

## § 60.51

rate (50 tons/day), which is the affected facility.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after August 17, 1971, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(c) Any facility covered by subpart Cb, Eb, AAAA, or BBBB of this part is not covered by this subpart.

(d) Any facility covered by an EPA approved State section 111(d)/129 plan implementing subpart Cb or BBBB of this part is not covered by this subpart.

(e) Any facility covered by subpart FFF or JJJ of part 62 of this title (Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing subpart Cb or BBBB of this part) is not covered by this subpart.

[42 FR 37936, July 25, 1977, as amended at 71 FR 27335, May 10, 2006]

## § 60.51 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(a) *Incinerator* means any furnace used in the process of burning solid waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter.

(b) *Solid waste* means refuse, more than 50 percent of which is municipal type waste consisting of a mixture of paper, wood, yard wastes, food wastes, plastics, leather, rubber, and other combustibles, and noncombustible materials such as glass and rock.

(c) *Day* means 24 hours.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 20792, June 14, 1974]

## § 60.52 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.18 g/dscm (0.08 gr/dscf) corrected to 12 percent CO<sub>2</sub>.

[39 FR 20792, June 14, 1974, as amended at 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000]

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### § 60.53 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator of any incinerator subject to the provisions of this part shall record the daily charging rates and hours of operation.

### § 60.54 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard in § 60.52 as follows:

(1) The concentration ( $c_{12}$ ) of particulate matter, corrected to 12 percent CO<sub>2</sub>, shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$c_{12} = c_s (12/\%CO_2)$$

where:

$c_{12}$ =concentration of particulate matter, corrected to 12 percent CO<sub>2</sub>, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

$c_s$ =concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

%CO<sub>2</sub>=CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, percent dry basis.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration ( $c_s$ ). The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).

(3) The emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine CO<sub>2</sub> concentration (%CO<sub>2</sub>).

(i) The CO<sub>2</sub> sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate run. If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the CO<sub>2</sub> traverse points may be reduced to 12 if Method 1 is used to locate the 12 CO<sub>2</sub> traverse points. If individual CO<sub>2</sub> samples are taken at each traverse point, the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration (%CO<sub>2</sub>) used in the correction equation shall be the arithmetic mean of the sample CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at all traverse points.

(ii) If sampling is conducted after a wet scrubber, an "adjusted" CO<sub>2</sub> concentration [(%CO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>adj</sub>], which accounts for the effects of CO<sub>2</sub> absorption and dilution air, may be used instead of the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration determined in this