

### § 72.3

(4) A multicomponent mixture certified by the supplier of the mixture that the concentration of the component being zeroed is less than or equal to the applicable concentration specified in paragraph (1) of this definition, and that the mixture's other components do not interfere with the CEM readings.

[58 FR 3650, Jan. 11, 1993]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 72.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

### § 72.3 Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms.

Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms used in this part are defined as follows:

acfh—actual cubic feet per hour.  
atm—atmosphere.  
bbl—barrel.  
Btu—British thermal unit.  
°C—degree Celsius (centigrade).  
CEMS—continuous emission monitoring system.  
cfm—cubic feet per minute.  
cm—centimeter.  
dcf—dry cubic feet.  
DOE—Department of Energy.  
dscf—dry cubic feet at standard conditions.  
dscfh—dry cubic feet per hour at standard conditions.  
EIA—Energy Information Administration.  
eq—equivalent.  
°F—degree Fahrenheit.  
fps—feet per second.  
gal—gallon.  
hr—hour.  
in—inch.  
°K—degree Kelvin.  
kacfm—thousands of cubic feet per minute at actual conditions.  
kscfh—thousands of cubic feet per hour at standard conditions.  
Kwh—kilowatt hour.  
lb—pounds.  
m—meter.  
mmBtu—million Btu.  
min—minute.  
mol. wt.—molecular weight.  
MWe—megawatt electrical.  
MWge—gross megawatt electrical.  
NIST—National Institute of Standards and Technology.  
ppm—parts per million.  
psi—pounds per square inch.  
°R—degree Rankine.  
RATA—relative accuracy test audit.  
scf—cubic feet at standard conditions.  
scfh—cubic feet per hour at standard conditions.

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sec—second.  
std—at standard conditions.  
CO<sub>2</sub>—carbon dioxide.  
NO<sub>x</sub>—nitrogen oxides.  
O<sub>2</sub>—oxygen.  
THC—total hydrocarbon content.  
SO<sub>2</sub>—sulfur dioxide.

[58 FR 3650, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 64 FR 28588, May 26, 1999]

### § 72.4 Federal authority.

(a) The Administrator reserves all authority under sections 112(r)(9), 113, 114, 120, 301, 303, 304, 306, and 307(a) of the Act, including, but not limited to, the authority to:

(1) Secure information needed for the purpose of developing, revising, or implementing, or of determining whether any person is in violation of, any standard, method, requirement, or prohibition of the Act, this part, parts 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 of this chapter;

(2) Make inspections, conduct tests, examine records, and require an owner or operator of an affected unit to submit information reasonably required for the purpose of developing, revising, or implementing, or of determining whether any person is in violation of, any standard, method, requirement, or prohibition of the Act, this part, parts 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 of this chapter.

(3) Issue orders, call witnesses, and compel the production of documents.

(b) The Administrator reserves the right under title IV of the Act to take any action necessary to protect the orderly and competitive functioning of the allowance system, including actions to prevent fraud and misrepresentation.

[58 FR 3650, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17113, Apr. 4, 1995]

### § 72.5 State authority.

Consistent with section 116 of the Act, the provisions of the Acid Rain Program shall not be construed in any manner to preclude any State from adopting and enforcing any other air quality requirement (including any continuous emissions monitoring) that is not less stringent than, and does not alter, any requirement applicable to an affected unit or affected source under the Acid Rain Program; *provided* that such State requirement, if articulated in an operating permit, is in a portion

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of the operating permit separate from the portion containing the Acid Rain Program requirements.

### § 72.6 Applicability.

(a) Each of the following units shall be an affected unit, and any source that includes such a unit shall be an affected source, subject to the requirements of the Acid Rain Program:

(1) A unit listed in table 1 of § 73.10(a) of this chapter.

(2) A unit that is listed in table 2 or 3 of § 73.10 of this chapter and any other existing utility unit, except a unit under paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) A utility unit, except a unit under paragraph (b) of this section, that:

(i) Is a new unit; or

(ii) Did not serve a generator with a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe on November 15, 1990 but serves such a generator after November 15, 1990.

(iii) Was a simple combustion turbine on November 15, 1990 but adds or uses auxiliary firing after November 15, 1990;

(iv) Was an exempt cogeneration facility under paragraph (b)(4) of this section but during any three calendar year period after November 15, 1990 sold, to a utility power distribution system, an annual average of more than one-third of its potential electrical output capacity and more than 219,000 MWe-hrs electric output, on a gross basis;

(v) Was an exempt qualifying facility under paragraph (b)(5) of this section but, at any time after the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the facility commences commercial operation, fails to meet the definition of qualifying facility;

(vi) Was an exempt IPP under paragraph (b)(6) of this section but, at any time after the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the facility commences commercial operation, fails to meet the definition of independent power production facility; or

(vii) Was an exempt solid waste incinerator under paragraph (b)(7) of this section but during any three calendar year period after November 15, 1990 consumes 20 percent or more (on a Btu basis) fossil fuel.

(b) The following types of units are not affected units subject to the requirements of the Acid Rain Program:

(1) A simple combustion turbine that commenced commercial operation before November 15, 1990.

(2) Any unit that commenced commercial operation before November 15, 1990 and that did not, as of November 15, 1990, and does not currently, serve a generator with a nameplate capacity of greater than 25 MWe.

(3) Any unit that, during 1985, did not serve a generator that produced electricity for sale and that did not, as of November 15, 1990, and does not currently, serve a generator that produces electricity for sale.

(4) A cogeneration facility which:

(i) For a unit that commenced construction on or prior to November 15, 1990, was constructed for the purpose of supplying equal to or less than one-third its potential electrical output capacity or equal to or less than 219,000 MWe-hrs actual electric output on an annual basis to any utility power distribution system for sale (on a gross basis). If the purpose of construction is not known, the Administrator will presume that actual operation from 1985 through 1987 is consistent with such purpose. However, if in any three calendar year period after November 15, 1990, such unit sells to a utility power distribution system an annual average of more than one-third of its potential electrical output capacity and more than 219,000 MWe-hrs actual electric output (on a gross basis), that unit shall be an affected unit, subject to the requirements of the Acid Rain Program; or

(ii) For units which commenced construction after November 15, 1990, supplies equal to or less than one-third its potential electrical output capacity or equal to or less than 219,000 MWe-hrs actual electric output on an annual basis to any utility power distribution system for sale (on a gross basis). However, if in any three calendar year period after November 15, 1990, such unit sells to a utility power distribution system an annual average of more than one-third of its potential electrical output capacity and more than 219,000 MWe-hrs actual electric output (on a