

than the applicable emission limit in § 60.332; or (2) the total sulfur content of the fuel being combusted in the affected facility exceeds the limit specified in § 60.333.

(v) *Natural gas* means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g., methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions. Natural gas contains 20.0 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1100 Btu per standard cubic foot. Natural gas does not include the following gaseous fuels: Landfill gas, digester gas, refinery gas, sour gas, blast furnace gas, coal-derived gas, producer gas, coke oven gas, or any gaseous fuel produced in a process which might result in highly variable sulfur content or heating value.

(w) *Duct burner* means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source, such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc., to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a heat recovery steam generating unit.

(x) *Lean premix stationary combustion turbine* means any stationary combustion turbine where the air and fuel are thoroughly mixed to form a lean mixture before delivery to the combustor.

(y) *Diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine* means any stationary combustion turbine where fuel and air are injected at the combustor and are mixed only by diffusion prior to ignition.

(z) *Unit operating day* means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

- 4. Section 60.332 is amended by:
- a. Revising the terms to the equations in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3);
- b. Redesignating paragraph (a)(3) as (a)(4); and
- c. Adding a new paragraph (a)(3).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 60.332 Standard for nitrogen oxides.

- (a) * * *
- (1) * * *

where:

STD = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in 60.335(b)(1)) NO_x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis),

Y = manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated load (kilojoules per watt hour) or, actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour, and

F = NO_x emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen as defined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(2) * * *

where:

STD = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in 60.335(b)(1)) NO_x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis),

Y = manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated load (kilojoules per watt hour) or, actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour, and

F = NO_x emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen as defined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(3) The use of F in § 60.332(a)(1) and (2) is optional. That is, the owner or operator may choose to apply a NO_x allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen and determine the appropriate F-value in accordance with § 60.332(a)(4) or may accept an F-value of zero.

(4) If the owner or operator elects to apply a NO_x emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen, F shall be defined according to the nitrogen content of the fuel during the most recent performance test required under § 60.8 as follows:

Fuel-bound nitrogen (percent by weight)	F (NO _x percent by volume)
N≤0.015	0
0.015<N≤0.1	0.04(N)
0.1<N≤0.25	0.004+0.0067(N-0.1)
N>0.25	0.005

where:

N = the nitrogen content of the fuel (percent by weight).

or:

Manufacturers may develop and submit to EPA custom fuel-bound nitrogen allowances for each gas turbine model they manufacture. These fuel-bound nitrogen allowances shall be substantiated with data and must be approved for use by the Administrator before the initial performance test

required by § 60.8. Notices of approval of custom fuel-bound nitrogen allowances will be published in the **Federal Register**.

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- 5. Section 60.333 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 60.333 Standard for sulfur dioxide.

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(b) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall burn in any stationary gas turbine any fuel which contains total sulfur in excess of 0.8 percent by weight (8000 ppmw).

- 6. Section 60.334 is amended by:
- a. Revising paragraphs (a) and (b);
- b. Redesignating paragraph (c) as paragraph (j);
- c. Adding a new paragraph (c);
- d. Adding paragraphs (d) through (i);
- e. Revising newly designated paragraphs (j) introductory text, (j)(1) and (j)(2); and
- f. Adding paragraph (j)(5).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 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_x emissions shall install, certify 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 May 29, 2003, and which uses water or steam injection to control NO_x 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_x and O₂ monitors. If this option is chosen, the CEMS shall be installed, certified, maintained, operated and quality-assured 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 or in accordance with the requirements of appendix A to part 75 of this chapter. The relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of the NO_x and O₂ 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_x) and a percent O₂ basis for oxygen; or