



Air Pollution Control Board
Brian P. Bilbray District 1
George F. Bailey District 2
Susan Golding District 3
Leon L. Williams District 4
John MacDonald District 5

Air Pollution Control Officer
R. J. Sommerville

DATE: May 19, 1992
TO: Air Pollution Control Board
SUBJECT: Adoption of Subpart Ea - Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors

SUMMARY:

Subpart Ea is a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) recently adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency and applies throughout the United States. To receive delegation to implement and enforce Subpart Ea, as required by the Environmental Protection Agency, it must be adopted by the District. It is applicable to certain municipal waste combustors for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced after December 20, 1989, and specifies emission standards for particulate matter loading, opacity, dioxins/furans, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide. Test methods, continuous emission monitoring, operator's certification and administrative requirements are also specified.

Issue

Should the Board adopt Subpart Ea - Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors?

Recommendation

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER:

1. Set July 14, 1992 at 2:00 p.m., as the date and time for public hearing to consider the resolution adopting Subpart Ea into the Rules and Regulations of the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District.
2. Direct the Clerk of the Board to notice the Hearing pursuant to Section 40725 of the State Health and Safety Code.
3. Following the hearing: (a) adopt the resolution adopting Subpart Ea and, (b) make appropriate findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, nonduplication and reference as required by Section 40727 of the State Health and Safety Code.

SUBJECT: Adoption of Subpart Ea - Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors

Advisory Statement

The Air Pollution Control Citizen Advisory Committee recommended adopting proposed Subpart Ea at its March 25, 1992 meeting.

Fiscal Impact

Adopting Subpart Ea will have no fiscal impact on the District.

Alternatives

Not adopt Subpart Ea. This would make District Regulation X inconsistent with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency's NSPS program. As a result, the Environmental Protection Agency will not delegate authority to implement and enforce this Subpart to the District and will reduce the District's federal grant accordingly. The Environmental Protection Agency would then implement and enforce Subpart Ea locally.

BACKGROUND:

The federal NSPS program applies throughout the United States. The Air Pollution Control District has been delegated authority to implement and enforce other applicable Subparts by the Environmental Protection Agency. To receive such delegation for Subpart Ea, it must be adopted by the District.

Subpart Ea applies to any municipal waste combustor with a capacity greater than 250 tons per day of municipal-type solid waste or refuse-derived fuel, for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after December 20, 1989. Combustors burning tires or tire-derived fuel exclusively and cofired combustors (using less than 30% municipal-type solid waste or refuse-derived fuel) have reduced reporting requirements. Combustors burning solely medical waste, and cofired combustors with Federal permit limitations of 250 tons per day of municipal-type solid waste or refuse-derived fuel are exempt.

The emission standards apply to particulate matter loading, opacity, dioxins/furans, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide concentrations. Other requirements address maximum operating capacity and temperature at the particulate matter control device inlet. Subpart Ea also requires that municipal combustors operators be certified and that a site specific operating manual be developed containing the summary of the applicable standards, the basic combustion theory for the equipment used, and all operating procedures including startup, shutdown, malfunction and upset conditions. Compliance and performance testing requirements such as those for continuous emissions monitoring, and reporting and recordkeeping requirements, are also included.

There are no municipal waste combustors in San Diego County. Therefore, Subpart Ea will not provide any emission reductions.

Section 40728.5 of the State Health and Safety Code requires the District to perform a socioeconomic impact assessment for rules and regulations that will significantly affect air quality or emission limitations. County Counsel has opined that since federal regulations are already applicable nationwide, adoption of the regulation by the District for the sole purpose of

SUBJECT: Adoption of Subpart Ea - Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors

facilitating local enforcement would not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations. Therefore, it is not necessary to perform a socioeconomic impact assessment for the adoption of Subpart Ea.

A public workshop on proposed Subpart Ea was held on January 29, 1992. The workshop report is attached.

Concurrence:

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID E. JANSSEN
Chief Administrative Officer



R. J. SOMMERVILLE
Air Pollution Control Officer

**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
AGENDA ITEM
INFORMATION SHEET**

SUBJECT: Adoption of New Source Performance Standards - Subpart Ea - Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors

SUPV DIST.: All

COUNTY COUNSEL APPROVAL: Form and Legality ☒ Yes ☐ N/A
☐ Standard Form ☐ Ordinance ☒ Resolution

AUDITOR APPROVAL: ☒ N/A ☐ Yes **4 VOTES:** ☐ Yes ☒ No

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REVIEW: ☐ Yes ☒ No

CONTRACT REVIEW PANEL: ☐ Approved _____ ☒ N/A

CONTRACT NUMBER(S): N/A

PREVIOUS RELEVANT BOARD ACTION: N/A

BOARD POLICIES APPLICABLE: N/A

CITIZEN COMMITTEE STATEMENT: The Air Pollution Control District Advisory Committee recommended approval of the proposed new Subpart Ea at its March 25, 1992 meeting.

CONCURRENCES: N/A

ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT: Air Pollution Control District

CONTACT PERSON: Richard J. Smith 750/694-3303



R. J. SOMMERVILLE
DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

MAY 19, 1992
MEETING DATE

FINDINGS OF THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION
CONTROL BOARD IN RESPECT TO ADOPTION OF
AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION X
ADDING A NEW SUBPART Ea

Pursuant to section 40727 of the Health and Safety Code, the Air Pollution Control Board of the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) makes the following findings:

1. (Necessity) The adoption of the proposed amendments to Regulation X adding a new Subpart Ea is necessary for the APCD to enforce applicable provisions of federal law concerning standards of performance for municipal waste combustors, and to achieve and maintain the state and federal ambient air quality standards.

2. (Authority) The proposed APCD rule amendments are authorized by law. California Health and Safety Code sections 40001 and 40702 authorize the APCD to adopt the proposed rule amendments. Authority to implement and enforce the federal rule amendments from which the proposed rule amendments derive, has been delegated to the APCD by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, pursuant to section 111(c)(1) of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. section 7411(c)(1).

3. (Clarity) The proposed amendments are written so that their meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected by them.

4. (Consistency) The proposed amendments are in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contrary to, existing statutes, court decisions, or State law or Federal regulations.

5. (Nonduplication) The proposed amendments are proper to execute the powers and duties granted to and imposed upon the District, including the duties to enforce all applicable provisions of state and federal law and to achieve and maintain the state and federal ambient air quality standards in all areas affected by emission sources under its jurisdiction.

6. (Reference) The proposed amendments implement 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, Subpart Ea, a regulation applicable to municipal waste combustors, adopted by the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

APCD Meeting 7/14/92
Agenda Item #3

I, Thomas J. Pastuszka Clerk of the Air Pollution Control Board of San Diego County Air Pollution District, State of California, hereby certify this is a true and correct copy of the original document now on file in my office.

Witness my hand this 9th day of September, 1992.

Thomas J. Pastuszka

X
Clerk of the Air Pollution Control Board

JUL 15 1992

Re Rules and Regulations of the)
Air Pollution Control District)
of San Diego County)

**RESOLUTION ADDING SUBPART Ea TO REGULATION X
STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE FOR
NEW STATIONARY SOURCES (NSPS)
OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE
SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**

On motion of Member Bilbray, seconded by Member MacDonald the following resolution is adopted:

WHEREAS, the San Diego County Air Pollution Control Board, pursuant to Section 40702 of the Health and Safety Code, adopted Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County; and

WHEREAS, said Board now desires to amend said Rules and Regulations; and

WHEREAS, notice has been given and a public hearing has been had relating to the amendment of said Rules and Regulations pursuant to Section 40725 of the Health and Safety Code.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS RESOLVED AND ORDERED by the San Diego County Air Pollution Control Board that the Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County be and hereby are amended as follows:

Subpart Ea is added to Regulation X to read as follows:

**SUBPART Ea - STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE
COMBUSTORS**

RULE 260.50a APPLICABILITY AND DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

(a) The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each MWC (Municipal Waste Combustor) unit with an MWC unit capacity greater than 225 megagrams per day (250 tons per day) of MSW (Municipal-Type Solid Waste) or RDF (Refuse-Derived Fuel) for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after December 20, 1989.

(b) RESERVED

(c) Affected facilities that combust tires or fuel derived solely from tires and that combust no other MSW or RDF are exempt from all provisions of this subpart except the initial report required under Rule 260.59a, Section (a).

(d) Cofired combustors, as defined under Rule 260.51a, are exempt from all provisions of this subpart except the initial report required under Rule 260.59a, Section (a), and records and reports of the daily weight of MSW or RDF and other fuels fired as required under Rule 260.59a, Subsections (b)(14) and (m).

(e) Cofired combustors that are subject to a Federally-enforceable permit limiting the operation of the combustor to no more than 225 megagrams per day (250 tons per day) of MSW or RDF are exempt from all provisions of this subpart.

(f) Physical or operational changes made to an existing MWC unit solely to comply with emission guidelines under Subpart Ca of Part 60 CFR are not considered a modification or reconstruction and do not bring an existing MWC unit under this subpart.

(g) Municipal waste combustors combusting medical waste combined with other MSW are subject to all provisions of this subpart. Units combusting solely medical waste are not covered by this subpart.

(h) RESERVED

(i) RESERVED

RULE 260.51a DEFINITIONS

(a) **"ASME"** means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers

(b) **"Batch MWC"** means a MWC unit designed such that it cannot combust MSW continuously 24 hours per day because the design does not allow waste to be fed to the unit or ash to be removed while combustion is occurring.

(c) **"Bubbling Fluidized Bed Combustor"** means a fluidized bed combustor in which the majority of the bed material remains in a fluidized state in the primary combustion zone.

(d) **"Chief Facility Operator"** means the person in direct charge and control of the operation of an MWC and who is responsible for daily onsite supervision, technical direction, management, and overall performance of the facility.

(e) **"Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustor"** means a fluidized bed combustor in which the majority of the fluidized bed material is carried out of the primary combustion zone and is transported back to the primary zone through a recirculation loop.

(f) **"Coal/RDF Mixed Fuel Fired Combustor"** means a combustor that fires coal and RDF simultaneously.

(g) **"Cofired Combustor"** means a unit combusting MSW or RFD with a non-MSW fuel and subject to a Federally enforceable permit limiting the unit to combusting a fuel feed stream, 30 percent or less of the weight of which is comprised, in aggregate, of MSW or RFD as measured on a 24-hour daily basis. A unit combusting a fuel feed stream, more than 30 percent of the weight of which is comprised, in aggregate, of MSW or RDF shall be considered an MWC unit and not a cofired combustor.

(h) **"Continuous Emission Monitoring System or CEMS"** means a monitoring system for continuously measuring the emissions of a pollutant from an affected facility.

(i) **"Dioxin/Furan"** means a total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

(j) **"Federally-Enforceable"** means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator including the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State Implementation Plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

(k) **"Four-Hour Block Average or 4-Hour Block Average"** means the average of all hourly emission rates when the affected facility is operating and combusting MSW measured over four-hour periods of time from 12 midnight to 4 a.m., 4 a.m. to 8 a.m., 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 12 noon to 4 p.m., 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., and 8 p.m. to 12 midnight.

(l) **"Large MWC Plant"** means a MWC plant with a MWC plant capacity greater than 225 megagrams per day (250 tons per day) of MSW.

(m) **"Mass Burn Refractory MWC"** means a combustor that combusts MSW in a refractory wall furnace. This does not include rotary combustors without waterwalls.

(n) **"Mass Burn Rotary Waterwall MWC"** means a combustor that combusts MSW in a cylindrical rotary waterwall furnace. This does not include rotary combustors without waterwalls.

(o) **"Mass Burn Waterwall MWC"** means a combustor that combusts MSW in a conventional waterwall furnace.

(p) **"Maximum Demonstrated Particulate Matter Control Device Temperature"** means the maximum four-hour block average temperature measured at the final particulate matter control device inlet during the most recent dioxin/furan test demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for MWC organics specified under Rule 260.53a. If more than one particulate matter control device is used in series at the affected facility, the maximum four-hour block average temperature is measured at the final particulate matter control device.

(q) **"Maximum Demonstrated MWC Unit Load"** means the maximum four-hour block average MWC unit load achieved during the most recent dioxin/furan test demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for MWC organics specified under Rule 260.53a.

(r) **"Medical Waste"** means any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in production or testing of biological products. Medical waste does not include any hazardous waste identified under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or any household waste as defined in regulations under a Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

(s) **"Modular Excess Air MWC"** means a combustor that combusts MSW and that 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.

(t) **"Modular Starved Air MWC"** means a combustor that combusts MSW and that is not field-erected and has multiple combustion chambers in which the primary combustion chamber is designed to operate at substoichiometric conditions.

(u) **"Municipal-Type Solid Waste or MSW"** means household, commercial/retail, and/or institutional waste. Household waste includes material discarded by single and multiple residential dwellings, hotels, motels, and other similar permanent or temporary housing establishments or facilities. 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 material discarded by schools, hospitals, nonmanufacturing activities at prisons and government facilities and other similar establishments or facilities. Household, commercial/retail, and institutional waste do not include sewage, wood pallets, construction and demolition wastes, industrial process or manufacturing wastes, or motor vehicles (including motor vehicle parts or vehicle fluff). Municipal-type solid waste includes motor vehicle maintenance materials, limited to vehicle batteries, used motor oil, and tires.

(v) **"Municipal Waste Combustor or MWC or MWC Unit"** means any device that combusts solid, liquid, or gasified MSW including, but not limited to field-erected incinerators (with or without heat recovery), modular incinerators (starved air or excess air), boilers (ie., steam generating units), furnaces (whether suspension-fired, grate-fired, mass-fired, or fluidized bed-fired) and gasification/combustion units. This does not include combustion units, engines, or other devices that combust landfill gases collected by landfill gas collection systems.

(w) **"MWC Acid Gases"** means all acid gases emitted in the exhaust gases from MWC units including, but not limited to, sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride gases.

(x) **"MWC Metals"** means metals and metal compounds emitted in the exhaust gases from MWC units.

(y) **"MWC Organics"** means organic compounds emitted in the exhaust gases from MWC units and includes total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

(z) **"MWC Plant"** means one or more MWC units at the same location for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after December 20, 1989.

(aa) **"MWC Plant Capacity"** means the aggregate MWC unit capacity of all MWC units at an MWC plant for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced after December 20, 1989. Any MWC units for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced on or before December 20, 1989, are not included for determining applicability under this subpart.

(bb) **"MCW Unit Capacity"** means the maximum design charging rate of an MWC unit expressed in megagrams per day (tons per day) of MSW combusted, calculated according to the procedures under Rule 260.58a, Section (j). Municipal waste combustor unit capacity is calculated using a design heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram [kj/kg] (4,500 British thermal units per pound [Btu/lb]) for MSW and 19,800 kj/kg (8,500 Btu/lb) for medical waste. The calculational procedures under Rule 260.58a(j) include procedures for determining MWC unit capacity for batch MWC's and cofired combustors and combustors firing mixtures of medical waste and other MSW.

(cc) **"Particulate Matter"** means total particulate matter emitted from MWC units as measured by Method 5 (see Rule 260.58a).

(dd) **"Potential Hydrogen Chloride Emission Rate"** means the hydrogen chloride emission rate that would occur from combustion of MSW in the absence of any hydrogen chloride emissions control.

(ee) **"Potential Sulfur Dioxide Emission Rate"** means the sulfur dioxide emission rate that would occur from combustion of MSW in the absence of any sulfur dioxide emissions control.

(ff) **"Refuse-Derived Fuel or RDF"** means a type of MSW produced by processing MSW through shredding and size classification. This includes all classes of RDF including low density fluff RDF through densified RDF and RDF fuel pellets.

(gg) **"RDF Stoker"** means a steam generating unit that combusts RDF in a semi-suspension firing mode using air-fed distributors.

(hh) **"Same Location"** means the same or contiguous property that is under common ownership or control, including properties that are 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, including any municipality or other governmental unit, or any quasigovernmental authority (e.g., a public utility district or regional waste disposal authority).

(ii) **"Shift Supervisor"** means the person in direct charge and control of the operation of an MWC and who is responsible for onsite supervision, technical direction, management, and overall performance of the facility during an assigned shift.

(ij) **"Standard Conditions"** means a temperature of 293° Kelvin (68° Fahrenheit) and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals (29.92 inches of mercury).

(kk) **"Twenty-four Hour Daily Average or 24-Hour Daily Average"** means the arithmetic or geometric mean (as specified in Rule 260.58a(e), (g), or (h) as applicable) of all hourly emission rates when the affected facility is operating and firing MSW measured over a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight.

RULE 260.52a STANDARD FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTOR PARTICULATE MATTER

(a) On and after the date on which the initial compliance test is completed or is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, no owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 34 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (0.015 grains per dry standard cubic foot), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(b) On and after the date on which the initial compliance test is completed or is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, no owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the particulate matter emission limit under Section (a) of this rule shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity (6-minute average).

(c) **RESERVED**

**RULE 260.53a STANDARD FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTOR
ORGANICS**

(a) RESERVED

(b) On and after the date on which the initial compliance test is completed or is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, no owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain dioxin/furan emissions that exceed 30 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (12 grains per billion dry standard cubic feet), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

**RULE 260.54a STANDARD FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTOR
ACID GASES**

(a) RESERVED

(b) RESERVED

(c) On and after the date on which the initial compliance test is completed or is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, no owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 20 percent of the potential sulfur dioxide emission rate (80 percent reduction by weight or volume) or 30 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent. The averaging time is specified in Rule 260.58a(e).

(d) On and after the date on which the initial compliance test is completed or is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, no owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain hydrogen chloride in excess of 5 percent of the potential hydrogen chloride emission rate (95 percent reduction by weight or volume) or 25 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent.

**RULE 260.55a STANDARD FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTOR
NITROGEN OXIDES**

On and after the date on which the initial compliance test is completed or is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, no owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain nitrogen oxides in excess of 180 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis). The averaging time is specified under Rule 260.58a(g).

RULE 260.56a STANDARDS FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTOR OPERATING PRACTICES

(a) On and after the date on which the initial compliance test is completed or is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, no owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall cause such facility to exceed the carbon monoxide standards shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

MWC Technology	Carbon monoxide emission limit (parts per million by volume) ¹
Mass burn waterwall	100
Mass burn refractor	100
Mass burn rotary waterwall	100
Modular starved air	50
Modular excess air	50
RDF stoker	150
Bubbling fluidized bed combustor	100
Circulating fluidized bed combustor	100
Coal/RDF mixed fuel fired combustors	150

¹ Measured at the combustor outlet in conjunction with a measurement of oxygen concentration, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis). The averaging times are specified in Rule 260.58a(h).

(b) No owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall cause such facility to operate at a load level greater than 100 percent of the maximum demonstrated MWC unit load as defined in Rule 260.51a. The averaging time is specified under Rule 260.58a(h).

(c) No owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall cause such facility to operate at a temperature, measured at the final particulate matter control device inlet, exceeding 17°C (30°F) above the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature as defined in Rule 260.51a. The averaging time is specified under Rule 260.58a(h).

(d) Within 24 hours from the date of startup of an affected facility or before February 11, 1993, whichever is later, each chief facility operator and shift supervisor of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall obtain and keep current either a provisional or operator certification in accordance with ASME QRO-1-1989 (incorporated by reference, see Section 60.17, 40 CFR) or an equivalent State-approved certification program.

(e) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall allow such affected facility located at a large MWC plant to operate at any time without a certified shift supervisor, as provided under Section (d) of this rule, on duty at the affected facility. This requirement shall take effect 24 months after the date of startup of the affected facility or on and after February 11, 1993, whichever is later.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall develop and update on a yearly basis a site specific operating manual that shall, at a minimum address the following elements of MWC unit operation:

- (1) Summary of the applicable standards under this subpart;
- (2) Description of basic combustion theory applicable to an MWC unit;
- (3) Procedures for receiving, handling, and feeding MSW;
- (4) MWC unit startup, shutdown, and malfunction response procedures;
- (5) Procedures for maintaining proper combustion air supply levels;
- (6) Procedures for operating the MWC unit within the standards established under this subpart;
- (7) Procedures for responding to periodic upset or off-specification conditions;
- (8) Procedures for minimizing particulate matter carryover;
- (9) Procedures for monitoring the degree of MSW burnout;
- (10) Procedures for handling ash;
- (11) Procedures for monitoring MWC unit emissions; and
- (12) Reporting and recordkeeping procedures.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall establish a program for reviewing the operating manual annually with each person who has responsibilities affecting the operation of an affected facility including, but not limited to, chief facility operators, shift supervisors, control room operators, ash handlers, maintenance personnel, and crane/load handlers.

(h) The initial review of the operating manual, as specified under Section (g) of this rule, shall be conducted prior to assumption of responsibilities affecting MWC unit operation by any person required to undergo training under Section (g) of this rule. Subsequent reviews of the manual shall be carried out annually by each such person.

(i) The operating manual shall be kept in a readily accessible location for all persons required to undergo training under Section (g) of this rule. The operating manual and records of training shall be available for inspection by EPA or its delegated enforcement agent upon request.

(j) RESERVED

(k) RESERVED

RULE 260.57a [RESERVED]

RULE 260.58a COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE TESTING

(a) The standards under this subpart apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction; provided, however, that the duration of startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall not exceed three hours per occurrence.

(1) The startup period commences when the affected facility begins the continuous burning of MSW and does not include any warmup period when the affected facility is combusting only a fossil fuel or other non-MSW fuel and no MSW is being combusted.

(2) Continuous burning is the continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of MSW for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of MSW solely to provide thermal protection of grate or hearth during the startup period shall not be considered to be continuous burning.

(b) The following procedures and test methods shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for particulate matter under Rule 260.52a:

(1) Method 1 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) shall be used to select sampling site and number of traverse points.

(2) Method 3 shall be used for gas analysis.

(3) Method 5 shall be used for determining compliance with the particulate matter emission standard. The minimum sample volume shall be 1.7 cubic meters (60 cubic feet). The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sample train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 433 ± 14 K ($320^\circ \pm 25^\circ$ F). An oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 5 run.

(4) For each Method 5 run, the emission rate shall be determined using:

(i) Oxygen or carbon dioxide measurements,

(ii) Dry basis F factor, and

(iii) Dry basis emission rate calculation procedures in Method 19.

(5) An owner or operator may request that compliance be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established during the initial compliance test.

(6) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial compliance test for particulate matter and opacity as required under Rule 260.8.

(7) Method 9 shall be used for determining compliance with the opacity limit.

(8) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring opacity and record the output of the system on a 6-minute average basis.

(9) Following the date the initial compliance test for particulate matter is completed or is required to be completed under Rule 260.8 for an affected facility located within a large MWC plant, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for particulate

matter on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous compliance test).

(10) RESERVED

(c) RESERVED

(d) The following procedures and test methods shall be used to determine compliance with the limits for dioxin/furan emissions under Rule 260.53a:

(1) Method 23 shall be used for determining compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limits. The minimum sample time shall be four hours per test run.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial compliance test for dioxin/furan emissions as required under Rule 260.8.

(3) Following the date of the initial compliance test or the date on which the initial compliance test is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall conduct a performance test for dioxin/furan emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous compliance test).

(4) RESERVED

(5) An owner or operator may request that compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established during the initial compliance test.

(e) The following procedures and test methods shall be used for determining compliance with the sulfur dioxide limit under Rule 260.54a:

(1) Method 19, Section 5.4, shall be used to determine the daily geometric average percent reduction in the potential sulfur dioxide emission rate.

(2) Method 19, Section 4.3, shall be used to determine the daily geometric average sulfur dioxide emission rate.

(3) An owner or operator may request that compliance with the sulfur dioxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established during the initial compliance test.

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial compliance test for sulfur dioxide as required under Rule 260.8. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit and percent reduction is determined by using a CEMS to measure sulfur dioxide and calculating a 24-hour daily geometric mean emission rate and daily geometric mean percent reduction using Method 19, Sections 4.3 and 5.4, as applicable, except as provided under Subsection (e)(5) of this rule.

(5) For batch MWC's or MWC units that do not operate continuously, compliance shall be determined using a daily geometric mean of all hourly average values for the hours during the day that the affected facility is combusting MSW.

(6) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

(7) Following the date of the initial compliance test or the date on which the initial compliance test is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit or percent reduction shall be determined based on the geometric mean of the hourly arithmetic average emission rates during each 24-hour daily period measured between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight using: CEMS inlet and outlet data, if compliance is based on a percent reduction; or CEMS outlet data only if compliance is based on an emission limit.

(8) At a minimum, valid CEMS data shall be obtained for 75 percent of the hours per day for 75 percent of the days per month the affected facility is operated and combusting MSW.

(9) The one-hour arithmetic averages required under Subsection (e)(7) of this rule shall be expressed in parts per million (dry basis) and used to calculate the 24-hour daily geometric mean emission rates. The one-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under Rule 260.13(e)(2). At least two data points shall be used to calculate each one-hour arithmetic average.

(10) All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating emission rates and percent reductions even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of Subsection (e)(8) of this rule are not met.

(11) The procedures under Rule 260.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(12) The CEMS shall be operated according to Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 (Appendix B of Part 60).

(13) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 (Appendix F of Part 60).

(14) The span value of the CEMS at the inlet to the sulfur dioxide control device is 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the MWC unit, and the span value of the CEMS at the outlet to the sulfur dioxide control device is 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the MWC unit.

(15) When sulfur dioxide emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Control Officer or Method 19 to provide as necessary valid emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the hours per day for 75 percent of the days per month the unit is operated and combusting MSW.

(16) Not operating a sorbent injection system for the sole purpose of testing in order to demonstrate compliance with the percent reduction standards for MWC acid gases shall not be considered a physical change in the method of operation under 40 CFR 52.21, or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166 or 40 CFR 51.165 (a) and (b).

(f) The following procedures and test methods shall be used for determining compliance with the hydrogen chloride limits under Rule 260.54a:

(1) The percentage reduction in the potential hydrogen chloride emissions (%P_{HCl}) is computed using the following formula:

$$\%P_{HCl} = \frac{(E_i - E_o)}{E_i} \times 100$$

where:

E_i is the potential hydrogen chloride emission rate.

E_o is the hydrogen chloride emission rate measured at the outlet of the acid gas control device.

(2) Method 26 shall be used for determining the hydrogen chloride emission rate. The minimum sampling time for Method 26 shall be one hour.

(3) An owner or operator may request that compliance with the hydrogen chloride emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established during the initial compliance test.

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial compliance test for hydrogen chloride as required under Rule 260.8.

(5) Following the date of the initial compliance test or the date on which the initial compliance test is required under Rule 260.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall conduct a performance test for hydrogen chloride on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous compliance test).

(6) RESERVED

(7) Not operating a sorbent injection system for the sole purpose of testing in order to demonstrate compliance with the percent reduction standards for MWC acid gases shall not be considered a physical change in the method of operation under 40 CFR 52.21, or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166 or 40 CFR 51.165(a) and (b).

(g) The following procedures and test methods shall be used to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides limit under Rule 260.55a.

(1) Method 19, Section 4.1 shall be used for determining the daily arithmetic average nitrogen oxides emission rate.

(2) An owner or operator may request that compliance with the nitrogen oxides emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established during the initial compliance test.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the nitrogen oxides limit under Rule 260.55a shall conduct an initial compliance test for nitrogen oxides as required under Rule 260.8. Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission standard shall be determined by using CEMS for measuring nitrogen oxides and calculating a 24-hour daily

arithmetic average emission rate using Method 19, Section 4.1, except as specified under Subsection (g)(4) of this rule.

(4) For batch MWC's or MWC's that do not operate continuously, compliance shall be determined using a daily arithmetic average of all hourly average values for the hours during the day that the affected facility is combusting MSW.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the nitrogen oxides emissions limit under Rule 260.55a shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring nitrogen oxides discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

(6) Following the initial compliance test or the date on which the initial compliance test is required to be completed under Rule 260.8, compliance with the emission limit for nitrogen oxides required under Rule 260.55a shall be determined based on the arithmetic average of the arithmetic average hourly emission rates during each 24-hour daily period measured between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight using CEMS data.

(7) At a minimum valid CEMS data shall be obtained for 75 percent of the hours per day for 75 percent of the days per month the affected facility is operated and combusting MSW.

(8) The one-hour arithmetic averages required by Subsection (g)(6) of this rule shall be expressed in parts per million volume (dry basis) and used to calculate the 24-hour daily arithmetic average emission rates. The one-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under Rule 260.13(b). At least two data points shall be used to calculate each one-hour arithmetic average.

(9) All valid CEMS data must be used in calculating emission rates even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of Subsection (g)(7) of this rule are not met.

(10) The procedures under Rule 260.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(11) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 (Appendix F of Part 60).

(12) When nitrogen oxides emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emission data calculations to determine compliance shall be made using other monitoring systems as approved by the Control Officer or Method 19 to provide as necessary valid emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the hours per day for 75 percent of the days per month the unit is operated and combusting MSW.

(h) The following procedures shall be used for determining compliance with the operating standards under Rule 260.56a.

(1) Compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in Rule 260.56a(a) shall be determined using a four-hour block arithmetic average for all types of affected facilities except mass burn rotary waterwall MWC's and RDF stokers.

(2) For affected mass burn rotary waterwall MWC's and RDF stokers, compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits of Rule 260.56a(a) shall be determined using a 24-hour daily arithmetic average.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring carbon monoxide at the combustor outlet and record the output of the system.

(4) The four-hour and 24-hour daily arithmetic averages in Subsections (h)(1) and (2) of this rule shall be calculated from one-hour arithmetic averages expressed in parts per million by volume (dry basis). The one-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points generated by the CEMS. At least two data points shall be used to calculate each one-hour arithmetic average.

(5) An owner or operator may request that compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established during the initial compliance test.

(6) The following procedures shall be used to determine compliance with load level requirements under Rule 260.56a(b):

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility with steam generation recovery capability shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a steam flow meter and measure steam flow in kilograms per hour (pounds per hour) steam on a continuous basis and record the output of the monitor. Steam flow shall be calculated in four-hour block arithmetic averages.

(ii) The method contained in ASME Power Test Codes: Test Code for Steam Generating Units, PTC 4.1 (1972), Section 4 (incorporated by reference, see Section 60.17, 60 CFR) shall be used for calculating the steam flow required under Subsection (h)(6)(i) of this rule. The recommendations of Instruments and Apparatus: Measurement of Quantity of Materials, ASME Interim Supplement 19.5 (1971), Chapter 4 (incorporated by reference, see Section 60.17, 60 CFR) shall be followed for design, construction, installation, calibration, and use of nozzles and orifices.

(iii) The owner or operator of an affected facility without heat recovery shall:

(A) RESERVED

(7) To determine compliance with the maximum particulate matter control device temperature requirements under Rule 260.56a(c), the owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a device for measuring temperature of the flue gas stream at the inlet to the final particulate matter control device on a continuous basis and record the output of the device. Temperature shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages.

(8) Maximum demonstrated MWC unit load shall be determined during the initial compliance test for dioxins/furans and each subsequent performance test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit under Rule 260.53a is achieved. Maximum demonstrated MWC unit load shall be the maximum four-hour arithmetic average load achieved during the most recent test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan limit was achieved.

(9) The maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature shall be determined during the initial compliance test for dioxins/furans and each subsequent performance test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit under Rule 260.53a is achieved. Maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature shall be the maximum four-hour arithmetic average temperature achieved at the final

particulate matter control device inlet during the most recent test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan limit was achieved.

(10) At a minimum, valid CEMS data for carbon monoxide, steam flow, and particulate matter control device inlet temperature shall be obtained 75 percent of the hours per day for 75 percent of the days per month the affected facility is operated and combusting MSW.

(11) All valid data must be used in calculating the parameters specified under Section (h) of this rule even if the minimum data requirements of Subsection(h)(10) of this rule are not met.

(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for carbon monoxide CEMS shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 (Appendix F).

(i) RESERVED

(j) The following procedures shall be used for calculating MWC unit capacity as defined under Rule 260.51a:

(1) For MWC units capable of combusting MSW continuously for a 24-hour period, MWC unit capacity, in megagrams per day (tons per day) of MSW combusted, shall be calculated based on 24 hours of operation at the maximum design charging rate. The design heating values under Subsection (j)(4) of this rule shall be used in calculating the design charging rate.

(2) For batch MWC units, MWC unit capacity, in megagrams per day (tons per day) of MSW combusted, shall be calculated as the maximum design amount of MSW that can be charged per batch multiplied by the maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24-hour period. The maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24-hour period is calculated as 24 hours divided by the design number of hours required to process one batch of MSW, and may include fractional batches.¹ The design heating values under Subsection (j)(4) of this rule shall be used in calculating the MWC unit capacity in megagrams per day (tons per day) of MSW.

(3) For cofired combustors, as defined under Rule 260.51a, MWC unit capacity is the maximum daily amount of MSW or RDF specified in a Federally-enforceable permit that can be combusted in the cofired combustor, expressed in megagrams per day (tons per day) of MSW.

(4) MWC unit capacity shall be calculated using a design heating value of 10,500 kJ/kg (4,500 Btu/lb) for all MSW except medical waste and 19,800 kJ/kg (8,500 Btu/lb) for medical waste. If an affected MWC unit fires both medical waste and other MSW, either the procedure under Subsection (j)(4)(i) or (ii) of this rule shall be used to determine the design heating value.

¹ For example, if one batch requires 16 hours, then 24/16 or 1.5 batches could be combusted in a 24-hour period.

- (i) The design heating value may be prorated using the following equation:

$$HVD = \frac{10500 \text{ MSW}}{\text{MSW} + \text{Med}} + \frac{19800 \text{ Med}}{\text{MSW} + \text{Med}}$$

where:

- HVD = design heating value in kilojoules per kilogram
MSW = amount of non-medical MSW fired (daily basis)
Med = amount of medical waste fired (daily basis)

If this equation is used, records must be kept of the daily amounts of medical waste and other MSW combusted.

- (ii) The owner or operator of an affected MWC firing both medical waste and other MSW may elect to assume a design heating value of 10,500 kJ/kg (4,500 Btu/lb) for all MSW and medical waste fired. If this assumption is used, records of the daily amount of MSW and medical waste combusted are not required to be kept.

RULE 260.59a REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility at an MWC plant with a capacity greater than 225 megagrams per day (250 tons per day) shall provide notification of intent to construct and of planned initial startup date and the type(s) of fuels that they plan to combust in the affected facility. The MWC unit capacity and MWC plant capacity and supporting capacity calculations shall be provided at the time of the notification of construction.

(1) At the time of notification of construction, owners or operators of cofired combustors must provide estimates to the Control Officer of the types and amounts of each fuel they plan to combust and the date on which they plan to start combusting MSW or RDF and shall submit a copy of a Federally-enforceable permit limiting the maximum amount of MSW that may be combusted in the cofired combustor in any single day (midnight to midnight), expressed in percent of the aggregate fuel feed stream by weight.

(2) RESERVED

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility located within a small or large MWC plant and subject to the standards under Rules 260.52a, 260.53a, 260.54a, 260.55a, 260.56a or 260.57a shall maintain records of the following information for each affected facility for a period of at least two years:

(1) Calendar date.

(2) The emission rates and parameters shall be measured using CEMS as specified under Subsection (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this rule:

(i) The following measurements shall be recorded in computer-readable format and on paper:

(A) All six-minute average opacity levels required under Rule 260.58a(b).

(B) All one-hour average sulfur dioxide emission rates at the inlet and outlet of the acid gas control device if compliance is based on a percent reduction, or at the outlet only if compliance is based on the outlet emission limit, as specified under Rule 260.58a(e).

(C) All one-hour average nitrogen oxides emission rates as specified under Rule 260.58a(g).

(D) All one-hour average carbon monoxide emission rates, MWC unit load measurements, and particulate matter control device inlet temperatures as specified under Rule 260.58a(h).

(ii) The following average rates shall be computed and recorded:

(A) All 24-hour daily geometric average percent reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions and all 24-hour daily geometric average sulfur dioxide emission rates as specified under Rule 260.58a(e).

(B) All 24-hour daily arithmetic average nitrogen oxides emission rates as specified under Rule 260.58a(g).

(C) All four-hour block or 24-hour daily arithmetic average carbon monoxide emission rates, as applicable, as specified under Rule 260.58a(h).

(D) All four-hour block arithmetic average MWC unit load levels and particulate matter control device inlet temperatures as specified under Rule 260.58a(h).

(3) Identification of the operating days when any of the average emission rates, percent reductions, or operating parameters specified under Subsection (b)(2)(ii) of this rule or the opacity level exceeded the applicable limits, with reasons for such exceedances as well as a description of corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of operating days for which the minimum number of hours of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions or operational data (carbon monoxide emissions, unit load, particulate matter control device temperature) have not been obtained, including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of the times when sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emission or operational data (carbon monoxide emissions, unit load, particulate matter control device temperature) have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates or parameters and the reasons for excluding data.

(6) The results of daily sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide CEMS drift tests and accuracy assessments as required under Appendix F, Procedure 1.

(7) The results of all annual performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the particulate matter, dioxin/furan and hydrogen chloride limits. For all annual dioxin/furan tests, the maximum demonstrated MWC unit load and maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature shall be recorded along with supporting calculations.

(8) through (13) RESERVED

(14) For cofired combustors having an MWC unit capacity greater than 225 megagrams per day (250 tons per day) of MSW, the weight of MSW and each other fuel combusted on a daily basis.

(15) For combustors firing both medical waste and other MSW, the amount of non-medical MSW and the amount of medical waste combusted on a daily basis, unless it is assumed that the total heat input to the combustor is from MSW with a design heating value of 10,500 kJ/kg (4,500 Btu/lb).

(c) Following the initial compliance test as required under Rules 260.8 and 260.58a, the owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall submit the initial compliance test data, the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B, and the maximum demonstrated MWC unit load and maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature established during the dioxin/furan compliance test.

(d) RESERVED

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall submit quarterly compliance reports for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide (if applicable), carbon monoxide, load level, and particulate matter control device temperature to the Control Officer containing the information recorded under Subsections (b)(1), (2)(ii), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this rule for each pollutant or parameter. The hourly average values recorded under Subsection (b)(2)(i) of this rule are not required to be included in the quarterly reports. Combustors firing a mixture of medical waste and other MSW shall also provide the information under Subsection (b)(15) of this rule, as applicable, in each quarterly report. Such reports shall be postmarked no later than the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall submit quarterly excess emission reports, as applicable, for opacity. The quarterly excess emission reports shall include all information recorded under Subsection (b)(3) of this rule which pertains to opacity and a listing of the 6-minute average opacity levels recorded under Subsection (b)(2)(i)(A) of this rule for all periods when such 6-minute average levels exceeded the opacity limit under Rule 260.52a. The quarterly report shall also list the percent of the affected facility operating time for the calendar quarter that the opacity CEMS was operating and collecting valid data. Such excess emission reports shall be postmarked no later than the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility located within a large MWC plant shall submit reports to the Control Officer of all annual performance tests for particulate matter, dioxin/furan, and hydrogen chloride as recorded under Subsection (b)(7) of this rule as applicable, from the affected facility. For each annual dioxin/furan compliance test, the maximum demonstrated MWC unit load and maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature shall be reported. Such reports shall be submitted when available and in no case later than the date of required submittal of the quarterly report specified under Section (e) of this rule covering the calendar quarter following the quarter during which the test was conducted.

(h) RESERVED

(i) Records of CEMS data for opacity, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide, load level data, and particulate matter control device temperature data shall be maintained for at least two years after date of recordation and be made available for inspection upon request.

(j) Records showing the names of persons who have completed review of the operating manual, including the date of the initial review and all subsequent annual reviews, shall be maintained for at least two years after date of review and be made available for inspection upon request.

(k) RESERVED

(l) RESERVED

(m) The owner or operator of a cofired combustor located within a plant having an MWC plant capacity, as determined under Rules 260.51a and 260.58a(j)(3), greater than 225 megagrams per day (250 tons per day) shall submit quarterly reports of the daily weights of MSW and each other fuel fired as recorded under Subsection (b)(14) of this rule. Such reports shall be postmarked no later than the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the addition of Subpart Ea to Regulation X shall take effect and be in force on the date of delegation of enforcement authority to the Air Pollution Control District by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

*Approved as to form and
legality. By T. Dutton
Deputy*

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Air Pollution Control District of the County of San Diego, State of California, this 15th day of July, 1992 (APCD#3), by the following vote:

AYES: Members Bilbray, Bailey, Golding, and MacDonald
NOES: Members None
ABSENT: Member Williams

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)ss
County of San Diego)

I, THOMAS J. PASTUSZKA, Clerk of the Air Pollution Control District, County of San Diego, State of California, hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy with the original resolution passed and adopted by said Board at a regular meeting thereof, at the time and by the vote therein stated, which original resolution is now on file in my office; that the same contains a full, true and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Air Pollution Control District, County of San Diego, State of California, this 16th day of July, 1992.

(SEAL)

THOMAS J. PASTUSZKA
Clerk of the Air Pollution Control
District

By


Maria A. Fiscareño, Deputy

NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)
REGULATION X
SUBPART Ea - MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTORS

WORKSHOP REPORT

A workshop notice was mailed to all companies which may be affected by this regulation. Notices were also mailed to all Chambers of Commerce in San Diego County, all Economic Development Corporations, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (ARB), and other interested parties. No companies presently operate municipal waste combustors in San Diego County.

The workshop was held on January 29, 1992. The workshop comments and District responses are as follows:

WORKSHOP COMMENT:

Do NSPS requirements apply to existing sources?

DISTRICT RESPONSE:

The NSPS program is applicable to existing sources only if they undergo a modification or reconstruction as described in Subpart A, General Provisions. In general, any existing source in the District would be regulated locally under District prohibitory standards, however there are no existing municipal waste combustors in the District.

WORKSHOP COMMENT:

Are NSPS requirements more stringent, in general, than standards in the District rules?

DISTRICT RESPONSE:

Not necessarily. Very often federal NSPS requirements are less stringent than District rules for existing sources.

EPA AND ARB COMMENTS

No comments were received from the EPA or the ARB.