

U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.1580, 63.1583 through 63.1584, and 63.1586 through 63.1587.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37360, June 23, 2003]

§ 63.1595 List of definitions.

Affected source means the group of all equipment that comprise the POTW treatment plant.

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source.

Cover means a device that prevents or reduces air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere by forming a continuous barrier over the waste material managed in a treatment unit. A cover may have openings (such as access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) that are necessary for operation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of the treatment unit on which the cover is used. A cover may be a separate piece of equipment which can be detached and removed from the treatment unit, or a

cover may be formed by structural features permanently integrated into the design of the treatment unit. The cover and its closure devices must be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the waste material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the cover and its closure devices throughout its intended service life.

Fraction emitted means the fraction of the mass of HAP entering the POTW wastewater treatment plant which is emitted prior to secondary treatment. The value is calculated using the following steps:

(1) Determine mass emissions from all equipment up to, but not including, secondary treatment for each HAP listed in Table 1 to subpart DD of this part;

(2) Sum the HAP emissions (ΣE);

(3) Sum the HAP mass loadings (ΣL) in the influent to the POTW wastewater treatment plant; and

(4) Calculate the fraction emitted (f_e monthly) using $f_e \text{ monthly} = \Sigma E / \Sigma L$.

HAP means hazardous air pollutant(s).

Industrial POTW means a POTW that accepts a waste stream regulated by an industrial NESHAP and provides treatment and controls as an agent for the industrial discharger. The industrial discharger complies with its NESHAP by using the treatment and controls located at the POTW. For example, an industry discharges its benzene-containing waste stream to the POTW for treatment to comply with 40 CFR part 61, Subpart FF—National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations. This definition does not include POTW treating waste streams not specifically regulated under another NESHAP.

Industrial user means a nondomestic source introducing any pollutant or combination of pollutants into a POTW. Industrial users can be commercial or industrial facilities whose wastes enter local sewers.

Non-industrial POTW means a POTW that does not meet the definition of an industrial POTW as defined above.

Publicly owned treatment works (POTW) means a treatment works, as that term is defined by section 112(e)(5) of the Clean Air Act, which is owned by

a municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Clean Water Act), a State, an intermunicipal or interstate agency, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government. This definition includes any intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power, and other equipment. The wastewater treated by these facilities is generated by industrial, commercial, and domestic sources. As used in this regulation, the term POTW refers to both any publicly owned treatment works which is owned by a State, municipality, or intermunicipal or interstate agency and therefore eligible to receive grant assistance under the Subchapter II of the Clean Water Act, and any federally owned treatment works as that term is described in section 3023 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

POTW treatment plant means that portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

Reconstruction means the replacement of components of an affected or a previously unaffected stationary source such that:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the

fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new source; and

(2) It is technologically and economically feasible for the reconstructed source to meet the relevant standard(s) established by the Administrator (or a State) pursuant to section 112 of the Act. Upon reconstruction, an affected source, or a stationary source that becomes an affected source, is subject to relevant standards for new sources, including compliance dates, irrespective of any change in emissions of HAP from that source.

Secondary treatment means treatment processes, typically biological, designed to reduce the concentrations of dissolved and colloidal organic matter in wastewater.

Waste and wastewater means a material, or spent or used water or waste, generated from residential, industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations or from community activities that contain dissolved or suspended matter, and that is discarded, discharged, or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated in a publicly owned treatment works.

[64 FR 57579, Oct. 26, 1999 as amended at 66 FR 16142, Mar. 23, 2001]

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART VVV OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF 40 CFR PART 63 GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART VVV

| General provisions reference | Applicable to subpart VVV | Explanation |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| § 63.1 | | APPLICABILITY. |
| § 63.1(a)(1) | Yes | Terms defined in the Clean Air Act. |
| § 63.1(a)(2) | Yes | General applicability explanation. |
| § 63.1(a)(3) | Yes | Cannot diminish a stricter NESHAP. |
| § 63.1(a)(4) | Yes | Not repetitive. Doesn't apply to section 112(r). |
| § 63.1(a)(5) | Yes | Section reserved. |
| § 63.1(a)(6)–(8) | Yes | Contacts and authorities. |
| § 63.1(a)(9) | Yes | Section reserved. |
| § 63.1(a)(10) | Yes | Time period definition. |
| § 63.1(a)(11) | Yes | Postmark explanation. |
| § 63.1(a)(12)–(14) | Yes | Time period changes. Regulation conflict. Force and effect of subpart A. |
| § 63.1(b)(1) | Yes | Initial applicability determination of subpart A. |
| § 63.1(b)(2) | Yes | Operating permits by States. |
| § 63.1(b)(3) | No | Subpart VVV specifies recordkeeping of records of applicability determination. |
| § 63.1(c)(1) | Yes | Requires compliance with both subpart A and subpart VVV. |
| § 63.1(c)(2)(i) | No | State options regarding title V permit. Unless required by the State, area sources subject to subpart VVV are exempted from permitting requirements. |
| § 63.1(c)(2)(ii)–(iii) | No | State options regarding title V permit. |
| § 63.1(c)(3) | Yes | Section reserved. |
| § 63.1(c)(4) | Yes | Extension of compliance. |