

**Environmental Protection Agency**

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shall be the lowest of the applicable reportable quantities.

[51 FR 34547, Sept. 29, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 22538, May 24, 1989; 67 FR 45356, July 9, 2002]

**§ 302.6 Notification requirements.**

(a) Any person in charge of a vessel or an offshore or an onshore facility shall, as soon as he or she has knowledge of any release (other than a federally permitted release or application of a pesticide) of a hazardous substance from such vessel or facility in a quantity equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity determined by this part in any 24-hour period, immediately notify the National Response Center ((800) 424-8802; in Washington, DC (202) 426-2675 or (202) 267-2675; the facsimile number is (202) 267-2165; and the telex number is 892427).

(b) Releases of mixtures or solutions (including hazardous waste streams) of

(1) Hazardous substances, except for radionuclides, are subject to the following notification requirements:

(i) If the quantity of all of the hazardous constituent(s) of the mixture or solution is known, notification is required where an RQ or more of any hazardous constituent is released;

(ii) If the quantity of one or more of the hazardous constituent(s) of the mixture or solution is unknown, notification is required where the total amount of the mixture or solution released equals or exceeds the RQ for the hazardous constituent with the lowest RQ; or

(iii) For waste streams K169, K170, K171, K172, K174, and K175, knowledge of the quantity of all of the hazardous constituent(s) may be assumed, based on the following maximum observed constituent concentrations identified by EPA:

Waste	Constituent	max ppm
K174 .....	2,3,7,8-TCDD .....	0.000039
	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD .....	0.0000108
	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD .....	0.0000241
	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD .....	0.000083
	1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD .....	0.000062
	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD .....	0.00123
	OCDD .....	0.0129
	2,3,7,8-TCDF .....	0.000145
	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF .....	0.0000777
	2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF .....	0.000127
	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF .....	0.001425
	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF .....	0.000281
	1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF .....	0.00014

Waste	Constituent	max ppm
K175 .....	2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF .....	0.000648
	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF .....	0.0207
	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF .....	0.0135
	OCDF .....	0.212
	Mercury .....	9200

(2) Radionuclides are subject to this section's notification requirements only in the following circumstances:

(i) If the identity and quantity (in curies) of each radionuclide in a released mixture or solution is known, the ratio between the quantity released (in curies) and the RQ for the radionuclide must be determined for each radionuclide. The only such releases subject to this section's notification requirements are those in which the sum of the ratios for the radionuclides in the mixture or solution released is equal to or greater than one.

(ii) If the identity of each radionuclide in a released mixture or solution is known but the quantity released (in curies) of one or more of the radionuclides is unknown, the only such releases subject to this section's notification requirements are those in which the total quantity (in curies) of the mixture or solution released is equal to or greater than the lowest RQ of any individual radionuclide in the mixture or solution.

(iii) If the identity of one or more radionuclides in a released mixture or solution is unknown (or if the identity of a radionuclide released by itself is unknown), the only such releases subject to this section's notification requirements are those in which the total quantity (in curies) released is equal to or greater than either one curie or the lowest RQ of any known individual radionuclide in the mixture or solution, whichever is lower.

(c) The following categories of releases are exempt from the notification requirements of this section:

(1) Releases of those radionuclides that occur naturally in the soil from land holdings such as parks, golf courses, or other large tracts of land.

(2) Releases of naturally occurring radionuclides from land disturbance activities, including farming, construction, and land disturbance incidental to extraction during mining activities, except that which occurs at uranium,

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phosphate, tin, zircon, hafnium, vanadium, monazite, and rare earth mines. Land disturbance incidental to extraction includes: land clearing; overburden removal and stockpiling; excavating, handling, transporting, and storing ores and other raw (not beneficiated or processed) materials; and replacing in mined-out areas coal ash, earthen materials from farming or construction, or overburden or other raw materials generated from the exempted mining activities.

(3) Releases of radionuclides from the dumping and transportation of coal and coal ash (including fly ash, bottom ash, and boiler slags), including the dumping and land spreading operations that occur during coal ash uses.

(4) Releases of radionuclides from piles of coal and coal ash, including fly ash, bottom ash, and boiler slags.

(d) Except for releases of radionuclides, notification of the release of an RQ of solid particles of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, or zinc is not required if the mean diameter of the particles released is larger than 100 micrometers (0.004 inches).

[50 FR 13474, Apr. 4, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 22538, May 24, 1989; 54 FR 33481, Aug. 14, 1989; 63 FR 13475, Mar. 19, 1998; 63 FR 42189, Aug. 6, 1998; 64 FR 13114, Mar. 17, 1999; 65 FR 87132, Nov. 8, 2001; 67 FR 45356, July 9, 2002]

§ 302.7 Penalties.

(a) Any person—

(1) In charge of a vessel from which a hazardous substance is released, other than a federally permitted release, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone,

(2) In charge of a vessel from which a hazardous substance is released, other than a federally permitted release, which may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (including resources under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), and who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at the time of the release, or

(3) In charge of a facility from which a hazardous substance is released, other than a federally permitted release, in a quantity equal to or greater than that reportable quantity determined under this part who fails to notify immediately the National Response Center as soon as he or she has knowledge of such release or who submits in such a notification any information which he knows to be false or misleading shall be subject to all of the sanctions, including criminal penalties, set forth in section 103(b) of the Act.

(b) Notification received pursuant to this section or information obtained by the exploitation of such notification shall not be used against any such person in any criminal case, except a prosecution for perjury or for giving a false statement.

(c) This section shall not apply to the application of a pesticide product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act or to the handling and storage of such a pesticide product by an agricultural producer.

[50 FR 13474, Apr. 4, 1985, as amended at 67 FR 45356, July 9, 2002]

§ 302.8 Continuous releases.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, no notification is required for any release of a hazardous substance that is, pursuant to the definitions in paragraph (b) of this section, continuous and stable in quantity and rate.

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply to notification of continuous releases:

*Continuous.* A continuous release is a release that occurs without interruption or abatement or that is routine, anticipated, and intermittent and incidental to normal operations or treatment processes.

*Normal range.* The normal range of a release is all releases (in pounds or kilograms) of a hazardous substance reported or occurring over any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the preceding year. Only releases that are both continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be included in the normal range.