Municipal solid waste is defined as a mixture or a single-item waste stream of household, commercial, and/or institutional discards. This would include materials such as paper, yard waste, plastics, leather, rubber, glass, metals, and other combustible and noncombustible materials. The final MSW definition is revised slightly from proposal to make it clear that MSW does not include used motor oil; sewage sludge; wood pallets; construction, renovation, and demolition wastes (including but not limited to railroad ties and telephone poles); clean wood; industrial process or manufacturing wastes; medical waste; or motor vehicles. Although these wastes are not MSW, they can be intermixed with MSW and can be combusted in MWC plants. The regulations do not prohibit their combustion. The definition of MSW includes RDF, which is municipal solid waste that is shredded (or pelletized) before combustion. Any medical, industrial, or other type of waste combustor plant with capability to combust greater than 35 Mg/day of MSW and is in compliance with a federally enforceable permit to combust less than 10 Mg/day of MSW is not covered by this standard. Furthermore, cofired MWC plants that combust less than 30 percent MSW (on a calendar quarter basis) are exempt. A summary of the final standards is presented in table 1. In table 1, significant revisions made since proposal are marked with an asterisk (*) and are discussed in section IV.B.

> less frequent testing).*b.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STANDARDS FOR NEW MWC'S (SUBPART EB)^a

[* indicates a significant change since proposal and the change is discussed in this preamble]

Applicability

Approaching	
The final standards apply to new MWC units located at plants with ca- pacities to combust greater than 35 Mg/day of residential, commer- cial, and/or institutional discards. Industrial manufacturing discards are not covered by the standards. Any medical, industrial manufac- turing, municipal, or other type of waste combustor plant with capac- ity to combust greater than 35 Mg/day of MSW and with a federally enforceable permit to combust less than 10 Mg/day of MSW is not covered.*	
Plant Size (MSW combustion capacity)	Requirement.
≤35 Mg/day*	Not covered by standards.
>Mg/day but ≤225 Mg/day (referred to as small MWC plants)	Subject to provisions listed below.
>225 Mg/day (referred to as large MWC plants)	Subject to provisions listed below.

Good Combustion Practices

· Applies to large and small MWC plants.

- A site-specific operator training manual is required to be developed and made available for MWC personnel.
- The EPA or State MWC operator training course must be completed by the MWC chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room
 operators.
- The ASME (or State-equivalent) operator certification must be obtained by the MWC chief facility operator (mandatory), shift supervisors (mandatory), and control room operators (optional).*
- The MWC load level is required to be measured and not to exceed 110 percent of the maximum load level measured during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test.
- The PM control device inlet flue gas temperature is required to be measured and not to exceed the temperature 17 °C above the maximum temperature measured during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test.
- The CO level is required to be measured using CEMS, and the concentration in the flue gas is required not to exceed the following:

MWC type	CO level	Averaging time (hours)
Modular starved-air and excess-air	50 ppmv	4
Mass burn waterwall and refractory	100 ppmv	4
Mass burn rotary refractory	100 ppmv	4
Fluidized-bed combustion	100 ppmv	4
Pulverized coal/RDF mixed fuel-fired	150 ppmv*	4
Spreader stoker coal/RDF mixed fuel-fired	150 ppmv*	24
DF stoker	150 ppmv	24
Mass burn rotary waterwall	100 ppmv	24
MWC Organic Emissions (measured as total mass dioxins/furans):		ĺ
Dioxins/furans (performance test by EPA Reference Method 23)		ĺ
Large and small MWC plants	13 ng/dscm total mass (manda- tory) or 7 ng/dscm total mass (optional to qualify for	