

measured during the performance test required in § 60.8 and used to determine the allowance. The deviation begins on the date and hour of the sample which shows that N is greater than the performance test value, and ends with the date and hour of a subsequent sample which shows a fuel nitrogen content less than or equal to the performance test value.

(B) A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour that a required sample is taken, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.

(iii) For turbines using NO<sub>x</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> CEMS:

(A) An hour of excess emissions shall be any unit operating hour in which the 4-hour rolling average NO<sub>x</sub> concentration exceeds the applicable emission limit in § 60.332(a)(1) or (2). For the purposes of this subpart, a "4-hour rolling average NO<sub>x</sub> concentration" is the arithmetic average of the quality-assured average NO<sub>x</sub> concentration measured by the CEMS for a given hour (corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> and, if required under § 60.335(b)(1), to ISO standard conditions) and the three quality-assured unit operating hour average NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations immediately preceding that unit operating hour.

(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be any unit operating hour in which sufficient data are not obtained to validate the hour, for either NO<sub>x</sub> concentration or percent O<sub>2</sub> (or both).

(C) Each report shall include the ambient conditions (temperature, pressure, and humidity) at the time of the excess emission period and (if the owner or operator has claimed an emission allowance for fuel bound nitrogen) the nitrogen content of the fuel during the period of excess emissions.

(iv) For turbines required under paragraph (f) of this section to monitor combustion parameters or parameters that document proper operation of the NO<sub>x</sub> emission controls:

(A) A deviation shall be a 4-hour rolling unit operating hour average in which any monitored parameter does not achieve the target value or is outside the acceptable range defined in the parameter monitoring plan for the unit.

(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be a unit operating hour in which any of the required parametric data are either not recorded or are invalid.

(2) Sulfur dioxide. If the owner or operator is required to monitor the

sulfur content of the fuel under paragraph (h) of this section:

(i) For samples of gaseous fuel and for oil samples obtained using daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank, an excess emission period shall begin on the date and hour of any sample for which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the gas turbine exceeds 0.8 weight percent. The excess emission period ends on the date and hour that a subsequent sample is taken that demonstrates compliance with the sulfur limit.

(ii) If the option to sample each delivery of fuel oil has been selected, the owner or operator shall immediately switch to one of the other oil sampling options (*i.e.*, daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank) if the sulfur content of a delivery exceeds 0.8 weight percent. The owner or operator shall continue to use one of the other sampling options until all of the oil from the delivery has been combusted, and shall evaluate excess emissions according to paragraph (j)(2)(i) of this section. When all of the fuel from the delivery has been burned, the owner or operator may resume using the as-delivered sampling option.

(iii) A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour of a required sample, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.

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(5) All reports required under § 60.7 (c) shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

■ 7. Section 60.335 is amended by:

- a. Removing paragraphs (a), (d) and (e);
- b. Redesignating paragraphs (b) and (c) as paragraphs (a) and (b), respectively;
- c. Revising the new paragraphs (a) and (b);

■ d. Redesignating paragraph (f) as paragraph (c); and

■ e. Revising the new paragraph (c)(1).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

#### § 60.335 Test methods and procedures.

(a) The owner or operator shall conduct the performance tests required in § 60.8, using either EPA Method 20, ASTM D6522-00 (incorporated by reference, *see* § 60.17), or EPA Method 7E and either EPA Method 3 or 3A in appendix A to this part, to determine NO<sub>x</sub> and diluent concentration, except as provided in § 60.8(b). If ASTM

D6522-00 (incorporated by reference, *see* § 60.17) or EPA Methods 7E and 3A (or 3) are used, the owner or operator shall perform a stratification test for NO<sub>x</sub> and diluent pursuant to the procedures specified in section 6.5.6.1(a) through (e) appendix A to part 75 of this chapter. Once the stratification sampling is completed, the owner or operator shall analyze the data using the procedures in section 6.5.6.3(a) and (c) to determine if subsequent RATA testing will occur along a short (0.4, 1.2 and 2.0 meters from the stack or duct wall) or long (16.7, 50.0, and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack or duct) reference measurement line. The short or long reference method measurement line, as determined above, will serve in lieu of the sampling points usually required by EPA Method 20. In no case shall the RATA be based on fewer than three sample points as specified in section 8.1.3.2 of PS 2 in appendix B to this part. Other acceptable alternative reference methods and procedures are given in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the applicable nitrogen oxides emission limitation in § 60.332 and shall meet the performance test requirements of § 60.8 as follows:

(1) For each run of the performance test, the nitrogen oxides emission concentration (NO<sub>xO</sub>) obtained using EPA Method 20, ASTM D6522-00 (incorporated by reference, *see* § 60.17), or EPA Method 7E shall be corrected to ISO standard conditions using the following equation. Notwithstanding this requirement, use of the correction equation is optional for: lean premix stationary combustion turbines; units used in association with heat recovery steam generators (HRSG) equipped with duct burners; and units equipped with add-on emission control devices:

$$\text{NO}_x = (\text{NO}_{xO}) (P_r/P_o)^{0.5} e^{19(H_o - 0.00633)(288^\circ\text{K}/T_a)^{1.53}}$$

where:

NO<sub>x</sub> = emission concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> and ISO standard ambient conditions, ppm by volume, dry basis,

NO<sub>xO</sub> = observed NO<sub>x</sub> concentration, ppm by volume, dry basis, at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, corrected using either EPA Method 20 or Method 3 or 3A data,

P<sub>r</sub> = reference combustor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure, mm Hg,

P<sub>o</sub> = observed combustor inlet absolute pressure at test, mm Hg,

H<sub>o</sub> = observed humidity of ambient air, g H<sub>2</sub>O/g air,