

§ 61.19

for §§ 61.93(c); 61.107(d) and Method 114, paragraph 2.1 of Appendix B to 40 CFR part 61.

(d) The following material is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325, telephone (202) 512-1800 or outside of Washington, DC area: 1-866-512-1800.

(1) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, EPA Publication SW-846, Third Edition, November 1986, as amended by Revision I, December 1987, Order Number 955-001-00000-1:

(i) Method 8020, Aromatic Volatile Organics, IBR approved March 7, 1990, for § 61.355(c)(2)(iv)(A).

(ii) Method 8021, Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Column Gas Chromatography with Photoionization and Electrolytic Conductivity Detectors in Series, IBR approved March 7, 1990, for § 61.355(c)(2)(iv)(B).

(iii) Method 8240, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics, IBR approved March 7, 1990, for § 61.355(c)(2)(iv)(C).

(iv) Method 8260, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics: Capillary Column Technique, IBR approved March 7, 1990, for § 61.355(c)(2)(iv)(D).

(e) The materials listed in this paragraph (e) are available for purchase from the American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005.

(1) API Publication 2517, Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks, Third Edition. February 1989. IBR approved December 14, 2000 for § 61.241.

(2) [Reserved]

[48 FR 3740, Jan. 27, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 55266, Dec. 9, 1983; 49 FR 23520, June 6, 1984; 51 FR 34914, Sept. 30, 1986; 54 FR 38073, Sept. 14, 1989; 54 FR 51704, Dec. 15, 1989; 55 FR 8341, Mar. 7, 1990; 55 FR 18331, May 2, 1990; 55 FR 22027, May 31, 1990; 55 FR 32914, Aug. 13, 1990; 65 FR 62150, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78280, Dec. 14, 2000; 67 FR 57166, Sept. 9, 2002]

§ 61.19 Circumvention.

No owner or operator shall build, erect, install, or use any article machine, equipment, process, or method, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a

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violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous dilutants to achieve compliance with a visible emissions standard, and the piecemeal carrying out of an operation to avoid coverage by a standard that applies only to operations larger than a specified size.

[40 FR 48299, Oct. 14, 1975. Redesignated at 50 FR 46294, Nov. 7, 1985]

Subpart B—National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions From Underground Uranium Mines

SOURCE: 54 FR 51694, Dec. 15, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

§ 61.20 Designation of facilities.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the owner or operator of an active underground uranium mine which:

(a) Has mined, will mine or is designed to mine over 90,720 megagrams (Mg) (100,000 tons) of ore during the life of the mine; or

(b) Has had or will have an annual ore production rate greater than 9,072 Mg (10,000 tons), unless it can be demonstrated to EPA that the mine will not exceed total ore production of 90,720 Mg (100,000 tons) during the life of the mine.

[54 FR 51694, Dec. 15, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 62151, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.21 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined here have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act or subpart A of part 61. The following terms shall have the following specific meanings:

(a) *Active mine* means an underground uranium mine which is being ventilated to allow workers to enter the mine for any purpose.

(b) *Effective dose equivalent* means the sum of the products of the absorbed dose and appropriate effectiveness factors. These factors account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the quality of radiation and its distribution in the body of reference man.