

## 40 C.F.R. § 60.5406a

## What test methods and procedures must I use for my sweetening unit affected facilities?

- (a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, you must use the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).
- (b) During a performance test required by § 60.8, you must determine the minimum required reduction efficiencies (Z) of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions as required in § 60.5405a(a) and (b) as follows:
- (1) The average sulfur feed rate (X) must be computed as follows:

## X = KQaY

Where: X = average sulfur feed rate, Mg/D (LT/D). $Q_a$  = average volumetric flow rate of acid gas from sweetening unit, dscm/day (dscf/day). Y = average  $H_2S$  concentration in acid gas feed from sweetening unit, percent by volume, expressed as a decimal. K = (32 kg S/kg-mole)/((24.04 dscm/kg-mole)(1000 kg S/Mg)). = 1.331 × 10–3Mg/dscm, for metric units. = (32 lb S/lb-mole)/((385.36 dscf/lb-mole)(2240 lb S/long ton). = 3.707 × 10–5 long ton/dscf, for English units.

- (2) You must use the continuous readings from the process flowmeter to determine the average volumetric flow rate  $(Q_a)$  in dscm/day (dscf/day) of the acid gas from the sweetening unit for each run.
- (3) You must use the Tutwiler procedure in § 60.5408a or a chromatographic procedure following ASTM E260-96 (incorporated by reference as specified in § 60.17) to determine the  $H_2S$  concentration in the acid gas feed from the sweetening unit (Y). At least one sample per hour (at equally spaced intervals) must be taken during each 4-hour run. The arithmetic mean of all samples must be the average  $H_2S$  concentration (Y) on a dry basis for the run. By multiplying the result from the Tutwiler procedure by  $1.62 \times 10-3$ , the units gr/100 scf are converted to volume percent.

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