

For these pollutants	You must meet these emission limits ^b	Using these averaging times	And determine compliance by these methods
3. Acid gases			
Hydrogen Chloride	31 parts per million by dry volume -or- 95 percent reduction of potential hydrogen chloride emissions	3-run average (minimum run duration is 1 hour)	Stack test
Sulfur Dioxide	31 parts per million by dry volume -or - 75 percent reduction of potential sulfur dioxide emissions	24-hour daily block geometric average concentration -or- percent reduction	Continuous emission monitoring system
4. Other			
Fugitive Ash	Visible emissions for no more than 5 percent of hourly observation period	Three 1-hour observation periods	Visible emission test

^a Class I units mean small municipal waste combustion units subject to this subpart that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity greater than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See §62.15410 for definitions.

^b All emission limits (except for opacity) are measured at 7 percent oxygen.

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART JJJ OF PART 62—CLASS I NITROGEN OXIDES EMISSION LIMITS FOR EXISTING SMALL MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION UNITS^{a,b,c}

Municipal Waste Combustion Technology	Limits for Class I Municipal Waste Combustion Units
1. Mass burn waterwall	200 parts per million by dry volume
2. Mass burn rotary waterwall	170 parts per million by dry volume
3. Refuse-derived fuel	250 parts per million by dry volume
4. Fluidized bed	220 parts per million by dry volume
5. Mass burn refractory	350 parts per million by dry volume
6. Modular excess air	190 parts per million by dry volume
7. Modular starved air	380 parts per million by dry volume

^a Class I units mean small municipal waste combustion units subject to this subpart that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity greater than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See §62.15410 for definitions.

^b Nitrogen oxides limits are corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis.

^c All limits are 24-hour daily block arithmetic average concentration. Compliance is determined for Class I units by continuous emission monitoring systems.