

Affected facilities at the following MWC sites	City, State	Increment 1 Submit final control plan	Increment 2 Award contracts	Increment 3 Begin on-site construction	Increment 4 Complete on-site construction	Increment 5 Final compliance <sup>a</sup>
I-95 Energy/Resource Recovery Facility.	Lorton, Virginia .....	January 11, 1999.	10/15/99 .....	03/01/00 .....	11/19/00	12/19/00
New Hanover County, Unit 3A.	Wilmington, North Carolina.	09/15/99 .....	03/01/00 .....	07/01/00 .....	11/19/00	12/19/00

<sup>a</sup> These schedules have been reviewed and determined to be acceptable by EPA.  
<sup>b</sup> This schedule applies to HC1 SO<sub>2</sub>, PM, Pb, Cd, CO, and NO<sub>x</sub>. However, owners and operators of large MWC units in New Jersey have the option of reserving the portion of their control plan that addresses NO<sub>x</sub>. Owners and operators must submit the reserved portion to EPA by December 15, 1999.  
<sup>c</sup> The owner or operator of an affected facility that began construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 26, 1987 must achieve final compliance with the mercury and dioxins/furans limits within 1 year after promulgation of subpart FFF (i.e., by 11/12/99) or 1 year after permit issuance. Permit issuance is issuance of a revised construction permit or revised operating permit if a permit modification is required to retrofit controls. Final compliance must be achieved no later than December 19, 2000, even if the date "1 year after permit issuance" exceeds December 19, 2000.

[63 FR 63202, Nov. 12, 1998; 64 FR 17219, Apr. 8, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 33469, May 24, 2000]

**Subpart GGG—Federal Plan Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills That Commenced Construction Prior to May 30, 1991 and Have Not Been Modified or Reconstructed Since May 30, 1991**

- (3) Major alternatives<sup>1</sup> to test methods,
- (4) Major alternatives to monitoring,
- or
- (5) Waivers of recordkeeping.

SOURCE: 64 FR 60703, Nov. 8, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 62.14350 Scope and delegation of authority.**

(a) This subpart contains emission requirements and compliance schedules for the control of designated pollutants from certain municipal solid waste landfills in accordance with section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR part 60, subpart B. This municipal solid waste landfills Federal plan applies to each designated facility as defined in § 62.14352 of this subpart that is not covered by an EPA approved and currently effective State or Tribal plan.

(b) The following authorities shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to the State or Tribe upon delegation of authority to the State or Tribe to implement and enforce the Federal plan pursuant to sections 101(a)(3) and 111 of the Clean Air Act:

- (1) Approval of alternative methods to determine site-specific NMOC concentration (C<sub>NMOC</sub>) or site-specific methane generation rate constant (k) used in calculating the annual NMOC emission rate (as provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(5) of subpart WWW),
- (2) Alternative emission standards,

**§ 62.14351 Definitions.**

Terms used but not defined in this subpart have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR part 60, subparts A, B, and WWW.

*Achieve final compliance* means to connect and operate the collection and control system as specified in the final control plan. Within 180 days after the date the landfill is required to achieve final compliance, the initial performance test must be conducted.

*Award contract* means the MSW landfill owner or operator enters into legally binding agreements or contractual obligations that cannot be canceled or modified without substantial financial loss to the MSW landfill owner or operator. The MSW landfill owner or operator may award a number of contracts to install the collection and control system. To meet this increment of progress, the MSW landfill owner or operator must award a contract or contracts to initiate on-site

<sup>1</sup>Major changes to test methods or to monitoring are modifications made to a federally enforceable test method or to a federal monitoring requirement. These changes would involve the use of unproven technology or procedures or an entirely new method (which is sometimes necessary when the required test method or monitoring requirement is unsuitable).