Environmental Protection Agency

Truck unloading station means that portion of a metallic mineral processing plant where metallic ore is unloaded from a truck into a hopper, screen, or crusher.

 $[49 \ FR \ 6464, \ Feb. \ 21, \ 1984, \ as \ amended \ at \ 65 \ FR \ 61760, \ Oct. \ 17, \ 2000]$

§ 60.382 Standard for particulate mat-

- (a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an affected facility any stack emissions that:
- (1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.02 g/dscm).
- (2) Exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity, unless the stack emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing emission control device.
- (b) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an affected facility any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity.

[49 FR 6464, Feb. 21, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 61760, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.383 Reconstruction.

- (a) The cost of replacement of orecontact surfaces on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the "fixed capital cost of the new components" or the "fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility" under §60.15. Ore-contact surfaces are: Crushing surfaces; screen meshes, bars, and plates; conveyor belts; elevator buckets; and pan feeders.
- (b) Under §60.15, the "fixed capital cost of the new components" includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in paragraph (a) of this section) that are or will be replaced pursuant to

all continuous programs of component replacement commenced within any 2-year period following August 24, 1982.

§ 60.384 Monitoring of operations.

- (a) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber for any affected facility using a wet scrubbing emission control device. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ± 250 pascals (± 1 inch water) gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- (b) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to a wet scrubber for any affected facility using any type of wet scrubbing emission control device. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within \$\frac{1}{2}\$ percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on at least an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

§ 60.385 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

- (a) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall conduct a performance test and submit to the Administrator a written report of the results of the test as specified in §60.8(a).
- (b) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, and at least weekly thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate.
- (c) After the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) or liquid flow rate differ by more than ± 30 percent from the average obtained during the most recent performance test.