

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 62.15385

(iv) The corrective actions you have taken to meet the required quarterly usage of carbon.

(v) The calendar date.

§ 62.15360 Can reporting dates be changed?

(a) If the Administrator agrees, you may change the semiannual or annual reporting dates.

(b) See §60.19(c) in subpart A of 40 CFR part 60 for procedures to seek approval to change your reporting date.

AIR CURTAIN INCINERATORS THAT BURN 100 PERCENT YARD WASTE

§ 62.15365 What is an air curtain incinerator?

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

§ 62.15370 What is yard waste?

Yard waste is 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:

(a) Construction, renovation, and demolition wastes that are exempt from the definition of "municipal solid waste" in §62.15410.

(b) Clean wood that is exempt from the definition of "municipal solid waste" in §62.15410 of this subpart.

§ 62.15375 What are the emission limits for air curtain incinerators that burn 100 percent yard waste?

If your air curtain incinerator combusts 100 percent yard waste, you must meet only the emission limits in this section.

(a) Within 180 days after your final compliance date, you must meet two limits:

(1) The opacity limit is 10 percent (6-minute average) for air curtain incinerators that can combust at least 35 tons per day of yard waste and no more than 250 tons per day of yard waste.

(2) The opacity limit is 35 percent (6-minute average) during the startup period that is within the first 30 minutes of operation.

(b) Except during malfunctions, the requirements of this subpart apply at all times. Each malfunction must not exceed 3 hours.

§ 62.15380 How must I monitor opacity for air curtain incinerators that burn 100 percent yard waste?

(a) Use EPA Reference Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 to determine compliance with the opacity limit.

(b) Conduct an initial test for opacity as specified in §60.8 of subpart A of 40 CFR part 60.

(c) After the initial test for opacity, conduct annual tests no more than 13 calendar months following the date of your previous test.

§ 62.15385 What are the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for air curtain incinerators that burn 100 percent yard waste?

(a) Provide a notice of construction that includes four items:

(1) Your intent to construct the air curtain incinerator.

(2) Your planned initial startup date.

(3) Types of fuels you plan to combust in your air curtain incinerator.

(4) The capacity of your incinerator, including supporting capacity calculations, as specified in §62.15390 (d) and (e).

(b) Keep records of results of all opacity tests onsite in either paper copy or electronic format unless the Administrator approves another format.

(c) Keep all records for each incinerator for at least 5 years.

(d) Make all records available for submittal to the Administrator or for onsite review by an inspector.

(e) Submit the results (each 6-minute average) of the opacity tests by February 1 of the year following the year of the opacity emission test.

(f) Submit reports as a paper copy on or before the applicable submittal date. If the Administrator agrees, you may submit reports on electronic media.

(g) If the Administrator agrees, you may change the annual reporting dates (see §60.19(c) in subpart A of 40 CFR part 60).

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(h) Keep a copy of all reports onsite for a period of 5 years.

EQUATIONS

§ 62.15390 What equations must I use?

(a) *Concentration correction to 7 percent oxygen.* Correct any pollutant concentration to 7 percent oxygen using equation 1 of this section:

$$C_{7\%} = C_{\text{unc}} * (13.9) * (1 / (20.9 - CO_2)) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

$C_{7\%}$ = concentration corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
 C_{unc} = uncorrected pollutant concentration.
 CO_2 = concentration of oxygen (%).

(b) *Percent reduction in potential mercury emissions.* Calculate the percent reduction in potential mercury emissions (% P_{Hg}) using equation 2 of this section:

$$\%P_{\text{Hg}} = (E_i - E_o) * (100 / E_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

% P_{Hg} = percent reduction of potential mercury emissions
 E_i = mercury emission concentration as measured at the air pollution control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis
 E_o = mercury emission concentration as measured at the air pollution control de-

vice outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis

(c) *Percent reduction in potential hydrogen chloride emissions.* Calculate the percent reduction in potential hydrogen chloride emissions (% P_{HCl}) using equation 3 of this section:

$$\%P_{\text{HCl}} = (E_i - E_o) * (100 / E_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

% P_{HCl} = percent reduction of the potential hydrogen chloride emissions
 E_i = hydrogen chloride emission concentration as measured at the air pollution control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis
 E_o = hydrogen chloride emission concentration as measured at the air pollution control device outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis

(1) For municipal waste combustion units with a design based on heat input capacity, calculate the maximum charging rate based on this maximum heat input capacity and one of two heating values:

(i) If your municipal waste combustion unit combusts refuse-derived fuel, use a heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram (5,500 British thermal units per pound).

(ii) If your municipal waste combustion unit combusts municipal solid waste, use a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram (4,500 British thermal units per pound).

(2) For municipal waste combustion units with a design not based on heat input capacity, use the maximum designed charging rate.

(d) *Capacity of a municipal waste combustion unit.* For a municipal waste combustion unit that can operate continuously for 24-hour periods, calculate the capacity of the municipal waste combustion unit based on 24 hours of operation at the maximum charge rate. To determine the maximum charge rate, use one of two methods: