam load for oil-firing.

Q_{base} = Average fuel flow rate measured by the fuel flowmeter during the baseline period, 100 scfh for gas-firing and lb/hr for oil-firing.

L_{avg} = Average unit load during the baseline period, megawatts or 1000 lb/hr of steam.

(b) In Equation D–1b, for a common pipe header, L_{avg} is the sum of the operating loads of all units that receive fuel through the common pipe header. For a unit that receives its fuel through multiple pipes, Q_{base} is the sum of the fuel flow rates for a particular fuel (i.e., gas, diesel fuel, or residual oil) from each of the pipes. Round off the value of R_{base} to the nearest tenth.

(c) Alternatively, a baseline value of the gross heat rate (GHR) may be determined in lieu of R_{base}. The baseline value of the GHR, GHR_{base}, shall be determined as follows:

$$(GHR)_{base} = \frac{(\text{Heat Input})_{avg}}{L_{avg}} \times 1000 \qquad \text{(Eq. D-1c)}$$

Where:

$(GHR)_{base}$ = Baseline value of the gross heat rate during the baseline period, Btu/kwh or Btu/lb steam load.

$(\text{Heat Input})_{avg}$ = Average (mean) hourly heat input rate recorded by the fuel flowmeter during the baseline period, as determined using the applicable equation in appendix F to this part, mmBtu/hr.

L_{avg} = Average (mean) unit load during the baseline period, megawatts or 1000 lb/hr of steam.

(d) Report the current value of R_{base} (or GHR_{base}) and the completion date of the associated quality assurance procedure in each electronic quarterly report required under §75.64.

2.1.7.2 Data Preparation and Analysis

(a) Evaluate the fuel flow rate-to-load ratio (or GHR) for each fuel flowmeter QA operating quarter, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter. At the end of each fuel flowmeter QA operating quarter, use Equation D–1d in this appendix to calculate R_h, the hourly fuel flow-to-load ratio, for every quality assured hourly average fuel flow rate obtained with a certified fuel flowmeter.

$$R_h = \frac{Q_h}{L_h} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-1d)}$$

where:

R_h = Hourly value of the fuel flow rate-to-load ratio; 100 scfh/MWe, (lb/hr)/MWe, 100 scfh/1000 lb/hr of steam load, or (lb/hr)/1000 lb/hr of steam load.

Q_h = Hourly fuel flow rate, as measured by the fuel flowmeter, 100 scfh for gas-firing or lb/hr for oil-firing.

L_h = Hourly unit load, megawatts or 1000 lb/hr of steam.

(b) For a common pipe header, L_h shall be the sum of the hourly operating loads of all units that receive fuel through the common pipe header. For a unit that receives its fuel through multiple pipes, Q_h will be the sum of the fuel flow rates for a particular fuel (i.e., gas, diesel fuel, or residual oil) from each of the pipes. Round off each value of R_h to the nearest tenth.

(c) Alternatively, calculate the hourly gross heat rates (GHR) in lieu of the hourly flow-to-load ratios. If this option is selected, calculate each hourly GHR value as follows:

$$(GHR)_h = \frac{(\text{Heat Input})_h}{L_h} \times 1000 \qquad \text{(Eq. D-1e)}$$

Where:

$(GHR)_h$ = Hourly value of the gross heat rate, Btu/kwh or Btu/lb steam load.

$(\text{Heat Input})_h$ = Hourly heat input rate, as determined using the applicable equation in appendix F to this part, mmBtu/hr.

L_h = Hourly unit load, megawatts or 1000 lb/hr of steam.

(d) Evaluate the calculated flow rate-to-load ratios (or gross heat rates) as follows. Perform a separate data analysis for each fuel flowmeter following the procedures of this section. Base each analysis on a minimum of 168 hours of data. If, for a particular fuel flowmeter, fewer than 168 hourly flow-to-load ratios (or GHR values) are available, a flow-to-load (or GHR) evaluation is not required for that flowmeter for that calendar quarter.

(e) For each hourly flow-to-load ratio or GHR value, calculate the percentage difference (percent D_h) from the baseline fuel flow-to-load ratio using Equation D–1f.

$$\%D_h = \frac{|R_{base} - R_h|}{R_{base}} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. D-1f)}$$

Where:

$\%D_h$ = Absolute value of the percentage difference between the hourly fuel flow rate-to-load ratio and the baseline value of the fuel flow rate-to-load ratio (or hourly and baseline GHR).

R_h = The hourly fuel flow rate-to-load ratio (or GHR).

R_{base} = The value of the fuel flow rate-to-load ratio (or GHR) from the baseline period, determined in accordance with section 2.1.7.1 of this appendix.

(f) Consistently use R_{base} and R_h in Equation D–1f if the fuel flow-to-load ratio is being evaluated, and consistently use

$(GHR)_{base}$ and $(GHR)_h$ in Equation D–1f if the gross heat rate is being evaluated.

(g) Next, determine the arithmetic average of all of the hourly percent difference (percent D_h) values using Equation D–1g, as follows:

$$E_f = \sum_{h=1}^{q} \frac{\%D_h}{q} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-1g)}$$

Where:

E_f = Quarterly average percentage difference between hourly flow rate-to-load ratios and the baseline value of the fuel flow rate-to-load ratio (or hourly and baseline GHR).

$\%D_h$ = Percentage difference between the hourly fuel flow rate-to-load ratio and the baseline value of the fuel flow rate-to-load ratio (or hourly and baseline GHR).

q = Number of hours used in fuel flow-to-load (or GHR) evaluation.

(h) When the quarterly average load value used in the data analysis is greater than 50 MWe (or 500 klb steam per hour), the results of a quarterly fuel flow rate-to-load (or GHR) evaluation are acceptable and no further action is required if the quarterly average percentage difference (E_f) is no greater than 10.0 percent. When the arithmetic average of the hourly load values used in the data analysis is ≤50 MWe (or 500 klb steam per hour), the results of the analysis are acceptable if the value of E_f is no greater than 15.0 percent.

2.1.7.3 Optional Data Exclusions

(a) If E_f is outside the limits in section 2.1.7.2 of this appendix, the owner or operator may re-examine the hourly fuel flow rate-to-load ratios (or GHRs) that were used for the data analysis and identify and exclude fuel flow-to-load ratios or GHR values for any non-representative fuel flow-to-load ratios or GHR values. Specifically, the R_h or $(GHR)_h$ values for the following hours may be considered non-representative: any hour in which the unit combusted another fuel in addition to the fuel measured by the fuel flowmeter being tested; or any hour for which the load differed by more than ±15.0 percent from the load during either the preceding hour or the subsequent hour; or any hour for which the unit load was in the lower 25.0 percent of the range of operation, as defined in section 6.5.2.1 of appendix A to this part (unless operation in the lower 25.0 percent of the range is considered normal for the unit).

(b) After identifying and excluding all non-representative hourly fuel flow-to-load ratios or GHR values, analyze the quarterly fuel flow rate-to-load data a second time.

2.1.7.4 Consequences of Failed Fuel Flow-to-Load Ratio Test

(a) If E_f is outside the applicable limit in section 2.1.7.2 of this appendix (after analysis using any optional data exclusions under section 2.1.7.3 of this appendix), perform transmitter accuracy tests according to section 2.1.6.1 of this appendix for orifice-, nozzle-, and venturi-type flowmeters, or perform a fuel flowmeter accuracy test, in accordance with section 2.1.5.1 or 2.1.5.2 of this appendix, for each fuel flowmeter for which E_f is outside of the applicable limit. In addition, for an orifice-, nozzle-, or venturi-type fuel flowmeter, repeat the fuel flow-to-load ratio comparison of section 2.1.7.2 of this appendix using six to twelve hours of data following a passed transmitter accuracy test in order to verify that no significant corrosion has affected the primary element. If, for the abbreviated 6-to-12 hour test, the orifice-, nozzle-, or venturi-type fuel flowmeter is not able to meet the limit in section 2.1.7.2 of this appendix, then perform a visual inspection of the primary element according to section 2.1.6.4 of this appendix, and repair or replace the primary element, as necessary.

(b) Substitute for fuel flow rate, for any hour when that fuel is combusted, using the missing data procedures in section 2.4.2 of this appendix, beginning with the first hour of the calendar quarter following the quarter for which E_f was found to be outside the applicable limit and continuing until quality assured fuel flow data become available. Following a failed flow rate-to-load or GHR evaluation, data from the flowmeter shall not be considered quality assured until the hour in which all required flowmeter accuracy tests, transmitter accuracy tests, visual inspections and diagnostic tests have been passed. Additionally, a new value of R_{base} or $(GHR)_{base}$ shall be established no later than two flowmeter QA operating quarters after the quarter in which the required quality assurance tests are completed (note that for orifice-, nozzle-, or venturi-type fuel flowmeters, establish a new value of R_{base} or $(GHR)_{base}$ only if both a transmitter accuracy test and a primary element inspection have been performed).

2.1.7.5 Test Results

Report the results of each quarterly flow rate-to-load (or GHR) evaluation, as determined from Equation D–1g, in the electronic quarterly report required under §75.64. Table D–3 is provided as a reference on the type of information to be recorded under §75.59 and reported under §75.64.

TABLE D–3.—BASELINE INFORMATION AND TEST RESULTS FOR FUEL FLOW-TO-LOAD TEST

Plant name:_____State:_____ORIS code:_____

TABLE D–3.—BASELINE INFORMATION AND TEST RESULTS FOR FUEL FLOW-TO-LOAD TEST—Continued

Unit/pipe ID #:_____Fuel flowmeter component and system ID #s:_____-_____Calendar quarter (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th) and year:_____
Range of operation:_____ to _____ MWe or klb steam/hr (indicate units)

Time period	
Baseline period	Quarter
Completion date and time of most recent primary element inspection (orifice-, nozzle-, and venturi-type flowmeters only). ___/___/___ ___:___	Number of hours excluded from quarterly average due to co-firing different fuels:_____ hrs.
Completion date and time of the most recent flowmeter or transmitter accuracy test ___/___/___ ___:___	Number of hours excluded from quarterly average due to ramping load: _____ hrs.
Beginning date and time of baseline period ..... ___/___/___ ___:___	Number of hours in the lower 25.0 percent of the range of operation excluded from quarterly average: _____ hrs.
End date and time of baseline period ..... ___/___/___ ___:___	Number of hours included in quarterly average: _____ hrs.
Average fuel flow rate_____ (100 scfh for gas and lb/hr for oil)	Quarterly percentage difference between hourly ratios and baseline ratio: _____ percent.
Average load;_____ (MWe or 1000 lb steam/hr) ..... Baseline fuel flow-to-load ratio_____ Units of fuel flow-to-load:_____ Baseline GHR: _____ Units of fuel flow-to-load:_____ Number of hours excluded from baseline ratio or GHR due to ramping load:_____ Number of hours in the lower 25.0 percent of the range of operation excluded from baseline ration or GHR: _____ hrs.	Test result: pass, fail.

2.2 Oil Sampling and Analysis

Perform sampling and analysis of oil to determine the following fuel properties for each type of oil combusted by a unit: percentage of sulfur by weight in the oil; gross calorific value (GCV) of the oil; and, if necessary, the density of the oil. Use the sulfur content, density, and gross calorific value, determined under the provisions of this section, to calculate SO_2 mass emission rate and heat input rate for each fuel using the applicable procedures of section 3 of this appendix. The designated representative may petition for reduced GCV and or density sampling under §75.66 if the fuel combusted has a consistent and relatively non-variable GCV or density.

TABLE D–4—OIL SAMPLING METHODS AND SULFUR, DENSITY AND GROSS CALORIFIC VALUE USED IN CALCULATIONS

Parameter	Sampling technique/frequency	Value used in calculations
Oil Sulfur Content.	Daily manual sampling	1. Highest sulfur content from previous 30 daily samples; or 2. Actual daily value.
	Flow proportional/weekly composite	Actual measured value.
	In storage tank (after addition of fuel to tank)	1. Actual measured value; or 2. Highest of all sampled values in previous calendar year; or 3. Maximum value allowed by contract.[1]
	As delivered (in delivery truck or barge).[1]	1. Highest of all sampled values in previous calendar year; or 2. Maximum value allowed by contract.[1]
Oil Density	Daily manual sampling	1. Use the highest density from the previous 30 daily samples; or 2. Actual measured value.
	Flow proportional/weekly composite	Actual measured value.

TABLE D–4—OIL SAMPLING METHODS AND SULFUR, DENSITY AND GROSS CALORIFIC VALUE USED IN CALCULATIONS—Continued

Parameter	Sampling technique/frequency	Value used in calculations
	In storage tank (after addition of fuel to tank)	1. Actual measured value; or 2. Highest of all sampled values in previous calendar year; or 3. Maximum value allowed by contract.[1]
	As delivered (in delivery truck or barge).[1]	1. Highest of all sampled values in previous calendar year; or 2. Maximum value allowed by contract.[1]
Oil GCV	Daily manual sampling	1. Highest fuel GCV from the previous 30 daily samples; or 2. Actual measured value.
	Flow proportional/weekly composite	Actual measured value.
	In storage tank (after addition of fuel to tank)	1. Actual measured value; or 2. Highest of all sampled values in previous calendar year; or 3. Maximum value allowed by contract.[1]
	As delivered (in delivery truck or barge).[1]	1. Highest of all sampled values in previous calendar year; or 2. Maximum value allowed by contract.[1]

[1] Assumed values may only be used if sulfur content, gross calorific value, or density of each sample is no greater than the assumed value used to calculate emissions or heat input.

2.2.1 When combusting oil, use one of the following methods to sample the oil (see Table D–4): sample from the storage tank for the unit after each addition of oil to the storage tank, in accordance with section 2.2.4.2 of this appendix; or sample from the fuel lot in the shipment tank or container upon receipt of each oil delivery or from the fuel lot in the oil supplier's storage container, in accordance with section 2.2.4.3 of this appendix; or use the flow proportional sampling methodology in section 2.2.3 of this appendix; or use the daily manual sampling methodology in section 2.2.4.1 of this appendix. For purposes of this appendix, a fuel lot of oil is the mass or volume of product oil from one source (supplier or pretreatment facility), intended as one shipment or delivery (e.g., ship load, barge load, group of trucks, discrete purchase of diesel fuel through pipeline, etc.). A storage tank is a container at a plant holding oil that is actually combusted by the unit, such that no blending of any other fuel with the fuel in the storage tank occurs from the time that the fuel lot is transferred to the storage tank to the time when the fuel is combusted in the unit.

2.2.2 [Reserved]

2.2.3 Flow Proportional Sampling

Conduct flow proportional oil sampling or continuous drip oil sampling in accordance with ASTM D4177–82 (Reapproved 1990), ''Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6), every day the unit is combusting oil. Extract oil at least once every hour and blend into a composite sample. The sample compositing period may not exceed 7 calendar days (168 hrs). Use the actual sulfur content (and where density data are required, the actual density) from the composite sample to calculate the hourly SO_2 mass emission rates for each operating day represented by the composite sample. Calculate the hourly heat input rates for each operating day represented by the composite sample, using the actual gross calorific value from the composite sample.

2.2.4 Manual Sampling

2.2.4.1 Daily Samples

Representative oil samples may be taken from the storage tank or fuel flow line manually every day that the unit combusts oil according to ASTM D4057–88, ''Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6). Use either the actual daily sulfur content or the highest fuel sulfur content recorded at that unit from the most recent 30 daily samples for the purpose of calculating SO_2 emissions under section 3 of this appendix. Use either the gross calorific value measured from that day's sample or the highest GCV from the previous 30 days' samples to calculate heat input. If oil supplies with different sulfur contents are combusted on the same day, sample the highest sulfur fuel combusted that day.

2.2.4.2 Sampling From a Unit's Storage Tank

Take a manual sample after each addition of oil to the storage tank. Do not blend additional fuel with the sampled fuel prior to combustion. Sample according to the single tank composite sampling procedure or all-levels sampling procedure in ASTM D4057–88, ''Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6). Use the

sulfur content (and where required, the density) of either the most recent sample or one of the conservative assumed values described in section 2.2.4.3 of this appendix to calculate SO_2 mass emission rate. Calculate heat input rate using the gross calorific value from either:

(a) The most recent oil sample taken or

(b) One of the conservative assumed values described in section 2.2.4.3 of this appendix.

2.2.4.3 Sampling From Each Delivery

(a) Alternatively, an oil sample may be taken from—

(1) The shipment tank or container upon receipt of each lot of fuel oil or

(2) The supplier's storage container which holds the lot of fuel oil. (Note: a supplier need only sample the storage container once for sulfur content, GCV and, where required, the density so long as the fuel sulfur content and GCV do not change and no fuel is added to the supplier's storage container.)

(b) For the purpose of this section, a lot is defined as a shipment or delivery (e.g., ship load, barge load, group of trucks, discrete purchase of diesel fuel through a pipeline, etc.) of a single fuel.

(c) Oil sampling may be performed either by the owner or operator of an affected unit, an outside laboratory, or a fuel supplier, provided that samples are representative and that sampling is performed according to either the single tank composite sampling procedure or the all-levels sampling procedure in ASTM D4057–88, ''Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6). Except as otherwise provided in this section, calculate SO_2 mass emission rate using the sulfur content (and where required, the density) from one of the two following values, and calculate heat input using the gross calorific value from one of the two following values:

(1) The highest value sampled during the previous calendar year (this option is allowed for any consistent fuel which comes from a single source whether or not the fuel is supplied under a contractual agreement) or

(2) The maximum value indicated in the contract with the fuel supplier. Continue to use this assumed contract value unless and until the actual sampled sulfur content, density, or gross calorific value of a delivery exceeds the assumed value.

(d) If the actual sampled sulfur content, gross calorific value, or density of an oil sample is greater than the assumed value for that parameter, then use the actual sampled value for sulfur content, gross calorific value, or density of fuel to calculate SO_2 mass emission rate or heat input rate as the new assumed sulfur content, gross calorific value, or density. Continue to use this new assumed value to calculate SO_2 mass emission rate or heat input rate unless and until: it is superseded by a higher value from an oil sample; or it is superseded by a new contract in which case the new contract value becomes the assumed value at the time the fuel specified under the new contract begins to be combusted in the unit; or (if applicable) both the calendar year in which the sampled value exceeded the assumed value and the subsequent calendar year have elapsed.

2.2.5 Split and label each oil sample. Maintain a portion (at least 200 cc) of each sample throughout the calendar year and in all cases for not less than 90 calendar days after the end of the calendar year allowance accounting period. Analyze oil samples for percent sulfur content by weight in accordance with ASTM D129–91, ''Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method),'' ASTM D1552–90, ''Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High Temperature Method),'' ASTM D2622–92, ''Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by X-Ray Spectrometry,'' or ASTM D4294–90, ''Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6).

2.2.6 Where the flowmeter records volumetric flow rate rather than mass flow rate, analyze oil samples to determine the density or specific gravity of the oil. Determine the density or specific gravity of the oil sample in accordance with ASTM D287–82 (Reapproved 1991), ''Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method),'' ASTM D941–88, ''Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Lipkin Bicapillary Pycnometer,'' ASTM D1217–91, ''Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Bingham Pycnometer,'' ASTM D1481–91, ''Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Viscous Materials by Lipkin Bicapillary,'' ASTM D1480–91, ''Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Viscous Materials by Bingham Pycnometer,'' ASTM D1298–85 (Reapproved 1990), ''Standard Practice for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity) or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method,'' or ASTM D4052–91, ''Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6).

2.2.7 Analyze oil samples to determine the heat content of the fuel. Determine oil heat content in accordance with ASTM D240–87 (Reapproved 1991), ''Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter,'' ASTM D2382–88, ''Standard Test Method for Heat or Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb

Calorimeter (High-Precision Method)'', or ASTM D2015–91, ''Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6) or any other procedures listed in section 5.5 of appendix F of this part.

2.2.8 Results from the oil sample analysis must be available no later than thirty calendar days after the sample is composited or taken. However, during an audit, the Administrator may require that the results of the analysis be available as soon as practicable, and no later than 5 business days after receipt of a request from the Administrator.

2.3 SO_2 Emissions From Combustion of Gaseous Fuels

(a) Account for the hourly SO_2 mass emissions due to combustion of gaseous fuels for each hour when gaseous fuels are combusted by the unit using the procedures in this section.

(b) The procedures in sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 of this appendix, respectively, may be used to determine SO_2 mass emissions from combustion of pipeline natural gas and natural gas, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter. The procedures in section 2.3.3 of this appendix may be used to account for SO_2 mass emissions from any gaseous fuel combusted by a unit. For each type of gaseous fuel, the appropriate sampling frequency and the sulfur content and GCV values used for calculations of SO_2 mass emission rates are summarized in the following Table D–5.

TABLE D–5—GAS SULFUR AND GCV VALUES USED IN CALCULATIONS FOR VARIOUS FUEL TYPES

Parameter	Fuel type and sampling frequency	Value used in calculations
Gas Sulfur Content.	Pipeline Natural Gas with H_2S content less than or equal to 0.3 grains/100scf when using the provisions of section 2.3.1 to determine SO_2 mass emissions.	0.0006 lb/mmBtu.
	Natural Gas with H_2S content less than or equal to 1.0 grain/100scf when using the provisions of section 2.3.2 to determine SO_2 mass emissions.	Default SO_2 emission rate calculated from Eq. D–1h, using either the fuel contract maximum H_2S or the maximum H_2S from historical sampling data.
	Any gaseous fuel delivered in shipments or lots—Sample each lot or shipment.	Actual % sulfur from most recent shipment *or* 1. Highest % sulfur from previous year's samples [1]; or 2. Maximum % sulfur value allowed by contract [1].
	Any gaseous fuel transmitted by pipeline and having a demonstrated ''low sulfur variability'' using the provisions of section 2.3.6—Sample daily.	Actual % sulfur from daily sample; or Highest % sulfur from previous 30 daily samples.
	Any gaseous fuel—Sample hourly	Actual hourly sulfur content of the gas.
Gas GCV ...	Pipeline Natural Gas—Sample monthly	1. GCV from most recent monthly sample (with ≥ 48 operating hours in the month); or 2. Maximum GCV from contract [1]; *or* 3. Highest GCV from previous year's samples.[1]
	Natural Gas—Sample monthly	1. GCV from most recent monthly sample (with ≥ 48 operating hours in the month); or 2. Maximum GCV from contract [1]; *or* 3. Highest GCV from previous year's samples.[1]
	Any gaseous fuel delivered in shipments or lots—Sample each lot or shipment.	Actual GCV from most recent shipment or lot *or* 1. Highest GCV from previous year's samples1; or 2. Maximum GCV value allowed by contract.[1]
	Any gaseous fuel transmitted by pipeline and having a demonstrated ''low GCV variability'' using the provisions of section 2.3.5—Sample monthly.	1. GCV from most recent monthly sample (with ≥ 48 operating hours in the month); or 2. Highest GCV from previous year's samples.[1]
	Any other gaseous fuel not having a ''low GCV variability''—Sample at least daily. (Note that the use of an on- line GCV calorimeter or gas chromatograph is allowed).	Actual daily or hourly GCV of the gas.

[1] Assumed sulfur content and GCV values (i.e., contract values or highest values from previous year) may only continue to be used if the sulfur content or GCV of each sample is no greater than the assumed value used to calculate SO_2 emissions or heat input.

2.3.1 Pipeline Natural Gas Combustion

The owner or operator may determine the SO_2 mass emissions from the combustion of a fuel that meets the definition of pipeline natural gas, in §72.2 of this chapter, using the procedures of this section.

2.3.1.1 SO_2 Emission Rate

For a fuel that meets the definition of pipeline natural gas under §72.2 of this chapter, the owner or operator may determine the SO_2 mass emissions using either a default SO_2 emission rate of 0.0006 lb/mmBtu and the procedures of this section, the procedures in section 2.3.2 for natural gas, or the procedures of section 2.3.3 for any gaseous fuel. For each affected unit using the default rate of 0.0006 lb/mmBtu, the owner or operator must document that the fuel combusted is actually pipeline natural gas, using the procedures in section 2.3.1.4 of this appendix.

2.3.1.2 Hourly Heat Input Rate

Calculate hourly heat input rate, in mmBtu/hr, for a unit combusting pipeline natural gas, using the procedures of section 3.4.1 of this appendix. Use the measured fuel flow rate from section 2.1 of this appendix and the gross calorific value from section 2.3.4.1 of this appendix in the calculations.

2.3.1.3 SO_2 Hourly Mass Emission Rate and Hourly Mass Emissions

For pipeline natural gas combustion, calculate the SO2 mass emission rate, in lb/hr, using Equation D–5 in section 3.3.2 of this appendix (when the default SO_2 emission rate is used). Then, use the calculated SO_2 mass emission rate and the unit operating time to determine the hourly SO_2 mass emissions from pipeline natural gas combustion, in lb, using Equation D–12 in section 3.5.1 of this appendix.

2.3.1.4 Documentation That a Fuel Is Pipeline Natural Gas

(a) For pipeline natural gas, provide information in the monitoring plan required under §75.53, demonstrating that the definition of pipeline natural gas in §72.2 of this chapter has been met. The information must demonstrate that the fuel has a hydrogen sulfide content of less than 0.3 grain/100scf. The demonstration must be made using one of the following sources of information:

(1) The gas quality characteristics specified by a purchase contract or by a pipeline transportation contract;

(2) A certification of the gas vendor, based on routine vendor sampling and analysis (minimum of one year of data with samples taken monthly or more frequently);

(3) At least one year's worth of analytical data on the fuel hydrogen sulfide content from samples taken monthly or more frequently;

(4) For fuels delivered in shipments or lots, the sulfur content from all shipments or lots received in a one year period; or

(5) Data from a 720-hour demonstration conducted using the procedures of section 2.3.6 of this appendix.

(b) When a 720-hour test is used for initial qualification as pipeline natural gas, the owner or operator is required to continue sampling the fuel for hydrogen sulfide at least once per month for one year after the initial qualification period. The use of the default natural gas SO_2 emission rate under 2.3.1.1 is not allowed if any sample during the one year period has a hydrogen sulfide content greater than 0.3 gr/100 scf.

2.3.2 Natural Gas Combustion

The owner or operator may determine the SO_2 mass emissions from the combustion of a fuel that meets the definition of natural gas, in §72.2 of this chapter, using the procedures of this section.

2.3.2.1 SO_2 Emission Rate

The owner or operator may account for SO_2 emissions either by using a default SO_2 emission rate, as determined under section 2.3.2.1.1 of this appendix, or by daily sampling of the gas sulfur content using the procedures of section 2.3.3 of this appendix. For each affected unit using a default SO_2 emission rate, the owner or operator must provide documentation that the fuel combusted is actually natural gas according to the procedures in section 2.3.2.4 of this appendix.

2.3.2.1.1 In lieu of daily sampling of the sulfur content of the natural gas, an SO_2 default emission rate may be determined using Equation D–1h. Round off the calculated SO_2 default emission rate to the nearest 0.0001 lb/mmBtu.

$$ER = H_2S \times 0.0026 \qquad \text{(Eq. D-1h)}$$

Where:

ER = Default SO_2 emission rate for natural gas combustion, lb/mmBtu.

H_2S = Hydrogen sulfide content of the natural gas, gr/100scf.

2.3.2.1.2 The hydrogen sulfide value used in Equation D–1h may be obtained from one of the following sources of information:

(a) The highest hydrogen sulfide content specified by a purchase contract or by a pipeline transportation contract;

(b) The highest hydrogen sulfide content from a certification of the gas vendor, based on routine vendor sampling and analysis (minimum of one year of data with samples taken monthly or more frequently);

(c) The highest hydrogen sulfide content from at least one year's worth of analytical data on the fuel hydrogen sulfide content

from samples taken monthly or more frequently;

(d) For fuels delivered in shipments or lots, the highest hydrogen sulfide content from all shipments or lots received in a one year period; or (5) the highest hydrogen sulfide content measured during a 720-hour demonstration conducted using the procedures of section 2.3.6 of this appendix.

2.3.2.2 Hourly Heat Input Rate

Calculate hourly heat input rate for natural gas combustion, in mmBtu/hr, using the procedures in section 3.4.1 of this appendix. Use the measured fuel flow rate from section 2.1 of this appendix and the gross calorific value from section 2.3.4.2 of this appendix in the calculations.

2.3.2.3 SO_2 Mass Emission Rate and Hourly Mass Emissions

For natural gas combustion, calculate the SO_2 mass emission rate, in lb/hr, using Equation D–5 in section 3.3.2 of this appendix, when the default SO_2 emission rate is used. Then, use the calculated SO_2 mass emission rate and the unit operating time to determine the hourly SO_2 mass emissions from natural gas combustion, in lb, using Equation D–12 in section 3.5.1 of this appendix.

2.3.2.4 Documentation that a Fuel Is Natural Gas

(a) For natural gas, provide information in the monitoring plan required under §75.53, demonstrating that the definition of natural gas in §72.2 of this chapter has been met. The information must demonstrate that the fuel has a hydrogen sulfide content of less than 1.0 grain/100 scf. This demonstration must be made using one of the following sources of information:

(1) The gas quality characteristics specified by a purchase contract or by a transportation contract;

(2) A certification of the gas vendor, based on routine vendor sampling and analysis (minimum of one year of data with samples taken monthly or more frequently);

(3) At least one year's worth of analytical data on the fuel hydrogen sulfide content from samples taken monthly or more frequently;

(4) For fuels delivered in shipments or lots, sulfur content from all shipments or lots received in a one year period; or

(5) Data from a 720-hour demonstration conducted using the procedures of section 2.3.6 of this appendix.

(b) When a 720-hour test is used for initial qualification as natural gas, the owner or operator shall continue sampling the fuel for hydrogen sulfide at least once per month for one year after the initial qualification period. The use of the default natural gas SO_2 emission rate under 2.3.2.1.1 is not allowed if any sample during the one year period has a hydrogen sulfide content greater than 1.0 grain/100 scf.

2.3.3 SO_2 Mass Emissions From Any Gaseous Fuel

The owner or operator of a unit may determine SO_2 mass emissions using this section for any gaseous fuel (including fuels such as refinery gas, landfill gas, digester gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, coal-derived gas, producer gas or any other gas which may have a variable sulfur content).

2.3.3.1 Sulfur Content Determination

2.3.3.1.1 Analyze the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel in grain/100 scf, at the frequency specified in Table D–5 of this appendix. That is: for fuel delivered in discrete shipments or lots, sample each shipment or lot; for fuel transmitted by pipeline, if a demonstration is provided under section 2.3.6 of this appendix showing that the gaseous fuel has a ''low sulfur variability,'' determine the sulfur content daily using either manual sampling or a gas chromatograph; and for all other gaseous fuels, determine the sulfur content on an hourly basis using a gas chromatograph.

2.3.3.1.2 Use one of the following methods when using manual sampling (as applicable to the type of gas combusted) to determine the sulfur content of the fuel: ASTM D1072–90, ''Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Fuel Gases'', ASTM D4468–85 (Reapproved 1989) ''Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Gaseous Fuels by Hydrogenolysis and Radiometric Colorimetry,'' ASTM D5504–94 ''Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Chemiluminescence,'' or ASTM D3246–81 (Reapproved 1987) ''Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Gas By Oxidative Microcoulometry'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6).

2.3.3.1.3 The sampling and analysis of daily manual samples may be performed by the owner or operator, an outside laboratory, or the gas supplier. If hourly sampling with a gas chromatograph is required, or a source chooses to use an online gas chromatograph to determine daily fuel sulfur content, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a program to quality assure the data from the gas chromatograph, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures. The quality assurance procedures shall be kept on-site, in a form suitable for inspection.

2.3.3.1.4 Results of all sample analyses must be available no later than thirty calendar days after the sample is taken.

2.3.3.2 SO_2 Mass Emission Rate

Calculate the SO_2 mass emission rate for the gaseous fuel, in lb/hr, using equation D–

4 in section 3.3.1 of this appendix. Use the appropriate sulfur content, in equation D–4, as specified in Table D–5 of this appendix. That is, for fuels delivered by pipeline which demonstrate a low sulfur variability (under section 2.3.6 of this appendix) use either the daily value or the highest value in the previous 30 days or for fuels requiring hourly sulfur content sampling with a gas chromatograph use the actual hourly sulfur content).

2.3.3.3 Hourly Heat Input Rate

Calculate the hourly heat input rate for combustion of the gaseous fuel, using the provisions in section 3.4.1 of this appendix. Use the measured fuel flow rate from section 2.1 of this appendix and the gross calorific value from section 2.3.4.3 of this appendix in the calculations.

2.3.4 Gross Calorific Values for Gaseous Fuels

Determine the GCV of each gaseous fuel at the frequency specified in this section, using one of the following methods: ASTM D1826–88, ASTM D3588–91, ASTM D4891–89, GPA Standard 2172–86 ''Calculation of Gross Heating Value, Relative Density and Compressibility Factor for Natural Gas Mixtures from Compositional Analysis,'' or GPA Standard 2261–90 ''Analysis for Natural Gas and Similar Gaseous Mixtures by Gas Chromatography'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6 of this part). Use the appropriate GCV value, as specified in section 2.3.4.1, 2.3.4.2 or 2.3.4.3 of this appendix, in the calculation of unit hourly heat input rates.

2.3.4.1 GCV of Pipeline Natural Gas

Determine the GCV of fuel that is pipeline natural gas, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter, at least once per calendar month. For GCV used in calculations use the specifications in Table D–5: either the value from the most recent monthly sample, the highest value specified in a contract or tariff sheet, or the highest value from the previous year. The fuel GCV value from the most recent monthly sample shall be used for any month in which that value is higher than a contract limit. If a unit combusts pipeline natural gas for less than 48 hours during a calendar month, the sampling and analysis requirement for GCV is waived for that calendar month. The preceding waiver is limited by the condition that at least one analysis for GCV must be performed for each quarter the unit operates for any amount of time.

2.3.4.2 GCV of Natural Gas

Determine the GCV of fuel that is natural gas, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter, on a monthly basis, in the same manner as described for pipeline natural gas in section 2.3.4.1 of this appendix.

2.3.4.3 GCV of Other Gaseous Fuels

For gaseous fuels other than natural gas or pipeline natural gas, determine the GCV as specified in section 2.3.4.3.1, 2.3.4.3.2 or 2.3.4.3.3, as applicable.

2.3.4.3.1 For a gaseous fuel that is delivered in discrete shipments or lots, determine the GCV for each shipment or lot. The determination may be made by sampling each delivery or by sampling the supply tank after each delivery. For sampling of each delivery, use the highest GCV in the previous year's samples. For sampling from the tank after each delivery, use either the most recent GCV sample or the highest GCV in the previous year.

2.3.4.3.2 For any gaseous fuel that does not qualify as pipeline natural gas or natural gas and which is not delivered in shipments or lots which performs the required 720 hour test under section 2.3.5 of this appendix, and the results of the test demonstrate that the gaseous fuel has a low GCV variability, determine the GCV at least monthly. In calculations of hourly heat input for a unit, use either the most recent monthly sample or the highest fuel GCV from the previous year's samples.

2.3.4.3.3 For any other gaseous fuel, determine the GCV at least daily and use the actual fuel GCV in calculations of unit hourly heat input. If an online gas chromatograph or on-line calorimeter is used to determine fuel GCV each day, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a program to quality assure the data from the gas chromatograph or on-line calorimeter, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures. The quality assurance procedures shall be kept on-site, in a form suitable for inspection.

2.3.5 Demonstration of Fuel GCV Variability

(a) This demonstration is required of any fuel which does not qualify as pipeline natural gas or natural gas, and is not delivered only in shipments or lots. The demonstration data shall be used to determine whether daily or monthly sampling of the GCV of the gaseous fuel or blend is required.

(b) To make this demonstration, proceed as follows. Provide a minimum of 720 hours of data, indicating the GCV of the gaseous fuel or blend (in Btu/100 scf). The demonstration data shall be obtained using either: hourly sampling and analysis using the methods in section 2.3.4 to determine GCV of the fuel; an on-line gas chromatograph capable of determining fuel GCV on an hourly basis; or an on-line calorimeter. For gaseous fuel produced by a variable process, the data shall be representative of and include all process operating conditions including seasonal and yearly variations in process which may affect fuel GCV.

(c) The data shall be reduced to hourly averages. The mean GCV value and the standard deviation from the mean shall be calculated from the hourly averages. Specifically, the gaseous fuel is considered to have a low GCV variability, and monthly gas sampling for GCV may be used, if the mean value of the GCV multiplied by 1.075 is greater than the sum of the mean value and one standard deviation. If the gaseous fuel or blend does not meet this requirement, then daily fuel sampling and analysis for GCV, using manual sampling, a gas chromatograph or an on-line calorimeter is required.

2.3.6 Demonstration of Fuel Sulfur Variability

(a) This demonstration is required for any fuel which does not qualify as pipeline natural gas or natural gas and is not delivered in shipments or lots. The results of the demonstration will be used to determine whether daily or hourly sampling for sulfur in the fuel is required. To make this demonstration, proceed as follows. Provide a minimum of 720 hours of data, indicating the total sulfur content (and hydrogen sulfide content, if needed to define a fuel as either pipeline natural gas or natural gas) of the gaseous fuel or blend (in gr/100 scf). The demonstration data shall be obtained using either manual hourly sampling or an on-line gas chromatograph capable of determining fuel total sulfur content (and, if applicable, H_2S content) on an hourly basis. For gaseous fuel produced by a variable process, additional data shall be provided which is representative of all process operating conditions including seasonal or annual variations which may affect fuel sulfur content.

(b) Reduce the data to hourly averages of the total sulfur content (and hydrogen sulfide content, if applicable) of the fuel. Then, calculate the mean value of the total sulfur content and standard deviation in order to determine whether daily sampling of the sulfur content of the gaseous fuel or blend is sufficient or whether hourly sampling with a gas chromatograph is required. Specifically, daily gas sampling and analysis for total sulfur content, using either manual sampling or an online gas chromatograph, shall be sufficient, provided that the standard deviation of the hourly average values from the mean value does not exceed 5.0 grains per 100 scf. If the gaseous fuel or blend does not meet this requirement, then hourly sampling of the fuel with a gas chromatograph and hourly reporting of the average sulfur content of the fuel is required.

2.4 Missing Data Procedures.

When data from the procedures of this part are not available, provide substitute data using the following procedures.

2.4.1 Missing Data for Oil and Gas Samples

When fuel sulfur content, gross calorific value or, when necessary, density data are missing or invalid for an oil or gas sample taken according to the procedures in section 2.2.3, 2.2.4.1, 2.2.4.2, 2.2.4.3, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7, 2.3.3.1, 2.3.3.1.2, or 2.3.4 of this appendix, then substitute the maximum potential sulfur content, density, or gross calorific value of that fuel from Table D–6 of this appendix. Irrespective of which reporting option is selected (i.e., actual value, contract value or highest value from the previous year, the missing data values in Table D–6 shall be reported whenever the results of a required sample of sulfur content, GCV or density is missing or invalid in the current calendar year. The substitute data value(s) shall be used until the next valid sample for the missing parameter(s) is obtained. Note that only actual sample results shall be used to determine the ''highest value from the previous year'' when that reporting option is used; missing data values shall not be used in the determination.

TABLE D–6.—MISSING DATA SUBSTITUTION PROCEDURES FOR SULFUR, DENSITY, AND GROSS CALORIFIC VALUE DATA

Parameter	Missing data substitution maximum potential value
Oil Sulfur Content	3.5 percent for residual oil, or 1.0 percent for diesel fuel.
Oil Density	8.5 lb/gal for residual oil, or 7.4 lb/gal for diesel fuel.
Oil GCV	19,500 Btu/lb for residual oil, or 20,000 Btu/lb for diesel fuel.
Gas Sulfur Content	0.3 gr/100 scf for pipeline natural gas, or 1.0 gr/100 scf for natural gas, or Twice the highest total sulfur content value recorded in the previous 30 days when sampling gaseous fuel daily or hourly.
Gas GCV/Heat Content	1100 Btu/scf for pipeline natural gas, natural gas or landfill gas, or 1500 for butane or refinery gas. 2100 Btu/scf for propane or any other gaseous fuel.

2.4.2 Whenever data are missing from any fuel flowmeter that is part of an excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part, where the fuel flowmeter data are required to determine the amount of fuel combusted by the unit, use the procedures in sections 2.4.2.2 and 2.4.2.3 of this appendix to account for the flow rate of fuel combusted at the unit for each hour during the missing data period. In addition, a fuel flowmeter used for measuring fuel combusted by a peaking unit may use the simplified fuel flow missing data procedure in section 2.4.2.1 of this appendix.

2.4.2.1 Simplified Fuel Flow Missing Data for Peaking Units

If no fuel flow rate data are available for a fuel flowmeter system installed on a peaking unit (as defined in §72.2 of this chapter), then substitute for each hour of missing data using the maximum potential fuel flow rate. The maximum potential fuel flow rate is the lesser of the following:

(a) The maximum fuel flow rate the unit is capable of combusting or (b) the maximum flow rate that the flowmeter can measure (i.e, upper range value of flowmeter leading to a unit).

2.4.2.2 For hours where only one fuel is combusted, substitute for each hour in the missing data period the average of the hourly fuel flow rate(s) measured and recorded by the fuel flowmeter (or flowmeters, where fuel is recirculated) at the corresponding operating unit load range recorded for each missing hour during the previous 720 hours during which the unit combusted that same fuel only. Establish load ranges for the unit using the procedures of section 2 in appendix C of this part for missing volumetric flow rate data. If no fuel flow rate data are available at the corresponding load range, use data from the next higher load range where data are available. If no fuel flow rate data are available at either the corresponding load range or a higher load range during any hour of the missing data period for that fuel, substitute the maximum potential fuel flow rate. The maximum potential fuel flow rate is the lesser of the following: (1) the maximum fuel flow rate the unit is capable of combusting or (2) the maximum flow rate that the flowmeter can measure.

2.4.2.3 For hours where two or more fuels are combusted, substitute the maximum hourly fuel flow rate measured and recorded by the flowmeter (or flowmeters, where fuel is recirculated) for the fuel for which data are missing at the corresponding load range recorded for each missing hour during the previous 720 hours when the unit combusted that fuel with any other fuel. For hours where no previous recorded fuel flow rate data are available for that fuel during the missing data period, calculate and substitute the maximum potential flow rate of that fuel for the unit as defined in section 2.4.2.2 of this appendix.

2.4.3. In any case where the missing data provisions of this section require substitution of data measured and recorded more than three years (26,280 clock hours) prior to the date and time of the missing data period, use three years (26,280 clock hours) in place of the prescribed lookback period.

3. Calculations

Calculate hourly SO_2 mass emission rate from combustion of oil fuel using the procedures in section 3.1 of this appendix. Calculate hourly SO_2 mass emission rate from combustion of gaseous fuel using the procedures in section 3.3 of this appendix. (Note: the SO_2 mass emission rates in sections 3.1 and 3.3 are calculated such that the rate, when multiplied by unit operating time, yields the hourly SO_2 mass emissions for a particular fuel for the unit.) Calculate hourly heat input rate for both oil and gaseous fuels using the procedures in section 3.4 of this appendix. Calculate total SO_2 mass emissions and heat input for each hour, each quarter and the year to date using the procedures under section 3.5 of this appendix. Where an oil flowmeter records volumetric flow rate, use the calculation procedures in section 3.2 of this appendix to calculate the mass flow rate of oil.

3.1 SO_2 Mass Emission Rate Calculation for Oil

3.1.1 Use Equation D–2 to calculate SO_2 mass emission rate per hour (lb/hr):

$$SO2_{rate\text{-}oil} = 2.0 \times OIL_{rate} \times \frac{\%S_{oil}}{100.0} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-2)}$$

Where:

$SO_{2rate\text{-}oil}$ = Hourly mass emission rate of SO_2 emitted from combustion of oil, lb/hr.

OIL_{rate} = Mass rate of oil consumed per hr during combustion, lb/hr.

$\%S_{oil}$ = Percentage of sulfur by weight measured in the sample.

2.0 = Ratio of lb SO_2/lb S.

3.1.2 Record the SO_2 mass emission rate from oil for each hour that oil is combusted.

3.2 Mass Flow Rate Calculation for Volumetric Oil Flowmeters

3.2.1 Where the oil flowmeter records volumetric flow rate rather than mass flow rate, calculate and record the oil mass flow rate for each hourly period using hourly oil flow rate measurements and the density or specific gravity of the oil sample.

3.2.2 Convert density, specific gravity, or API gravity of the oil sample to density of the oil sample at the sampling location's temperature using ASTM D1250–80 (Reapproved 1990), ''Standard Guide for Petroleum Measurement Tables'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6 of this part).

3.2.3 Where density of the oil is determined by the applicable ASTM procedures from section 2.2.6 of this appendix, use Equation D–3 to calculate the rate of the mass of oil consumed (in lb/hr):

$$OIL_{rate} = V_{oil\text{-}rate} \times D_{oil} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-3)}$$

Where:

OIL_{rate} = Mass rate of oil consumed per hr, lb/hr.

$V_{oil\text{-}rate}$ = Volume rate of oil consumed per hr, measured in scf/hr, gal/hr, barrels/hr, or m^3/hr.

D_{oil} = Density of oil, measured in lb/scf, lb/gal, lb/barrel, or lb/m^3.

3.3 SO_2 Mass Emission Rate Calculation for Gaseous Fuels

3.3.1 Use Equation D–4 to calculate the SO_2 mass emission rate when using the optional gas sampling and analysis procedures in sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 of this appendix, or the required gas sampling and analysis procedures in section 2.3.3 of this appendix. Total sulfur content of a fuel must be determined using the procedures of 2.3.3.1.2 of this appendix:

$$SO2_{rate\text{-}gas} = \left(\frac{2}{7000}\right) \times GAS_{rate} \times S_{gas} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-4)}$$

Where:

$SO_{2rate\text{-}gas}$ = Hourly mass rate of SO_2 emitted due to combustion of gaseous fuel, lb/hr.

GAS_{rate} = Hourly metered flow rate of gaseous fuel combusted, 100 scf/hr.

S_{gas} = Sulfur content of gaseous fuel, in grain/100 scf.

2.0 = Ratio of lb SO_2/lb S.

7000 = Conversion of grains/100 scf to lb/100 scf.

3.3.2 Use Equation D–5 to calculate the SO_2 mass emission rate when using a default emission rate from section 2.3.1.1 or 2.3.2.1.1 of this appendix:

$$SO2_{rate} = ER \times HI_{rate} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-5)}$$

where:

SO_2rate = Hourly mass emission rate of SO_2 from combustion of a gaseous fuel, lb/hr.

ER = SO_2 emission rate from section 2.3.1.1 or 2.3.2.1.1, of this appendix, lb/mmBtu.

HI_{rate} = Hourly heat input rate of a gaseous fuel, calculated using procedures in section 3.4.1 of this appendix, in mmBtu/hr.

3.3.3 Record the SO_2 mass emission rate for each hour when the unit combusts a gaseous fuel.

3.4 Calculation of Heat Input Rate

3.4.1 Heat Input Rate for Gaseous Fuels

(a) Determine total hourly gas flow or average hourly gas flow rate with a fuel flowmeter in accordance with the requirements of section 2.1 of this appendix and the fuel GCV in accordance with the requirements of section 2.3.4 of this appendix. If necessary perform the 720-hour test under section 2.3.5 to determine the appropriate fuel GCV sampling frequency.

(b) Then, use Equation D–6 to calculate heat input rate from gaseous fuels for each hour.

$$HI_{rate\text{-}gas} = \frac{GAS_{rate} \times GCV_{gas}}{10^6} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-6)}$$

Where:

$HI_{rate\text{-}gas}$ = Hourly heat input rate from combustion of the gaseous fuel, mmBtu/hr.

GAS_{rate} = Average volumetric flow rate of fuel, for the portion of the hour in which the unit operated, 100 scf/hr.

GCV_{gas} = Gross calorific value of gaseous fuel, Btu/hr.

10^6 = Conversion of Btu to mmBtu.

(c) Note that when fuel flow is measured on an hourly totalized basis (e.g. a fuel flowmeter reports totalized fuel flow for each hour), before Equation D–6 can be used, the total hourly fuel usage must be converted from units of 100 scf to units of 100 scf/hr using Equation D–7:

$$GAS_{rate} = \frac{GAS_{unit}}{t} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-7)}$$

Where:

GAS_{rate} = Average volumetric flow rate of fuel for the portion of the hour in which the unit operated, 100 scf/hr.

GAS_{unit} = Total fuel combusted during the hour, 100 scf.

t = Unit operating time, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

3.4.2 Heat Input Rate From the Combustion of Oil

(a) Determine total hourly oil flow or average hourly oil flow rate with a fuel flowmeter, in accordance with the requirements of section 2.1 of this appendix. Determine oil GCV according to the requirements of section 2.2 of this appendix.

Then, use Equation D–8 to calculate hourly heat input rate from oil for each hour:

$$HI_{rate\text{-}oil} = OIL_{rate}\frac{GCV_{oil}}{10^6} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-8)}$$

Where:

$HI_{rate\text{-}oil}$ = Hourly heat input rate from combustion of oil, mmBtu/hr.

OIL_{rate} = Mass rate of oil consumed per hour, as determined using procedures in section 3.2.3 of this appendix, in lb/hr, tons/hr, or kg/hr.

GCV_{oil} = Gross calorific value of oil, Btu/lb, Btu/ton, Btu/kg.

10^6 = Conversion of Btu to mmBtu.

(b) Note that when fuel flow is measured on an hourly totalized basis (e.g., a fuel flowmeter reports totalized fuel flow for each hour), before equation D–8 can be used, the total hourly fuel usage must be converted from units of lb to units of lb/hr, using equation D–9:

$$OIL_{rate} = \frac{OIL_{unit}}{t} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-9)}$$

Where:

OIL_{rate} = Average fuel flow rate for the portion of the hour which the unit operated in lb/hr.

OIL_{unit} = Total fuel combusted during the hour, lb.

t = Unit operating time, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

3.4.3 Apportioning Heat Input Rate to Multiple Units

(a) Use the procedure in this section to apportion hourly heat input rate to two or more units using a single fuel flowmeter which supplies fuel to the units. (This procedure is not applicable to units calculating NO_X mass emissions using the provisions of subpart H of this part.) The designated representative may also petition the Administrator under §75.66 to use this apportionment procedure to calculate SO_2 and CO_2 mass emissions.

(b) Determine total hourly fuel flow or flow rate through the fuel flowmeter supplying gas or oil fuel to the units. Convert fuel flow rates to units of 100 scf for gaseous fuels or to lb for oil, using the procedures of this appendix. Apportion the fuel to each unit separately based on hourly output of the unit in MW_e or 1000 lb of steam/hr (klb/hr) using Equation D–10 or D–11, as applicable:

$$GAS_{unit} = GAS_{meter}\left(\frac{U_{output}}{\sum_{all\text{-}units} U_{output}}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. D-10)}$$

Where:

GAS_{unit} = Gas flow apportioned to a unit, 100 scf.

GAS_{meter} = Total gas flow through the fuel flowmeter, 100 scf.

U_{output} = Total unit output, MW or klb/hr.

$$OIL_{unit} = OIL_{meter}\left(\frac{U_{output}}{\sum_{all\text{-}units} U_{output}}\right) \quad \text{(Eq. D-11)}$$

Where:

OIL_{unit} = Oil flow apportioned to a unit, lb.

OIL_{meter} = Total oil flow through the fuel flowmeter, lb.

U_{output} = Total unit output in either MW_e or klb/hr.

(c) Use the total apportioned fuel flow calculated from Equation D–10 or D–11 to calculate the hourly unit heat input rate, using Equations D–6 and D–7 (for gas) or Equations D–8 and D–9 (for oil).

3.5 Conversion of Hourly Rates to Hourly, Quarterly and Year to Date Totals

3.5.1 Hourly SO_2 Mass Emissions From the Combustion of All Fuels

Determine the total mass emissions for each hour from the combustion of all fuels using Equation D–12:

$$M_{SO2\text{-}hr} = \sum_{all\text{-}fuels} SO2_{rate\text{-}i}\, t_i \quad \text{(Eq. D-12)}$$

Where:

$M_{SO2\text{-}hr}$ = Total mass of SO_2 emissions from all fuels combusted during the hour, lb.

$SO_{2rate\text{-}i}$ = SO_2 mass emission rate for each type of gas or oil fuel combusted during the hour, lb/hr.

t_i = Time each gas or oil fuel was combusted for the hour (fuel usage time), fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

3.5.2 Quarterly Total SO_2 Mass Emissions

Sum the hourly SO_2 mass emissions in lb as determined from Equation D–12 for all hours in a quarter using Equation D–13:

$$M_{SO2\text{-}qtr} = \frac{1}{2000} \sum_{all\text{-}hours\text{-}in\text{-}qtr} M_{SO2\text{-}hr} \quad \text{(Eq. D-13)}$$

Where:

$M_{SO2\text{-}qtr}$ = Total mass of SO_2 emissions from all fuels combusted during the quarter, tons.

$M_{SO2\text{-}hr}$ = Hourly SO_2 mass emissions determined using Equation D–12, lb.

2000= Conversion factor from lb to tons.

3.5.3 Year to Date SO_2 Mass Emissions

Calculate and record SO_2 mass emissions in the year to date using Equation D–14:

$$M_{SO2\text{-}YTD} = \sum_{q=1}^{current\text{-}quarter} M_{SO2\text{-}qtr} \quad \text{(Eq. D-14)}$$

Where:

$M_{SO2\text{-}YTD}$ = Total SO_2 mass emissions for the year to date, tons.

$M_{SO2\text{-}qtr}$ = Total SO_2 mass emissions for the quarter, tons.

3.5.4 Hourly Total Heat Input from the Combustion of all Fuels

Determine the total heat input in mmBtu for each hour from the combustion of all fuels using Equation D–15:

$$HI_{hr} = \sum_{all\text{-}fuels} HI_{rate\text{-}i}\, t_i \quad \text{(Eq. D-15)}$$

Where:

HI_{hr} = Total heat input from all fuels combusted during the hour, mmBtu.

$HI_{rate\text{-}i}$ =Heat input rate for each type of gas or oil combusted during the hour, mmBtu/hr.

t_i = Time each gas or oil fuel was combusted for the hour (fuel usage time), fraction of

an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

3.5.5 Quarterly Heat Input

Sum the hourly heat input values determined from equation D–15 for all hours in a quarter using Equation D–16:

$$HI_{qtr} = \frac{1}{2000} \sum_{\text{all-hours-in-qtr}} HI_{hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-16)}$$

Where:

HI_{qtr} = Total heat input from all fuels combusted during the quarter, mmBtu.

HI_{hr} = Hourly heat input determined using Equation D–15, mmBtu.

3.5.6 Year-to-Date Heat Input

Calculate and record the total heat input in the year to date using Equation D–17.

$$HI_{YTD} = \sum_{q=1}^{\text{current-quarter}} HI_{qtr} \qquad \text{(Eq. D-17)}$$

HI_{YTD} = Total heat input for the year to date, mmBtu.

HI_{qtr} = Total heat input for the quarter, mmBtu.

3.6 Records and Reports

Calculate and record quarterly and cumulative SO_2 mass emissions and heat input for each calendar quarter using the procedures and equations of section 3.5 of this appendix. Calculate and record SO_2 emissions and heat input data using a data acquisition and handling system. Report these data in a standard electronic format specified by the Administrator.

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APPENDIX E TO PART 75—OPTIONAL NO_x EMISSIONS ESTIMATION PROTOCOL FOR GAS-FIRED PEAKING UNITS AND OIL-FIRED PEAKING UNITS

1. APPLICABILITY

1.1 Unit Operation Requirements

This NO_X emissions estimation procedure may be used in lieu of a continuous NO_X emission monitoring system (lb/mmBtu) for determining the average NO_X emission rate and hourly NO_X rate from gas-fired peaking units and oil-fired peaking units as defined in §72.2 of this chapter. If a unit's operations exceed the levels required to be a peaking unit, install and certify a continuous NO_X emission monitoring system no later than December 31 of the following calendar year. The provisions of §75.12 apply to excepted monitoring systems under this appendix.

1.2 Certification

1.2.1 Pursuant to the procedures in §75.20, complete all testing requirements to certify use of this protocol in lieu of a NO_X continuous emission monitoring system no later than the applicable deadline specified in §75.4. Apply to the Administrator for certification to use this method no later than 45 days after the completion of all certification testing. Whenever the monitoring method is to be changed, reapply to the Administrator for certification of the new monitoring method.

1.2.2 If the owner or operator has already successfully completed certification testing of the unit using the protocol of appendix E of part 75 and submitted a certification application under §75.20(g) prior to _____ July 17, 1995, the unit's monitoring system does not need to repeat initial certification testing using the revised procedures published _____ May 17, 1995.

2. PROCEDURE

2.1 Initial Performance Testing

Use the following procedures for: measuring NO_X emission rates at heat input rate levels corresponding to different load levels; measuring heat input rate; and plotting the correlation between heat input rate and NO_X emission rate, in order to determine the emission rate of the unit(s).

2.1.1 LOAD SELECTION

Establish at least four approximately equally spaced operating load points, ranging from the maximum operating load to the minimum operating load. Select the maximum and minimum operating load from the operating history of the unit during the most recent two years. (If projections indicate that the unit's maximum or minimum operating load during the next five years will be significantly different from the most recent two years, select the maximum and minimum operating load based on the projected dispatched load of the unit.) For new gas-fired peaking units or new oil-fired peaking units, select the maximum and minimum operating load from the expected maximum and minimum load to be dispatched to the unit in the first five calendar years of operation.

2.1.2 NO_X AND O_2 CONCENTRATION MEASUREMENTS

Use the following procedures to measure NO_X and O_2 concentration in order to determine NO_X emission rate.

2.1.2.1 For boilers, select an excess O_2 level for each fuel (and, optionally, for each combination of fuels) to be combusted that is representative for each of the four or more load levels. If a boiler operates using a single, consistent combination of fuels only, the testing may be performed using the combination rather than each fuel. If a fuel is combusted only for the purpose of testing ignition of the burners for a period of five minutes or less per ignition test or for start-up, then the boiler NO_X emission rate does not need to be tested separately for that fuel. Operate the boiler at a normal or conservatively high excess oxygen level in conjunction with these tests. Measure the NO_X and O_2 at each load point for each fuel or consistent fuel combination (and, optionally, for each combination of fuels) to be combusted. Measure the NO_X and O_2 concentrations according to method 7E and 3A in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter. Select sampling points as specified in section 5.1, method 3 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter. The designated representative for the unit may also petition the Administrator under §75.66 to use fewer sampling points. Such a petition shall include the proposed alternative sampling procedure and information demonstrating that there is no concentration stratification at the sampling location.

2.1.2.2 For stationary gas turbines, select sampling points and measure the NO_X and O_2 concentrations at each load point for each fuel or consistent combination of fuels (and, optionally, each combination of fuels) according to appendix A, method 20 of part 60 of this chapter. For diesel or dual fuel reciprocating engines, measure the NO_X and O_2 concentrations according to method 20, but modify method 20 by selecting a sampling site to be as close as practical to the exhaust of the engine.

2.1.2.3 Allow the unit to stabilize for a minimum of 15 minutes (or longer if needed for the NO_X and O_2 readings to stabilize) prior to commencing NOx, O_2, and heat input measurements. Determine the average measurement system response time according to section 5.5 of method 20 in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter. When inserting the probe into the flue gas for the first sampling point in each traverse, sample for at least one minute plus twice the average measurement system response time (or longer, if necessary to obtain a stable reading). For all other sampling points in each traverse, sample for at least one minute plus the average measurement response time (or longer, if necessary to obtain a stable reading). Perform three test runs at each load condition and obtain an arithmetic average of the runs for each load condition. During each test run on a boiler, record the boiler excess oxygen level at 5 minute intervals.

2.1.3 Heat Input

Measure the total heat input (mmBtu) and heat input rate during testing (mmBtu/hr) as follows:

2.1.3.1 When the unit is combusting fuel, measure and record the flow of fuel consumed. Measure the flow of fuel with an in-line flowmeter(s) and automatically record the data. If a portion of the flow is diverted from the unit without being burned, and that diversion occurs downstream of the fuel flowmeter, an in-line flowmeter is required to account for the unburned fuel. Install and calibrate in-line flow meters using the procedures and specifications contained in sections 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, and 2.1.5 of appendix D of this part. Correct any gaseous fuel flow rate measured at actual temperature and pressure to standard conditions of 68 °F and 29.92 inches of mercury.

2.1.3.2 For liquid fuels, analyze fuel samples taken according to the requirements of section 2.2 of appendix D of this part to determine the heat content of the fuel. Determine heat content of liquid or gaseous fuel in accordance with the procedures in appendix F of this part. Calculate the heat input rate during testing (mmBtu/hr) associated with each load condition in accordance with equations F–19 or F–20 in appendix F of this part and total heat input using equation E–1 of this appendix. Record the heat input rate at each heat input/load point.

2.1.4 Emergency Fuel

The designated representative of a unit that is restricted by its Federal, State or local permit to combusting a particular fuel only during emergencies where the primary fuel is not available may petition the Administrator pursuant to the procedures in §75.66 for an exemption from the requirements of this appendix for testing the NO_X emission rate during combustion of the emergency fuel. The designated representative shall include in the petition a procedure for determining the NO_X emission rate for the unit when the emergency fuel is combusted, and a demonstration that the permit restricts use of the fuel to emergencies only. The designated representative shall also provide notice under §75.61(a) for each period when the emergency fuel is combusted.

2.1.5 Tabulation of Results

Tabulate the results of each baseline correlation test for each fuel or, as applicable, combination of fuels, listing: time of test, duration, operating loads, heat input rate (mmBtu/hr), F-factors, excess oxygen levels, and NO_X concentrations (ppm) on a dry basis (at actual excess oxygen level). Convert the NO_X concentrations (ppm) to NO_X emission rates (to the nearest 0.01 lb/mm/Btu) according to equation F–5 of appendix F of this part or 19–3 in method 19 of appendix A of part 60

of this chapter, as appropriate. Calculate the NO_X emission rate in lb/mmBtu for each sampling point and determine the arithmetic average NO_X emission rate of each test run. Calculate the arithmetic average of the boiler excess oxygen readings for each test run. Record the arithmetic average of the three test runs as the NO_X emission rate and the boiler excess oxygen level for the heat input/load condition.

2.1.6 PLOTTING OF RESULTS

Plot the tabulated results as an x–y graph for each fuel and (as applicable) combination of fuels combusted according to the following procedures.

2.1.6.1 Plot the heat input rate (mmBtu/hr) as the independent (or x) variable and the NO_X emission rates (lb/mmBtu) as the dependent (or y) variable for each load point. Construct the graph by drawing straight line segments between each load point. Draw a horizontal line to the y-axis from the minimum heat input (load) point.

2.1.6.2 Units that co-fire gas and oil may be tested while firing gas only and oil only instead of testing with each combination of fuels. In this case, construct a graph for each fuel.

2.2 Periodic NO_x Emission Rate Testing

Retest the NO_x emission rate of the gas-fired peaking unit or the oil-fired peaking unit prior to the earlier of 3,000 unit operating hours or the 5-year anniversary and renewal of its operating permit under part 72 of this chapter.

2.3 Other Quality Assurance/Quality Control-Related NOx Emission Rate Testing

When the operating levels of certain parameters exceed the limits specified below, or where the Administrator issues a notice requesting retesting because the NO_X emission rate data availability for when the unit operates within all quality assurance/quality control parameters in this section since the last test is less than 90.0 percent, as calculated by the Administrator, complete retesting of the NO_X emission rate by the earlier of: (1) 10 unit operating days (as defined in section 2.1 of appendix B of this part) or (2) 180 calendar days after exceeding the limits or after the date of issuance of a notice from the Administrator to re-verify the unit's NO_X emission rate. Submit test results in accordance with §75.60(a) within 45 days of completing the retesting.

2.3.1 For a stationary gas turbine, obtain a list of at least four operating parameters indicative of the turbine's NO_X formation characteristics, and the recommended ranges for these parameters at each tested load-heat input point, from the gas turbine manufacturer. If the gas turbine uses water or steam injection for NO_X control, the water/fuel or steam/fuel ratio shall be one of these parameters. During the NOx-heat input correlation tests, record the average value of each parameter for each load-heat input to ensure that the parameters are within the manufacturer's recommended range. Redetermine the NO_X emission rate-heat input correlation for each fuel and (optional) combination of fuels after continuously exceeding the manufacturer's recommended range of any of these parameters for one or more successive operating periods totaling more than 16 unit operating hours.

2.3.2 For a diesel or dual-fuel reciprocating engine, obtain a list of at least four operating parameters indicative of the engine's NO_X formation characteristics, and the recommended ranges for these parameters at each tested load-heat input point, from the engine manufacturer. Any operating parameter critical for NO_X control shall be included. During the NO_X heat-input correlation tests, record the average value of each parameter for each load-heat input to ensure that the parameters are within the manufacturer's recommended range. Redetermine the NO_X emission rate-heat input correlation for each fuel and (optional) combination or fuels after continuously exceeding the manufacturer's recommended range of any of these parameters for one or more successive operating periods totaling more than 16 unit operating hours.

2.3.3 For boilers using the procedures in this appendix, the NO_X emission rate heat input correlation for each fuel and (optional) combination of fuels shall be redetermined if the excess oxygen level at any heat input rate (or unit operating load) continuously exceeds by more than 2 percentage points O_2 from the boiler excess oxygen level recorded at the same operating heat input rate during the previous NO_X emission rate test for one or more successive operating periods totaling more than 16 unit operating hours.

2.4 Procedures for Determining Hourly NO_X Emission Rate

2.4.1 Record the time (hr. and min.), load (MWge or steam load in 1000 lb/hr), fuel flow rate and heat input rate (using the procedures in section 2.1.3 of this appendix) for each hour during which the unit combusts fuel. Calculate the total hourly heat input using equation E–1 of this appendix. Record the heat input rate for each fuel to the nearest 0.1 mmBtu/hr. During partial unit operating hours or during hours where more than one fuel is combusted, heat input must be represented as an hourly rate in mmBtu/hr, as if the fuel were combusted for the entire hour at that rate (and not as the actual, total heat input during that partial hour or hour) in order to ensure proper correlation with the NO_X emission rate graph.

2.4.2 Use the graph of the baseline correlation results (appropriate for the fuel or fuel

combination) to determine the NO_X emissions rate (lb/mmBtu) corresponding to the heat input rate (mmBtu/hr). Input this correlation into the data acquisition and handling system for the unit. Linearly interpolate to 0.1 mmBtu/hr heat input rate and 0.01 lb/mmBtu NO_X (0.001 lb/mmBtu NO_X after April 1, 2000). For each type of fuel, calculate NO_X emission rate using the baseline correlation results from the most recent test with that fuel, beginning with the date and hour of the completion of the most recent test.

2.4.3 To determine the NO_X emission rate for a unit co-firing fuels that has not been tested for that combination of fuels, interpolate between the NO_X emission rate for each fuel as follows. Determine the heat input rate for the hour (in mmBtu/hr) for each fuel and select the corresponding NO_X emission rate for each fuel on the appropriate graph. (When a fuel is combusted for a partial hour, determine the fuel usage time for each fuel and determine the heat input rate from each fuel as if that fuel were combusted at that rate for the entire hour in order to select the corresponding NO_X emission rate.) Calculate the total heat input to the unit in mmBtu for the hour from all fuel combusted using Equation E–1. Calculate a Btu-weighted average of the emission rates for all fuels using Equation E–2 of this appendix. For each type of fuel, calculate NO_X emission rate using the baseline correlation results from the most recent test with that fuel, beginning with the date and hour of the completion of the most recent test.

2.4.4 For each hour, record the critical quality assurance parameters, as identified in the monitoring plan, and as required by section 2.3 of this appendix from the date and hour of the completion of the most recent test for each type of fuel.

2.5 Missing Data Procedures

Provide substitute data for each unit electing to use this alternative procedure whenever a valid quality-assured hour of NO_X emission rate data has not been obtained according to the procedures and specifications of this appendix.

2.5.1 Use the procedures of this section whenever any of the quality assurance/quality control parameters exceeds the limits in section 2.3 of this appendix or whenever any of the quality assurance/quality control parameters are not available.

2.5.2 Substitute missing NO_X emission rate data using the highest NO_X emission rate tabulated during the most recent set of baseline correlation tests for the same fuel or, if applicable, combination of fuels.

2.5.3 Maintain a record indicating which data are substitute data and the reasons for the failure to provide a valid quality-assured hour of NO_X emission rate data according to the procedures and specifications of this appendix.

2.5.4 Substitute missing data from a fuel flowmeter using the procedures in section 2.4.2 of appendix D to this part.

2.5.5 Substitute missing data for gross calorific value of fuel using the procedures in sections 2.4.1 of appendix D to this part.

3. CALCULATIONS

3.1 Heat Input

Calculate the total heat input by summing the product of heat input rate and fuel usage time of each fuel, as in the following equation:

$$H_T = HI_{fuel1}t_1 + HI_{fuel2}t_2 + HI_{fuel3}t_3 + \ldots + HI_{lastfuel}t_{last} \qquad \text{(Eq. E-1)}$$

Where:

H_T = Total heat input of fuel flow or a combination of fuel flows to a unit, mmBtu.

$HI_{fuel\ 1,2,3,\ldots last}$ = Heat input rate from each fuel, in mmBtu/hr as determined using Equation F–19 or F–20 in section 5.5 of appendix F to this part, mmBtu/hr.

$t_{1,2,3\ldots last}$ = Fuel usage time for each fuel (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator)).

3.1 Heat Input

Calculate the total heat input by summing the product of heat input rate and fuel usage time of each fuel, as in the following equation:

$$H_T = HI_{fuel}\mathbf{1}\ t_1 + HI_{fuel2}\ t_2 + HI_{fuel}\mathbf{3}\ t_3 + \ldots + HI_{lastfuel}\ t_{last}$$

(Eq. E–1)

where:

H_T = Total heat input of fuel flow or a combination of fuel flows to a unit, mmBtu;

$HI_{fuel1,2,3,\ldots last}$ = Heat input rate from each fuel during fuel usage time, in mmBtu/hr, as determined using equation F–19 or F–20 in section 5.5 of appendix F of this part, mmBtu/hr;

$t_{1,2,3\ldots last}$ = Fuel usage time for each fuel, rounded up to the nearest .25 hours.

NOTE: For hours where a fuel is combusted for only part of the hour, use the fuel flow

rate or mass flow rate during the fuel usage time, instead of the total fuel flow during the hour, when calculating heat input rate using equation F–19 or F–20.

3.2 F-factors

Determine the F-factors for each fuel or combination of fuels to be combusted according to section 3.3 of appendix F of this part.

3.3 NO_X Emission Rate

3.3.1 Conversion from Concentration to Emission Rate

Convert the NO_X concentrations (ppm) and O_2 concentrations to NO_X emission rates (to the nearest 0.01 lb/mmBtu for tests performed prior to April 1, 2000, or to the nearest 0.001 lb/mmBtu for tests performed on and after April 1, 2000), according to the appropriate one of the following equations: F–5 in appendix F to this part for dry basis concentration measurements or 19–3 in Method 19 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter for wet basis concentration measurements.

3.3.2 QUARTERLY AVERAGE NO_X EMISSION RATE

Report the quarterly average emission rate (lb/mmBtu) as required in subpart G of this part. Calculate the quarterly average NO_X emission rate according to equation F–9 in appendix F of this part.

3.3.3 ANNUAL AVERAGE NO_X EMISSION RATE

Report the average emission rate (lb/mmBtu) for the calendar year as required in subpart G of this part. Calculate the average NO_X emission rate according to equation F–10 in appendix F of this part.

3.3.4 Average NO_X Emission Rate During Co-firing of Fuels

$$E_h = \frac{\sum_{f=1}^{\text{all fuels}} \left(E_f \times HI_f t_f\right)}{H_T} \qquad \text{(Eq. E-2)}$$

Where:

E_h = NO_X emission rate for the unit for the hour, lb/mmBtu.

E_f = NO_X emission rate for the unit for a given fuel at heat input rate HI_f, lb/mmBtu.

HI_f = Heat input rate for the hour for a given fuel, during the fuel usage time, as determined using Equation F–19 or F–20 in section 5.5 of appendix F to this part, mmBtu/hr.

H_T = Total heat input for all fuels for the hour from Equation E–1.

t_f = Fuel usage time for each fuel (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator)).

NOTE: For hours where a fuel is combusted for only part of the hour, use the fuel flow rate or mass flow rate during the fuel usage time, instead of the total fuel flow or mass flow during the hour, when calculating heat input rate using Equation F–19 or F–20.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

Include a section on the NO_X emission rate determination as part of the monitoring quality assurance/quality control plan required under §75.21 and appendix B of this part for each gas-fired peaking unit and each oil-fired peaking unit. In this section present information including, but not limited to, the following: (1) a copy of all data and results from the initial NO_X emission rate testing, including the values of quality assurance parameters specified in section 2.3 of this appendix; (2) a copy of all data and results from the most recent NO_X emission rate load correlation testing; (3) a copy of the unit manufacturer's recommended range of quality assurance- and quality control-related operating parameters.

4.1 Submit a copy of the unit manufacturer's recommended range of operating parameter values, and the range of operating parameter values recorded during the previous NO_X emission rate test that determined the unit's NO_X emission rate, along with the unit's revised monitoring plan submitted with the certification application.

4.2 Keep records of these operating parameters for each hour of operation in order to demonstrate that a unit is remaining within the manufacturer's recommended operating range.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26551-26553, May 17, 1995; 64 FR 28665, May 26, 1999]

APPENDIX F TO PART 75—CONVERSION PROCEDURES

1. APPLICABILITY

Use the procedures in this appendix to convert measured data from a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system into the appropriate units of the standard.

2. Procedures for SO_2 Emissions

Use the following procedures to compute hourly SO_2 mass emission rate (in lb/hr) and quarterly and annual SO_2 total mass emissions (in tons). Use the procedures in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to compute hourly SO_2 emission rates (in lb/mmBtu) for qualifying Phase I technologies. When computing hourly SO_2 emission rate in lb/mmBtu, a minimum concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 and a maximum concentration

of 14.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values at boilers during hours when the hourly average concentration of CO_2 is less than 5.0 percent CO_2 or the hourly average concentration of O_2 is greater than 14.0 percent O_2.

2.1 When measurements of SO_2 concentration and flow rate are on a wet basis, use the following equation to compute hourly SO_2 mass emission rate (in lb/hr):

$$E_h = KC_hQ_h \qquad \text{(Eq. F-1)}$$

Where:

E_h = Hourly SO_2 mass emission rate during unit operation, lb/hr.

$K = 1.660 \times 10^{-7}$ for SO_2, (lb/scf)/ppm.

C_h = Hourly average SO_2 concentration during unit operation, stack moisture basis, ppm.

Q_h = Hourly average volumetric flow rate during unit operation, stack moisture basis, scfh.

2.2 When measurements by the SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor are on a dry basis and the flow rate monitor measurements are on a wet basis, use the following equation to compute hourly SO_2 mass emission rate (in lb/hr):

$$E_h = K\,C_{hp}Q_{hs}\frac{(100 - \%H_2O)}{100} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-2)}$$

where:

E_h = Hourly SO_2 mass emission rate during unit operation, lb/hr.

K = 1.660 x 10^{-7} for SO_2, (lb/scf)/ppm.

C_{hp} = Hourly average SO_2 concentration during unit operation, ppm (dry).

Q_{hs} = Hourly average volumetric flow rate during unit operation, scfh as measured (wet).

$\%H_2O$ = Hourly average stack moisture content during unit operation, percent by volume.

2.3 Use the following equations to calculate total SO_2 mass emissions for each calendar quarter (Equation F–3) and for each calendar year (Equation F–4), in tons:

$$E_q = \frac{\sum_{h=i}^{n} E_h t_h}{2000} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-3)}$$

Where:

E_q = Quarterly total SO_2 mass emissions, tons.

E_h = Hourly SO_2 mass emission rate, lb/hr.

t_h = Unit operating time, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

n = Number of hourly SO_2 emissions values during calendar quarter.

2000 = Conversion of 2000 lb per ton.

$$E_a = \sum_{q=1}^{4} E_q \qquad \text{(Eq. F-4)}$$

Where:

E_a = Annual total SO_2 mass emissions, tons.

E_q = Quarterly SO_2 mass emissions, tons.

q = Quarters for which E_q are available during calendar year.

2.4 Round all SO_2 mass emission rates and totals to the nearest tenth.

3. Procedures for NO_x Emission Rate

Use the following procedures to convert continuous emission monitoring system measurements of NO_x concentration (ppm) and diluent concentration (percentage) into NO_x emission rates (in lb/mmBtu). Perform measurements of NO_x and diluent (O_2 or CO_2) concentrations on the same moisture (wet or dry) basis.

3.1 When the NO_x continuous emission monitoring system uses O_2 as the diluent, and measurements are performed on a dry basis, use the following conversion procedure:

$$E = K\,C_h\,F\,\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \%O_2}$$

(Eq. F–5)

where,

K, E, C_h, F, and $\%O_2$ are defined in section 3.3 of this appendix. When measurements are performed on a wet basis, use the equations in method 19 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter.

3.2 When the NO_X continuous emission monitoring system uses CO_2 as the diluent, use the following conversion procedure:

$$E = K\,C_h\,F_c\,\frac{100}{\%CO_2}$$

(Eq. F–6)

where:

K, E, Ch, Fc, and $\%CO_2$ are defined in section 3.3 of this appendix.

When CO_2 and NO_X measurements are performed on a different moisture basis, use the equations in method 19 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter.

3.3 Use the definitions listed below to derive values for the parameters in equations F–5 and F–6 of this appendix.

3.3.1 K=1.194x10−7 (lb/dscf)/ppm NO_x.

3.3.2 E = Pollutant emissions during unit operation, lb/mmBtu.

3.3.3 C_h = Hourly average pollutant concentration during unit operation, ppm.

3.3.4 $\%O_2$, $\%CO_2$ = Oxygen or carbon dioxide volume during unit operation (expressed as percent O_2 or CO_2). A minimum concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 and a maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values at boilers during hours when the hourly average concentration of CO_2 is < 5.0 percent CO_2 or the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 14.0 percent O_2. A minimum concentration of 1.0 percent CO_2 and a maximum concentration of 19.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values at stationary gas turbines during hours when the hourly average concentration of CO_2 is < 1.0 percent CO_2 or the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 19.0 percent O_2.

3.3.5 F, F_c=a factor representing a ratio of the volume of dry flue gases generated to the caloric value of the fuel combusted (F), and a factor representing a ratio of the volume of CO_2 generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F_c), respectively. Table 1 lists the values of F and F_c for different fuels. A minimum concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 and a maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values during unit start-up.

TABLE 1—F- AND F_c-FACTORS [1]

Fuel	F-factor (dscf/mmBtu)	F_c-factor (scf CO_2/mmBtu)
Coal (as defined by ASTM D388–92):		
Anthracite	10,100	1,970
Bituminous and subbituminous	9,780	1,800
Lignite	9,860	1,910
Oil	9,190	1,420
Gas:		
Natural gas	8,710	1,040
Propane	8,710	1,190
Butane	8,710	1,250
Wood:		
Bark	9,600	1,920
Wood residue	9,240	1,830

[1] Determined at standard conditions: 20 °C (68 °F) and 29.92 inches of mercury.

3.3.6 Equations F–7a and F–7b may be used in lieu of the F or F_c factors specified in section 3.3.5 of this appendix to calculate an F factor (dscf/mmBtu) on a dry basis or an F_c factor (scf CO_2/mmBtu) on either a dry or wet basis.

(Calculate all F- and F_c factors at standard conditions of 20 °C (68 °F) and 29.92 inches of mercury.)

$$F = \frac{3.64(\%H) + 1.53(\%C) + 0.57(\%S) + 0.14(\%N) - 0.46(\%O)}{GCV} \times 10^6$$

(Eq. F–7a)

$$F_c = \frac{321 \times 10^3 (\%C)}{GCV}$$

(Eq. F–7b)

3.3.6.1 H, C, S, N, and O are content by weight of hydrogen, carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen (expressed as percent), respectively, as determined on the same basis as the gross calorific value (GCV) by ultimate analysis of the fuel combusted using ASTM D3176–89, ''Standard Practice for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke'' (solid fuels), ASTM D5291–92, ''Standard Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Petroleum Products and Lubricants'' (liquid fuels) or computed from results using ASTM D1945–91, ''Standard Test Method for Analysis of Natural Gas by Gas Chromatography'' or ASTM D1946–90, ''Standard Practice for Analysis of Reformed Gas by Gas Chromatography'' (gaseous fuels) as applicable. (These methods are incorporated by reference under §75.6 of this part.)

3.3.6.2 GCV is the gross calorific value (Btu/lb) of the fuel combusted determined by ASTM D2015–91, ''Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter'', ASTM D1989–92 ''Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by Microprocessor Controlled Isoperibol Calorimeters,'' or ASTM D3286–91a ''Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Isoperibol Bomb Calorimeter'' for solid and liquid fuels, and ASTM D240–87 (Reapproved 1991) ''Standard

Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter'', or ASTM D2382–88 ''Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High-Precision Method)'' for oil; and ASTM D3588–91 ''Standard Practice for Calculating Heat Value, Compressibility Factor, and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Gaseous Fuels,'' ASTM D4891–89 ''Standard Test Method for Heating Value of Gases in Natural Gas Range by Stoichiometric Combustion,'' GPA Standard 2172 86 ''Calculation of Gross Heating Value, Relative Density and Compressibility Factor for Natural Gas Mixtures from Compositional Analysis,'' GPA Standard 2261–90 ''Analysis for Natural Gas and Similar Gaseous Mixtures by Gas Chromatography,'' or ASTM D1826–88, ''Standard Test Method for Calorific (Heating) Value of Gases in Natural Gas Range by Continuous Recording Calorimeter'' for gaseous fuels, as applicable. (These methods are incorporated by reference under §75.6).

3.3.6.3 For affected units that combust a combination of fossil (coal, oil and gas) and nonfossil (e.g., bark, wood, residue, or refuse) fuels, the F or F_c value is subject to the Administrator's approval.

3.3.6.4 For affected units that combust combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuels and wood residue, prorate the F or F_c factors determined by section 3.3.5 of this appendix in accordance with the applicable formula as follows:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i F_i \qquad F_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i (F_c)_i$$

(Eq. F–8)

where,

X_i = Fraction of total heat input derived from each type of fuel (e.g., natural gas, bituminous coal, wood).

F_i or $(F_c)_i$ = Applicable F or F_c factor for each fuel type determined in accordance with section 3.3.5 of this appendix.

n = Number of fuels being combusted in combination.

3.4 Use the following equations to calculate the average NO_X emission rate for each calendar quarter (Equation F–9) and the average emission rate for the calendar year (Equation F–10), in lb/mmBtu:

$$E_q = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{E_i}{n} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-9)}$$

Where:

E_q = Quarterly average NO_X emission rate, lb/mmBtu.

E_i = Hourly average NO_X emission rate during unit operation, lb/mmBtu.

n = Number of hourly rates during calendar quarter.

$$E_a = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{E_i}{m} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-10)}$$

Where:

E_a = Average NO_X emission rate for the calendar year, lb/mmBtu.

E_i = Hourly average NO_X emission rate during unit operation, lb/mmBtu.

m = Number of hourly rates for which E_i is available in the calendar year.

3.5 Round all NO_X emission rates to the nearest 0.01 lb/mmBtu prior to April 1, 2000, and to the nearest 0.001 lb/mmBtu on and after April 1, 2000.

4. PROCEDURES FOR CO_2 MASS EMISSIONS

Use the following procedures to convert continuous emission monitoring system measurements of CO_2 concentration (percentage) and volumetric flow rate (scfh) into CO_2 mass emissions (in tons/day) when the owner or operator uses a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system (consisting of a CO_2 or O_2 pollutant monitor) and a flow monitoring system to monitor CO_2 emissions from an affected unit.

4.1 When CO_2 concentration is measured on a wet basis, use the following equation to calculate hourly CO_2 mass emissions rates (in tons/hr):

$$E_h = KC_hQ_h \qquad \text{(Eq. F-11)}$$

Where:

E_h = Hourly CO_2 mass emission rate during unit operation, tons/hr.

K = 5.7 X 10^{-7} for CO_2, (tons/scf) /%CO_2.

C_h = Hourly average CO_2 concentration during unit operation, wet basis, percent CO_2. For boilers, a minimum concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 may be substituted for the measured concentration when the hourly average concentration of CO_2 is < 5.0 percent CO_2, provided that this minimum concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 is also used in the calculation of heat input for that hour. For stationary gas turbines, a minimum concentration of 1.0 percent CO_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values during hours when the hourly average concentration of CO_2 is < 1.0 percent CO_2, provided that this minimum concentration of 1.0 percent CO_2 is also used in the calculation of heat input for that hour.

Q_h = Hourly average volumetric flow rate during unit operation, wet basis, scfh.

4.2 When CO_2 concentration is measured on a dry basis, use Equation F–2 to calculate the hourly CO_2 mass emission rate (in tons/

hr) with a K-value of 5.7 x 10^{-7} (tons/scf) percent CO_2, where E_h = hourly CO_2 mass emission rate, tons/hr and C_{hp} = hourly average CO_2 concentration in flue, dry basis, percent CO_2.

4.3 Use the following equations to calculate total CO_2 mass emissions for each calendar quarter (Equation F–12) and for each calendar year (Equation F–13):

$$E_{CO_2q} = \sum_{h=1}^{H_R} E_h t_h \qquad \text{(Eq. F-12)}$$

Where:

E_{CO2q} = Quarterly total CO_2 mass emissions, tons.

E_h = Hourly CO_2 mass emission rate, tons/hr.

t_h=Unit operating time, in hours or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

H_R = Number of hourly CO_2 mass emission rates available during calendar quarter.

$$E_{CO_{2a}} = \sum_{q=1}^{4} E_{CO_{2q}} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-13)}$$

Where:

E_{CO2a} = Annual total CO_2 mass emission,

E_{CO2q} = Quarterly total CO_2 mass emissions, tons.

q = Quarters for which E_{CO2q} are available during calendar year.

4.4 For an affected unit, when the owner or operator is continuously monitoring O_2 concentration (in percent by volume) of flue gases using an O_2 monitor, use the equations and procedures in section 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 of this appendix to determine hourly CO_2 mass emissions (in tons).

4.4.1 Use appropriate F and F_c factors from section 3.3.5 of this appendix in one of the following equations (as applicable) to determine hourly average CO_2 concentration of flue gases (in percent by volume):

$$CO_{2d} = 100 \frac{F_c}{F} \frac{20.9 - O_{2d}}{20.9} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-14a)}$$

Where:

CO_{2d} = Hourly average CO_2 concentration during unit operation, percent by volume, dry basis.

F, F_c = F-factor or carbon-based F_c-factor from section 3.3.5 of this appendix.

20.9 = Percentage of O_2 in ambient air.

O_{2d} = Hourly average O_2 concentration during unit operation, percent by volume, dry basis. For boilers, a maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for the measured concentration when the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 14.0 percent O_2, provided that this maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 is also used in the calculation of heat input for that hour. For stationary gas turbines, a maximum concentration of 19.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values during hours when the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 19.0 percent O_2, provided that this maximum concentration of 19.0 percent O_2 is also used in the calculation of heat input for that hour.

$$CO_{2w} = \frac{100}{20.9} \frac{F_c}{F} \left[20.9 \left(\frac{100 - \%H_2O}{100} \right) - O_{2w} \right] \qquad \text{(Eq. F-14b)}$$

Where:

CO_{2w} = Hourly average CO_2 concentration during unit operation, percent by volume, wet basis.

O_{2w} = Hourly average O_2 concentration during unit operation, percent by volume, wet basis. For boilers, a maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for the measured concentration when the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 14.0 percent O_2, provided that this maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 is also used in the calculation of heat input for that hour. For stationary gas turbines, a maximum concentration of 19.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values during hours when the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 19.0 percent O_2, provided that this maximum concentration of 19.0 percent O_2 is also used in the calculation of heat input for that hour.

F, F_c = F-factor or carbon-based F_c-factor from section 3.3.5 of this appendix.

20.9 = Percentage of O_2 in ambient air.

$\%H_2O$ = Moisture content of gas in the stack, percent.

4.4.2 Determine CO_2 mass emissions (in tons) from hourly average CO_2 concentration (percent by volume) using equation F–11 and the procedure in section 4.1, where O_2 measurements are on a wet basis, or using the procedures in section 4.2 of this appendix, where O_2 measurements are on a dry basis.

5. Procedures for Heat Input

Use the following procedures to compute heat input rate to an affected unit (in mmBtu/hr or mmBtu/day):

5.1 Calculate and record heat input rate to an affected unit on an hourly basis, except as provided in sections 5.5 through 5.5.7. The owner or operator may choose to use the provisions specified in §75.16(e) or in section 2.1.2 of appendix D to this part in conjunction with the procedures provided in sections 5.6 through 5.6.2 to apportion heat input among each unit using the common stack or common pipe header.

5.2 For an affected unit that has a flow monitor (or approved alternate monitoring system under subpart E of this part for measuring volumetric flow rate) and a diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) monitor, use the recorded data from these monitors and one of the following equations to calculate hourly heat input rate (in mmBtu/hr).

5.2.1 When measurements of CO_2 concentration are on a wet basis, use the following equation:

$$HI = Q_w \frac{1}{F_c} \frac{\%CO_{2w}}{100} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-15)}$$

Where:

HI = Hourly heat input rate during unit operation, mmBtu/hr.

Q_w = Hourly average volumetric flow rate during unit operation, wet basis, scfh.

F_c = Carbon-based F-factor, listed in section 3.3.5 of this appendix for each fuel, scf/mmBtu.

$\%CO_{2w}$ = Hourly concentration of CO_2 during unit operation, percent CO_2 wet basis. For boilers, a minimum concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 may be substituted for the measured concentration when the hourly average concentration of CO_2 is < 5.0 percent CO_2, provided that this minimum concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 is also used in the calculation of CO_2 mass emissions for that hour. For stationary gas turbines, a minimum concentration of 1.0 percent CO_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values during hours when the hourly average concentration of CO_2 is < 1.0 percent CO_2, provided that this minimum concentration of 1.0 percent CO_2 is also used in the calculation of CO_2 mass emissions for that hour.

5.2.2 When measurements of CO_2 concentration are on a dry basis, use the following equation:

$$HI = Q_h \left[\frac{(100 - \%H_2O)}{100F_c} \right] \left(\frac{\%CO_{2d}}{100} \right) \qquad \text{(Eq. F-16)}$$

Where:

HI = Hourly heat input rate during unit operation, mmBtu/hr.

Q_h = Hourly average volumetric flow rate during unit operation, wet basis, scfh.

F_c = Carbon-based F-Factor, listed in section 3.3.5 of this appendix for each fuel, scf/mmBtu.

$\%CO_{2d}$ = Hourly concentration of CO_2 during unit operation, percent CO_2 dry basis. For boilers, a minimum concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 may be substituted for the measured concentration when the hourly average concentration of CO_2 is < 5.0 percent CO_2, provided that this minimum concentration of 5.0 percent CO_2 is also used in the calculation of CO_2 mass emissions for that hour. For stationary gas turbines, a minimum concentration of 1.0 percent CO_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values during hours when the hourly average concentration of CO_2 is < 1.0 percent CO_2, provided that this minimum concentration of 1.0 percent CO_2 is also used in the calculation of CO_2 mass emissions for that hour.

$\%H_2O$ = Moisture content of gas in the stack, percent.

5.2.3 When measurements of O_2 concentration are on a wet basis, use the following equation:

$$HI = Q_w \frac{1}{F} \frac{\left[(20.9/100)(100 - \%H_2O) - \%O_{2w}\right]}{20.9} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-17)}$$

Where:

HI = Hourly heat input rate during unit operation, mmBtu/hr.

Q_w = Hourly average volumetric flow rate during unit operation, wet basis, scfh.

F = Dry basis F-factor, listed in section 3.3.5 of this appendix for each fuel, dscf/mmBtu.

$\%O_{2w}$ = Hourly concentration of O_2 during unit operation, percent O_2 wet basis. For boilers, a maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for the measured concentration when the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 14.0 percent O_2, provided that this maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 is also used in the calculation of CO_2 mass emissions for that hour. For stationary gas turbines, a maximum concentration of 19.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values during hours when the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 19.0 percent O_2, provided that this maximum concentration of 19.0 percent O_2 is also used in the calculation of CO_2 mass emissions for that hour.

$\%H_2O$ = Hourly average stack moisture content, percent by volume.

5.2.4 When measurements of O_2 concentration are on a dry basis, use the following equation:

$$HI = Q_w \left[\frac{(100 - \%H_2O)}{100\ F}\right]\left[\frac{(20.9 - \%O_{2d})}{20.9}\right] \qquad \text{(Eq. F-18)}$$

Where:

HI = Hourly heat input rate during unit operation, mmBtu/hr.

Q_w = Hourly average volumetric flow during unit operation, wet basis, scfh.

F = Dry basis F-factor, listed in section 3.3.5 of this appendix for each fuel, dscf/mmBtu.

$\%H_2O$ = Moisture content of the stack gas, percent.

$\%O_{2d}$ = Hourly concentration of O_2 during unit operation, percent O_2 dry basis. For boilers, a maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for the measured concentration when the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 14.0 percent O_2, provided that this maximum concentration of 14.0 percent O_2 is also used in the calculation of CO_2 mass emissions for that hour. For stationary gas turbines, a maximum concentration of 19.0 percent O_2 may be substituted for measured diluent gas concentration values during hours when the hourly average concentration of O_2 is > 19.0 percent O_2, provided that this maximum concentration of 19.0 percent O_2 is also used in the calculation of CO_2 mass emissions for that hour.

5.3 *Heat Input Summation (for Heat Input Determined Using a Flow Monitor and Diluent Monitor)*

5.3.1 Calculate total quarterly heat input for a unit or common stack using a flow monitor and diluent monitor to calculate heat input, using the following equation:

$$HI_q = \sum_{hour=1}^{n} HI_i t_i \qquad \text{(Eq. F-18a)}$$

Where:

HI_q = Total heat input for the quarter, mmBtu.

HI_i = Hourly heat input rate during unit operation, using Equation F–15, F–16, F–17, or F–18, mmBtu/hr.

t_i = Hourly operating time for the unit or common stack, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

5.3.2 Calculate total cumulative heat input for a unit or common stack using a flow monitor and diluent monitor to calculate heat input, using the following equation:

$$HI_c = \sum_{q=1}^{\text{the current quarter}} HI_q \qquad \text{(Eq. F-18b)}$$

Where:

HI_c = Total heat input for the year to date, mmBtu.

HI_q = Total heat input for the quarter, mmBtu.

5.4 [RESERVED]

5.5 For a gas-fired or oil-fired unit that does not have a flow monitor and is using the procedures specified in appendix D to this part to monitor SO_2 emissions or for any unit using a common stack for which the owner or operator chooses to determine heat input by fuel sampling and analysis, use the following procedures to calculate hourly heat input rate in mmBtu/hr. The procedures of section 5.5.3 of this appendix shall not be used to determine heat input from a coal unit that is required to comply with the provisions of this part for monitoring, recording, and reporting NO_X mass emissions under a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program.

5.5.1(a) When the unit is combusting oil, use the following equation to calculate hourly heat input rate:

$$HI_o = M_o \frac{GCV_o}{10^6} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-19)}$$

Where:

HI_o = Hourly heat input rate from oil, mmBtu/hr.

M_o = Mass rate of oil consumed per hour, as determined using procedures in appendix D to this part, in lb/hr, tons/hr, or kg/hr.

GCV_o = Gross calorific value of oil, as measured by ASTM D240–87 (Reapproved 1991), ASTM D2015–91, or ASTM D2382–88 for each oil sample under section 2.2 of appendix D to this part, Btu/unit mass (incorporated by reference under §75.6).

10^6 = Conversion of Btu to mmBtu.

(b) When performing oil sampling and analysis solely for the purpose of the missing data procedures in §75.36, oil samples for measuring GCV may be taken weekly, and the procedures specified in appendix D to this part for determining the mass rate of oil consumed per hour are optional.

5.5.2 When the unit is combusting gaseous fuels, use the following equation to calculate heat input rate from gaseous fuels for each hour:

$$HI_g = \frac{\left(Q_g \times GCV_g\right)}{10^6} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-20)}$$

Where:

HI_g = Hourly heat input rate from gaseous fuel, mmBtu/hour.

Q_g = Metered flow rate of gaseous fuel combusted during unit operation, hundred cubic feet.

GCV_g = Gross calorific value of gaseous fuel, as determined by sampling (for each delivery for gaseous fuel in lots, for each daily gas sample for gaseous fuel delivered by pipeline, for each hourly average for gas measured hourly with a gas chromatograph, or for each monthly sample of pipeline natural gas, or as verified by the contractual supplier at least once every month pipeline natural gas is combusted, as specified in section 2.3 of appendix D to this part) using ASTM D1826–88, ASTM D3588–91, ASTM D4891–89, GPA Standard 2172–86 ''Calculation of Gross Heating Value, Relative Density and Compressibility Factor for Natural Gas Mixtures from Compositional Analysis,'' or GPA Standard 2261–90 ''Analysis for Natural Gas and Similar Gaseous Mixtures by Gas Chromatography,'' Btu/100 scf (incorporated by reference under §75.6).

10^6 = Conversion of Btu to mmBtu.

5.5.3 When the unit is combusting coal, use the procedures, methods, and equations in sections 5.5.3.1–5.5.3.3 of this appendix to determine the heat input from coal for each 24-hour period. (All ASTM methods are incorporated by reference under §75.6 of this part.)

5.5.3.1 Perform coal sampling daily according to section 5.3.2.2 in Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter and use ASTM Method D2234–89, ''Standard Test Methods for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal,'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6) Type I, Conditions A, B, or C and systematic spacing for sampling. (When performing coal sampling solely for the purposes of the missing data procedures in §75.36, use of ASTM D2234–89 is optional, and coal samples may be taken weekly.)

5.5.3.2 Use ASTM D2013–86, ''Standard Method of Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis,'' for preparation of a daily coal sample and analyze each daily coal sample for gross calorific value using ASTM D2015–91, ''Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter'', ASTM 1989–92 ''Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by Microprocessor Controlled Isoperibol Calorimeters,'' or ASTM 3286–91a ''Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Isoperibol Bomb Calorimeter.'' (All ASTM methods are incorporated by reference under §75.6 of this part.)

On-line coal analysis may also be used if the on-line analytical instrument has been demonstrated to be equivalent to the applicable ASTM methods under §§75.23 and 75.66.

5.5.3.3 Calculate the heat input from coal using the following equation:

$$HI_c = M_c \frac{GCV_c}{500} \qquad \text{(Eq. F–21)}$$

(Eq. F–21)

where:

HIc = Daily heat input from coal, mmBtu/day.

Mc = Mass of coal consumed per day, as measured and recorded in company records, tons.

GCV_c = Gross calorific value of coal sample, as measured by ASTM D3176–89, D1989–92, D3286–91a, or D2015–91, Btu/lb.

500 = Conversion of Btu/lb to mmBtu/ton.

5.5.4 For units obtaining heat input values daily instead of hourly, apportion the daily heat input using the fraction of the daily steam load or daily unit operating load used each hour in order to obtain HI_i for use in the above equations. Alternatively, use the hourly mass of coal consumed in equation F–21.

5.5.5 If a daily fuel sampling value for gross calorific value is not available, substitute the maximum gross calorific value measured from the previous 30 daily samples. If a monthly fuel sampling value for gross calorific value is not available, substitute the maximum gross calorific value measured from the previous 3 monthly samples.

5.5.6 If a fuel flow value is not available, use the fuel flowmeter missing data procedures in section 2.4 of appendix D of this part. If a daily coal consumption value is not available, substitute the maximum fuel feed rate during the previous thirty days when the unit burned coal.

5.5.7 Results for samples must be available no later than thirty calendar days after the sample is composited or taken. However, during an audit, the Administrator may require that the results be available in five business days, or sooner if practicable.

5.6 Heat Input Rate Apportionment for Units Sharing a Common Stack or Pipe

5.6.1 Where applicable, the owner or operator of an affected unit that determines heat input rate at the unit level by apportioning the heat input monitored at a common stack or common pipe using megawatts should apportion the heat input rate using the following equation:

$$HI_i = HI_{CS}\left(\frac{t_{CS}}{t_i}\right)\left[\frac{MW_i t_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} MW_i t_i}\right] \qquad \text{(Eq. F-21a)}$$

Where:

HI_i = Heat input rate for a unit, mmBtu/hr.

HI_{cs} = Heat input rate at the common stack or pipe, mmBtu/hr.

MW_i = Gross electrical output, MWe.

t_i = Operating time at a particular unit, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

t_{CS} = Operating time at common stack, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

n = Total number of units using the common stack.

i = Designation of a particular unit.

5.6.2 Where applicable, the owner or operator of an affected unit that determines the heat input rate at the unit level by apportioning the heat input rate monitored at a common stack or common pipe using steam load should apportion the heat input rate using the following equation:

$$HI_i = HI_{CS}\left(\frac{t_{CS}}{t_i}\right)\left[\frac{SF_i t_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} SF_i t_i}\right] \qquad \text{(Eq. F-21b)}$$

Where:

HI_i = Heat input rate for a unit, mmBtu/hr.

HI_{CS} = Heat input rate at the common stack or pipe, mmBtu/hr.

SF = Gross steam load, lb/hr.

t_i = Operating time at a particular unit, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one

quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

t_{CS} = Operating time at common stack, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

n = Total number of units using the common stack.

i = Designation of a particular unit.

5.7 *Heat Input Rate Summation for Units with Multiple Stacks or Pipes*

The owner or operator of an affected unit that determines the heat input rate at the unit level by summing the heat input rates monitored at multiple stacks or multiple pipes should sum the heat input rates using the following equation:

$$HI_{Unit} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{n} HI_s t_s}{t_{Unit}} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-21c)}$$

Where:

HI_{Unit} = Heat input rate for a unit, mmBtu/hr.

HI_s = Heat input rate for each stack or duct leading from the unit, mmBtu/hr.

t_{Unit} = Operating time for the unit, hour or fraction of the hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

t_s = Operating time during which the unit is exhausting through the stack or duct, hour or fraction of the hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

6. PROCEDURE FOR CONVERTING VOLUMETRIC FLOW TO STP

Use the following equation to convert volumetric flow at actual temperature and pressure to standard temperature and pressure.

$$F_{STP} = F_{Actual}(T_{Std}/T_{Stack})(P_{Stack}/P_{Std})$$

where:

F_{STP} = Flue gas volumetric flow rate at standard temperature and pressure, scfh.

F_{Actual} = Flue gas volumetric flow rate at actual temperature and pressure, acfh.

T_{Std} = Standard temperature=528 °R.

T_{Stack} = Flue gas temperature at flow monitor location, °R, where °R=460+ °F.

P_{Stack} = The absolute flue gas pressure=barometric pressure at the flow monitor location + flue gas static pressure, inches of mercury.

P_{Std} = Standard pressure = 29.92 inches of mercury.

7. PROCEDURES FOR SO_2 MASS EMISSIONS AT UNITS WITH SO_2 CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEMS DURING THE COMBUSTION OF PIPELINE NATURAL GAS OR NATURAL GAS

The owner or operator shall use the following equation to calculate hourly SO_2 mass emissions as allowed for units with SO_2 continuous emission monitoring systems if, during the combustion of gaseous fuel that meets the definition of pipeline natural gas or natural gas in §72.2 of this chapter, SO_2 emissions are determined in accordance with §75.11(e)(1).

$$E_h = (ER)\,(HI) \qquad \text{(Eq. F-23)}$$

Where:

E_h = Hourly SO_2 mass emissions, lb/hr.

ER = Applicable SO_2 default emission rate from section 2.3.1.1 or 2.3.2.1.1 of appendix D to this part, lb/mmBtu.

HI = Hourly heat input, as determined using the procedures of section 5.2 of this appendix.

8. PROCEDURES FOR NO_X *Mass Emissions*

The owner or operator of a unit that is required to monitor, record, and report NO_X mass emissions under a State or federal NO_X mass emission reduction program must use the procedures in section 8.1, 8.2, or 8.3, as applicable, to account for hourly NO_X mass emissions, and the procedures in section 8.4 to account for quarterly, seasonal, and annual NO_X mass emissions to the extent that the provisions of subpart H of this part are adopted as requirements under such a program.

8.1 Use the following procedures to calculate hourly NO_X mass emissions in lbs for the hour using hourly NO_X emission rate and heat input.

8.1.1 If both NO_X emission rate and heat input are monitored at the same unit or stack level (e.g, the NO_X emission rate value and heat input value both represent all of the units exhausting to the common stack), use the following equation:

$$M_{(NO_X)_h} = E_{(NO_X)_h} HI_h t_h \qquad \text{(Eq. F-24)}$$

where:

$M_{(NOx)h}$ = NO_X mass emissions in lbs for the hour.

$E_{(NOx)h}$ = Hourly average NO_X emission rate for hour h, lb/mmBtu, from section 3 of this appendix, from method 19 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or from section 3.3 of appendix E to this part. (Include bias-adjusted NO_X emission rate values, where the bias-test procedures in appendix A to this part shows a bias-adjustment factor is necessary.)

HI_h = Hourly average heat input rate for hour h, mmBtu/hr. (Include bias-adjusted

flow rate values, where the bias-test procedures in appendix A to this part shows a bias-adjustment factor is necessary.)

t_h = Monitoring location operating time for hour h, in hours or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator). If the combined NO_X emission rate and heat input are monitored for all of the units in a common stack, the monitoring location operating time is equal to the total time when any of those units was exhausting through the common stack.

8.1.2 If NO_X emission rate is measured at a common stack and heat input is measured at the unit level, sum the hourly heat inputs at the unit level according to the following formula:

$$HI_{CS} = \frac{\sum_{u=1}^{p} HI_u t_u}{t_{CS}} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-25)}$$

where:

HI_{CS} = Hourly average heat input rate for hour h for the units at the common stack, mmBtu/hr.

t_{CS} = Common stack operating time for hour h, in hours or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator)(e.g., total time when any of the units which exhaust through the common stack are operating).

HI_u = Hourly average heat input rate for hour h for the unit, mmBtu/hr.

t_u = Unit operating time for hour h, in hours or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

Use the hourly heat input rate at the common stack level and the hourly average NO_X emission rate at the common stack level and the procedures in section 8.1.1 of this appendix to determine the hourly NO_X mass emissions at the common stack.

8.1.3 If a unit has multiple ducts and NO_X emission rate is only measured at one duct, use the NO_X emission rate measured at the duct, the heat input measured for the unit, and the procedures in section 8.1.1 of this appendix to determine NO_X mass emissions.

8.1.4 If a unit has multiple ducts and NO_X emission rate is measured in each duct, heat input shall also be measured in each duct and the procedures in section 8.1.1 of this appendix shall be used to determine NO_X mass emissions.

8.2 If a unit calculates NO_X mass emissions using a NO_X concentration monitoring system and a flow monitoring system, calculate hourly NO_X mass rate during unit (or stack) operation, in lb/hr, using Equation F–1 or F–2 in this appendix (as applicable to the moisture basis of the monitors). When using Equation F–1 or F–2, replace ''SO_2'' with ''NO_X'' and replace the value of K with 1.194 x 10^{-7} (lb NO_X /scf)/ppm. (Include bias-adjusted flow rate or NO_X concentration values, where the bias-test procedures in appendix A to this part shows a bias-adjustment factor is necessary.)

8.3 If a unit calculates NO_X mass emissions using a NO_X concentration monitoring system and a flow monitoring system, calculate NO_X mass emissions for the hour (lb) by multiplying the hourly NO_X mass emission rate during unit operation (lb/hr) by the unit operating time during the hour, as follows:

$$M_{(NO_X)_h} = E_h t_h \qquad \text{(Eq. F-26)}$$

Where:

$M_{(NOx)h}$ = NO_X mass emissions in lbs for the hour.

E_h = Hourly NO_X mass emission rate during unit (or stack) operation, lb/hr, from section 8.2 of this appendix.

t_h = Monitoring location operating time for hour h, in hours or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator). If the NO_X mass emission rate is monitored for all of the units in a common stack, the monitoring location operating time is equal to the total time when any of those units was exhausting through the common stack.

8.4 Use the following procedures to calculate quarterly, cumulative ozone season, and cumulative yearly NO_X mass emissions, in tons:

$$M_{(NO_X)_{time\ period}} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{p} M_{(NO_X)_h}}{2000} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-27)}$$

Where:

$M_{(NOx)\ time\ period}$ = NO_X mass emissions in tons for the given time period (quarter, cumulative ozone season, cumulative year-to-date).

$M_{(NOx)h}$ = NO_X mass emissions in lbs for the hour. p = The number of hours in the given time period (quarter, cumulative ozone season, cumulative year-to-date).

8.5 Specific provisions for monitoring NO_X mass emissions from common stacks. The owner or operator of a unit utilizing a common stack may account for NO_X mass emissions using either of the following methodologies, if the provisions of subpart H are adopted as requirements of a State or federal NO_X mass reduction program:

8.5.1 The owner or operator may determine both NO_X emission rate and heat input at the common stack and use the procedures in section 8.1.1 of this appendix to determine hourly NO_X mass emissions at the common stack.

8.5.2 The owner or operator may determine the NO_X emission rate at the common stack and the heat input at each of the units and use the procedures in section 8.1.2 of this appendix to determine the hourly NO_X mass emissions at each unit.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993; Redesignated and amended at 60 FR 26553-26556, 26571, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 25585, May 22, 1996; 61 FR 59166, Nov. 20, 1996; 63 FR 57513, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 28666–28671, May 26, 1999]

APPENDIX G TO PART 75—DETERMINATION OF CO_2 EMISSIONS

1. APPLICABILITY

The procedures in this appendix may be used to estimate CO_2 mass emissions discharged to the atmosphere (in tons/day) as the sum of CO_2 emissions from combustion and, if applicable, CO_2 emissions from sorbent used in a wet flue gas desulfurization control system, fluidized bed boiler, or other emission controls.

2. PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING CO_2 EMISSIONS FROM COMBUSTION

Use the following procedures to estimate daily CO_2 mass emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels. The optional procedure in section 2.3 of this appendix may also be used for an affected gas-fired unit. For an affected unit that combusts any nonfossil fuels (e.g., bark, wood, residue, or refuse), either use a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system or apply to the Administrator for approval of a unit-specific method for determining CO_2 emissions.

2.1 Use the following equation to calculate daily CO_2 mass emissions (in tons/day) from the combustion of fossil fuels. Where fuel flow is measured in a common pipe header (i.e., a pipe carrying fuel for multiple units), the owner or operator may use the procedures in section 2.1.2 of appendix D of this part for combining or apportioning emissions, except that the term ''SO_2 mass emissions'' is replaced with the term ''CO_2 mass emissions.''

$$W_{CO_2} = \frac{\left(MW_C + MW_{O_2}\right) \times W_C}{2{,}000\, MW_C} \quad \text{(Eq. G–1)}$$

Where:

Wco2=CO_2 emitted from combustion, tons/day.

MW_c=Molecular weight of carbon (12.0).

MW_{o2}=Molecular weight of oxygen (32.0)

W_c = Carbon burned, lb/day, determined using fuel sampling and analysis and fuel feed rates. Collect at least one fuel sample during each week that the unit combusts coal, one sample per each shipment or delivery for oil and diesel fuel, one fuel sample for each delivery for gaseous fuel in lots, one sample per day or per hour (as applicable) for each gaseous fuel that is required to be sampled daily or hourly for gross calorific value under section 2.3.5.6 of appendix D to this part, and one sample per month for each gaseous fuel that is required to be sampled monthly for gross calorific value under section 2.3.4.1 or 2.3.4.2 of appendix D to this part. Collect coal samples from a location in the fuel handling system that provides a sample representative of the fuel bunkered or consumed during the week. Determine the carbon content of each fuel sampling using one of the following methods: ASTM D3178–89 or ASTM D5373–93 for coal; ASTM D5291–92 ''Standard Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Petroleum Products and Lubricants,'' ultimate analysis of oil, or computations based upon ASTM D3238–90 and either ASTM D2502–87 or ASTM D2503–82 (Reapproved 1987) for oil; and computations based on ASTM D1945–91 or ASTM D1946–90 for gas. Use daily fuel feed rates from company records for all fuels and the carbon content of the most recent fuel sample under this section to determine tons of carbon per day from combustion of each fuel. (All ASTM methods are incorporated by reference under §75.6.) Where more than one fuel is combusted during a calendar day, calculate total tons of carbon for the day from all fuels.

2.2 For an affected coal-fired unit, the estimate of daily CO_2 mass emissions given by equation G–1 may be adjusted to account for carbon retained in the ash using the procedures in either section 2.2.1 through 2.2.3 or section 2.2.4 of this appendix.

2.2.1 Determine the ash content of the weekly sample of coal using ASTM D3174–89 ''Standard Test Method for Ash in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke From Coal'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6 of this part).

2.2.2 Sample and analyze the carbon content of the fly-ash according to ASTM D3178–89, ''Standard Test Methods for Carbon and Hydrogen in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke'' (incorporated by reference under §75.6 of this part).

2.2.3 Discount the estimate of daily CO_2 mass emissions from the combustion of coal given by equation G–1 by the percent carbon retained in the ash using the following equation:

$$W_{NCO2} = W_{CO2} - \left(\frac{MW_{CO2}}{MW_c}\right)\left(\frac{A\%}{100}\right)\left(\frac{C\%}{100}\right)W_{COAL}$$

where,

W_{NCO2} = Net CO_2 mass emissions discharged to the atmosphere, tons/day.

W_{CO2} = Daily CO_2 mass emissions calculated by equation G–1, tons/day.

MW_{C02} = Molecular weight of carbon dioxide (44.0).

MW_c = Molecular weight of carbon (12.0).

A% = Ash content of the coal sample, percent by weight.

C% = Carbon content of ash, percent by weight.

W_{COAL} = Feed rate of coal from company records, tons/day.

2.2.4 The daily CO_2 mass emissions from combusting coal may be adjusted to account for carbon retained in the ash using the following equation:

W_{NCO2} = .99 W_{CO2}

(Eq. G–3)

where,

W_{NCO2} = Net CO_2 mass emissions from the combustion of coal discharged to the atmosphere, tons/day.

.99 = Average fraction of coal converted into CO_2 upon combustion.

W_{CO2} = Daily CO_2 mass emissions from the combustion of coal calculated by equation G–1, tons/day.

2.3 In lieu of using the procedures, methods, and equations in section 2.1 of this appendix, the owner or operator of an affected gas-fired unit as defined under §72.2 of this chapter may use the following equation and records of hourly heat input to estimate hourly CO_2 mass emissions (in tons).

$$W_{CO_2} = \left(\frac{F_C \times H \times U_f \times MW_{CO_2}}{2000}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. G–4)}$$

(Eq.G–4)

Where:

WCO_2 = CO_2 emitted from combustion, tons/hr.

F_c = Carbon based F-factor, 1040 scf/mmBtu for natural gas; 1,240 scf/mmBtu for crude, residual, or distillate oil; and calculated according to the procedures in section 3.3.5 of appendix F to this part for other gaseous fuels.

H = Hourly heat input in mmBtu, as calculated using the procedures in section 5 of appendix F of this part.

Uf = 1/385 scf CO2/lb-mole at 14.7 psia and 68 °F.

3. Procedures for Estimating CO_2 Emissions From Sorbent

When the affected unit has a wet flue gas desulfurization system, is a fluidized bed boiler, or uses other emission controls with sorbent injection, use either a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system or an O_2 monitor and a flow monitor, or use the procedures, methods, and equations in sections 3.1 through 3.2 of this appendix to determine daily CO_2 mass emissions from the sorbent (in tons).

3.1 When limestone is the sorbent material, use the equations and procedures in either section 3.1.1 or 3.1.2 of this appendix.

3.1.1 Use the following equation to estimate daily CO_2 mass emissions from sorbent (in tons).

$$SE_{CO_2} = W_{CaCO_3} F_u \frac{MW_{CO_2}}{MW_{CaCO_3}}$$

(Eq. G–5)

where,

SE_{CO2} = CO_2 emitted from sorbent, tons/day.

W_{CaCO3} = $CaCO_3$ used, tons/day.

F_u = 1.00, the calcium to sulfur stoichiometric ratio.

MW_{CO2} = Molecular weight of carbon dioxide (44).

MW_{CaCO3} = Molecular weight of calcium carbonate (100).

3.1.2 In lieu of using equation G–5, any owner or operator who operates and maintains a certified SO_2-diluent continuous emission monitoring system (consisting of an SO_2 pollutant concentration monitor and an O_2 or CO_2 diluent gas monitor), for measuring and recording SO_2 emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) at the outlet to the emission controls and who uses the applicable procedures, methods, and equations in §75.15 of this part to estimate the SO_2 emissions removal efficiency of the emission controls, may use the following equations to estimate daily CO_2 mass emissions from sorbent (in tons).

$$SE_{CO_2} = F_u \frac{W_{SO_2}}{2000} \frac{MW_{CO_2}}{MW_{SO_2}}$$

(Eq. G–6)

where,

SE_{CO2}=CO_2 emitted from sorbent, tons/day.

MW_{CO2}=Molecular weight of carbon dioxide (44).

MW_{SO2}=Molecular weight of sulfur dioxide (64).

W_{SO2}=Sulfur dioxide removed, lb/day, as calculated below using Eq. G–7.

F_u=1.0, the calcium to sulfur stoichiometric ratio.

and

$$W_{SO_2} = SO_{2o} \frac{\%R}{(100 - \%R)} \qquad \text{(Eq. G–7)}$$

(Eq. G–7)

where:

WSO_2 = Weight of sulfur dioxide removed, lb/day.

SO_{20} = SO_2 mass emissions monitored at the outlet, lb/day, as calculated using the equations and procedures in section 2 of appendix F of this part.

%R = Overall percentage SO_2 emissions removal efficiency, calculated using equations 1 through 7 in §75.15 using daily instead of annual average emission rates.

3.2 When a sorbent material other than limestone is used, modify the equations, methods, and procedures in section 3.1 of this appendix as follows to estimate daily CO_2 mass emissions from sorbent (in tons).

3.2.1 Determine a site-specific value for F_u, defined as the ratio of the number of moles of CO_2 released upon capture of one mole of SO_2, using methods and procedures satisfactory to the Administrator. Use this value of F_u (instead of 1.0) in either equation G–5 or equation G–6.

3.2.2 When using equation G–5, replace MW_{CaCO3}, the molecular weight of calcium carbonate, with the molecular weight of the sorbent material that participates in the reaction to capture SO_2 and that releases CO_2, and replace W_{CaCO3}, the amount of calcium carbonate used (in tons/day), with the amount of sorbent material used (in tons/day).

4. Procedures for Estimating Total CO_2 Emissions

When the affected unit has a wet flue gas desulfurization system, is a fluidized bed boiler, or uses other emission controls with sorbent injection, use the following equation to obtain total daily CO_2 mass emissions (in tons) as the sum of combustion-related emissions and sorbent-related emissions.

$W_t = W_{CO2} + SE_{CO2}$

(Eq. G–8)

where,

W_t = Estimated total CO_2 mass emissions, tons/day.

W_{CO2} = CO_2 emitted from fuel combustion, tons/day.

SE_{CO2} = CO_2 emitted from sorbent, tons/day.

5. Missing Data Substitution Procedures for Fuel Analytical Data

Use the following procedures to substitute for missing fuel analytical data used to calculate CO_2 mass emissions under this appendix.

5.1 *Missing Carbon Content Data Prior to 4/1/2000*

Prior to April 1, 2000, follow either the procedures of this section or the procedures of section 5.2 of this appendix to substitute for missing carbon content data. On and after April 1, 2000, use the procedures of section 5.2 of this appendix to substitute for missing carbon content data, not the procedures of this section.

5.1.1 Most Recent Previous Data

Substitute the most recent, previous carbon content value available for that fuel type (gas, oil, or coal) of the same grade (for oil) or rank (for coal). To the extent practicable, use a carbon content value from the same fuel supply. Where no previous carbon content data are available for a particular fuel type or rank of coal, substitute the default carbon content from Table G–1 of this appendix.

5.1.2 [Reserved]

5.2 Missing Carbon Content Data On and After 4/1/2000

Prior to April 1, 2000, follow either the procedures of this section or the procedures of section 5.1 of this appendix to substitute for missing carbon content data. On and after April 1, 2000, use the procedures of this section to substitute for missing carbon content data.

5.2.1 In all cases (i.e., for weekly coal samples or composite oil samples from continuous sampling, for oil samples taken from the storage tank after transfer of a new delivery of fuel, for as-delivered samples of oil, diesel fuel, or gaseous fuel delivered in lots, and for gaseous fuel that is supplied by a pipeline and sampled monthly, daily or hourly for gross calorific value) when carbon content data is missing, report the appropriate default value from Table G–1.

5.2.2 The missing data values in Table G–1 shall be reported whenever the results of a

required sample of fuel carbon content are either missing or invalid. The substitute data value shall be used until the next valid carbon content sample is obtained.

TABLE G–1.—MISSING DATA SUBSTITUTION PROCEDURES FOR MISSING CARBON CONTENT DATA

Parameter	Sampling technique/frequency	Missing data value
Oil and coal carbon content	All oil and coal samples, prior to April 1, 2000.	Most recent, previous carbon content value available for that grade of oil, or default value, in this table.
Gas carbon content	All gaseous fuel samples, prior to April 1, 2000.	Most recent, previous carbon content value available for that type of gaseous fuel, or default value, in this table.
Default coal carbon content	All, on and after April 1, 2000	Anthracite: 90.0 percent. Bituminous: 85.0 percent. Subbituminous/Lignite: 75.0 percent.
Default oil carbon content	All, on and after April 1, 2000	90.0 percent.
Default gas carbon content	All, on and after April 1, 2000	Natural gas: 75.0 percent. Other gaseous fuels: 90.0 percent.

5.3 Gross Calorific Value Data

For a gas-fired unit using the procedures of section 2.3 of this appendix to determine CO_2 emissions, substitute for missing gross calorific value data used to calculate heat input by following the missing data procedures for gross calorific value in section 2.4 of appendix D to this part.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26556-26557, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 25585, May 22, 1996; 64 FR 28671, May 26, 1999]

APPENDIX H TO PART 75—REVISED TRACEABILITY PROTOCOL NO. 1[RESERVED]

APPENDIX I TO PART 75—OPTIONAL F—FACTOR/FUEL FLOW METHOD [RESERVED]

APPENDIX J TO PART 75—COMPLIANCE DATES FOR REVISED RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS AND MISSING DATA PROCEDURES[RESERVED]

[60 FR 26557, May 17, 1995]

PART 76—ACID RAIN NITROGEN OXIDES EMISSION REDUCTION PROGRAM

Sec.

76.1 Applicability.
76.2 Definitions.
76.3 General Acid Rain Program provisions.
76.4 Incorporation by reference.
76.5 NO_X emission limitations for Group 1 boilers.
76.6 NO_X emission limitations for Group 2 boilers.
76.7 Revised NO_X emission limitations for Group 1, Phase II boilers.
76.8 Early election for Group 1, Phase II boilers.
76.9 Permit application and compliance plans.
76.10 Alternative emission limitations.
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76.12 Phase I NO_X compliance extension.
76.13 Compliance and excess emissions.
76.14 Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.
76.15 Test methods and procedures.
APPENDIX A TO PART 76—PHASE I AFFECTED COAL-FIRED UTILITY UNITS WITH GROUP 1 OR CELL BURNER BOILERS
APPENDIX B TO PART 76—PROCEDURES AND METHODS FOR ESTIMATING COSTS OF NITROGEN OXIDES CONTROLS APPLIED TO GROUP 1, PHASE I BOILERS

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7601 and 7651 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 60 FR 18761, Apr. 13, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 76.1 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, the provisions apply to each coal-fired utility unit that is subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation or reduction requirement for SO_2 under Phase I or Phase II pursuant to sections 404, 405, or 409 of the Act.

(b) The emission limitations for NO_X under this part apply to each affected coal-fired utility unit subject to section 404(d) or 409(b) of the Act on the date the unit is required to meet the Acid Rain emissions reduction requirement for SO_2.

(c) The provisions of this part apply to each coal-fired substitution unit or compensating unit, designated and approved as a Phase I unit pursuant to