

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 60.1465

n = number of municipal waste combustion units, i, located at your plant.

(2) Unit basis.

$$C = f * h \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

C = required quarterly carbon usage for the unit in kilograms (or pounds).

f = required carbon feed rate for the municipal waste combustion unit in kilograms (or pounds) per hour. That is the average carbon feed rate during the most recent mercury or dioxins/furans stack tests (whichever has a higher feed rate).

h = number of hours the municipal waste combustion unit was in operation during the calendar quarter (hours).

### DEFINITIONS

#### § 60.1465 What definitions must I know?

Terms used but not defined in this section are defined in the CAA and in subparts A and B of this part.

*Administrator* means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or his/her authorized representative or the Administrator of a State Air Pollution Control Agency.

*Air curtain incinerator* means an incinerator that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open chamber or pit in which combustion occurs. Incinerators of that type can be constructed above or below ground and with or without refractory walls and floor.

*Batch municipal waste combustion unit* means a municipal waste combustion unit designed so it cannot combust municipal solid waste continuously 24 hours per day because the design does not allow waste to be fed to the unit or ash to be removed during combustion.

*Calendar quarter* means three consecutive months (nonoverlapping) beginning on: January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1.

*Calendar year* means 365 (or 366 consecutive days for leap years) consecutive days starting on January 1 and ending on December 31.

*Chief facility operator* means the person in direct charge and control of the operation of a municipal waste combustion unit. That person is responsible for daily onsite supervision, technical direction, management, and over-

all performance of the municipal waste combustion unit.

*Class I units* mean small municipal waste combustion units subject to this subpart that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity greater than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See the definition in this section of "municipal waste combustion plant capacity" for specification of which units at a plant site are included in the aggregate capacity calculation.

*Class II units* mean small municipal waste combustion units subject to this subpart that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity less than or equal to 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See the definition in this section of "municipal waste combustion plant capacity" for specification of which units at a plant site are included in the aggregate capacity calculation.

*Clean wood* means untreated wood or untreated wood products including clean untreated lumber, tree stumps (whole or chipped), and tree limbs (whole or chipped). Clean wood does not include two items:

(1) "Yard waste," which is defined elsewhere in this section.

(2) Construction, renovation, or demolition wastes (for example, railroad ties and telephone poles) that are exempt from the definition of "municipal solid waste" in this section.

*Co-fired combustion unit* means a unit that combusts municipal solid waste with nonmunicipal solid waste fuel (for example, coal, industrial process waste). To be considered a co-fired combustion unit, the unit must be subject to a federally enforceable permit that limits it to combusting a fuel feed stream which is 30 percent or less (by weight) municipal solid waste as measured each calendar quarter.

*Continuous burning* means the continuous, semicontinuous, or batch feeding of municipal solid waste to dispose of the waste, produce energy, or provide heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. Continuous burning does not mean the use of municipal solid waste solely to thermally protect the

grate or hearth during the startup period when municipal solid waste is not fed to the grate or hearth.

*Continuous emission monitoring system* means a monitoring system that continuously measures the emissions of a pollutant from a municipal waste combustion unit.

*Dioxins/furans* mean tetra- through octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

*Eight-hour block average* means the average of all hourly emission concentrations or parameter levels when the municipal waste combustion unit operates and combusts municipal solid waste measured over any of three 8-hour periods of time:

- (1) 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m.
- (2) 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- (3) 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight.

*Federally enforceable* means all limits and conditions the Administrator can enforce (including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, and 63), requirements in a State's implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

*First calendar half* means the period that starts on January 1 and ends on June 30 in any year.

*Fluidized bed combustion unit* means a unit where municipal waste is combusted in a fluidized bed of material. The fluidized bed material may remain in the primary combustion zone or may be carried out of the primary combustion zone and returned through a recirculation loop.

*Four-hour block average* or *4-hour block average* means the average of all hourly emission concentrations or parameter levels when the municipal waste combustion unit operates and combusts municipal solid waste measured over any of six 4-hour periods:

- (1) 12:00 midnight to 4:00 a.m.
- (2) 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.
- (3) 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.
- (4) 12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.
- (5) 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- (6) 8:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight.

*Mass burn refractory municipal waste combustion unit* means a field-erected municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste in a refractory wall furnace. Unless otherwise specified, that includes municipal

waste combustion units with a cylindrical rotary refractory wall furnace.

*Mass burn rotary waterwall municipal waste combustion unit* means a field-erected municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste in a cylindrical rotary waterwall furnace.

*Mass burn waterwall municipal waste combustion unit* means a field-erected municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste in a waterwall furnace.

*Materials separation plan* means a plan that identifies a goal and an approach for separating certain components of municipal solid waste for a given service area in order to make the separated materials available for recycling. A materials separation plan may include three items:

- (1) Elements such as dropoff facilities, buy-back or deposit-return incentives, curbside pickup programs, or centralized mechanical separation systems.
- (2) Different goals or approaches for different subareas in the service area.
- (3) No materials separation activities for certain subareas or, if warranted, the entire service area.

*Maximum demonstrated load of a municipal waste combustion unit* means the highest 4-hour block arithmetic average municipal waste combustion unit load achieved during 4 consecutive hours in the course of the most recent dioxins/furans stack test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limit for dioxins/furans specified in this subpart.

*Maximum demonstrated temperature of the particulate matter control device* means the highest 4-hour block arithmetic average flue gas temperature measured at the inlet of the particulate matter control device during 4 consecutive hours in the course of the most recent stack test for dioxins/furans emissions that demonstrates compliance with the limits specified in this subpart.

*Medical/infectious waste* means any waste meeting the definition of "medical/infectious waste" in §60.51c of subpart E, of this part.

*Mixed fuel-fired (pulverized coal/refuse-derived fuel) combustion unit* means a combustion unit that combusts coal

and refuse-derived fuel simultaneously, in which pulverized coal is introduced into an air stream that carries the coal to the combustion chamber of the unit where it is combusted in suspension. That includes both conventional pulverized coal and micropulverized coal.

*Modification* or *modified municipal waste combustion unit* means a municipal waste combustion unit you have changed after June 6, 2001 and that meets one of two criteria:

(1) The cumulative cost of the changes over the life of the unit exceeds 50 percent of the original cost of building and installing the unit (not including the cost of land) updated to current costs.

(2) Any physical change in the municipal waste combustion unit or change in the method of operating it that increases the emission level of any air pollutant for which new source performance standards have been established under section 129 or section 111 of the CAA. Increases in the emission level of any air pollutant are determined when the municipal waste combustion unit operates at 100 percent of its physical load capability and are measured downstream of all air pollution control devices. Load restrictions based on permits or other nonphysical operational restrictions cannot be considered in the determination.

*Modular excess-air municipal waste combustion unit* means a municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste, is not field-erected, and has multiple combustion chambers, all of which are designed to operate at conditions with combustion air amounts in excess of theoretical air requirements.

*Modular starved-air municipal waste combustion unit* means a municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste, is not field-erected, and has multiple combustion chambers in which the primary combustion chamber is designed to operate at substoichiometric conditions.

*Municipal solid waste* or *municipal-type solid waste* means household, commercial/retail, or institutional waste. Household waste includes material discarded by residential dwellings, hotels, motels, and other similar permanent or temporary housing. Commercial/retail

waste includes material discarded by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, nonmanufacturing activities at industrial facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. Institutional waste includes materials discarded by schools, by hospitals (non-medical), by nonmanufacturing activities at prisons and government facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. Household, commercial/retail, and institutional waste does include yard waste and refuse-derived fuel. Household, commercial/retail, and institutional waste does not include used oil; sewage sludge; wood pallets; construction, renovation, and demolition wastes (which include railroad ties and telephone poles); clean wood; industrial process or manufacturing wastes; medical waste; or motor vehicles (including motor vehicle parts or vehicle fluff).

*Municipal waste combustion plant* means one or more municipal waste combustion units at the same location as specified under Applicability (§60.1015(a) and (b)).

*Municipal waste combustion plant capacity* means the aggregate municipal waste combustion capacity of all municipal waste combustion units at the plant that are subject to subparts Ea or Eb of this part, or this subpart.

*Municipal waste combustion unit* means any setting or equipment that combusts solid, liquid, or gasified municipal solid waste including, but not limited to, field-erected combustion units (with or without heat recovery), modular combustion units (starved-air or excess-air), boilers (for example, steam generating units), furnaces (whether suspension-fired, grate-fired, mass-fired, air curtain incinerators, or fluidized bed-fired), and pyrolysis/combustion units. Two criteria further define municipal waste combustion units:

(1) Municipal waste combustion units do not include pyrolysis or combustion units located at a plastics or rubber recycling unit as specified under Applicability (§60.1020(h) and (i)). Municipal waste combustion units also do not include cement kilns that combust municipal solid waste as specified under Applicability (§60.1020(j)). Municipal waste combustion units also do not include internal combustion engines, gas

turbines, or other combustion devices that combust landfill gases collected by landfill gas collection systems.

(2) The boundaries of a municipal waste combustion unit are defined as follows. The municipal waste combustion unit includes, but is not limited to, the municipal solid waste fuel feed system, grate system, flue gas system, bottom ash system, and the combustion unit water system. The municipal waste combustion unit does not include air pollution control equipment, the stack, water treatment equipment, or the turbine-generator set. The municipal waste combustion unit boundary starts at the municipal solid waste pit or hopper and extends through three areas:

(i) The combustion unit flue gas system, which ends immediately after the heat recovery equipment or, if there is no heat recovery equipment, immediately after the combustion chamber.

(ii) The combustion unit bottom ash system, which ends at the truck loading station or similar equipment that transfers the ash to final disposal. It includes all ash handling systems connected to the bottom ash handling system.

(iii) The combustion unit water system, which starts at the feed water pump and ends at the piping that exits the steam drum or superheater.

*Particulate matter* means total particulate matter emitted from municipal waste combustion units as measured using EPA Reference Method 5 in appendix A of this part and the procedures specified in § 60.1300.

*Plastics or rubber recycling unit* means an integrated processing unit for which plastics, rubber, or rubber tires are the only feed materials (incidental contaminants may be in the feed materials). The feed materials are processed and marketed to become input feed stock for chemical plants or petroleum refineries. The following three criteria further define a plastics or rubber recycling unit:

(1) Each calendar quarter, the combined weight of the feed stock that a plastics or rubber recycling unit produces must be more than 70 percent of the combined weight of the plastics, rubber, and rubber tires that recycling unit processes.

(2) The plastics, rubber, or rubber tires fed to the recycling unit may originate from separating or diverting plastics, rubber, or rubber tires from municipal or industrial solid waste. The feed materials may include manufacturing scraps, trimmings, and off-specification plastics, rubber, and rubber tire discards.

(3) The plastics, rubber, and rubber tires fed to the recycling unit may contain incidental contaminants (for example, paper labels on plastic bottles or metal rings on plastic bottle caps).

*Potential hydrogen chloride emissions* means the level of emissions from a municipal waste combustion unit that would occur from combusting municipal solid waste without emission controls for acid gases.

*Potential mercury emissions* means the level of emissions from a municipal waste combustion unit that would occur from combusting municipal solid waste without controls for mercury emissions.

*Potential sulfur dioxide emissions* means the level of emissions from a municipal waste combustion unit that would occur from combusting municipal solid waste without emission controls for acid gases.

*Pyrolysis/combustion unit* means a unit that produces gases, liquids, or solids by heating municipal solid waste. The gases, liquids, or solids produced are combusted and the emissions vented to the atmosphere.

*Reconstruction* means rebuilding a municipal waste combustion unit and meeting two criteria:

(1) The reconstruction begins after June 6, 2001.

(2) The cumulative cost of the construction over the life of the unit exceeds 50 percent of the original cost of building and installing the municipal waste combustion unit (not including land) updated to current costs (current dollars). To determine what systems are within the boundary of the municipal waste combustion unit used to calculate those costs, see the definition in this section of "municipal waste combustion unit."

*Refractory unit or refractory wall furnace* means a municipal waste combustion unit that has no energy recovery (such as through a waterwall) in the

furnace of the municipal waste combustion unit.

*Refuse-derived fuel* means a type of municipal solid waste produced by processing municipal solid waste through shredding and size classification. That includes all classes of refuse-derived fuel including two fuels:

(1) Low-density fluff refuse-derived fuel through densified refuse-derived fuel.

(2) Pelletized refuse-derived fuel.

*Same location* means the same or contiguous properties under common ownership or control, including those separated only by a street, road, highway, or other public right-of-way. Common ownership or control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, subdivision, or any combination thereof. Entities may include a municipality, other governmental unit, or any quasi-governmental authority (for example, a public utility district or regional authority for waste disposal).

*Second calendar half* means the period that starts on July 1 and ends on December 31 in any year.

*Shift supervisor* means the person who is in direct charge and control of operating a municipal waste combustion unit and who is responsible for onsite supervision, technical direction, management, and overall performance of the municipal waste combustion unit during an assigned shift.

*Spreader stoker, mixed fuel-fired (coal/refuse-derived fuel) combustion unit* means a municipal waste combustion unit that combusts coal and refuse-derived fuel simultaneously, in which coal is introduced to the combustion zone by a mechanism that throws the fuel onto a grate from above. Combustion takes place both in suspension and on the grate.

*Standard conditions* when referring to units of measure mean a temperature of 20 °C and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals.

*Startup period* means the period when a municipal waste combustion unit begins the continuous combustion of municipal solid waste. It does not include

any warmup period during which the municipal waste combustion unit combusts fossil fuel or other solid waste fuel but receives no municipal solid waste.

*Stoker (refuse-derived fuel) combustion unit* means a steam generating unit that combusts refuse-derived fuel in a semisuspension combusting mode, using air-fed distributors.

*Total mass dioxins/furans or total mass* means the total mass of tetra-through octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans as determined using EPA Reference Method 23 in appendix A of this part and the procedures specified in §60.1300.

*Twenty-four hour daily average or 24-hour daily average* means either the arithmetic mean or geometric mean (as specified) of all hourly emission concentrations when the municipal waste combustion unit operates and combusts municipal solid waste measured during the 24 hours between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight.

*Untreated lumber* means wood or wood products that have been cut or shaped and include wet, air-dried, and kiln-dried wood products. Untreated lumber does not include wood products that have been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure-treated by compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote.

*Waterwall furnace* means a municipal waste combustion unit that has energy (heat) recovery in the furnace (for example, radiant heat transfer section) of the combustion unit.

*Yard waste* means grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs. They come from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands. Yard waste does not include two items:

(1) Construction, renovation, and demolition wastes that are exempt from the definition of "municipal solid waste" in this section.

(2) Clean wood that is exempt from the definition of "municipal solid waste" in this section.

TABLE 1 OF SUBPART AAAA—EMISSION LIMITS FOR NEW SMALL MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION UNITS

For the following pollutants	You must meet the following emission limits <sup>a</sup>	Using the following averaging times	And determine compliance by the following methods
1. Organics Dioxins/Furans (total mass basis).	13 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (minimum run duration is 4 hours).	Stack test.
2. Metals: Cadmium .....	0.020 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (run duration specified in test method).	Stack test.
Lead .....	0.20 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (run duration specified in test method).	Stack test.
Mercury .....	0.080 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter or 85 percent reduction of potential mercury emissions.	3-run average (run duration specified in test method).	Stack test.
Opacity .....	10 percent .....	Thirty 6-minute averages	Stack test.
Particulate Matter .....	24 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (run duration specified in test method).	Stack test.
3. Acid Gases: Hydrogen Chloride .....	25 parts per million by dry volume or 95 percent reduction of potential hydrogen chloride emissions.	3-run average (minimum run duration is 1 hour).	Stack test
Nitrogen Oxides (Class I units) <sup>b</sup> .	150 (180 for 1st year of operation) parts per million by dry volume.	24-hour daily block arithmetic average concentration.	Continuous emission monitoring system.
Nitrogen Oxides (Class II units) <sup>c</sup> .	500 parts per million by dry volume.	See footnote <sup>d</sup> .....	See footnote <sup>d</sup>
Sulfur Dioxide .....	30 parts per million by dry volume or 80 percent reduction of potential sulfur dioxide emissions.	24-hour daily block geometric average concentration or percent reduction.	Continuous monitoring emission system.
4. Other: Fugitive Ash .....	Visible emissions for no more than 5 percent of hourly observation period.	Three 1-hour observation periods.	Visible emission test.

<sup>a</sup> All emission limits (except for opacity) are measured at 7 percent oxygen.  
<sup>b</sup> Class I units mean small municipal waste combustion units subject to this subpart that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity more than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See § 60.1465 for definitions.  
<sup>c</sup> Class II units mean small municipal waste combustion units subject to this subpart that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity no more than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See § 60.1465 for definitions.  
<sup>d</sup> No monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, or reporting is required to demonstrate compliance with the nitrogen oxides limit for Class II units.

TABLE 2 OF SUBPART AAAA—CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSION LIMITS FOR NEW SMALL MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION UNITS

For the following municipal waste combustion units	You must meet the following carbon monoxide limits <sup>a</sup>	Using the following averaging times <sup>b</sup>
1. Fluidized-bed .....	100 parts per million by dry volume .....	4-hour.
2. Fluidized bed, mixed fuel, (wood/refuse-derived fuel).	200 parts per million by dry volume .....	24-hour. <sup>c</sup>
3. Mass burn rotary refractory .....	100 parts per million by dry volume .....	4-hour.
4. Mass burn rotary waterwall .....	100 parts per million by dry volume .....	24-hour.
5. Mass burn waterwall and refractory .....	100 parts per million by dry volume .....	4-hour.
6. Mixed fuel-fired (pulverized coal/refuse-derived fuel).	150 parts per million by dry volume .....	4-hour.
7. Modular starved-air and excess air .....	50 parts per million by dry volume .....	4-hour.
8. Spreader stoker, mixed fuel-fired (coal/refuse-derived fuel).	150 parts per million by dry volume .....	24-hour daily.
9. Stoker, refuse-derived fuel .....	150 parts per million by dry volume .....	24-hour daily.

<sup>a</sup> All limits (except for opacity) are measured at 7 percent oxygen. Compliance is determined by continuous emission monitoring systems.  
<sup>b</sup> Block averages, arithmetic mean. See § 60.1465 for definitions.

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<sup>c</sup>24-hour block average, geometric mean. See § 60.1465 for definitions.

**TABLE 3 OF SUBPART AAAA—REQUIREMENTS FOR VALIDATING CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEMS (CEMS)**

For the following continuous emission monitoring systems	Use the following methods in appendix A of this part to validate pollutant concentration levels	Use the following methods in appendix A of this part to measure oxygen (or carbon dioxide)
1. Nitrogen Oxides (Class I units only) <sup>a</sup> ....	Method 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, or 7E .....	Method 3 or 3A.
2. Sulfur Dioxide .....	Method 6 or 6C .....	Method 3 or 3A.
3. Carbon Monoxide .....	Method 10, 10A, or 10B .....	Method 3 or 3A.

<sup>a</sup>Class I units mean small municipal waste combustion units subject to this subpart that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity more than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See § 60.1465 for definitions.

**TABLE 4 OF SUBPART AAAA—REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEMS (CEMS)**

For the following pollutants	Use the following span values for your CEMS	Use the following performance specifications in appendix B of this part for your CEMS	If needed to meet minimum data requirements, use the following alternate methods in appendix A of this part to collect data
1. Opacity .....	100 percent opacity .....	P.S. 1	Method 9.
2. Nitrogen Oxides (Class I units only) <sup>a</sup> .	Control device outlet: 125 percent of the maximum expected hourly potential nitrogen oxides emissions of the municipal waste combustion unit.	P.S. 2	Method 7E.
3. Sulfur Dioxide .....	Inlet to control device: 125 percent of the maximum expected sulfur dioxide emissions of the municipal waste combustion unit. Control device outlet: 50 percent of the maximum expected hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the municipal waste combustion unit.	P.S. 2	Method 6C.
4. Carbon Monoxide .....	125 percent of the maximum expected hourly potential carbon with monoxide emissions of the municipal waste combustion unit.	P.S. 4A	Method 10 alternative interference trap.
5. Oxygen or Carbon Dioxide.	25 percent oxygen or 25 percent carbon dioxide.	P.S. 3	Method 3A or 3B.

<sup>a</sup>Class I units mean small municipal waste combustion units subject to this subpart that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity more than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See § 60.1465 for definitions.

**TABLE 5 OF SUBPART AAAA—REQUIREMENTS FOR STACK TESTS**

To measure the following pollutants	Use the following methods in appendix A of this part to determine the sampling location	Use the methods in appendix A of this part to measure pollutant concentration	Also note the following additional information
1. Organics: Dioxins/Furans .....	Method 1 .....	Method 23 <sup>a</sup> .....	The minimum sampling time must be 4 hours per test run while the municipal waste combustion unit is operating at full load.
2. Metals: Cadmium .....	Method 1 .....	Method 29 <sup>a</sup> .....	Compliance testing must be performed while the municipal waste combustion unit is operating at full load.
Lead .....	Method 1 .....	Method 29 <sup>a</sup> .....	Compliance testing must be performed while the municipal waste combustion unit is operating at full load.
Mercury .....	Method 1 .....	Method 29 <sup>a</sup> .....	Compliance testing must be performed while the municipal waste combustion unit is operating at full load.
Opacity .....	Method 9 .....	Method 9 .....	Use Method 9 to determine compliance with opacity limit. 3-hour observation period (thirty 6-minute averages).

To measure the following pollutants	Use the following methods in appendix A of this part to determine the sampling location	Use the methods in appendix A of this part to measure pollutant concentration	Also note the following additional information
Particulate Matter ...	Method 1 .....	Method 5 <sup>a</sup> .....	The minimum sample Matter volume must be 1.0 cubic meters. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sample train must be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 160 ±14°C. The minimum sampling time is 1 hour.
3. Acid Gases: <sup>b</sup> Hydrogen Chloride	Method 1 .....	Method 26 or 26A <sup>a</sup> .....	Test runs must be at least 1 hour long while the municipal waste combustion unit is operating at full load.
4. Other: <sup>b</sup> Fugitive Ash .....	Not applicable .....	Method 22 (visible emissions).	The three 1-hour observation period must include periods when the facility transfers fugitive ash from the municipal waste combustion unit to the area where the fugitive ash is stored or loaded into containers or trucks.

<sup>a</sup> Must simultaneously measure oxygen (or carbon dioxide) using Method 3A or 3B in appendix A of this part.  
<sup>b</sup> Use CEMS to test sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and carbon monoxide. Stack tests are not required except for quality assurance requirements in Appendix F of this part.

**Subpart BBBB—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed on or Before August 30, 1999**

SOURCE: 65 FR 76384, Dec. 6, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

INTRODUCTION

**§ 60.1500 What is the purpose of this subpart?**

This subpart establishes emission guidelines and compliance schedules for the control of emissions from existing small municipal waste combustion units. The pollutants addressed by the emission guidelines are listed in Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this subpart. The emission guidelines are developed in accordance with sections 111(d) and 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and subpart B of this part.

**§ 60.1505 Am I affected by this subpart?**

(a) If you are the Administrator of an air quality program in a State or United States protectorate with one or more existing small municipal waste combustion units that commenced construction on or before August 30, 1999, you must submit a State plan to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that implements the emission guidelines contained in this subpart.

(b) You must submit the State plan to EPA by December 6, 2001.

**§ 60.1510 Is a State plan required for all States?**

No, you are not required to submit a State plan if there are no existing small municipal waste combustion units in your State and you submit a negative declaration letter in place of the State plan.

**§ 60.1515 What must I include in my State plan?**

- (a) Include nine items:
  - (1) Inventory of affected municipal waste combustion units, including those that have ceased operation but have not been dismantled.
  - (2) Inventory of emissions from affected municipal waste combustion units in your State.
  - (3) Compliance schedules for each affected municipal waste combustion unit.
  - (4) Good combustion practices and emission limits for affected municipal waste combustion units that are at least as protective as the emission guidelines contained in this subpart.
  - (5) Stack testing, continuous emission monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.
  - (6) Certification that the hearing on the State plan was held, a list of witnesses and their organizational affiliations, if any, appearing at the hearing, and a brief written summary of