

**MARICOPA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL REGULATIONS
REGULATION III – CONTROL OF AIR CONTAMINANTS**

**RULE 323
FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT FROM INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL/
INSTITUTIONAL (ICI) SOURCES**

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RULE 323

**FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT FROM INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL (ICI)
SOURCES**

SECTION 100 – GENERAL

- 101 PURPOSE:** To limit the discharge of nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter emissions into the atmosphere from fuel burning combustion equipment at industrial and/or commercial and/or institutional (ICI) sources.
- 102 APPLICABILITY:** This rule applies to the following types of ICI combustion equipment that burns either fossil fuels or alternative fuels:
- 102.1** Each steam generating unit that has a maximum design rated heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the generating unit of greater than 10 million (MM) Btu/hr (2.9 Megawatts (MW)).
 - 102.2** Each stationary gas turbine with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 2.9 megawatts (MW).
 - 102.3** Each cogeneration steam generating unit with a heat input of greater than 10 MMBtu/hr.
 - 102.4** Each indirect-fired process heater with a heat input greater than 10 MMBtu/hr.
 - 102.5** NSPS & NESHAP: In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Rule 360 and/or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Rule 370 of these rules.
- 103 EXEMPTIONS:** This rule shall not apply to the following types of equipment:
- 103.1** Incinerators, crematories, or burn-off ovens; or
 - 103.2** Dryers, cement and lime kilns; or
 - 103.3** Direct-fired process heaters; or
 - 103.4** Medical waste incinerators; or
 - 103.5** Reciprocating internal combustion equipment; or
 - 103.6** Combustion equipment used in power plant operations for the purpose of supplying greater than one third of the electricity to any utility power distribution system for sale; or
 - 103.7** Combustion equipment associated with nuclear power plant operations; or
 - 103.8** Water heaters used for the sole purpose of heating hot water for comfort or for radiant heat.

104 PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:

104.1 Stationary gas turbines listed in Section 102.2 of this rule that are used for any of the following reasons shall be exempt from Sections 301.1, 301.2, 304, 305, 501.1, and 501.3 of this rule:

- a. Used for firefighting; or
- b. Used for flood control; or
- c. Engaged by manufacturers in research and the development of equipment for either gas turbine emission control techniques or gas turbine efficiency improvements; or
- d. Fired with emergency fuel that is normally fired with natural gas, or
- e. Fired with emergency fuel for 36 cumulative hours per year or less, per unit for testing, reliability, training, and maintenance purposes as allowed by a permit issued by the Control Officer for that source.

104.2 All steam generating units including cogeneration units and process heaters that are used for any of the following reasons as allowed by a permit issued by the Control Officer shall be exempt from Sections 301, 304, 305, 501.1 and 501.3 of this rule:

- a. Fired with an emergency fuel that is normally fired with natural gas; or
- b. Firing any emergency fuel for testing, reliability, and maintenance purposes for 36 cumulative hours per year, per unit or less.

SECTION 200 – DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in Rule 100 (General Provisions and Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Rules, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

201 ALTERNATIVE FUELS: Substitutes for traditional oil-derived and fossil-fuel derived motor vehicle fuels including but not limited to biodiesel, propane, ethanol or methanol.

202 COGENERATION STEAM GENERATING UNIT: A steam or hot water generating unit that simultaneously produces both electrical (or mechanical) and thermal energy (such as heat or steam) from the same primary energy source.

203 CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (CAP): A methodical procedure that is used to evaluate and correct a turbine operational problem and that includes, at a minimum, improved preventative maintenance procedures, improved ECS operating practices, possible operational amendments, and progress reports.

204 DISTILLATE OIL: A petroleum fraction of fuel oil produced by distillation that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-01, “Standard Specification for Fuel Oils.”

205 EMERGENCY FUEL: Fuel fired by a gas combustion unit, normally fueled by natural gas, only during circumstances of unforeseen disruption or interruption in the supply of natural gas to a unit that normally runs on natural gas. The inability to burn natural gas may

be one of the following, but is not limited to, natural gas emergency, natural gas curtailment, or a breakdown of the delivery system.

- 206 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS):** A system approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with good engineering practice to reduce emissions.
- 207 FOSSIL FUEL:** Naturally occurring carbonaceous substances from the ground such as natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid or gaseous fuel derived from such material for the purpose of creating energy.
- 208 HEAT INPUT:** Heat derived from the combustion of fuel not including the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.
- 209 NATURAL GAS CURTAILMENT:** A shortage in the supply of natural gas, due solely to limitations or restrictions in distribution pipelines by the utility supplying the gas and not due to the cost of natural gas.
- 210 OPACITY:** A condition of the ambient air, or any part thereof, in which an air contaminant partially or wholly obscures the view of an observer.
- 211 PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS:** Any and all particulate matter emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable state and federal test methods.
- 212 PEAK LOAD:** 100% of the manufacturer's design capacity of a gas turbine at 288° Kelvin, 60% relative humidity, and 101.3 kilopascals pressure (ISO standard day conditions).
- 213 PROCESS HEATER:** An enclosed combustion device that uses controlled flame to transfer heat to a process fluid or a process material that is not a fluid or to heat transfer material for use in a process unit (not including the generation of steam). A process heater may be either indirect or direct-fired, dependent upon whether the gases of combustion mix with and exhaust to the same stack or vent (direct-fired) with gases emanating from the process material or not (indirect-fired). Emissions from indirect-fired units consist entirely of products of combustion while emissions from direct-fired units are unique to the given process and may vary widely in any industrial process. A process heater is not an oven or kiln used for drying, curing, baking, cooking, calcining, or vitrifying.
- 214 RATED HEAT INPUT CAPACITY:** The heat input capacity in million Btu/hr. as specified on the nameplate of the combustion unit. If the combustion unit has been altered or modified so that its maximum heat input is different than the heat input capacity on the nameplate (design heat capacity), the maximum heat input shall be considered as the rated heat input capacity.
- 215 REGENERATIVE CYCLE GAS TURBINE:** Any stationary gas turbine that recovers thermal energy from the exhaust gases and utilizes the thermal energy to preheat air prior to entering the combustor unit.

- 216 RESIDUAL OIL:** The heavier oils that remain after the distillate oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled off in refinery operations. This includes crude oil or fuel oil numbers 1 and 2 that have a nitrogen content greater than 0.05% by weight, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-01, “Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils”.
- 217 SIMPLE CYCLE GAS TURBINE:** Any stationary gas turbine that does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the gas turbine, or that does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.
- 218 STATIONARY GAS TURBINE:** Any simple cycle gas turbine or regenerative gas turbine that is not self-propelled or that is attached to a foundation.
- 219 STEADY STATE:** A safe, stable megawatt load at which a unit with equipment in normal operating conditions is capable of being held for an extended period of time, without creating an unsafe or unstable operating condition.
- 220 STEAM GENERATING UNIT:** An external combustion unit or boiler fired by fossil fuel that is used to generate hot water or steam. The hot water or steam is then used as energy for driving another process or piece of equipment.
- 221 SULFUR OXIDES (SO_x):** The sum of the oxides of sulfur emitted from the flue gas from a combustion unit that are directly dependent upon the amount of sulfur in the fuel used.
- 222 ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL:** Fuel oil containing less than or equal to 0.0015 % sulfur by weight.
- 223 UNCOMBINED WATER:** Condensed water containing no more than analytical trace amounts of other chemical elements or compounds.
- 224 WASTE DERIVED FUEL GAS:** A gaseous fuel that is generated from the biodegradation of solid or liquid waste including, but not limited to, digester gas and landfill gas.
- 225 WATER HEATER:** A closed vessel in which water is heated by combustion of fuel and water is either withdrawn for use external to the vessel (at pressures not exceeding 160 psi with all controls and devices preventing water temperatures from exceeding 210°F) or used for radiant heat. Water heaters are usually no larger than 1 MM Btu/hr as opposed to boilers, do not reach temperatures of 220°F and higher that boilers can reach, and are not manufactured to meet boiler codes.

SECTION 300 – STANDARDS

301 LIMITATIONS – PARTICULATE MATTER:

- 301.1 Limitation-Liquid Fuels:** An owner or operator shall not discharge, cause or allow the discharge of particulate matter emissions, caused by combustion of non-gaseous liquid fuels or a blend of liquid fuels with other fuels in excess of 0.10 lbs. per MMBtu, during steady state operations, from any combustion units listed in Sections

102.1, 102.3, and 102.4 of this rule with either a rated heat input capacity or heat input of greater than 100 MM Btu/hr.

301.2 Particulate Matter Testing: A backhalf analysis shall be performed, using Reference Method 202 referenced in Section 504.6 of this rule, each time a compliance test for particulate matter emissions to meet the standards in Section 301.1 of this rule is performed using Method 5. (The results of the Method 202 testing shall be used for emissions inventory purposes).

301.3 Good Combustion Practices for Turbines: During steady state operations, an owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine listed in Section 102.2 of this rule, regardless of fuel type or size, shall use operational practices recommended by the manufacturer and parametric monitoring that ensure good combustion control. One of the following procedures may be used:

- a. Monitor the maximum temperature differential across the combustion burners or at locations around the back end of the turbine, dependent upon the particular unit, to ensure no more than a 100° F difference using a thermocouple. Differential temperatures across the burners to demonstrate good combustion practices shall be measured from at least one minute data point during a complete steady state operating hour. If a valid maximum temperature differential of greater than 100°F is observed across the burners, investigation and corrective action shall be taken within three hours to reduce the temperature difference to 100°F or less; or
- b. If the manufacturer recommends that the maximum numerical temperature differential to ensure good combustion is a temperature that is greater than 100°F, then proof of this maximum alternate temperature shall be submitted to the Control Officer. The procedure to measure the maximum temperature differential listed above in Section 301.3(a) of this rule shall then be followed using the alternate recommended maximum temperature differential after approval by the Control Officer.
- c. If a repetitive pattern of failure to meet the proper temperature differential of 100°F or to meet the alternate temperature differential recommended by the manufacturer indicates that the turbine is not being operated in a manner consistent with good combustion practices, then the Control Officer may require the owner or operator to submit a Corrective Action Plan (CAP).

302 LIMITATIONS – OPACITY: An owner or operator shall not discharge into the ambient air from any single source of emissions any air contaminant, other than uncombined water, in excess of 20% opacity.

303 LIMITATIONS – SULFUR IN FUEL: An owner or operator of any applicable equipment listed in Section 102 of this rule that burns liquid fuel oil or a mixture or blend of fuel oil with any other fuels shall use only ultra low sulfur diesel. An owner or operator using waste derived fuel gas shall use only waste derived fuel gas that contains no more than 0.08% sulfur by weight, alone or in combination with other fuels.

304 LIMITATIONS – NITROGEN OXIDES:

- 304.1** An owner or operator of any combustion equipment listed in Section 102 of this rule, except gas turbines, with a heat input of greater than 10 MMBtu/hr to 100 MMBtu/hr shall comply either with Sections 304.1(a) or 304.1(b) of this rule. Gas turbines are subject to both Sections 304.1(a) and 304.1(b) of this rule below:
- a. Establish initial optimal baseline concentrations for NO_x and CO within 90 days of the first usage of the combustion equipment utilizing the initial design burner specifications or manufacturer's recommendations to ensure good combustion practices. Tune the unit annually in accordance with good combustion practices or follow the manufacturer's recommended procedure, if applicable. For low emission burner systems that do not provide accessibility for combustion chamber inspection, burner inspection, or inspection of the flame pattern, an owner or operator shall provide documentation from the manufacturer and follow manufacturer's recommended procedure. If using good combustion practices, the owner or operator shall include the following at a minimum:
 - (1) Inspect the burner system and clean and replace any components of the burner as necessary to minimize emissions of NO_x and CO; and
 - (2) Inspect the burner chamber for areas of impingement and remove if necessary; and
 - (3) Inspect the flame pattern and make adjustments as necessary to optimize the flame pattern; and
 - (4) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly; and
 - (5) Measure the NO_x and the CO concentration of the effluent stream after each adjustment was made with a handheld portable monitor to ensure optimal baseline concentrations are maintained.
 - b. Limit nitrogen oxide emissions to no more than the following amounts:
 - (1) 42 ppm_{dv} calculated as nitrogen dioxide, when burning gaseous fuel. During steady state operations, this test result using EPA Reference Method(s) 7 or other EPA-approved test method designated by the Control Officer shall be based upon the arithmetic mean of the results of three test runs. Each test run shall have a minimum sample run time of one hour.
 - (2) 65 ppm_{dv} calculated as nitrogen dioxide, when burning liquid fuel. During steady state operations, this test result using EPA Reference Method(s) 7 or other EPA-approved test method designated by the Control Officer shall be based upon the arithmetic mean of the results of three test runs. Each test run shall have a minimum sample run time of one hour.
 - c. For simple gas turbines, the nitrogen oxides shall be measured dry and corrected to 15% oxygen, during steady state operations. For all other combustion equipment, the nitrogen oxides shall be measured dry and corrected to 3% oxygen.
- 304.2** An owner or operator of any combustion equipment, listed in Section 102 of this rule, with a heat input greater than 100 MMBtu/hr, shall:

- a. Tune the equipment every 6 months with good combustion practices or a manufacturer's procedure that at a minimum includes the procedures listed in Section 304.1(a) of this rule and;
- b. Meet the NO_x emission limits as stated in Section 304.1(b) of this rule.

305 LIMITATIONS - CARBON MONOXIDE: An owner or operator of any equipment listed in Section 102 of this rule with a heat input greater than 100 MMBtu/hr shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere, carbon monoxide (CO), measured in excess of 400 ppmv at any time. During steady state operations, this test result, using EPA Reference Method 10 or other EPA-approved test method designated by the Control Officer, shall be based upon the arithmetic mean of the results of three test runs and shall be measured during steady state compliance source testing. Each test run shall have a minimum sample time of one hour. For simple gas turbines, the CO shall be measured dry and corrected to 15% oxygen, during steady state operations. For all other combustion equipment, the CO shall be measured dry and corrected to 3% oxygen.

306 REQUIREMENTS FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND ECS MONITORING EQUIPMENT:

306.1 Emission Control System: For affected operations which may exceed any of the applicable standards set forth in Sections 300 of this rule, an owner or operator may comply by installing and operating an emission control system (ECS) or a combustion control system which reduces emissions to below the applicable standards in Section 300 of this rule.

306.2 Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices: An owner or operator required to use an approved ECS pursuant to this rule shall not do so without first providing, properly installing, operating, and maintaining in calibration and in good working order, devices for indicating temperatures, pressures, transfer rates, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained as described in an approved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan.

306.3 O&M Plan Required for ECS:

- a. **General Requirements:** An owner or operator shall provide and maintain an O&M Plan for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices that are used pursuant to this rule or an air pollution permit.
- b. **Approval by Control Officer:** An owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device that is used pursuant to this rule.
- c. **Initial Plans:** An owner or operator that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to this rule shall comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified by the Control Officer in writing. Once the initial plan has been approved in writing by the Control Officer, an owner or operator shall comply with this approved plan.

- d. **Revisions to Plan:** If revisions to the initial plan have been approved by the Control Officer in writing, an owner or operator shall comply with the revisions to the initial plan. If revisions to the plan have not yet been approved by the Control Officer in writing, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Maricopa County Air Quality Department.
- e. **Control Officer Modifications to Plan:** After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan that has been modified by the Control Officer.

SECTION 400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

- 401.1 **O&M Plan:** Any owner or operator employing an approved ECS on the effective date of this rule shall by July 2, 2017 file an O&M Plan with the Control Officer in accordance with Section 306.3 of this rule.
- 401.2 **Modifications to Existing ECS:** Any owner or operator required to modify their ECS equipment or system by either reconstructing or adding on equipment for compliance with this rule shall by July 2, 2017 file a schedule for the modification with the Control Officer. The plan shall show how the ECS is to be used to achieve full compliance and shall specify dates for completing increments of progress. Any and all ECS used to achieve such compliance shall be in operation by November 2, 2018.
- 401.3 **ECS Installation:** An owner or operator required to install an ECS for compliance with this rule shall by July 2, 2017 file a schedule for the installation with the Control Officer. The ECS shall then be installed and in compliance by November 2, 2019.

SECTION 500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

- 501 **RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING:** An owner or operator subject to this rule shall comply with the requirements set forth in this section. Any records and data required by this section shall be kept on site at all times in a consistent and complete manner and be made available without delay to the Control Officer or his designee upon request. Records shall consist of the following information:
 - 501.1 **Equipment Listed in Section 102 of this Rule:** Type of fuel used, amount of fuel used, and amount of sulfur in the fuel if using liquid fuel, and the days and hours of operation.
 - 501.2 **Emergency Fuel Usage:** Monthly records of type of emergency fuel used, dates and hours of operation using emergency fuel, and nature of the emergency or purpose for the use of the emergency fuel as stated in Sections 104.1 and 104.2. Yearly records of the twelve month log of hours of operation in the emergency mode.
 - 501.3 **Good Combustion Practice:** Measurements of the temperature differential across the burners of turbines per Section 301.3 of this rule, results of evaluation and corrective action taken to reduce the temperature differential or a finding that the

temperature differential returned to the range listed in Sections 301.3(a) or 301.3(b) of this rule without any action by the owner or operator.

501.4 Tuning Procedure: Date that the procedure was performed on the particular unit and at a minimum: stack gas temperature, flame conditions, nature of the adjustment and results of the nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide concentrations obtained by using a handheld monitor after each adjustment.

502 RECORDS RETENTION: Copies of reports, logs and supporting documentation required by the Control Officer shall be retained for at least 5 years. Records and information required by this rule shall also be retained for at least 5 years.

503 COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION:

503.1 Sulfur in Fuel Verification:

a. Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel: If the Control Officer requests documentation of the sulfur content of the fuel to demonstrate the 0.0015% limit, the owner or operator shall submit one of the following:

- (1) Fuel receipts, or
- (2) Contract specifications, or
- (3) Pipeline meter tickets, or
- (4) Fuel supplier information, or
- (5) Purchase records, or
- (6) Test results of the fuel for sulfur content

The items listed above must provide accurate sulfur content values or be based on enforceable test methods as approved by the Administrator to determine the sulfur content.

b. Waste Derived Fuel Gas: The owner or operator shall submit documentation of the concentration of the sulfur level of the waste derived fuel gas to the Control Officer upon request. The sulfur content of gaseous fuels shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 307-94 Determination of Sulfur in a Gaseous Matrix.

503.2 Gaseous Emissions - Source Test: Boilers with a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, must conduct all applicable performance (stack) tests on a triennial basis. Triennial performance tests must be completed no more than 37 months after the previous performance test.

503.3 Gaseous Emissions - Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS): Compliance with the emission requirements specified in Sections 301 through 304 of this rule may also be determined using CEMS. Where the unit(s) are equipped with CEMS:

a. General: All CEMS must be installed according to the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.13(g). All CEMS shall be installed such that a representative measurement of emissions is obtained. Additional procedures for the location of

CEMS found in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B shall be used. The data recorder for CEMS shall be in operation at all times the unit is operated.

- b. **Cycle Time:** An owner or operator of any unit using a CEMS shall ensure that the CEMS completes a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15 minute period.
- c. **Calibration:** Zero and span shall be checked once every 24 hours. The CEMS shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- d. **Averaging:** The data recorded during periods of calibration checks, zero and span adjustments shall not be included in averaging for compliance determinations. Compliance shall be determined on an hourly basis using the average of the 3 previous 1 hour average emissions concentrations. The 1-hour average emissions concentration shall be determined from at least two data points recorded by the CEMS.
- e. **Accuracy Testing:** Accuracy testing of CEMS shall be conducted using a relative accuracy test audit pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix F.

504 COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION - TEST METHODS INCORPORATED BY

REFERENCE: The following test methods are approved for use for the purpose of determining compliance with this rule. The test methods are incorporated by reference in Appendix G of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations. Alternative test methods as approved by the Administrator or other EPA-approved test methods may be used upon written approval from the Control Officer. When more than one test method is permitted for the same determination, an exceedance under any method will constitute a violation. Copies of test methods referenced in this section are available at the Maricopa County Air Quality Department.

- 504.1** EPA Reference Methods 1 (“Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources”), and 1 A (“Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources with Small Stacks and Ducts”) (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
- 504.2** EPA Reference Methods 2 (“Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate”), 2A (“Direct Measurement of Gas Volume through Pipes and Small Ducts”), 2C (“Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate in Small Stacks or Ducts”), and 2D (“Measurement of Gas Volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts”) (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
- 504.3** EPA Reference Methods 3 (“Gas Analysis for the Determination of Dry Molecular Weight”), 3A (“Determination of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Concentrations in Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure”), 3B (“Gas Analysis for the Determination of Emission Rate Correction Factor of Excess Air”), and 3C (“Determination of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrogen and Oxygen from Stationary Sources”) (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
- 504.4** EPA Reference Method 4 (“Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases”) (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
- 504.5** EPA Reference Method 5 (“Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources”) (40 CFR 60, Appendix A)

- 504.6** EPA Reference Method 202 (“Determination of Condensable Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources”) (40 CFR 51, Appendix M).
- 504.7** EPA Reference Methods 7 (“Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources”), 7A (“Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources”), 7B (“Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources - Ultraviolet Spectrometry”), 7C (“Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources - Alkaline-Permanganate Colorimetric Method”), 7D (“Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources - Alkaline - Permanganate Chromatographic Method”), and 7E (“Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources - Instrumental Analyzer Method”), (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
- 504.8** EPA Reference Method 9, (“Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources”) (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
- 504.9** EPA Reference Method 10, (“Determination of Carbon Monoxide from Stationary Sources”) (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
- 504.10** EPA Reference Method 20, (“Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Dioxide, and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines”) (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
- 504.11** ASTM Method D2622-98 Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry.
- 504.12** ASTM Method D2880-96 Standard Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils
- 504.13** ASTM Method D4294-02 or D4294-03 Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry.
- 504.14** ASTM Method D5504-01 or D5504-08 Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Chemiluminescence.
- 504.15** South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 307-94 Determination of Sulfur in a Gaseous Matrix