

Liquid fossil fuel means petroleum, distillate oil, residual oil and any form of liquid fuel derived from such material.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, distillate oil, residual oil, waste oil, and process liquids.

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or

(2) Liquid petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835–82, "Standard Specification for Liquid Petroleum Gases."

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Particulate matter means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an alternative method.

Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process stream (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material for use in a process unit instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases

do not directly come into contact with process materials.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil numbers 1 and 2 that have a nitrogen content greater than 0.05 weight percent, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–78, "Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils."

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in § 70.2.

Small gaseous fuel subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns only gaseous fuels not combined with any liquid or solid fuels, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Small liquid fuel subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel, and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Small solid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, and any other boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Solid fuel includes, but is not limited to, coal, wood, biomass, tires, plastics, and other nonfossil solid materials.

Total selected metals means the combination of the following metallic hazardous air pollutants: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators.

Watertube boiler means a boiler in which water passes through the tubes and hot gases of combustion pass over the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Wet scrubber means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler or process heater to control emissions of particulate matter and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act.

Tables to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART DDDDD OF PART 63—EMISSION LIMITS

| For . . . | You must meet these emission limits . . . |
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| 1. Each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater in the large solid fuel subcategory. | a. Emissions of particulate matter must not exceed 0.026 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or b. Emissions of total selected metals must not exceed 0.0001 lb per MMBtu of heat input. c. Emissions of hydrogen chloride must not exceed 0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input. d. Emissions of mercury must not exceed 0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input. |
| 2. Each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, institutional boiler or process heater in the large liquid fuel subcategory. | a. Emissions of particulate matter must not exceed 0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input. b. emissions of hydrogen chloride must not exceed 0.0005 lb per MMBtu of heat input. |
| 3. Each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater in the limited use solid fuel subcategory. | a. Emissions of particulate matter must not exceed 0.026 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or b. Emissions of total selected metals must not exceed 0.0001 lb per MMBtu of heat input c. Emissions of hydrogen chloride must not exceed 0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input. d. Emissions of mercury must not exceed 0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input. |
| 4. Each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater in the limited use liquid fuel subcategory. | a. Emissions of particulate matter must not exceed 0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input. b. Emissions of hydrogen chloride must not exceed 0.0009 lb per MMBtu of heat input. |