

---

## 40 C.F.R. § 60.334

---

### Monitoring of operations.

---

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart and using water or steam injection to control NO<sub>x</sub> emissions shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the fuel consumption and the ratio of water or steam to fuel being fired in the turbine.

(b) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 3, 1977, but before July 8, 2004, and which uses water or steam injection to control NO<sub>x</sub> emissions may, as an alternative to operating the continuous monitoring system described in paragraph (a) of this section, install, certify, maintain, operate, and quality-assure a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) consisting of NO<sub>x</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> monitors. As an alternative, a CO<sub>2</sub> monitor may be used to adjust the measured NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> by either converting the CO<sub>2</sub> hourly averages to equivalent O<sub>2</sub> concentrations using Equation F-14a or F-14b in appendix F to part 75 of this chapter and making the adjustments to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, or by using the CO<sub>2</sub> readings directly to make the adjustments, as described in Method 20. If the option to use a CEMS is chosen, the CEMS shall be installed, certified, maintained and operated as follows:

(1) Each CEMS must be installed and certified according to PS 2 and 3 (for diluent) of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, except the 7-day calibration drift is based on unit operating days, not calendar days. Appendix F, Procedure 1 is not required. The relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of the NO<sub>x</sub> and diluent monitors may be performed individually or on a combined basis, *i.e.*, the relative accuracy tests of the CEMS may be performed either:

(i) On a ppm basis (for NO<sub>x</sub>) and a percent O<sub>2</sub> basis for oxygen; or

(ii) On a ppm at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> basis; or

(iii) On a ppm basis (for NO<sub>x</sub>) and a percent CO<sub>2</sub> basis (for a CO<sub>2</sub> monitor that uses the procedures in Method 20 to correct the NO<sub>x</sub> data to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>).

(2) As specified in § 60.13(e)(2), during each full unit operating hour, each monitor must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each 15-minute quadrant of the hour, to validate the hour. For partial unit operating hours, at least one valid data point must be obtained for each quadrant of the hour in which the unit operates. For unit operating hours in which required quality assurance and maintenance activities are performed on the CEMS, a minimum of two valid data points (one in each of two quadrants) are required to validate the hour.

(3) For purposes of identifying excess emissions, CEMS data must be reduced to hourly averages as specified in § 60.13(h).

---

(i) For each unit operating hour in which a valid hourly average, as described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, is obtained for both NO<sub>x</sub> and diluent, the data acquisition and handling system must calculate and record the hourly NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in the units of the applicable NO<sub>x</sub> emission standard under § 60.332(a), *i.e.*, percent NO<sub>x</sub> by volume, dry basis, corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard conditions (if required as given in § 60.335(b)(1)). For any hour in which the hourly average O<sub>2</sub> concentration exceeds 19.0 percent O<sub>2</sub>, a diluent cap value of 19.0 percent O<sub>2</sub> may be used in the emission calculations.

(ii) A worst case ISO correction factor may be calculated and applied using historical ambient data. For the purpose of this calculation, substitute the maximum humidity of ambient air ( $H_o$ ), minimum ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ), and minimum combustor inlet absolute pressure ( $P_o$ ) into the ISO correction equation.

(iii) If the owner or operator has installed a NO<sub>x</sub> CEMS to meet the requirements of part 75 of this chapter, and is continuing to meet the ongoing requirements of part 75 of this chapter, the CEMS may be used to meet the requirements of this section, except that the missing data substitution methodology provided for at 40 CFR part 75, subpart D, is not required for purposes of identifying excess emissions. Instead, periods of missing CEMS data are to be reported as monitor downtime in the excess emissions and monitoring performance report required in § 60.7(c).

(c) For any turbine that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 3, 1977, but before July 8, 2004, and which does not use steam or water injection to control NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, the owner or operator may, but is not required to, for purposes of determining excess emissions, use a CEMS that meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. Also, if the owner or operator has previously submitted and received EPA, State, or local permitting authority approval of a procedure for monitoring compliance with the applicable NO<sub>x</sub> emission limit under § 60.332, that approved procedure may continue to be used.

This document is only available to subscribers. Please log in or purchase access.

[Purchase Login](#)