

the CISWI unit (not including land) updated to current costs (current dollars). To determine what systems are within the boundary of the CISWI unit used to calculate these costs, see the definition of CISWI unit.

*Refuse-derived fuel* means a type of municipal solid waste produced by processing municipal solid waste through shredding and size classification. This includes all classes of refuse-derived fuel including two fuels:

- (1) Low-density fluff refuse-derived fuel through densified refuse-derived fuel.
- (2) Pelletized refuse-derived fuel.

*Shutdown* means the period of time after all waste has been combusted in the primary chamber.

*Solid waste* means any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1342), or source, spe-

cial nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2014).

*Standard conditions*, when referring to units of measure, means a temperature of 68 °F (20 °C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere (101.3 kilopascals).

*Startup period* means the period of time between the activation of the system and the first charge to the unit.

*Wet scrubber* means an add-on air pollution control device that utilizes an aqueous or alkaline scrubbing liquor to collect particulate matter (including nonvaporous metals and condensed organics) and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases.

*Wood waste* means untreated wood and untreated wood products, including tree stumps (whole or chipped), trees, tree limbs (whole or chipped), bark, sawdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings. Wood waste does not include:

- (1) Grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands.
- (2) Construction, renovation, or demolition wastes.
- (3) Clean lumber.

[65 FR 75362, Dec. 1, 2000, as amended at 70 FR 55581, Sept. 22, 2005]

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART DDDD OF PART 60—MODEL RULE—INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS AND COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Comply with these increments of progress	By these dates <sup>a</sup>
Increment 1—Submit final control plan .....	(Dates to be specified in State plan)
Increment 2—Final compliance .....	(Dates to be specified in State plan) <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Site-specific schedules can be used at the discretion of the State.

<sup>b</sup> The date can be no later than 3 years after the effective date of State plan approval or December 1, 2005.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART DDDD OF PART 60—MODEL RULE—EMISSION LIMITATIONS

For the air pollutant	You must meet this emission limitation <sup>a</sup>	Using this averaging time	And determining compliance using this method
Cadmium .....	0.004 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 29 of appendix A of this part)
Carbon monoxide ....	157 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 10, 10A, or 10B, of appendix A of this part)
Dioxins/furans (toxic equivalency basis).	0.41 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 23 of appendix A of this part)

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 60, Subpt. DDDD, Table 4

For the air pollutant	You must meet this emission limitation <sup>a</sup>	Using this averaging time	And determining compliance using this method
Hydrogen chloride ...	62 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 26A of appendix A of this part)
Lead .....	0.04 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 29 of appendix A of this part)
Mercury .....	0.47 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 29 of appendix A of this part)
Opacity .....	10 percent .....	6-minute averages .....	Performance test (Method 9 of appendix A of this part)
Oxides of nitrogen ...	388 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Methods 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E of appendix A of this part)
Particulate matter ....	70 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 5 or 29 of appendix A of this part)
Sulfur dioxide .....	20 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 6 or 6c of appendix A of this part)

<sup>a</sup>All emission limitations (except for opacity) are measured at 7 percent oxygen, dry basis at standard conditions.

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART DDDD OF PART 60—MODEL RULE—OPERATING LIMITS FOR WET SCRUBBERS

For these operating parameters	You must establish these operating limits	And monitor using these minimum frequencies		
		Data measurement	Data recording	Averaging time
Charge rate .....	Maximum charge rate.	Continuous .....	Every hour .....	Daily (batch units). 3-hour rolling (continuous and intermittent units) <sup>a</sup>
Pressure drop across the wet scrubber or amperage to wet scrubber.	Minimum pressure drop or amperage.	Continuous .....	Every 15 minutes ...	3-hour rolling <sup>a</sup>
Scrubber liquor flow rate.	Minimum flow rate ..	Continuous .....	Every 15 minutes ...	3-hour rolling <sup>a</sup>
Scrubber liquor pH	Minimum pH .....	Continuous .....	Every 15 minutes ...	3-hour rolling <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Calculated each hour as the average of the previous 3 operating hours.

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART DDDD OF PART 60—MODEL RULE—TOXIC EQUIVALENCY FACTORS

Dioxin/furan congener	Toxic equivalency factor
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin .....	1
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin .....	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin .....	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin .....	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin .....	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin .....	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin .....	0.001
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.1
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.5
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.05
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzofuran .....	0.001