

center heading to subpart EE to read as follows:

Air Emissions From Existing Large and Small Municipal Waste Combustors

§ 62.7460 Identification of sources.

(a) The plan applies to the following existing large municipal waste combustor:

(1) The Wheelabrator Concord Co., L.P. in Penacook.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) The plan applies to the following existing small municipal waste combustor:

(1) The Wheelabrator Claremont Co., L.P. in Claremont.

(2) [Reserved]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[NH-50-7174a; FRL-7447-6]

Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: New Hampshire; Plan for Controlling Emissions From Existing Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves the sections 111(d)/129 State Plan submitted by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) on August 12, 2002. This State Plan is for implementing and enforcing provisions at least as protective as the federal Emission Guidelines (EGs) applicable to existing Commercial and Solid Waste Incineration units (CISWIs).

DATES: This rule is effective on April 11, 2003 without further notice unless EPA receives significant adverse comment by March 12, 2003. If EPA receives such comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be submitted to Mr. Steven Rapp, Chief, Air Permits, Toxics & Indoor Programs Unit, Office of Ecosystem Protection, U.S. EPA, One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (CPA), Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023. You may examine copies of materials relevant to this action during normal business hours, by appointment at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency-New England, Region 1, Air Permits, Toxics & Indoor Programs, Office of Ecosystem Protection, Suite 1100, One Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023.
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Air Resources Division, 6 Hazen Drive, P.O. Box 95, Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095.

The interested persons wanting to examine these documents should make an appointment with the appropriate office at least 24 hours before the day of the visit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Courcier at (617) 918-1659.

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I. What Action Is EPA Taking Today?

EPA is approving the above referenced State Plan which New Hampshire submitted on August 12, 2002 for the control of air emissions from existing CISWIs throughout the State.

EPA is publishing this approval action without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial action and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, EPA is publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the State Plan should relevant adverse comments be filed. If EPA receives no significant, material, and adverse comments by March 12, 2003, this action will be effective April 11, 2003.

If EPA receives significant, material, and adverse comments by the above date, the Agency will withdraw this

action before the effective date by publishing a subsequent document in the **Federal Register**. EPA will address all public comments received in a subsequent final rule based on the parallel proposed rule published in today's **Federal Register**. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time.

II. Why Does EPA Want To Regulate Air Emissions From CISWIs?

When burned, commercial and industrial solid wastes emit various air pollutants, including hydrochloric acid, dioxin/furan, toxic metals (lead, cadmium, and mercury) and particulate matter. Mercury is highly hazardous and is of particular concern because it persists in the environment and bioaccumulates through the food web. Serious developmental and adult effects in humans, primarily damage to the nervous system, have been associated with exposures to mercury. Harmful effects in wildlife have also been reported; these include nervous system damage and behavioral and reproductive deficits. Human and wildlife exposure to mercury occur mainly through eating of fish. When inhaled, mercury vapor attacks also the lung tissue and is a cumulative poison. Short-term exposure to mercury in certain forms can cause hallucinations and impair consciousness. Long-term exposure to mercury in certain forms can affect the central nervous system and cause kidney damage.

Exposure to particulate matter can aggravate existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease and increase risk of premature death. Hydrochloric acid is a clear colorless gas. Chronic exposure to hydrochloric acid has been reported to cause gastritis, chronic bronchitis, dermatitis, and photosensitization. Acute exposure to high levels of chlorine in humans may result in chest pain, vomiting, toxic pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and death. At lower levels, chlorine is a potent irritant to the eyes, the upper respiratory tract, and lungs.

Exposure to dioxin and furan can cause skin disorders, cancer, and reproductive effects such as endometriosis. These pollutants can also affect the immune system.

III. When Did EPA First Publish These Requirements?

The EPA proposed the EGs in the **Federal Register** on November 30, 1999. On December 1, 2000, according to sections 111 and 129 of the Clean Air Act (Act), the EPA published the final