

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 60.56c

### § 60.55c Waste management plan.

The owner or operator of an affected 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" (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) shall be considered in the development of the waste management plan.

### § 60.56c Compliance and performance testing.

(a) The emission limits under this subpart 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 affected facility during startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8 to determine compliance with the emission limits using the procedures and test methods listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(12) of this section. The use of the bypass stack during a performance test shall invalidate the performance test.

(1) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs

conducted under representative operating conditions.

(2) The minimum sample time shall be 1 hour per test run unless otherwise indicated.

(3) EPA Reference Method 1 of appendix A of this part shall be used to select the sampling location and number of traverse points.

(4) EPA Reference Method 3 or 3A of appendix A of this part shall be used for gas composition analysis, including measurement of oxygen concentration. EPA Reference Method 3 or 3A of appendix A of this part shall be used simultaneously with each reference method.

(5) The pollutant concentrations shall be adjusted to 7 percent oxygen using the following equation:

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

(6) EPA Reference Method 5 or 29 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure the particulate matter emissions.

(7) EPA Reference Method 9 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure stack opacity.

(8) EPA Reference Method 10 or 10B of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure the CO emissions.

(9) EPA Reference Method 23 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure total dioxin/furan emissions. The minimum sample time shall be 4 hours per test run. If the affected facility has selected the toxic equivalency standards for dioxin/furans, under §60.52c, the following procedures shall be used to determine compliance:

(i) Measure the concentration of each dioxin/furan tetra-through octa-congener emitted using EPA Reference Method 23.

(ii) For each dioxin/furan congener measured in accordance with paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section, multiply