

operator certification procedures developed by ASME. The EPA has already incorporated by reference (IBR) (QRO-1-1994) in § 60.17, paragraphs (h)(1), (h)(2), and (h)(3).

In addition to the voluntary consensus standards identified above, EPA identified 21 other voluntary consensus standards for emission measurement procedures. The EPA determined that 17 of these 21 standards were impractical alternatives to EPA test methods/performance specifications for the purposes of this Federal plan. Therefore, EPA has not adopted these standards today. The reasons for this determination for the 17 methods are discussed below.

The European standard EN 1911-1,2,3 (1998), "Stationary Source Emissions—Manual Method of Determination of HCl—Part 1: Sampling of Gases Ratified European Text—Part 2: Gaseous Compounds Absorption Ratified European Text—Part 3: Adsorption Solutions Analysis and Calculation Ratified European Text," is impractical as an alternative to EPA Methods 26 and 26A. Part 3 of this standard cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 26 or 26A because the sample absorbing solution (water) would be expected to capture both HCl and chlorine gas, if present, without the ability to distinguish between the two. The EPA Methods 26 and 26A use an acidified absorbing solution to first separate HCl and chlorine gas so that they can be selectively absorbed, analyzed, and reported separately. In addition, in EN 1911 the absorption efficiency for chlorine gas would be expected to vary as the pH of the water changed during sampling.

Three standards: ASTM D4358-94 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Lead and Chromium in Air Particulate Filter Samples of Lead Chromate Type Pigment Dusts by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy;" ASTM E1741-95 (1995), "Standard Practice for Preparation of Airborne Particulate Lead Samples Collected During Abatement and Construction Activities for Subsequent Analysis by Atomic Spectrometry;" and ASTM E1979-98 (1998), "Standard Practice for Ultrasonic Extraction of Paint, Dust, Soil, and Air Samples for Subsequent Determination of Lead," are impractical as alternatives to EPA Methods 12 and 29 in this Federal plan. These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be more mild than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered

equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.

The following nine methods are impractical alternatives to EPA test methods/performance specifications for the purposes of this plan because they are too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements: ASTM D3154-91 (1995), "Standard Method for Average Velocity in a Duct (Pitot Tube Method)," for EPA Methods 1, 2, 3B, and 4; ASME C00031 or PTC 19-10-1981—part 10, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," for EPA Method 3; ASTM D5835-95, "Standard Practice for Sampling Stationary Source Emissions, for Automated Determination of Gas Concentration," for EPA Method 3A; ISO 10396:1993, "Stationary Source Emissions: Sampling for the Automated Determination of Gas Concentrations," for EPA Method 3A; CAN/CSA Z223.2-M86(1986), "Method for the Continuous Measurement of Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Sulphur Dioxide, and Oxides of Nitrogen in Enclosed Combustion Flue Gas Streams," for EPA Method 3A; CAN/CSA Z223.21-M1978, "Method for the Measurement of Carbon Monoxide: 3—Method of Analysis by Non-Dispersive Infrared Spectrometry," for EPA Methods 10 and 10A; European Committee for Standardization (CEN) EN 1948-3 (1997), "Determination of the Mass Concentration of PCDD'S/PCDF'S—Part 3: Identification and Quantification," for EPA Method 23; ISO 7935:1992, "Stationary Source Emissions—Determination of the Mass Concentration of Sulfur Dioxide—Performance Characteristics of Automated Measuring Methods," for EPA Performance Specification 2 (sulfur dioxide portion only); and ISO 10849:1996, "Determination of the Mass Concentration of Nitrogen Oxides—Performance Characteristics of Automated Measuring Systems," for EPA Performance Specification 2 (nitrogen oxide portion only).

The following four methods are impractical alternatives to EPA test methods for the purposes of this plan because they lack sufficient quality assurance and quality control requirements necessary for EPA

compliance assurance requirements: ASME PTC-38-80 R85 or C00049, "Determination of the Concentration of Particulate Matter in Gas Streams," for EPA Method 5; ASTM D3685/D3685M-98, "Test Methods for Sampling and Determination of Particulate Matter in Stack Gases," for EPA Method 5; ISO 9096:1992, "Determination of Concentration and Mass Flow Rate of Particulate Matter in Gas Carrying Ducts—Manual Gravimetric Method," for EPA Method 5; and CAN/CSA Z223.26-M1987, "Measurement of Total Mercury in Air Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Method," for EPA Method 29.

The following four of the 21 voluntary consensus standards identified in this search were not available at the time the review was conducted for the purposes of this plan because they are under development by a voluntary consensus body: ASME/BSR MFC 13M, "Flow Measurement by Velocity Traverse," for EPA Method 1 (and possibly 2); ISO/DIS 12039, "Stationary Source Emissions—Determination of Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and Oxygen—Automated Methods," for EPA Method 3A; PREN 13211 (1998), "Air Quality—Stationary Source Emissions—Determination of the Concentration of Total Mercury," for EPA Methods 101, 101A, 29 (portion for mercury only); and ASTM Z6590Z, "Manual Method for Both Speciated and Elemental Mercury," for EPA Methods 101A and 29 (portion for mercury only). While we are not proposing to include these four voluntary consensus standards in today's proposal, the EPA will consider the standards when final.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 of subpart JJJ list the EPA testing methods/performance specifications included in the Federal Plan Requirements for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units. Under § 63.8(f) of subpart A of the General Provisions, a source may apply to EPA for permission to use alternative monitoring in place of any of the EPA testing methods/performance specifications.

I. Congressional Review Act

The congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801, *et. seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency adopting the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and