

Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico / Oficina de la Gobernadora
Junta de Calidad Ambiental

BIBLIOTECA LEGISLATIVA, OSL
RADICACION DE REGLAMENTOS

RECIBIDO: Aida Sepúlveda

ENTREGADO: Angel Ferrer

FECHA: 27 abril 01

HORA: 3:00 p.m.

DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO

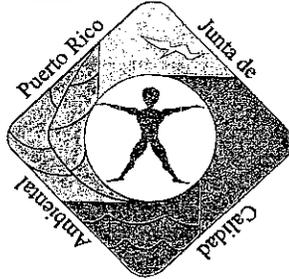
NUM. 6302

FECHA: 21- MARZO-2001

3:08 P.M.

APROBADO: HON: FERDINAND MERCADO
SECRETARIO DE ESTADO

POR: 
SECRETARIA AUXILIAR DE SERVICIOS



Enmiendas al Reglamento para el Control de la Contaminación
Atmosférica de la Junta de Calidad Ambiental para cumplir con
los requisitos para Planes Estatales de las Secciones 111(d) y
129 de la Ley Federal de Aire Limpio para implantar las Guías
de Emisiones para Incineradores de Desperdicios de Hospitales
y Médico Infecciosos



CERTIFICACION

CERTIFICO que el Reglamento 6302 *Guías de Emisión para Incineradores de Hospitales y Médico Infecciosos (versión español e inglés)* adjunto son una copia fiel y exacta del original radicado en el Departamento de Estado el 21 de marzo de 2001.

En San Juan, Puerto Rico a 2 de abril de 2001.

ELSY E. FERNANDEZ GARCÍA

Secretaria

Junta de Gobierno

VOLANTE SUPLETORIO

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1. | Referencia a todo reglamento que se enmiende o derogue mediante la adopción del presente Reglamento | : | Enmiendas al Reglamento para el Control de la Contaminación Atmosférica Regla 102 y 405. |
| 2. | Fecha de aprobación | : | 10 de enero de 2001 |
| 3. | Persona o personas que lo aprobaron | : | La Junta de Gobierno,
reunida en pleno, compuesta por:

Lcdo. Héctor Russe Martínez
Presidente

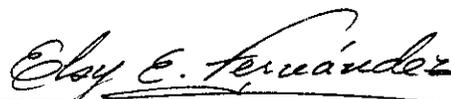
Ing. Jorge Marrero Huertas
Vicepresidente |
| 4. | Fecha de Publicación en Periódicos | : | San Juan Star – 3 de agosto de 2001
El Vocero – 3 de agosto de 2001 |
| 5. | Fecha de Efectividad | : | 30 días después de su radicación en el Departamento de Estado |
| 6. | Fecha de Radicación | : | <u>21 de marzo de 2001</u> |
| 7. | Reglamento Número | : | <u>6302</u> |
| 8. | Oficina donde se aprobó | : | Junta de Calidad Ambiental
Edificio Nacional Plaza
431 Ave. Ponce de León
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico |
| 9. | Referencia sobre la autoridad estatutaria para promulgar reglamentos | : | Ley Núm. 9 del 18 de junio de 1970, según enmendada, conocida como la Ley sobre Política Pública Ambiental de Puerto Rico. |

CERTIFICACIÓN

Certifico que el procedimiento de reglamentación seguido en este caso se llevó a tenor con las disposiciones de Ley Número 170 de 12 de agosto de 1988, según enmendada; y que el reglamento a que se hace referencia este Volante Supletorio fue debidamente revisado y no contiene errores sustantivos o tipográficos.

21 de marzo 2001

Fecha



Secretaría de la Junta de Gobierno
Junta de Calidad Ambiental



ESTADO LIBRE ASOCIADO DE PUERTO RICO
OFICINA DE LA GOBERNADORA
Junta de Calidad Ambiental

De acuerdo con la Ley sobre Política Pública Ambiental (Ley Número 9 del 18 de junio de 1970, según enmendada) y la Ley Federal de Aire Limpio Secciones 111 (d) y 129, según enmendadas (42 U.S.C.A. §§ 7411 (d) y 7429) se han enmendado las

REGLAS 102 Y 405 DEL
REGLAMENTO PARA EL CONTROL DE LA CONTAMINACIÓN
ATMOSFÉRICA

Estas enmiendas fueron promulgadas por la Resolución R-2001-02-07 del 20 de febrero del 2001 con el propósito de proteger la calidad natural del aire y para prevenir, eliminar y controlar la contaminación atmosférica; para establecer normas y requisitos para la prevención, eliminación y control de la contaminación atmosférica debido a las emisiones generadas por los Incineradores de Desperdicios Biomédicos/Hospitalarios

Jorge Marrero Huertas
Vice -Presidente

Miembro Asociado

Miguel A. Morales Ramos
Presidente Interino

3 0 8 2000
DIA / MES / AÑO
PERIODICO PAG.

CODIGO

DESCRIPTOR

LOGAR



JUNTA DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL



AVISO AMBIENTAL

INTENCION DE ADOPTAR LAS GUIAS DE EMISION PARA INCINERADORES DE DESPERDICIOS DE HOSPITALES/MEDICOS E INFECCIOSOS Y PROMULGAR LAS DISPOSICIONES REGLAMENTARIAS PARA IMPLANTAR LAS GUIAS

El 15 de octubre de 1997, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental Federal (EPA), por sus siglas en inglés) promulgó las Guías de Emisión para Incineradores de Desperdicios Sólidos de Hospitales, Médicos e Infecciosos. La Ley Federal de Emisión de Aire Limpio (CAA), por sus siglas en inglés) requiere que las Agencias Reguladoras implanten las Guías de Emisión de acuerdo a el Plan Estatal desarrollado bajo la Sección 116(d) y 129 del CAA. La Junta de Calidad Ambiental (JCA) tendrá disponibles para el público el proyecto del Plan Estatal y las disposiciones reglamentarias para implantar las Guías de Emisiones y promover oportunidad de participación pública antes de someterlo a la EPA.

La Junta de Gobierno de la JCA considerará los comentarios durante el periodo de participación pública y procederá a la aprobación, modificación o desaprobación del Plan Estatal y las disposiciones reglamentarias. En el caso de su aprobación, la JCA procederá a someterlo a la EPA. La EPA entonces aprobará o desaprobará dicho Plan dentro del término establecido en el CAA. La aprobación o desaprobación será publicada en el Registro Federal. Si el Gobierno de Puerto Rico, a través de la JCA, no someterá un Plan Estatal aprobable, entonces la EPA adoptará e implantará un Plan Federal.

Participación Pública: Por este medio se notifica al público que el Plan Estatal, las disposiciones reglamentarias al respecto y los documentos que lo acompañan se encuentran disponibles para inspección general en el Área de Licencia de Aire de la Junta de Calidad Ambiental en: *Avenida Ponce de León 431, Edificio Nacional Plaza, Octavo Piso, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.*

Cualquier comentario con relación a estos documentos deberá someterse por escrito, dentro de los treinta (30) días de la fecha de publicación de este Aviso Público a: *Oficina de Visitas Públicas/Junta de Calidad Ambiental, Apartado 11488, Santurce Station, Santurce, Puerto Rico 00910.*

Se celebrará una Vista Pública, para recibir exposiciones orales, el día 8 de septiembre de 2000, a las 10:00 a.m. La Vista Pública se celebrará en el Salón de Visitas Públicas de la Junta de Calidad Ambiental, sexto piso del Edificio Nacional Plaza, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. Toda persona que desee asistir un turno para dicha Vista deberá hacerlo por escrito por lo menos cinco (5) días antes de la misma. Dichas vistas serán presididas por un Panel Examinador, el cual rendirá su recomendación final con relación al Plan Estatal y a la reglamentación al respecto a la Junta de Gobierno de la Junta de Calidad Ambiental. La Junta de Gobierno expedirá una Resolución notificando su decisión final.

Cualquier persona que desee oponerse a la decisión final o la reglamentación a la que la Junta de Gobierno de la Junta de Calidad Ambiental le imparta su aprobación final podrá solicitar reconsideración en los próximos veinte (20) días desde la fecha de aprobación mediante solicitud escrita, en triplicado, y debidamente fundamentada dirigida al Lodo Héctor Russe Martínez, Presidente, Junta de Gobierno, Junta de Calidad Ambiental, Apartado 11488, Santurce Station, Santurce, Puerto Rico 00910.

Por: Héctor Russe Martínez
Presidente

Este Aviso Público se emite en conformidad con el Artículo 14(b) de la Ley sobre Política Pública Ambiental de Puerto Rico (Ley 9/1970) y la Sección 2.1 de la Ley de Procedimientos Administrativos Uniformes de Puerto Rico (Ley 1701/988). Aprobado por la Comisión Estatal de Elecciones.

(89) EL VOLAR Junio 3 de agosto 2000

JUNTA DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL/OFICINA DEL GOBERNADOR
AVISO AMBIENTAL

INTENCION DE ADOPTAR LAS GUIAS DE EMISION PARA INCINERADORES DE DESPERDICIOS DE HOSPITALES/MEDICOS E INFECCIOSOS Y PROMULGAR LAS DISPOSICIONES REGLAMENTARIAS PARA IMPLANTAR LAS GUIAS

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(89) EL VOLAR Junio 3 de agosto 2000

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REVISION TO RULE 102 - DEFINITIONS

Administrator

Means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Affected Facility

Means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard is applicable.

Batch Hospital/Medical and Infectious Waste Incinerator or Batch HMIWI

Means a HMIWI that is designed such that neither waste charging nor ash removal can occur during combustion.

Biologicals (For the purpose of Rule 405)

Means preparations made from living organisms and their products, including vaccines, cultures, etc., intended for use in diagnosing, immunizing, or treating humans or animals or in research pertaining thereto

Blood Products (For the purpose of Rule 405)

Means any product derived from human blood, including but not limited to blood plasma, platelets, red or white blood corpuscles, and other derived licensed products, such as interferon, etc.

Board

Means the Environmental Quality Board (EQB) of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Body Fluids (For the purpose of Rule 405)

Means liquid emanating or derived from humans and limited to blood; dialysate; amniotic, cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal and pericardial fluids; and semen and vaginal secretions.

Bypass stack

Means a device used for discharging combustion gases to avoid severe damage to the air pollution control device or other equipment.

Chemotherapeutic waste

Means waste material resulting from the production or use of antineoplastic agents used for the purpose of stopping or reversing the growth of malignant cells.

Co-fired combustor

Means a unit combusting hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste with other fuels or wastes (e.g., coal, municipal solid waste) and subject to an enforceable requirement limiting the unit to combusting a fuel feed stream, 10 percent or less of the weight of which is comprised, in aggregate, of hospital waste and medical/infectious waste as measured on a calendar quarter basis. For purposes of this definition, pathological waste, chemotherapeutic waste, and low-level radioactive waste are considered "other" wastes when calculating the percentage of hospital waste and medical/infectious waste combusted.

Continuous emission monitoring system or CEMS

Means a monitoring system for continuously measuring and recording the emissions of a pollutant from an affected facility.

Continuous HMIWI

Means an HMIWI that is designed to allow waste charging and ash removal during combustion.

Designated Facility

Means any existing facility which emits a designated pollutant and which would be subject to a standard of performance for that pollutant if the existing facility were an affected facility.

Designated Pollutant

Means any air pollutant, emissions of which are subject to a standard of performance for new stationary sources but for which air quality criteria have not been issued, and which is not included on a list published under section 108 (a) or section 112 (b) (1) (A) of the Act.

Dioxins/furans

Means the combined emissions of tetra through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins and dibenzofurans, as measured by EPA Reference Method 23.

Dry scrubber

Means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gases in the HMIWI exhaust stream forming a dry powder material.

EPA

Means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

EQB

Means the Board; the Environmental Quality Board of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Existing facility

Means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in 40 CFR Part 60, and the construction or modification of which was commenced before the date of proposal of that standard; or any apparatus which could be altered in such a way as to be of that type.

Fabric filter or baghouse

Means an add-on air pollution control system that removes particulate matter (PM) and nonvaporous metals emissions by passing flue gas through filter bags.

Facilities manager

Means the individual in charge of purchasing, maintaining, and operating the HMIWI or the owner's or operator's representative responsible for the management of the HMIWI. Alternative titles may include director of facilities or vice president of support services

High-air phase

Means the stage of the batch operating cycle when the primary chamber reaches and maintains maximum operating temperatures.

Hospital

Means any facility which has an organized medical staff, maintains at least six inpatient beds, and where the primary function of the institution is to provide diagnostic and therapeutic patient services and continuous nursing care primarily to human inpatients who are not related and who stay on average in excess of 24 hours per admission. This definition does not include facilities maintained for the sole purpose of providing nursing or convalescent care to human patients who generally are not acutely ill but who require continuing medical supervision.

Hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator or HMIWI or HMIWI unit

Means any device that combusts any amount of hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste.

Hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator operator or HMIWI operator

Means any person who operates, controls or supervises the day-to-day operation of an HMIWI.

Hospital waste

Means discards generated at a hospital, except unused items returned to the manufacturer. The definition of hospital waste does not include human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation.

Infectious agent (For the purpose of Rule 405)

Means any organism (such as a virus or bacteria) that is capable of being communicated by invasion and multiplication in body tissues and capable of causing disease or adverse health impacts in humans.

Intermittent HMIWI

Means an HMIWI that is designed to allow waste charging, but not ash removal, during combustion.

Large HMIWI

Means:

- (1) Except as provided in (2),
 - (i) An HMIWI whose maximum design waste burning capacity is more than 500 pounds per hour; or
 - (ii) A continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than 500 pounds per hour; or
 - (iii) A batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than 4,000 pounds per day.
- (2) The following are not large HMIWI:
 - (i) A continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to 500 pounds per hour; or
 - (ii) A batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to 4,000 pounds per day.

Low-level radioactive waste

Means waste material which contains radioactive nuclides emitting primarily beta or gamma radiation, or both, in concentrations or quantities that exceed applicable federal or State standards for unrestricted release. Low-level radioactive waste is not high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014 (e) (2)).

Malfunction (For purpose of Rule 405)

Means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused, in part, by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. During periods of malfunction the operator shall operate within established parameters as much as possible, and monitoring of all applicable operating parameters shall continue until all waste has been combusted or until the malfunction ceases, whichever comes first.

Maximum charge rate

Means:

- (1) For continuous and intermittent HMIWI, 110 percent of the lowest 3-hour average charge rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all applicable emission limits.
- (2) For batch HMIWI, 110 percent of the lowest daily charge rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all applicable emission limits.

Maximum design waste burning capacity

Means:

- (1) For intermittent and continuous HMIWI,

$$C = P_v \times 15,000/8,500$$

where:

C = HMIWI capacity, lb/hr

P_v = primary chamber volume, ft^3

15,000 = primary chamber heat release rate factor,
Btu/ ft^3 /hr

8,500 = standard waste heating value, Btu/lb;

- (2) For batch HMIWI,

$$C = P_v \times 4.5/8$$

where:

C = HMIWI capacity, lb/hr

P_v = primary chamber volume, ft^3

4.5 = waste density, lb/ ft^3

8 = typical hours of operation of a batch HMIWI, hours.

Maximum fabric filter inlet temperature

Means 110 percent of the lowest 3-hour average temperature at the inlet to the fabric filter (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit.

Maximum flue gas temperature

Means 110 percent of the lowest 3-hour average temperature at the outlet from the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the mercury (Hg) emission limit.

Medical/infectious waste (For the purpose of Rule 405)

Means any waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals that is listed below:

- (1) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including: cultures from medical and pathological laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of biologicals; discarded live and attenuated vaccines; and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.
- (2) Human pathological waste, including tissues, organs, and body parts and body fluids that are removed during surgery or autopsy, or other medical procedures, and specimens of body fluids and their containers.
- (3) Human blood and blood products including:
 - (i) Liquid waste human blood;
 - (ii) Products of blood;
 - (iii) Items saturated and/or dripping with human blood; or

- (iv) Items that were saturated and/or dripping with human blood that are now caked with dried human blood; including serum, plasma, and other blood components, and their containers, which were used or intended for use in either patient care, testing and laboratory analysis or the development of pharmaceuticals. Intravenous bags are also included in this category.
- (4) Sharps that have been used in animal or human patient care or treatment or in medical, research, or industrial laboratories, including hypodermic needles, syringes (with or without the attached needle), pasteur pipettes, scalpel blades, blood vials, needles with attached tubing, and culture dishes (regardless of presence of infectious agents). Also included are other types of broken or unbroken glassware that were in contact with infectious agents, such as used slides and cover slips.
- (5) Animal waste including contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that were known to have been exposed to infectious agents during research (including research in veterinary hospitals), production of biologicals or testing of pharmaceuticals.
- (6) Isolation wastes including biological waste and discarded materials contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, or secretions from humans who are isolated to protect others from certain highly communicable diseases, or isolated animals known to be infected with highly communicable diseases.
- (7) Unused sharps including the following unused, discarded sharps: hypodermic needles, suture needles, syringes, and scalpel blades.

The definition of medical/infectious waste does not include hazardous waste identified or listed under the regulations in 40CFR 261; household waste, as defined in 40CFR 261.4(b)(1); ash from incineration of medical/infectious waste, once the incineration process has been completed; human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation; and domestic sewage materials identified in 40CFR 261.4(a)(1).

Medium HMIWI

Means:

- (1) Except as provided in (2),
 - (i) An HMIWI whose maximum design waste burning capacity is more than 200 pounds per hour but less than or equal to 500 pounds per hour; or
 - (ii) A continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than 200 pounds per hour but less than or equal to 500 pounds per hour; or
 - (iii) A batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than 1,600 pounds per day but less than or equal to 4,000 pounds per day.
- (2) The following are not medium HMIWI:
 - (i) A continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to 200 pounds per hour or more than 500 pounds per hour; or
 - (ii) A batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than 4,000 pounds per day or less than or equal to 1,600 pounds per day.

Minimum dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate

Means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate (taken, at a minimum, once every hour) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit.

Minimum, Hg sorbent flow rate

Means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average Hg sorbent flow rate (taken, at a minimum, once every hour) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the Hg emission limit.

Minimum hydrogen chloride (HCL) sorbent flow rate

Means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average HCL sorbent flow rate (taken, at a minimum, once every hour) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the HCL emission limit.

Minimum horsepower or amperage

Means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average horsepower or amperage to the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber

Means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average pressure drop across the wet scrubber PM control device (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM emission limit.

Minimum scrubber liquor flow rate

Means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average liquor flow rate at the inlet to the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all applicable emission limits.

Minimum scrubber liquor pH

Means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average liquor pH at the inlet to the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the HCL emission limit.

Minimum secondary chamber temperature

Means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average secondary chamber temperature (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM, CO, or dioxin/furan emission limits.

Modification or Modified HMIWI (For the purpose of Rule 405)

Means any change to an HMIWI unit after the effective date of these standards such that:

- (1) The cumulative costs of the modifications, over the life of the unit, exceed 50 per centum of the original cost of the construction and installation of the unit (not including the cost of any land purchased in connection with such construction or installation) updated to current costs, or
- (2) The change involves a physical change in or change in the method of operation of the unit which increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by the unit for which standards have been established under section 129 or section 111 of the Act.

Operating day

Means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any amount of hospital waste or medical/infectious waste is combusted at any time in the HMIWI.

Operation

Means the period during which waste is combusted in the incinerator excluding periods of startup or shutdown.

Particulate matter or PM (For the purpose of Rule 405)

Means the total particulate matter emitted from an HMIWI as measured by EPA Reference Method 5 or EPA Reference Method 29.

Pathological waste (For the purpose of Rule 405)

Means waste material consisting of only human or animal remains, anatomical parts, and/or tissue, the bags/containers used to collect and transport the waste material, and animal bedding (if applicable).

Primary chamber

Means the chamber in an HMIWI that receives waste material, in which the waste is ignited, and from which ash is removed.

Pyrolysis

Means the endothermic gasification of hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste using external energy

Secondary chamber

Means a component of the HMIWI that receives combustion gases from the primary chamber and in which the combustion process is completed.

Shutdown (For the purpose of Rule 405)

Means the period of time after all waste has been combusted in the primary chamber. For continuous HMIWI, shutdown shall commence no less than 2 hours after the last charge to the incinerator. For intermittent HMIWI, shutdown shall commence no less than 4 hours after the last charge to the incinerator. For batch HMIWI, shutdown shall commence no less than 5 hours after the high-air phase of combustion has been completed.

Small HMIWI

Means:

- (1) Except as provided in (2),
 - (i) An HMIWI whose maximum design waste burning capacity is less than or equal to 200 pounds per hour; or
 - (ii) A continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to 200 pounds per hour; or
 - (iii) A batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to 1,600 pounds per day.
- (2) The following are not small HMIWI:
 - (i) A continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than 200 pounds per hour;
 - (ii) A batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than 1,600 pounds per day

Standard conditions

Means a temperature of 20°C and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)

Means any areas listed in OMB Bulletin No 93-17 entitled "Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas" dated June 30, 1993.

Startup

Means the period of time between the activation of the system and the first charge to the unit. For batch HMIWI, startup means the period of time between activation of the system and ignition of the waste.

Wet scrubber

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

REVISION TO RULE 405 INCINERATION

(a) Requirements for non-hazardous solid waste incinerators

- (a) (1) (A) ~~(A)~~ Applicability - This ~~rule~~ Section (a) of Rule 405 applies to all existing, new and modified non-hazardous solid waste ~~and/or medical waste~~ incinerators not covered by Section (b) of this Rule 405.
- (a) (1) (A) ~~(A)~~ ~~(1)~~ Existing incinerators at the time of adoption of this rule shall comply with this section within a time-frame of six (6) months starting from the effective date of this rule and must complete a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the limits established in this ~~rule~~ Section (a).
- (a) (1) (B) ~~(B)~~ ~~(1)~~ New incinerators must complete a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the limits established in this ~~rule~~ Section (a) within a time-frame of 180 days starting from the date of approval of the first operating permit.
- (a) (1) (C) ~~(C)~~ ~~(1)~~ All incinerators affected by this ~~rule~~ Section (a) must complete a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the rule every five (5) years after the first performance test.
- (a) (1) (D) ~~(D)~~ ~~(1)~~ This rule shall not apply to domestic non-hazardous solid waste incinerators except for the following requirements:
- (a) (1) (D) (i) ~~(i)~~ ~~(a)~~ must comply with daily periodic clean-up of the combustion chamber after the last incineration activity of the day but before of the chamber reloading.
- (a) (1) (D) (ii) ~~(ii)~~ ~~(b)~~ must comply with a maintenance plan to the settling chamber to avoid exceedances of the 20% opacity limit as required under Rule 403, and
- (a) (1) (D) (iii) ~~(iii)~~ must segregate waste materials and recycle or dispose to a recycle collection center all plastics, glasses, metals and batteries so that these materials are not incinerated.
- (a) (1) (D) (iv) ~~(iv)~~ ~~(c)~~ any other applicable requirement for domestic non-hazardous solid waste incinerator established by the Board.

- (a) (1) (E) ~~(5)~~ Existing non-hazardous solid waste incinerators having a capacity of 15 tons./day or less, that have previously obtained an emission source permit and, that have conducted compliance tests within the last five years, will not be required to perform an initial performance test for particulate matter (PM) if their previous compliance determination demonstrated compliance with the standard established by this rule in paragraph (a) (2) (B). For these incinerators having a capacity of 15 tons/day or less that must comply with ~~(A) (3)~~ (a) (1) (C), the next test will be required five (5) years after the effective date of this rule.
- (a) (2) (B) Non-hazardous solid waste ~~and/or medical waste~~ incinerators shall not cause or permit the emission of particulate matter (PM) in excess of 0.40 pounds per 100 pounds (4 gm/kg) of waste charged.
- (a) (3) (E) Any person who operates a non-hazardous solid waste ~~and/or medical waste~~ incinerator must submit to the Board a certification showing their adequate operational training for such incinerators and related equipment that should be similar to the requirements for operator training and certification contained in Section (b) (3).
- (a) (4) (D) Any incinerator affected by this rule shall comply with the applicable requirements under Rule 106.
- (a) (5) (E) Any non-hazardous solid waste ~~and/or medical waste~~ incinerator that shall comply with any applicable regulation or requirements under the "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" (SPNSS), "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" (NESHAPS) or "Maximum Achievable Control Technology"(MACT) standards is exempted to comply with Section (a) of this rule.

(b) Emission Guidelines and Compliance Schedule for Hospital/Medical and Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWI)

(b) (1) Applicability

- (b) (1) (A) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) (1) (B) through (b) (1) (H) of this section, the designated facility to which this section applies is each individual hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator (HMIWI) for which construction was commenced on or before June 20, 1996.
- (b) (1) (B) A combustor is not subject to this section during periods when only pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste is burned, provided the owner or operator of the combustor:
- (b) (1) (B) (i) Notifies the EQB of an exemption claim, with carbon copy to the EPA; and
- (b) (1) (B) (ii) Keeps records on a calendar quarter basis of the periods of time when only pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste and/or chemotherapeutic waste is burned; and
- (b)(1)(B)(iii) Keep such records demonstrating that the sources attain and maintain the exemption for at least five consecutive years and submit them upon request within ten business days.
- (b) (1) (C) Any co-fired combustor is not subject to this section if the owner or operator of the co-fired combustor:
- (b) (1) (C) (i) Notifies the EQB of an exemption claim, with carbon copy to the EPA; and
- (b) (1) (C) (ii) Provides an estimate of the relative weight of hospital waste, medical/infectious waste, and other fuels and/or wastes to be combusted; and
- (b) (1) (C)(iii) Keeps records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of hospital waste and medical/infectious waste combusted, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes combusted at the co-fired combustor; and
- (b)(1)(C)(iv) Keep such records demonstrating that the sources attain and maintain the exemption for at least five consecutive years and submit them upon request within ten business days.
- (b) (1) (D) Any combustor required to have a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is not subject to this section.
- (b) (1) (E) Any combustor which meets the applicability requirements under subpart Cb, Ea, or Eb of 40 CFR Part 60 (standards or guidelines for certain municipal waste combustors) is not subject to this section

- (b) (1) (F) Any pyrolysis unit is not subject to this section.
- (b) (1) (G) Cement kilns firing hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste are not subject to this section.
- (b) (1) (H) Physical or operational changes made to an existing HMIWI solely for the purpose of complying with emission guidelines under this section are not considered a modification and do not result in an existing HMIWI unit becoming subject to the provisions of subpart Ec of 40 CFR Part 60.
- (b) (1) (I) Any designated facility subject to this section shall operate pursuant to a Title V operating permit according to the requirements of Part VI of the Regulation for the Control of Atmospheric Pollution, no later than September 15, 2000.
- (b) (2) Emission Limitation
- (b) (2) (A) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under this rule whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of a designated facility shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that designated facility any gases that contain stack emissions in excess of the limits presented in Table 1, except as provided in (b)(2)(B) of this section.
- (b) (2) (B) Any small HMIWI which is located more than 50 miles from the boundary of the nearest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, and which burns less than 2,000 pounds per week of hospital and medical/infectious waste shall not discharge any gases that contain stack emissions in excess of the limits presented in Table 2. The 2,000 pounds per week limitation does not apply during performance tests.
- (b) (2) (C) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under this rule, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of a designated facility shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the stack of that designated facility any gases that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity (6-minute block average)

TABLE 1. EMISSION LIMITS FOR SMALL, MEDIUM, AND LARGE HMIWI

Pollutant	Units (7 percent oxygen, dry basis)	Emission limits		
		HMIWI size		
		Small	Medium	Large
Particulate matter	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (grains per dry standard cubic foot)	115 (0.05)	69 (0.03)	34 (0.015)
Carbon monoxide	parts per million by volume	40	40	40
Dioxins/furans	nanograms per dry standard cubic meter total dioxins/furans (grains per billion dry standard cubic feet) or nanograms per dry standard cubic meter TEQ (grains per billion dry standard cubic feet)	125 (55) or 2.3 (1.0)	125 (55) or 2.3 (1.0)	125 (55) or 2.3 (1.0)
Hydrogen chloride	parts per million by volume or percent reduction	100 or 93%	100 or 93%	100 or 93%
Sulfur dioxide	parts per million by volume	55	55	55
Nitrogen oxides	parts per million by volume	250	250	250
Lead	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (grains per thousand dry standard cubic feet) or percent reduction	1.2 (0.52) or 70%	1.2 (0.52) or 70%	1.2 (0.52) or 70%
Cadmium	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (grains per thousand dry standard cubic feet) or percent reduction	0.16 (0.07) or 65%	0.16 (0.07) or 65%	0.16 (0.07) or 65%
Mercury	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (grains per thousand dry standard cubic feet) or percent reduction	0.55 (0.24) or 85%	0.55 (0.24) or 85%	0.55 (0.24) or 85%

**TABLE 2. EMISSION LIMITS FOR SMALL HMIWI
WHICH MEET THE RURAL CRITERIA**

Pollutant	Units (7 percent oxygen, dry basis)	HMIWI Emission limits
Particulate matter	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (grains per dry standard cubic foot)	197 (0.086)
Carbon monoxide	parts per million by volume	40
Dioxins/furans	nanograms per dry standard cubic meter total dioxins/furans (grains per billion dry standard cubic feet) or nanograms per dry standard cubic meter TEQ (grains per billion dry standard cubic feet)	800 (350) or 15 (6.6)
Hydrogen chloride	parts per million by volume	3100
Sulfur dioxide	parts per million by volume	55
Nitrogen oxides	parts per million by volume	250
Lead	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (grains per thousand dry standard cubic feet)	10 (4.4)
Cadmium	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (grains per thousand dry standard cubic feet)	4 (1.7)
Mercury	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (grains per thousand dry standard cubic feet)	7.5 (3.3)

- (b) (3) Requirements for operators training and certification
- (b) (3) (A) No owner or operator of a designated facility shall allow the designated facility to operate at any time unless a fully trained and qualified HMIWI operator is accessible, either at the facility or available within 1 hour. The trained and qualified HMIWI operator may operate the HMIWI directly or be the direct supervisor of one or more HMIWI operators.
- (b) (3) (B) Operator training and qualification shall be obtained through a program approved by the Board or by completing the requirements included in paragraphs (b) (3) (C) through (b) (3) (G) of this section.
- (b) (3) (C) Training shall be obtained by completing an HMIWI operator training course that includes, at a minimum, the following provisions:
- (b) (3) (C) (i) 24 hours of training on the following subjects:
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (1) Environmental concerns, including pathogen destruction and types of emissions;
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (2) Basic combustion principles, including products of combustion;
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (3) Operation of the type of incinerator to be used by the operator, including proper startup, waste charging, and shutdown procedures;
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (4) Combustion controls and monitoring;
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (5) Operation of air pollution control equipment and factors affecting performance (if applicable);
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (6) Methods to monitor pollutants (continuous emission monitoring systems and monitoring of HMIWI and air pollution control device operating parameters) and equipment calibration procedures (where applicable);
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (7) Inspection and maintenance of the HMIWI, air pollution control devices, and continuous emission monitoring systems;
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (8) Actions to correct malfunctions or conditions that may lead to malfunction;
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (9) Bottom and fly ash characteristics and handling procedures;

- (b) (3) (C) (i) (10) Applicable Federal, State, and local regulations;
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (11) Work safety procedures;
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (12) Pre-startup inspections; and
- (b) (3) (C) (i) (13) Recordkeeping requirements.
- (b) (3) (C) (ii) An examination designed and administered by the instructor.
- (b) (3) (C) (iii) Reference material distributed to the attendees covering the course topics.
- (b) (3) (D) Qualification shall be obtained by:
 - (b) (3) (D) (i) Completion of a training course that satisfies the criteria under paragraph (b) (3) (C) of this section; and
 - (b) (3) (D) (ii) Either 6 months experience as an HMIWI operator, 6 months experience as a direct supervisor of an HMIWI operator, or completion of at least two burn cycles under the observation of two qualified HMIWI operators.
- (b) (3) (E) Qualification is valid from the date on which the examination is passed or the completion of the required experience, whichever is later.
- (b) (3) (F) To maintain qualification, the trained and qualified HMIWI operator shall complete and pass an annual review or refresher course of at least 4 hours covering, at a minimum, the following:
 - (b) (3) (F) (i) Update of regulations;
 - (b) (3) (F) (ii) Incinerator operation, including startup and shutdown procedures;
 - (b) (3) (F) (iii) Inspection and maintenance;
 - (b) (3) (F) (iv) Responses to malfunctions or conditions that may lead to malfunction; and
 - (b) (3) (F) (v) Discussion of operating problems encountered by attendees.
- (b) (3) (G) A lapsed qualification shall be renewed by one of the following methods:
 - (b) (3) (G) (i) For a lapse of less than 3 years, the HMIWI operator shall complete and pass a standard annual refresher course described in paragraph (b) (3) (F) of this section.

- (b) (3) (G) (ii) For a lapse of 3 years or more, the HMIWI operator shall complete and pass a training course with the minimum criteria described in paragraph (b) (3) (C) of this section.
- (b) (3) (H) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall maintain documentation at the facility that address the following:
 - (b) (3) (H) (i) Summary of the applicable standards under this rule;
 - (b) (3) (H) (ii) Description of basic combustion theory applicable to an HMIWI;
 - (b) (3) (H) (iii) Procedures for receiving, handling, and charging waste;
 - (b) (3) (H) (iv) HMIWI startup, shutdown, and malfunction procedures;
 - (b) (3) (H) (v) Procedures for maintaining proper combustion air supply levels;
 - (b) (3) (H) (vi) Procedures for operating the HMIWI and associated air pollution control systems within the standards established under this rule;
 - (b) (3) (H) (vii) Procedures for responding to periodic malfunction or conditions that may lead to malfunction;
 - (b) (3) (H) (viii) Procedures for monitoring HMIWI emissions;
 - (b) (3) (H) (ix) Reporting and recordkeeping procedures, and
 - (b) (3) (H) (x) Procedures for handling ash.
- (b) (3) (I) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall establish a program for reviewing the information listed in paragraph (b) (3) (H) of this section annually with each HMIWI operator.
 - (b) (3) (I) (i) The initial review of the information listed in paragraph (b) (3) (H) of this section shall be conducted within 6 months after the effective date of this rule or prior to assumption of responsibilities affecting HMIWI operation, whichever date is later.
 - (b) (3) (I) (ii) Subsequent reviews of the information listed in paragraph (b) (3) (H) of this section shall be conducted annually.

(b) (3) (J) The information listed in paragraph (b) (3) (H) of this section shall be kept in a readily accessible location for all HMIWI operators. This information, along with records of training shall be available for inspection by the EPA or its delegated enforcement agent upon request.

(b) (4) Waste management plan

The owner or operator of a designated facility shall prepare a waste management plan. The waste management plan shall identify both the feasibility and the approach to separate certain components of solid waste from the health care waste stream in order to reduce the amount of toxic emissions from incinerated waste. A waste management plan may include, but is not limited to, elements such as paper, cardboard, plastics, glass, battery, or metal recycling; or purchasing recycled or recyclable products. A waste management plan may include different goals or approaches for different areas or departments of the facility and need not include new waste management goals for every waste stream. It should identify, where possible, reasonably available additional waste management measures, taking into account the effectiveness of waste management measures already in place, the costs of additional measures, the emission reductions expected to be achieved, and any other environmental or energy impacts they might have. The American Hospital Association publication entitled "An Ounce of Prevention: Waste Reduction Strategies for Health Care Facilities" shall be considered in the development of the waste management plan.

(b) (5) Inspection Requirements

(b) (5) (A) Any small HMIWI that meets the rural criteria as in Section (b)(2)(B) and is subject to the emission limits of Table 2 of this rule shall perform, within 1 year after the approval of the State Plan or after the publication date of the EPA's Federal Plan, whichever is sooner, an initial equipment inspection as required in this section.

- (b) (5) (A) (i) At a minimum, an inspection shall include the following:
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (1) Inspect all burners, pilot assemblies, and pilot sensing devices for proper operation; clean pilot flame sensor, as necessary;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (2) Ensure proper adjustment of primary and secondary chamber combustion air, and adjust as necessary;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (3) Inspect hinges and door latches, and lubricate as necessary;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (4) Inspect dampers, fans, and blowers for proper operation;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (5) Inspect HMIWI door and door gaskets for proper sealing;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (6) Inspect motors for proper operation;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (7) Inspect primary chamber refractory lining; clean and repair/replace lining as necessary;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (8) Inspect incinerator shell for corrosion and/or hot spots;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (9) Inspect secondary/tertiary chamber and stack, clean as necessary;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (10) Inspect mechanical loader, including limit switches, for proper operation, if applicable;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (11) Visually inspect waste bed (grates), and repair/seal, as appropriate;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (12) For the burn cycle that follows the inspection, document that the incinerator is operating properly and make any necessary adjustments;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (13) Inspect air pollution control device(s) for proper operation, if applicable;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (14) Inspect waste heat boiler systems to ensure proper operation, if applicable;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (15) Inspect bypass stack components;
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (16) Ensure proper calibration of thermocouples, sorbent feed systems and any other monitoring equipment; and
- (b) (5) (A) (i) (17) Generally observe that the equipment is maintained in good operating condition.

- (b) (5) (A) (ii) Within 10 operating days following an equipment inspection all necessary repairs shall be completed unless the owner or operator obtains written approval from the State agency establishing a date whereby all necessary repairs of the designated facility shall be completed.
- (b) (5) (B) Any small HMIWI that meets the rural criteria as in Section (b)(2)(B) and is subject to the emission limits of Table 2 of this rule shall perform an equipment inspection annually (on or before the anniversary of the previous equipment inspection), as outlined in paragraphs (b) (5) (A) (i) and (b) (5) (A) (ii) of this section.
- (b) (6) Compliance and Performance Testing Requirements.
- (b) (6) (A) The emission limits under this rule apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, provided that no hospital waste or medical/infectious waste is charged to the designated facility during startup, shutdown or malfunction.
- (b) (6) (B) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall conduct an initial performance test as required under this rule to determine compliance with the emission limits using the procedures and test methods listed in paragraphs (b) (6) (B) (i) through (b) (6) (B) (xi) of this section. The use of the bypass stack during a performance test shall invalidate the performance test.
- (b) (6) (B) (i) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under representative operating conditions.
- (b) (6) (B) (ii) The minimum sample time shall be 1 hour per test run unless otherwise indicated.
- (b) (6) (B) (iii) EPA Reference Method 1 of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 and in the Appendix of this Regulation shall be used to select the sampling location and number of traverse points

(b) (6) (B) (iv) EPA Reference Method 3 or 3A of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 and in the Appendix of this Regulation shall be used for gas composition analysis, including measurement of oxygen concentration. EPA Reference Method 3 or 3A of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used simultaneously with each reference method

(b) (6) (B) (v) The pollutant concentrations shall be adjusted to 7 percent oxygen using the following equation:

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_{\text{meas}} (20.9 - 7) / (20.9 - \%O_2)$$

where:

C_{adj} = pollutant concentration adjusted to 7 percent oxygen;

C_{meas} = pollutant concentration measured on a dry basis

$(20.9 - 7)$ = 20.9 percent oxygen - 7 percent oxygen (defined oxygen correction basis);

20.9 = oxygen concentration in air, percent; and

$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration measured on a dry basis, percent.

(b) (6) (B) (vi) EPA Reference Method 5 or 29 of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 and in the Appendix of this Regulation shall be used to measure the particulate matter emissions.

(b) (6) (B) (vii) EPA Reference Method 9 of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 and in the Appendix of this Regulation shall be used to measure stack opacity.

(b) (6) (B) (viii) EPA Reference Method 10 or 10B of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 and in the Appendix of this Regulation shall be used to measure the CO emissions.

(b) (6) (B) (ix) EPA Reference Method 23 of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 and in the Appendix of this Regulation shall be used to measure total dioxin/furan emissions. The minimum sample time shall be 4 hours per test run. If the designated facility has selected the toxic equivalency standards for dioxin/furans, the following procedures shall be used to determine compliance:

- (b) (6) (B) (ix) (1) Measure the concentration of each dioxin/furan tetra- through octa-congener emitted using EPA Reference Method 23.
- (b) (6) (B) (ix) (2) For each dioxin/furan congener measured in accordance with paragraph (b) (6) (B) (ix) (1) of this section, multiply the congener concentration by its corresponding toxic equivalency factor specified in Table 3 of this rule.

TABLE 3. 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

(b) (6) (B) (ix) (3) Sum the products calculated in accordance with paragraph (b) (6) (B) (ix) (2) of this section to obtain the total concentration of dioxins/furans emitted in terms of toxic equivalency.

(b) (6) (B) (x) EPA Reference Method 26 of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 and in the Appendix of this Regulation shall be used to measure HCl emissions. If the designated facility has selected the percentage reduction standards for HCl under section (b) (2) of this rule, the percentage reduction in HCl emissions ($\%R_{HCl}$) is computed using the following formula:

$$(\%R_{HCl}) = \left(\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \right) \times 100$$

where:

$\%R_{HCl}$ = percentage reduction of HCl emissions achieved;

E_i = HCl emission concentration measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis); and

E_o = HCl emission concentration measured at the control device outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(b) (6) (B) (xi) EPA Reference Method 29 of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 and in the Appendix of this Regulation shall be used to measure Pb, Cd, and Hg emissions. If the designated facility has selected the percentage reduction standards for metals under section (b) (2) of this rule the percentage reduction in emissions ($\%R_{metal}$) is computed using the following formula:

$$(\%R_{metal}) = \left(\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \right) \times 100$$

where:

$\%R_{\text{metal}}$ = percentage reduction of metal emission (Pb, Cd, or Hg) achieved;

E_i = metal emission concentration (Pb, Cd, or Hg) measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis); and

E_o = metal emission concentration (Pb, Cd, or Hg) measured at the control device outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(b) (6) (C) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under this rule, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of a designated facility shall:

(b) (6) (C) (i) Determine compliance with the opacity limit by conducting an annual performance test (no more than 12 months following the previous performance test) using the applicable procedures and test methods listed in paragraph (b) (6) (B) of this section.

(b) (6) (C) (ii) Determine compliance with the PM, CO, and HCl emission limits by conducting an annual performance test (no more than 12 months following the previous performance test) using the applicable procedures and test methods listed in paragraph (b) (6) (B) of this section. If all three performance tests over a 3-year period indicate compliance with the emission limit for a pollutant (PM, CO, or HCl), the owner or operator may forego a performance test for that pollutant for the subsequent 2 years. At a minimum, a performance test for PM, CO, and HCl shall be conducted every third year (no more than 36 months following the previous performance test). If a performance test conducted every third year indicates compliance with the

emission limit for a pollutant (PM, CO, or HCl), the owner or operator may forego a performance test for that pollutant for an additional 2 years. If any performance test indicates noncompliance with the respective emission limit, a performance test for that pollutant shall be conducted annually until all annual performance tests over a 3-year period indicate compliance with the emission limit. The use of the bypass stack during a performance test shall invalidate the performance test.

- (b) (6) (C) (iii) Facilities using a CEMS to demonstrate compliance with any of the emission limits under section (b) (2) of this rule shall:
 - (b) (6) (C) (iii) (1) Determine compliance with the appropriate emission limit (s) using a 12-hour rolling average, calculated each hour as the average of the previous 12 operating hours (not including startup, shutdown, or malfunction).
 - (b) (6) (C) (iii) (2) Operate all CEMS in accordance with the applicable procedures under appendices B and F of 40 CFR Part 60 and in the Appendix of this Regulation.
- (b) (6) (D) The owner or operator of a designated facility equipped with a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, or a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and wet scrubber shall:
 - (b) (6) (D) (i) Establish the appropriate maximum and minimum operating parameters, indicated in Table 4 of this rule for each control system, as site specific operating parameters during the initial performance test to determine compliance with the emission limits; and

TABLE 4. OPERATING PARAMETERS TO BE MONITORED AND MINIMUM MEASUREMENT AND RECORDING FREQUENCIES

Operating parameters to be monitored	Minimum frequency		Control system		
	Data measurement	Data recording	Dry scrubber followed by fabric filter	Wet scrubber	Dry scrubber followed by fabric filter and wet scrubber
Maximum operating parameters					
Maximum charge rate	continuous	1 x hour	✓	✓	✓
Maximum fabric filter inlet temperature	continuous	1 x minute	✓		✓
Maximum flue gas temperature	continuous	1 x minute		✓	✓
Minimum operating parameters					
Minimum secondary chamber temperature	continuous	1 x minute	✓	✓	✓
Minimum dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate	hourly	1 x hour	✓		✓
Minimum HCl sorbent flow rate	hourly	1 x hour	✓		✓
Minimum mercury (Hg) sorbent flow rate	hourly	1 x hour	✓		✓
Minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber or minimum horsepower or amperage to wet scrubber					
Minimum scrubber liquor flow rate	continuous	1 x minute		✓	✓
Minimum scrubber liquor pH	continuous	1 x minute		✓	✓

- (b) (6) (D) (ii) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under this rule, whichever date comes first, ensure that the designated facility does not operate above any of the applicable maximum operating parameters or below any of the applicable minimum operating parameters listed in Table 4 and measured as 3-hour rolling averages (calculated each hour as the average of the previous 3 operating hours) at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. Operating parameter limits do not apply during performance tests. Operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating parameter (s) shall constitute a violation of established operating parameter (s).
- (b) (6) (E) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (6) (H) of this section, for designated facilities equipped with a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter:
- (b) (6) (E) (i) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum secondary chamber temperature (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the CO emission limit.
- (b) (6) (E) (ii) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum fabric filter inlet temperature, above the maximum charge rate, and below the minimum dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the dioxin/furan emission limit.
- (b) (6) (E) (iii) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum HCl sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the HCl emission limit.
- (b) (6) (E) (iv) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum Hg sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the Hg emission limit.

- (b) (6) (E) (v) Use of the bypass stack (except during startup, shutdown, or malfunction) shall constitute a violation of the PM, dioxin/furan, HCl, Pb, Cd and Hg emission limits.
- (b) (6) (F) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (6) (H) of this section, for designated facilities equipped with a wet scrubber:
 - (b) (6) (F) (i) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber or below the minimum horsepower or amperage to the system (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the PM emission limit.
 - (b) (6) (F) (ii) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum secondary chamber temperature (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the CO emission limit.
 - (b) (6) (F) (iii) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate, below the minimum secondary chamber temperature, and below the minimum scrubber liquor flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the dioxin/furan emission limit.
 - (b) (6) (F) (iv) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum scrubber liquor pH (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the HCl emission limit.
 - (b) (6) (F) (v) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum flue gas temperature and above the maximum charge rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the Hg emission limit.
 - (b) (6) (F) (vi) Use of the bypass stack (except during startup, shutdown, or malfunction) shall constitute a violation of the PM, dioxin/furan, HCl, Pb, Cd and Hg emission limits.

- (b) (6) (G) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (6) (H) of this section, for designated facilities equipped with a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber:
- (b) (6) (G) (i) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum secondary chamber temperature (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the CO emission limit.
- (b) (6) (G) (ii) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum fabric filter inlet temperature, above the maximum charge rate, and below the minimum dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the dioxin/furan emission limit.
- (b) (6) (G) (iii) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum scrubber liquor pH (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the HCl emission limit.
- (b) (6) (G) (iv) Operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum Hg sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the Hg emission limit.
- (b) (6) (G) (v) Use of the bypass stack (except during startup, shutdown, or malfunction) shall constitute a violation of the PM, dioxin/furan, HCl, Pb, Cd and Hg emission limits.
- (b) (6) (H) The owner or operator of a designated facility may conduct a repeat performance test within 30 days of violation of applicable operating parameter (s) to demonstrate that the designated facility is not in violation of the applicable emission limit (s). Repeat performance tests conducted pursuant to this paragraph shall be conducted using the identical operating parameters that indicated a violation under paragraph (b) (6) (E), (b) (6) (F), or (b) (6) (G) of this section.

- (b) (6) (I) The owner or operator of a designated facility using an air pollution control device other than a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, or a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber to comply with the emission limits under section (b) (2) of this rule shall petition the Administrator for other site-specific operating parameters to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter. The owner or operator shall not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.
- (b) (6) (J) The owner or operator of a designated facility may conduct a repeat performance test at any time to establish new values for the operating parameters. The Administrator may request a repeat performance test at any time.
- (b) (6) (K) Any small HMIWI that meets the rural criteria as in Section (b)(2)(B) and is subject to the emission limits of Table 2 of this rule shall comply with the following compliance and performance testing requirements:
 - (b) (6) (K) (i) Conduct the performance testing requirements in (b) (6) (A), (b) (6) (B) (i) through (b) (6) (B) (ix), (b) (6) (B) (xi) (Hg only), and (b) (6) (C) (i) of this rule. The 2,000 lb/week limitation under section (b) (2) (B) of this rule does not apply during performance tests.
 - (b) (6) (K) (ii) Establish maximum charge rate and minimum secondary chamber temperature as site-specific operating parameters during the initial performance test to determine compliance with applicable emission limits.
 - (b) (6) (K) (iii) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under this rule, whichever date comes first, ensure that the designated facility does not operate above the maximum charge rate or below the minimum secondary chamber temperature measured as 3-hour rolling averages (calculated each hour as the average of the previous 3

operating hours) at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. Operating parameter limits do not apply during performance tests. Operation above the maximum charge rate or below the minimum secondary chamber temperature shall constitute a violation of the established operating parameter (s).

(b) (6) (K) (iv) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (6) (K) (v) of this section, operation of the designated facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum secondary chamber temperature (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the PM, CO, and dioxin/furan emission limits.

(b) (6) (K) (v) The owner or operator of a designated facility may conduct a repeat performance test within 30 days of violation of applicable operating parameter (s) to demonstrate that the designated facility is not in violation of the applicable emission limit (s). Repeat performance tests conducted pursuant to this paragraph must be conducted using the identical operating parameters that indicated a violation under paragraph (b) (6) (K) (iv).

(b) (7) Monitoring Requirements

(b) (7) (A) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall install, calibrate (to manufacturers' specifications), maintain, and operate devices (or establish methods) for monitoring the applicable maximum and minimum operating parameters listed in Table 4 such that these devices (or methods) measure and record values for these operating parameters at the frequencies indicated in Table 4 at all times except during periods of startup and shutdown.

(b) (7) (B) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall install, calibrate (to manufacturers' specifications), maintain, and operate a device or method for measuring the use of the bypass stack including date, time, and duration.

- (b) (7) (C) The owner or operator of a designated facility using something other than a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, or a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber to comply with the emission limits under section (b) (2) of this rule shall install, calibrate (to the manufacturers' specifications), maintain, and operate the equipment necessary to monitor the site-specific operating parameters developed pursuant to section (b) (6) (I) of this rule.
- (b) (7) (D) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall obtain monitoring data at all times during HMIWI operation except during periods of monitoring equipment malfunction, calibration, or repair. At a minimum, valid monitoring data shall be obtained for 75 percent of the operating hours per day and for 90 percent of the operating days per calendar quarter that the designated facility is combusting hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste.
- (b) (7) (E) Any small HMIWI that meets the rural criteria as in Section (b)(2)(B) and is subject to the emission limits of Table 2 of this rule shall comply with the following monitoring requirements:
 - (b) (7) (E) (i) Install, calibrate (to manufacturers' specifications), maintain, and operate a device for measuring and recording the temperature of the secondary chamber on a continuous basis, the output of which shall be recorded, at a minimum, once every minute throughout operation.
 - (b) (7) (E) (ii) Install, calibrate (to manufacturers' specifications), maintain, and operate a device which automatically measures and records the date, time, and weight of each charge fed into the HMIWI.
 - (b) (7) (E) (iii) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall obtain monitoring data at all times during HMIWI operation except during periods of monitoring equipment malfunction, calibration, or repair. At a minimum, valid monitoring data shall be obtained for 75 percent of the operating hours per day and for 90 percent of the operating hours per calendar quarter that the designated facility is combusting hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste.

- (b) (8) Reporting and recordkeeping requirements
- (b) (8) (A) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall maintain the following information (as applicable) for a period of at least 5 years:
- (b) (8) (A) (i) Calendar date of each record;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) Records of the following data:
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (1) Concentrations of any pollutant listed in section (b) (2) of this rule or measurements of opacity as determined by the continuous emission monitoring system (if applicable);
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (2) HMIWI charge dates, times, and weights and hourly charge rates;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (3) Fabric filter inlet temperatures during each minute of operation, as applicable;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (4) Amount and type of dioxin/furan sorbent used during each hour of operation, as applicable;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (5) Amount and type of Hg sorbent used during each hour of operation, as applicable;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (6) Amount and type of HCl sorbent used during each hour of operation, as applicable;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (7) Secondary chamber temperatures recorded during each minute of operation;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (8) Liquor flow rate to the wet scrubber inlet during each minute of operation, as applicable;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (9) Horsepower or amperage to the wet scrubber during each minute of operation, as applicable;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (10) Pressure drop across the wet scrubber system during each minute of operation, as applicable,
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (11) Temperature at the outlet from the wet scrubber during each minute of operation, as applicable;
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (12) pH at the inlet to the wet scrubber during each minute of operation, as applicable.

- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (13) Records indicating use of the bypass stack, including dates, times, and durations, and
- (b) (8) (A) (ii) (14) For designated facilities complying with sections (b) (6) (I) and (b) (7) (C) of this rule, the owner or operator shall maintain all operating parameter data collected
- (b) (8) (A) (iii) Identification of calendar days for which data on emission rates or operating parameters specified under paragraph (b) (8) (A) (ii) of this section have not been obtained, with an identification of the emission rates or operating parameters not measured, reasons for not obtaining the data, and a description of corrective actions taken.
- (b) (8) (A) (iv) Identification of calendar days, times and durations of malfunctions, a description of the malfunction and the corrective action taken.
- (b) (8) (A) (v) Identification of calendar days for which data on emission rates or operating parameters specified under paragraph (b) (8) (A) (ii) of this section exceeded the applicable limits, with a description of the exceedances, reasons for such exceedances, and a description of corrective actions taken.
- (b) (8) (A) (vi) The results of the initial, annual, and any subsequent performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits and/or to establish operating parameters, as applicable.
- (b) (8) (A) (vii) Records showing the names of HMIWI operators who have completed review of the information in (b) (3) (H) as required by section (b) (3) (I), including the date of the initial review and all subsequent annual reviews;
- (b) (8) (A) (viii) Records showing the names of the HMIWI operators who have completed the operator training requirements, including documentation of training and the dates of the training;
- (b) (8) (A) (ix) Records showing the names of the HMIWI operators who have met the criteria for qualification under section (b) (3) of this rule and the dates of their qualification; and

- (b) (8) (A) (x) Records of calibration of any monitoring devices as required under section (b) (7) (A), (B), and (C) of this rule.
- (b) (8) (B) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall submit the information specified in paragraphs (b) (8) (B) (i) through (b) (8) (B) (iii) of this section no later than 60 days following the initial performance test. All reports shall be signed by the facilities manager.
- (b) (8) (B) (i) The initial performance test data as recorded under (b) (6) (B) (i) through (b) (6) (B) (xi), as applicable.
- (b) (8) (B) (ii) The values for the site-specific operating parameters established pursuant to section (b) (6) (D) or (I), as applicable.
- (b) (8) (B) (iii) The waste management plan as specified in section (b) (4) of this rule.
- (b) (8) (C) An annual report shall be submitted 1 year following the submission of the information in paragraph (b) (8) (B) of this section and subsequent reports shall be submitted no more than 12 months following the previous report (once the unit is subject to permitting requirements under Title V of the Clean Air Act, the owner or operator of a designated facility must submit these reports semiannually). The annual report shall include the information specified in paragraphs (b) (8) (C) (i) through (b) (8) (C) (vii) of this section. All reports shall be signed by the facilities manager.
- (b) (8) (C) (i) The values for the site-specific operating parameters established pursuant to section (b) (6) (D) or (I) of this rule, as applicable.
- (b) (8) (C) (ii) The highest maximum operating parameter and the lowest minimum operating parameter, as applicable, for each operating parameter recorded for the calendar year being reported, pursuant to section (b) (6) (D) or (I) of this rule, as applicable.
- (b) (8) (C) (iii) The highest maximum operating parameter and the lowest minimum operating parameter, as applicable for each operating parameter recorded pursuant to section (b) (6) (D) or (I) for the calendar year preceding the year being reported. in order to provide the EQB with a summary of the performance of the designated facility over a 2-year period.

- (b) (8) (C) (iv) Any information recorded under paragraphs (b) (8) (A) (iii) through (b) (8) (A) (v) of this section for the calendar year being reported.
- (b) (8) (C) (v) Any information recorded under paragraphs (b) (8) (A) (iii) through (b) (8) (A) (v) of this section for the calendar year preceding the year being reported, in order to provide the EQB with a summary of the performance of the designated facility over a 2-year period.
- (b) (8) (C) (vi) If a performance test was conducted during the reporting period, the results of that test.
- (b) (8) (C) (vii) If no exceedances or malfunctions were reported under paragraphs (b) (8) (A) (iii) through (b) (8) (A) (v) of this section for the calendar year being reported, a statement that no exceedances occurred during the reporting period.
- (b) (8) (C) (viii) Any use of the bypass stack, the duration, reason for malfunction, and corrective action taken.
- (b) (8) (D) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall submit semiannual reports containing any information recorded under paragraphs (b) (8) (A) (iii) through (b) (8) (A) (v) of this section no later than 60 days following the reporting period. The first semiannual reporting period ends 6 months following the submission of information in paragraph (b) (8) (B) of this section. Subsequent reports shall be submitted no later than 6 calendar months following the previous report. All reports shall be signed by the facilities manager.
- (b) (8) (E) All records specified under paragraph (b) (8) (A) of this section shall be maintained onsite in either paper copy or computer-readable format, unless an alternative format is approved by the EPA.
- (b) (8) (F) Any small HMIWI that meets the rural criteria as in Section (b)(2)(B) and is subject to the emission limits of Table 2 of this rule shall comply with the following requirements:

- (b) (8) (F) (i) Maintain records of the annual equipment inspections, any required maintenance, and any repairs not completed within 10 days of an inspection (or the timeframe established by the Board); and
- (b) (8) (F) (ii) Submit an annual report containing information recorded under paragraph (b) (8) (F) (i) of this section no later than 60 days following the year in which data were collected. Subsequent reports shall be sent no later than 12 calendar months following the previous report (once the unit is subject to permitting requirements under Title V of the Act, the owner or operator must submit these reports semiannually). The report shall be signed by the facilities manager.
- (b)(8)(G) **Other Reporting**
All designated facilities that are required to comply with Rule 405(b)(9)(E) shall report to the EQB their achievement toward meeting the increments of progress within ten (10) days after achieving each of the increment of progress of the compliance schedule.
- (b) (9) **Compliance times**
- (b) (9) (A) All designated facilities shall comply with all applicable requirements of the State Plan on or before the date 1 year after EPA approval of the State Plan or after the publication date of the EPA's Federal Plan, whichever is sooner, regardless of whether a designated facility is identified in the State Plan inventory required by Section 60.25 (a) of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart B and in the Appendix of this Regulation, except as provided in paragraphs (E) and (F) of this section.
- (b) (9) (B) Any combustor burning only pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste and any co-fired combustor must claim an exemption to the EQB no later than 12 months after the EPA approval of the State Plan or after the publication date of the EPA's Federal Plan, whichever is sooner, with carbon copy to the EPA.
- (b) (9) (C) Any designated facility that has not petitioned on time or has not been granted an extension for compliance beyond the compliance time as specified

in paragraph (A) of this section and that is not in compliance with all applicable requirements of the State Plan by the date 1 year after EPA approval of the State Plan or after the publication date of the EPA's Federal Plan, whichever is sooner, must cease operation until the date that the designated facility comes into compliance with all applicable requirements or shutdown permanently.

- (b) (9) (D) Any designated facility that is shutdown or that opts to shutdown on or before the compliance date specified in (b) (9) (A), must be in compliance with all applicable requirements including the necessary retrofitting of air pollution controls, before reopen, except if it is part of a compliance schedule as specified in paragraph (b) (9) (E).
- (b) (9) (E) Extensions granted to designated facilities to comply with the applicable requirements for the installation of the necessary control equipment or for alternative waste treatment technology beyond the date specified in (b) (9) (A) must include measurable and legally enforceable increments of progress toward compliance. The increments of progress must be as follows:
 - (b) (9) (E) (i) Shall submit a final control plan describing the controls or technology that the source will use to comply with the emission limitations and other requirements not later than 12 months after the EPA approval of the State Plan or after the publication date of the EPA's Federal Plan, whichever is sooner, to control emissions from HMIWI. This control plan may be submitted at the same time as the petition for extension of compliance.
 - (b) (9) (E) (ii) Awarding contracts for control systems or process modifications or order for purchase of components. This step must be completed no later than 15 months after EPA Approval of the State Plan or after the publication date of the EPA's Federal Plan, whichever is sooner.
 - (b) (9) (E) (iii) Initiating on-site construction or installation of the air pollution control device or process changes. This step must be completed no later than 18 months after EPA Approval of the State Plan or after the publication date of the EPA's Federal Plan, whichever is sooner.

- (b) (9) (E) (iv) Completing on-site construction or installation of control equipment or process changes. This step must be completed no later than 21 months after EPA Approval of the State Plan or after the publication date of the EPA's Federal Plan, whichever is sooner.
- (b) (9) (E) (v) Final Compliance must be achieved on or before September 15, 2002.
- (b) (9) (E) (vi) An initial performance test following the procedures and requirements in section (b) (6) shall be completed within 180 days after the final compliance has been achieved.
- (b) (9) (F) Any designated facility that petition an extension for compliance beyond the compliance time as specified in (b) (9) (A) shall submit the following information not later than the submittal of the timely and complete Title V operating permit application.
- (b) (9) (F) (i) Documentation of the analyses undertaken to support the need for an extension, including an explanation of why more than one year after EPA approval of the State Plan is necessary to comply with all the requirements of such plan. The documentation shall also include an evaluation of the option to transport the waste offsite to a commercial medical waste treatment and disposal facility on a temporary or permanent basis.
- (b) (9) (F) (ii) Documentation of measurable and enforceable incremental steps of progress, as required in (b) (9) (E) to be taken towards compliance with the emission guidelines.
- (b) (9) (G) The requirements for operators training and certification as specified under section (b) (3) and the requirements for inspection for small HMIWI that meets the rural criteria as specified under section (b) (5) of this rule shall not be subject for inclusion in any petition for extension of compliance, and shall be complied with by the date one (1) year after EPA approval of the State Plan or after the publication date of the EPA's Federal Plan, whichever is sooner

- (b) (9) (H) Provisions for granting or denying the extensions of compliance.
- (b) (9) (H) (i) Extensions beyond the deadline for compliance may be granted to designated facilities that plan to install the necessary control equipment to comply with the requirements of this rule and to facilities planning to install an onsite alternative waste treatment technology which will not be available for installation until after the 1 year deadline, provided that the designated facilities comply with the petition procedures for extension as specified in this rule.
- (b) (9) (H) (ii) Petitions for extension of compliance that are not submitted on time (meaning on or before September 15, 2000) will be automatically denied.
- (b) (9) (H) (iii) Petitions for extensions of compliance must be submitted in writing to the Director of the Air Program.
- (b) (9) (H) (iv) Petitions for extension of compliance will be granted or denied within 30 days after receiving the petition with the required information.