

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 76.4

data, mechanical drawings, operating manuals, or any combination thereof.

Reburning means reducing the coal and combustion air to the main burners and injecting a reburn fuel (such as gas or oil) to create a fuel-rich secondary combustion zone above the main burner zone and final combustion air to create a fuel-lean burnout zone. The formation of NO_x is inhibited in the main burner zone due to the reduced combustion intensity, and NO_x is destroyed in the fuel-rich secondary combustion zone by conversion to molecular nitrogen.

Selective catalytic reduction means a noncombustion control technology that destroys NO_x by injecting a reducing agent (e.g., ammonia) into the flue gas that, in the presence of a catalyst (e.g., vanadium, titanium, or zeolite), converts NO_x into molecular nitrogen and water.

Selective noncatalytic reduction means a noncombustion control technology that destroys NO_x by injecting a reducing agent (e.g., ammonia, urea, or cyanuric acid) into the flue gas, downstream of the combustion zone that converts NO_x to molecular nitrogen, water, and when urea or cyanuric acid are used, to carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Stoker boiler means a boiler that burns solid fuel in a bed, on a stationary or moving grate, that is located at the bottom of the furnace.

Tangentially fired boiler means a boiler that has coal and air nozzles mounted in each corner of the furnace where the vertical furnace walls meet. Both pulverized coal and air are directed from the furnace corners along a line tangential to a circle lying in a horizontal plane of the furnace.

Turbo-fired boiler means a pulverized coal, wall-fired boiler with burners arranged on walls so that the individual flames extend down toward the furnace bottom and then turn back up through the center of the furnace.

Vertically fired boiler means a dry bottom boiler with circular burners, or coal and air pipes, oriented downward and mounted on waterwalls that are horizontal or at an angle. This definition shall include dry bottom roof-fired boilers and dry bottom top-fired boilers, and shall exclude dry bottom arch-

fired boilers and dry bottom turbo-fired boilers.

Wall-fired boiler means a boiler that has pulverized coal burners arranged on the walls of the furnace. The burners have discrete, individual flames that extend perpendicularly into the furnace area.

Wet bottom means that the ash is removed from the furnace in a molten state. The term "wet bottom boiler" shall include: wet bottom wall-fired boilers, including wet bottom turbo-fired boilers; and wet bottom boilers otherwise meeting the definition of vertically fired boilers, including wet bottom arch-fired boilers, wet bottom roof-fired boilers, and wet bottom top-fired boilers. The term "wet bottom boiler" shall exclude cyclone boilers and tangentially fired boilers.

[60 FR 18761, Apr. 13, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 67162, Dec. 19, 1996]

§ 76.3 General Acid Rain Program provisions.

The following provisions of part 72 of this chapter shall apply to this part:

- (a) § 72.2 (Definitions);
- (b) § 72.3 (Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms);
- (c) § 72.4 (Federal authority);
- (d) § 72.5 (State authority);
- (e) § 72.6 (Applicability);
- (f) § 72.7 (New unit exemption);
- (g) § 72.8 (Retired units exemption);
- (h) § 72.9 (Standard requirements);
- (i) § 72.10 (Availability of information); and
- (j) § 72.11 (Computation of time).

In addition, the procedures for appeals of decisions of the Administrator under this part are contained in part 78 of this chapter.

§ 76.4 Incorporation by reference.

(a) The materials listed in this section are incorporated by reference in the sections noted. These incorporations by reference (IBR's) were approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated as they existed on the date of approval, and notice of any change in these materials will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The materials are available for