

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 270.60

health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.

(b) The Director shall follow the applicable procedures in part 124 or part 22, as appropriate or State procedures in terminating any permit under this section.

[48 FR 14228, Apr. 1, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 30913, May 15, 2000]

Subpart E—Expiration and Continuation of Permits

§ 270.50 Duration of permits.

(a) RCRA permits shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years.

(b) Except as provided in §270.51, the term of a permit shall not be extended by modification beyond the maximum duration specified in this section.

(c) The Director may issue any permit for a duration that is less than the full allowable term under this section.

(d) Each permit for a land disposal facility shall be reviewed by the Director five years after the date of permit issuance or reissuance and shall be modified as necessary, as provided in §270.41.

[48 FR 14228, Apr. 1, 1983, as amended at 50 FR 28752, July 15, 1985]

§ 270.51 Continuation of expiring permits.

(a) *EPA permits.* When EPA is the permit-issuing authority, the conditions of an expired permit continue in force under 5 U.S.C. 558(c) until the effective date of a new permit (see §124.15) if:

(1) The permittee has submitted a timely application under §270.14 and the applicable sections in §§270.15 through 270.29 which is a complete (under §270.10(c)) application for a new permit; and

(2) The Regional Administrator through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new permit with an effective date under §124.15 on or before the expiration date of the previous permit (for example, when issuance is impracticable due to time or resource constraints).

(b) *Effect.* Permits continued under this section remain fully effective and enforceable.

(c) *Enforcement.* When the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the expiring or expired permit, the Regional Administrator may choose to do any or all of the following:

(1) Initiate enforcement action based upon the permit which has been continued;

(2) Issue a notice of intent to deny the new permit under §124.6. If the permit is denied, the owner or operator would then be required to cease the activities authorized by the continued permit or be subject to enforcement action for operating without a permit;

(3) Issue a new permit under part 124 with appropriate conditions; or

(4) Take other actions authorized by these regulations.

(d) *State continuation.* In a State with an hazardous waste program authorized under 40 CFR part 271, if a permittee has submitted a timely and complete application under applicable State law and regulations, the terms and conditions of an EPA-issued RCRA permit continue in force beyond the expiration date of the permit, but only until the effective date of the State's issuance or denial of a State RCRA permit.

(Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.))

[48 FR 14228, Apr. 1, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 39622, Sept. 1, 1983]

Subpart F—Special Forms of Permits

§ 270.60 Permits by rule.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this part or part 124, the following shall be deemed to have a RCRA permit if the conditions listed are met:

(a) *Ocean disposal barges or vessels.* The owner or operator of a barge or other vessel which accepts hazardous waste for ocean disposal, if the owner or operator:

(1) Has a permit for ocean dumping issued under 40 CFR part 220 (Ocean Dumping, authorized by the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1420 et seq.);

(2) Complies with the conditions of that permit; and