

§ 62.15390

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-08 Edition)

(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:

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 62.15400

(e) *Capacity of a batch municipal waste combustion unit.* Calculate the capacity of a batch municipal waste combustion unit as the maximum design amount of municipal solid waste they can charge per batch multiplied by the maximum number of batches they can process in 24 hours. Calculate this maximum number of batches by dividing 24 by the number of hours needed to process one batch. Retain fractional batches in the calculation. For example, if one batch requires 16 hours, the municipal waste combustion unit can combust 24/16, or 1.5 batches, in 24 hours.

(f) *Quarterly carbon usage.* If you use activated carbon to comply with the dioxins/furans or mercury limits, calculate the required quarterly usage of carbon using equation 4 or 5 of this section for plant basis or unit basis:

(1) Plant basis.

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i * h_i \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

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

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

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

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. This 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).

TITLE V REQUIREMENTS

§ 62.15395 Does this subpart require me to obtain an operating permit under title V of the Clean Air Act?

Yes. If you are subject to this subpart on the effective date of this subpart or any time thereafter, you are required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit.

§ 62.15400 When must I submit a title V permit application for my existing small municipal waste combustion unit?

(a) You must submit a complete title V permit application within 12 months of when your source first becomes subject to a title V permitting program. See 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b), 70.5(a)(1), 71.3(a) and (b), and 71.5(a)(1). As provided in section 503(c) of the Clean Air Act, permitting authorities may establish permit application deadlines earlier than the 12-month deadline.

(b) If your existing small MWC unit is not subject to an earlier permit application deadline, a complete title V permit application must be submitted not later than the date 36 months after promulgation of 40 CFR part 60, subpart BBBB (December 6, 2003), or by the effective date of the applicable State, tribal, or Federal operating permits program, whichever is later. For any existing small MWC unit not subject to an earlier application deadline, this final application deadline applies regardless of when this Federal plan is effective, or when the relevant State or Tribal section 111(d)/129 plan is approved by EPA and becomes effective. See sections 129(e), 503(c), 503(d), and 502(a) of the Clean Air Act.

(c) A "complete" title V permit application is one that has been determined or deemed complete by the relevant permitting authority under section 503(d) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70.5(a)(2) or 71.5(a)(2). You must submit a complete permit application by the relevant application deadline in order to operate after this date in compliance with Federal law. See sections 503(d) and 502(a); 40 CFR 70.7(b) and 71.7(b).