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data identified in subpart E of this part for the substance.

(v) Use in the form of:

- (1) A powder.
- (2) A solid.
- (3) A liquid.
- (4) A gas.

(w) Any manner or method of manufacture of the substance in the following form associated with any use:

- (1) A powder.
- (2) A solid.
- (3) A liquid.
- (4) A gas.

(x) Any manner or method of processing of the substance in the following form associated with any use:

- (1) A powder.
- (2) A solid.
- (3) A liquid.
- (4) A gas.

(y) Use involving an application method that generates:

- (1) A vapor, mist, or aerosol.
- (2) A dust.

§ 721.85 Disposal.

Whenever a substance is identified in subpart E of this part as being subject to this section, a significant new use of the substance is any method of:

(a) Disposal of the process stream associated with any use of the substance or with any manner or method of manufacturing associated with any use of the substance other than by the following. This provision does not supercede any applicable Federal, State, or local laws and regulations.

- (1) Incineration.
- (2) Landfill.
- (3) Deep well injection.

(b) Disposal of the process stream associated with any use or with any manner or method of processing associated with any use other than by the following. This provision does not supercede any applicable Federal, State, or local laws and regulations.

- (1) Incineration.
- (2) Landfill.
- (3) Deep well injection.

(c) Disposal of the use stream associated with any use, other than by the

following. This provision does not supercede any applicable Federal, State, or local laws and regulations.

- (1) Incineration.
- (2) Landfill.
- (3) Deep well injection.

(d) Disposal of the substance associated with any use of the substance, or with any manner or method of manufacture or processing in association with any use. This provision does not supercede any applicable Federal, State, or local laws and regulations.

§ 721.90 Release to water.

Whenever a substance is identified in subpart E of this part as being subject to this section, a significant new use of the substance is:

(a) Any predictable or purposeful release of a manufacturing stream associated with any use of the substance, from any site:

(1) Into the waters of the United States.

(2) Into the waters of the United States without application of one or more of the following treatment technologies as specified in subpart E of this part either by the discharger or, in the case of a release through publicly-owned treatment works, by a combination of treatment by the discharger and the publicly-owned treatment works:

- (i) Chemical precipitation and settling.
- (ii) Biological treatment (activated sludge or equivalent) plus clarification.
- (iii) Steam stripping.
- (iv) Resin or activated carbon adsorption.
- (v) Chemical destruction or conversion.
- (vi) Primary wastewater treatment.

(3) Into the waters of the United States without primary wastewater treatment, and secondary wastewater treatment as defined in 40 CFR part 133.

(4) Into the waters of the United States if the quotient from the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{number of kilograms/day/site released}}{\text{receiving stream flow (million liters/day)}} \times 1000 = N \text{ parts per billion}$$

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exceeds the level specified in subpart E of this part when calculated using the methods described in § 721.91. In lieu of calculating the above quotient, monitoring or alternative calculations may be used to predict the surface water concentration which will result from the intended release of the substance, if the monitoring procedures or calculations have been approved for such purpose by EPA. EPA will review and act on written requests to approve monitoring procedures or alternative calculations within 90 days after such requests are received. EPA will inform submitters of the disposition of such requests in writing, and will explain the reasons therefor when they are denied.

(b) Any predictable or purposeful release of a process stream containing the substance associated with any use of the substance from any site:

(1) Into the waters of the United States.

(2) Into the waters of the United States without application of one or

more of the following treatment technologies as specified in subpart E of this part either by the discharger or, in the case of a release through publicly-owned treatment works, by a combination of treatment by the discharger and the publicly-owned treatment works:

(i) Chemical precipitation and settling.

(ii) Biological treatment (activated sludge or equivalent) plus clarification.

(iii) Steam stripping.

(iv) Resin or activated carbon adsorption.

(v) Chemical destruction or conversion.

(vi) Primary wastewater treatment.

(3) Into the waters of the United States without primary wastewater treatment, and secondary wastewater treatment as defined in 40 CFR part 133.

(4) Into the waters of the United States if the quotient from the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{number of kilograms/day/site released}}{\text{receiving stream flow (million liters/day)}} \times 1000 = N \text{ parts per billion}$$

exceeds the level specified in subpart E of this part when calculated using the methods described in § 721.91. In lieu of calculating the above quotient, monitoring or alternative calculations may be used to predict the surface water concentration which will result from the intended release of the substance, if the monitoring procedures or calculations have been approved for such purpose by EPA. EPA will review and act on written requests to approve monitoring procedures or alternative calculations within 90 days after such requests are received. EPA will inform submitters of the disposition of such requests in writing, and will explain the reasons therefor when they are denied.

(c) Any predictable or purposeful release of a use stream containing the substance associated with any use of the substance from any site:

(1) Into the waters of the United States.

(2) Into the waters of the United States without application of one or more of the following treatment technologies as specified in subpart E of this part either by the discharger or, in the case of a release through publicly-owned treatment works, by a combination of treatment by the discharger and the publicly-owned treatment works:

(i) Chemical precipitation and settling.

(ii) Biological treatment (activated sludge or equivalent) plus clarification.

(iii) Steam stripping.

(iv) Resin or activated carbon adsorption.

(v) Chemical destruction or conversion.

(vi) Primary wastewater treatment.

(3) Into the waters of the United States without primary wastewater treatment, and secondary wastewater treatment as defined in 40 CFR part 133.

(4) Into the waters of the United States if the quotient from:

$$\frac{\text{number of kilograms/day/site released}}{\text{receiving stream flow (million liters/day)}} \times 1000 = N \text{ parts per billion}$$

exceeds the level specified in subpart E of this part, when calculated using the methods described in §721.91. In lieu of calculating the above quotient, however, monitoring or alternative calculations may be used to predict the surface water concentration expected to result from intended release of the substance, if the monitoring procedures or calculations have been approved for such purpose by EPA. EPA will review and act on written requests to approve monitoring procedures or alternative calculations within 90 days after such requests are received. EPA will inform submitters of the disposition of such requests in writing, and will explain the reasons therefor when they are denied.

§721.91 Computation of estimated surface water concentrations: Instructions.

These instructions describe the use of the equation specified in §721.90(a)(4) and (b)(4) to compute estimated surface water concentrations which will result from release of a substance identified in subpart E of this part. The equation shall be computed for each site using the stream flow rate appropriate for the site according to paragraph (b) of this section, and the highest number of kilograms calculated to be released for that site on a given day according to paragraph (a) of this section. Two variables shall be considered in computing the equation, the number of kilograms released, and receiving stream flow.

(a) *Number of kilograms released.* (1) To calculate the number of kilograms of substance to be released from manufacturing, processing, or use operations, as specified in the numerator of the equation, develop a process description diagram which describes each manufacturing, processing, or use operation involving the substance. The process description must include the major unit operation steps and chemical conversions. A unit operation is a functional

step in a manufacturing, processing, or use operation where substances undergo chemical changes and/or changes in location, temperature, pressure, physical state, or similar characteristics. Include steps in which the substance is formulated into mixtures, suspensions, solutions, etc.

(2) Indicate on each diagram the entry point of all feedstocks (e.g., reactants, solvents, and catalysts) used in the operation. Identify each feedstock and specify its approximate weight regardless of whether the process is continuous or batch.

(3) Identify all release points from which the substance or wastes containing the substance will be released into air, land, or water. Indicate these release points on the diagram. Do not include accidental releases or fugitive emissions.

(4) For releases identified in the diagram that are destined for water, estimate the amount of substance that will be released before the substance enters control technology. The kilograms of substance released may be estimated based on:

(i) The mass balance of the operation, i.e., totaling inputs and outputs, including wastes for each part of the process such that outputs equal inputs. The amount released to water may be the difference between the amount of the substance in the starting material (or formed in a reaction) minus the amount of waste material removed from each part of the process and not released to water and the amount of the substance in the final product.

(ii) Physical properties such as water solubility where a known volume of water being discharged is assumed to contain the substance at concentrations equal to its solubility in water. This approach is particularly useful where the waste stream results from separation of organic/water phases or