PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
UC-4935

#5

Title 40
Code of Federal Regulations
Parts 60 to 80

Revised as of
July 1, 1979

PART 61—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

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chloride resin, slurry, wet cake, and latex samples.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 112, 301(a), Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7412, 7601(a)), unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 61.01 Applicability.

The provisions of this part apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source for which a standard is prescribed under this part.

§ 61.02 Definitions.

As used in this part, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the act:

(a) "Act" means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq.).

(b) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or his authorized representative.

(c) "Alternative method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference method or an equivalent method but which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to produce, in specific cases, results adequate for his determination of compliance.

(d) "Commenced" means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.

(e) "Compliance schedule" means the date or dates by which a source or category of sources is required to comply with the standards of this part and with any steps toward such compliance which are set forth in a waiver of compliance under § 61.11.

(f) "Construction" means fabrication, erection, or installation of a stationary source.

(g) "Effective date" is the date of promulgation in the FEDERAL REGISTER of an applicable standard or other regulation under this part.

(h) "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions.

(i) "Existing source" means any stationary source which is not a new source.

(j) "Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which increases the amount of any hazardous air pollutant emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any hazardous air pollutant not previously emitted, except that:

(1) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and

(2) The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:

(i) An increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the stationary source;

(ii) An increase in hours of operation.

(k) "New source" means any stationary source, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of proposed national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants which will be applicable to such source.

(l) "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.

(m) "Reference method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant, as described in Appendix B to this part.

(n) "Startup" means the setting in operation of a stationary source for any purpose.

(o) "Standard" means a national emission standard for a hazardous air pollutant proposed or promulgated under this part.

(p) "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant which has been designated as hazardous by the Administrator.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 39 FR 15398, May 3, 1974]

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§ 61.03 Units and abbreviations.

Used in this part are abbreviations and symbols of units of measure. These are defined as follows:

(a) System International (SI) units of measure:

A = ampere
g = gram
Hz = hertz
J = joule
K = degree Kelvin
kg = kilogram
m = meter
m^3 = cubic meter
mg = milligram = 10^{-3} gram
mm = millimeter = 10^{-3} meter
Mg = megagram = 10^{-6} gram
mol = mole
N = newton
ng = nanogram = 10^{-9} gram
nm = nanometer = 10^{-9} meter
Pa = pascal
s = second
V = volt
W = watt
Ω = ohm
μg = microgram = 10^{-6} gram

(b) Other units of measure:

°C = degree Celsius (centigrade)
cfm = cubic feet per minute
cc = cubic centimeter
d = day
°F = degree Fahrenheit
ft^2 = square feet
ft^3 = cubic feet
gal = gallon
in = inch
in Hg = inches of mercury
in H_2O = inches of water
l = liter
lb = pound
lpm = liter per minute
min = minute
ml = milliliter = 10^{-3} liter
oz = ounces
psig = pounds per square inch gage
°R = degree Rankine
μl = microliter = 10^{-6} liter
v/v = volume per volume
yd^2 = square yards
yr = year

(c) Chemical nomenclature:

Be = beryllium
Hg = mercury
H_2O = water

(d) Miscellaneous:

act = actual
avg = average
I.D. = inside diameter
M = molar
N = normal
O.D. = outside diameter
% = percent
std = standard

(Secs. 112 and 301(a), Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857c-7, 1857g(a)))

[42 FR 51574, Sept. 29, 1977]

§ 61.04 Address.

(a) All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications to the Administrator pursuant to this part shall be submitted in duplicate and addressed to the appropriate Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, to the attention of the Director, Enforcement Division. The regional offices are as follows:

Region I (Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont), John F. Kennedy Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts 02203.

Region II (New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands), Federal Office Building, 26 Federal Plaza (Foley Square), New York, N.Y. 10007.

Region III (Delaware, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia), Curtis Building, Sixth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

Region IV (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee), Suite 300, 1421 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

Region V (Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin), 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Region VI (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas), 1600 Patterson Street, Dallas, Texas 75201.

Region VII (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska), 1735 Baltimore Street, Kansas City, Missouri 63108.

Region VIII (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming), 196 Lincoln Towers, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203.

Region IX (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa), 100 California Street, San Francisco, California 94111.

Region X (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska), 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101.

(b) Section 112(d) directs the Administrator to delegate to each State, when appropriate, the authority to implement and enforce the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for stationary sources located in such State. All information required to be submitted to EPA under paragraph (a) of this section, must

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also be submitted to the appropriate State Agency of any State to which this authority has been delegated (provided, that each specific delegation may exempt sources from a certain federal or State reporting requirement). The appropriate mailing address for those States whose delegation request has been approved is as follows:

(A) [Reserved]

(B) State of Alabama, Air Pollution Control Division, Air Pollution Control Commission, 645 S. McDonough Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36104.

(C) [Reserved]

(D) Arizona.

Maricopa County Department of Health Services, Bureau of Air Pollution Control, 1825 East Roosevelt Street, Phoenix, Ariz. 85006.

Pima County Health Department, Air Quality Control District, 151 West Congress, Tucson, Ariz. 85701.

(E) [Reserved]

(F) California.

Bay Area Air Pollution Control District, 939 Ellis Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94109.

Del Norte County Air Pollution Control District, Courthouse, Crescent City, Calif. 95531.

Fresno County Air Pollution Control District, 515 South Cedar Avenue, Fresno, Calif. 93702

Humboldt County Air Pollution Control District, 5600 South Broadway, Eureka, Calif. 95501.

Kern County Air Pollution Control District, 1700 Flower Street (P.O. Box 997), Bakersfield, Calif. 93302.

Madera County Air Pollution Control District, 135 West Yosemite Avenue, Madera, Calif. 93637.

Mendocino County Air Pollution Control District, County Courthouse, Ukiah, Calif. 94582.

Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, 420 Church Street (P.O. Box 487), Salinas, Calif. 93901.

Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District, 3313 Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Calif. 95404.

Sacramento County Air Pollution Control District, 3701 Branch Center Road, Sacramento, Calif. 95827.

San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, 9150 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92123.

San Joaquin County Air Pollution Control District, 1601 East Hazelton Street (P.O. Box 2009), Stockton, Calif. 95201.

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, 4440 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93110.

Shasta County Air Pollution Control District, 1855 Placer Street, Redding, Calif. 96001.

South Coast Air Quality Management District, 9420 Telstar Avenue, El Monte, Calif. 91731.

Stanislaus County Air Pollution Control District, 820 Scenic Drive, Modesto, Calif. 95350.

Trinity County Air Pollution Control District, Box AJ, Weaverville, Calif. 96093.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, 625 East Santa Clara Street, Ventura, Calif. 93001.

(G) State of Colorado, Colorado Air Pollution Control Division, 4210 East 11th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80220.

(H) State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut 06115.

(I) State of Delaware (for asbestos, beryllium and mercury only): Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Edward Tatnall Building, Dover, Delaware 19901.

(J)-(K) [Reserved]

(L) State of Georgia, Environmental Protection Division, Department of Natural Resources, 270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

(M)-(O) [Reserved]

(P) State of Indiana, Indiana Air Pollution Control Board, 1330 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

(Q)-(R) [Reserved]

(S) Division of Air Pollution Control, Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, U.S. 127, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.

(T) [Reserved]

(U) State of Maine, Department of Environmental Protection, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330.

(V) [Reserved]

(W) Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering, Division of Air Quality Control, 600 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111.

(X) State of Michigan, Air Pollution Control Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Stevens T. Mason Building, 8th Floor, Lansing, Michigan 48926.

(Y) Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Division of Air Quality, 1935 West County Road B-2, Roseville, Minn. 55113.

(Z) [Reserved]

(AA) [Reserved]

(BB) State of Montana, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Cogswell Building, Helena, Mont. 59601.

(CC) [Reserved]

(DD) Nevada.

Clark County, County District Health Department, Air Pollution Control Division, 625 Shadow Lane, Las Vegas, Nev. 89106.

Washoe County District Health Department, Division of Environmental Protection, 10 Kirman Avenue, Reno, Nev. 89502.

(EE) New Hampshire Air Pollution Control Agency, Department of Health and Welfare, State Laboratory Building, Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

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also be submitted to the appropriate State Agency of any State to which this authority has been delegated (provided, that each specific delegation may exempt sources from a certain federal or State reporting requirement). The appropriate mailing address for those States whose delegation request has been approved is as follows:

(A) [Reserved]

(B) State of Alabama, Air Pollution Control Division, Air Pollution Control Commission, 645 S. McDonough Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36104.

(C) [Reserved]

(D) Arizona.

Maricopa County Department of Health Services, Bureau of Air Pollution Control, 1825 East Roosevelt Street, Phoenix, Ariz. 85006.

Pima County Health Department, Air Quality Control District, 151 West Congress, Tucson, Ariz. 85701.

(E) [Reserved]

(F) California.

Bay Area Air Pollution Control District, 939 Ellis Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94109.

Del Norte County Air Pollution Control District, Courthouse, Crescent City, Calif. 95531.

Fresno County Air Pollution Control District, 515 South Cedar Avenue, Fresno, Calif. 93702

Humboldt County Air Pollution Control District, 5600 South Broadway, Eureka, Calif. 95501.

Kern County Air Pollution Control District, 1700 Flower Street (P.O. Box 997), Bakersfield, Calif. 93302.

Madera County Air Pollution Control District, 135 West Yosemite Avenue, Madera, Calif. 93637.

Mendocino County Air Pollution Control District, County Courthouse, Ukiah, Calif. 94582.

Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, 420 Church Street (P.O. Box 487), Salinas, Calif. 93901.

Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District, 3313 Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Calif. 95404.

Sacramento County Air Pollution Control District, 3701 Branch Center Road, Sacramento, Calif. 95827.

San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, 9150 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92123.

San Joaquin County Air Pollution Control District, 1601 East Hazelton Street (P.O. Box 2009), Stockton, Calif. 95201.

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, 4440 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93110.

Shasta County Air Pollution Control District, 1855 Placer Street, Redding, Calif. 96001.

South Coast Air Quality Management District, 9420 Telstar Avenue, El Monte, Calif. 91731.

Stanislaus County Air Pollution Control District, 820 Scenic Drive, Modesto, Calif. 95350.

Trinity County Air Pollution Control District, Box AJ, Weaverville, Calif. 96093.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, 625 East Santa Clara Street, Ventura, Calif. 93001.

(G) State of Colorado, Colorado Air Pollution Control Division, 4210 East 11th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80220.

(H) State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut 06115.

(I) State of Delaware (for asbestos, beryllium and mercury only): Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Edward Tatnall Building, Dover, Delaware 19901.

(J)-(K) [Reserved]

(L) State of Georgia, Environmental Protection Division, Department of Natural Resources, 270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

(M)-(O) [Reserved]

(P) State of Indiana, Indiana Air Pollution Control Board, 1330 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

(Q)-(R) [Reserved]

(S) Division of Air Pollution Control, Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, U.S. 127, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.

(T) [Reserved]

(U) State of Maine, Department of Environmental Protection, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330.

(V) [Reserved]

(W) Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering, Division of Air Quality Control, 600 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111.

(X) State of Michigan, Air Pollution Control Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Stevens T. Mason Building, 8th Floor, Lansing, Michigan 48926.

(Y) Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Division of Air Quality, 1935 West County Road B-2, Roseville, Minn. 55113.

(Z) [Reserved]

(AA) [Reserved]

(BB) State of Montana, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Cogswell Building, Helena, Mont. 59601.

(CC) [Reserved]

(DD) Nevada.

Clark County, County District Health Department, Air Pollution Control Division, 625 Shadow Lane, Las Vegas, Nev. 89106.

Washoe County District Health Department, Division of Environmental Protection, 10 Kirman Avenue, Reno, Nev. 89502.

(EE) New Hampshire Air Pollution Control Agency, Department of Health and Welfare, State Laboratory Building, Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

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(FF) State of New Jersey: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, John Fitch Plaza, P.O. Box 2807, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

(GG) [Reserved]

(HH) New York: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233, attention: Division of Air Resources.

(II) North Carolina Environmental Management Commission, Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Environmental Management, P.O. Box 27687, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611. Attention: Air Quality Section.

(JJ) State of North Dakota, State Department of Health, State Capitol, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501.

(KK)-(LL) [Reserved]

(MM) State of Oregon, Department of Environmental Quality, 1234 SW Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon 97205.

(NN)(a) Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (except for City of Philadelphia and Allegheny County) Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of Air Quality and Noise Control, Post Office Box 2063, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120.

(b) City of Philadelphia. Philadelphia Department of Public Health Air Management Services, 801 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

(OO) State of Rhode Island, Department of Environmental Management, 83 Park Street, Providence, R.I. 02908.

(PP) State of South Carolina, Office of Environmental Quality Control, Department of Health and Environmental Control, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

(QQ)-(RR) [Reserved]

(SS) State of Texas, Texas Air Control Board, 8520 Shoal Creek Boulevard, Austin, Texas 78758.

(TT) [Reserved]

(UU) State of Vermont, Agency of Environmental Protection, Box 489, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

(VV) Commonwealth of Virginia, Virginia State Air Pollution Control Board, Room 1106, Ninth Street Office Building, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

(WW)(i) Washington; State of Washington, Department of Ecology, Olympia, Washington 98504.

(ii) Northwest Air Pollution Authority, 207 Pioneer Building, Second and Pine Streets, Mount Vernon, Washington 98273.

(iii) Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency, 410 West Harrison Street, Seattle, Washington 98119.

(iv) Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority, North 811 Jefferson, Spokane, Washington 99201.

(v) Yakima County Clean Air Authority, County Courthouse, Yakima, Washington 98901.

(vi) Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority, 120 East State Avenue, Olympia, Washington 98501.

(vii) Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority, Suite 7601 H, NE Hazel Dell Avenue, Vancouver, Washington 98665.

(XX) [Reserved]

(YY) Wisconsin—Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707.

(ZZ) [Reserved]

(AAA) [Reserved]

(BBB) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, P.O. Box 11785, Santurce, P.R. 00910.

(CCC) U.S. Virgin Islands: U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, P.O. Box 578, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00801.

(Secs. 101, 110, 111, 114, 160–169, 301 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7410, 7411, 7414, 7470—7479, 7491, 7601))

NOTE: For amendments to § 61.04 see the List of CFR Sections Affected appearing in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 61.05 Prohibited activities.

(a) After the effective date of any standard prescribed under this part, no owner or operator shall construct or modify any stationary source subject to such standard without first obtaining written approval of the Administrator in accordance with this subpart, except under an exemption granted by the President under section 112(c)(2) of the act. Sources, the construction or modification of which commenced after the publication date of the standards proposed to be applicable to such source, are subject to this prohibition.

(b) After the effective date of any standard prescribed under this part, no owner or operator shall operate any new source in violation of such standard except under an exemption granted by the President under section 112(c)(2) of the act.

(c) Ninety days after the effective date of any standard prescribed under this part, no owner or operator shall operate any existing stationary source in violation of such standard, except under a waiver granted by the Administrator in accordance with this subpart or under an exemption granted by the President under section 112(c)(2) of the act.

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(d) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall fail to report, revise reports, or report source test results as required under this part.

§ 61.06 Determination of construction or modification.

Upon written application by an owner or operator, the Administrator will make a determination of whether actions taken or intended to be taken by such owner or operator constitute construction or modification or the commencement thereof within the meaning of this part. The Administrator will within 30 days of receipt of sufficient information to evaluate an application, notify the owner or operator of his determination.

§ 61.07 Application for approval of construction or modification.

(a) The owner or operator of any new source to which a standard prescribed under this part is applicable shall, prior to the date on which construction or modification is planned to commence, or within 30 days after the effective date in the case of a new source that already has commenced construction or modification and has not begun operation, submit to the Administrator an application for approval of such construction or modification. A separate application shall be submitted for each stationary source.

(b) Each application shall include:

(1) The name and address of the applicant.

(2) The location or proposed location of the source.

(3) Technical information describing the proposed nature, size, design, operating design capacity, and method of operation of the source, including a description of any equipment to be used for control of emissions. Such technical information shall include calculations of emission estimates in sufficient detail to permit assessment of the validity of such calculations.

§ 61.08 Approval by Administrator.

(a) The Administrator will, within 60 days of receipt of sufficient information to evaluate an application under § 61.07, notify the owner or operator of approval or intention to deny approval of construction or modification.

(b) If the Administrator determines that a stationary source for which an application pursuant to § 61.07 was submitted will, if properly operated, not cause emissions in violation of a standard, he will approve the construction or modification of such source.

(c) Prior to denying any application for approval of construction or modification pursuant to this section, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator making such application of the Administrator's intention to issue such denial, together with:

(1) Notice of the information and findings on which such intended denial is based, and

(2) Notice of opportunity for such owner or operator to present, within such time limit as the Administrator shall specify, additional information or arguments to the Administrator prior to final action on such application.

(d) A final determination to deny any application for approval will be in writing and will set forth the specific grounds on which such denial is based. Such final determination will be made within 60 days of presentation of additional information or arguments, or 60 days after the final date specified for presentation, if no presentation is made.

(e) Neither the submission of an application for approval nor the Administrator's granting of approval to construct or modify shall:

(1) Relieve an owner or operator of legal responsibility for compliance with any applicable provision of this part or of any other applicable Federal, State, or local requirement, or

(2) Prevent the Administrator from implementing or enforcing this part or taking any other action under the act.

§ 61.09 Notification of startup.

(a) Any owner or operator of a source which has an initial startup after the effective date of a standard prescribed under this part shall furnish the Administrator written notification as follows:

(1) A notification of the anticipated date of initial startup of the source not more than 60 days nor less than 30 days prior to such date.

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(2) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of the source within 15 days after such date.

(Sec. 114, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 43 FR 8800, Mar. 3, 1978]

§ 61.10 Source reporting and waiver request.

(a) The owner or operator of any existing source, or any new source to which a standard prescribed under this part is applicable which had an initial startup which preceded the effective date of a standard prescribed under this part shall, within 90 days after the effective date, provide the following information in writing to the Administrator:

(1) Name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The location of the source.

(3) The type of hazardous pollutants emitted by the stationary source.

(4) A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the stationary source including the operating design capacity of such source. Identify each point of emission for each hazardous pollutant.

(5) The average weight per month of the hazardous materials being processed by the source, over the last 12 months preceding the date of the report.

(6) A description of the existing control equipment for each emission point.

(i) Primary control device(s) for each hazardous pollutant.

(ii) Secondary control device(s) for each hazardous pollutant.

(iii) Estimated control efficiency (percent) for each control device.

(7) A statement by the owner or operator of the source as to whether he can comply with the standards prescribed in this part within 90 days of the effective date.

(b) The owner or operator of an existing source unable to operate in compliance with any standard prescribed under this part may request a waiver of compliance with such standard for a period not exceeding 2 years from the effective date. Any request shall be in writing and shall include the following information:

(1) A description of the controls to be installed to comply with the standard.

(2) A compliance schedule, including the date each step toward compliance will be reached. Such list shall include as a minimum the following dates:

(i) Date by which contracts for emission control systems or process modifications will be awarded, or date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification;

(ii) Date of initiation of onsite construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change;

(iii) Date by which onsite construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed; and

(iv) Date by which final compliance is to be achieved.

(3) A description of interim emission control steps which will be taken during the waiver period.

(c) Changes in the information provided under paragraph (a) of this section shall be provided to the Administrator within 30 days after such change, except that if changes will result from modification of the source, as defined in § 61.02(j), the provisions of § 61.07 and § 61.08 are applicable.

(d) The format for reporting under this section is included as Appendix A of this part. Advice on reporting the status of compliance may be obtained from the Administrator.

(Sec. 114, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 43 FR 8800, Mar. 3, 1978]

§ 61.11 Waiver of compliance.

(a) Based on the information provided in any request under § 61.10, or other information, the Administrator may grant a waiver of compliance with a standard for a period not exceeding 2 years from the effective date of such standard.

(b) Such waiver will be in writing and will:

(1) Identify the stationary source covered.

(2) Specify the termination date of the waiver. The waiver may be terminated at an earlier date if the condi-

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tions specified under paragraph (b)(3) of this section are not met.

(3) Specify dates by which steps toward compliance are to be taken; and impose such additional conditions as the Administrator determines to be necessary to assure installation of the necessary controls within the waiver period, and to assure protection of the health of persons during the waiver period.

(c) Prior to denying any request for a waiver pursuant to this section, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator making such request of the Administrator's intention to issue such denial, together with:

(1) Notice of the information and findings on which such intended denial is based, and

(2) Notice of opportunity for such owner or operator to present, within such time limit as the Administrator specifies, additional information or arguments to the Administrator prior to final action on such request.

(d) A final determination to deny any request for a waiver will be in writing and will set forth the specific grounds on which such denial is based. Such final determination will be made within 60 days after presentation of additional information or arguments, or 60 days after the final date specified for such presentation, if no presentation is made.

(e) The granting of a waiver under this section shall not abrogate the Administrator's authority under section 114 of the act.

§ 61.12 Emission tests and monitoring.

(a) Emission tests and monitoring shall be conducted and reported as set forth in this part and Appendix B to this part.

(b) The owner or operator of a new source subject to this part, and at the request of the Administrator, the owner or operator of an existing source subject to this part, shall provide or cause to be provided, emission testing facilities as follows:

(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such source.

(2) Safe sampling platform(s).

(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).

(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

(Sec. 114, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

§ 61.13 Waiver of emission tests.

(a) Emission tests may be waived upon written application to the Administrator if, in his judgment, the source is meeting the standard, or if the source is operating under a waiver of compliance or has requested a waiver of compliance.

(b) If application for waiver of the emission test is made, such application shall accompany the information required by § 61.10. The appropriate form is contained in Appendix A to this part.

(c) Approval of any waiver granted pursuant to this section shall not abrogate the Administrator's authority under the act or in any way prohibit the Administrator from later canceling such waiver. Such cancellation will be made only after notice is given to the owner or operator of the source.

(Sec. 114, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

§ 61.14 Source test and analytical methods.

(a) Methods 101, 102, and 104 in Appendix B to this part shall be used for all source tests required under this part, unless an equivalent method or an alternative method has been approved by the Administrator.

(b) Method 103 in Appendix B to this part is hereby approved by the

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Administrator as an alternative method for sources subject to § 61.32(a) and § 61.42(b).

(c) The Administrator may, after notice to the owner or operator, withdraw approval of an alternative method granted under paragraphs (a), (b) or (d) of this section. Where the test results using an alternative method do not adequately indicate whether a source is in compliance with a standard, the Administrator may require the use of the reference method or its equivalent.

(d) Method 105 in Appendix B to this part is hereby approved by the Administrator as an alternative method for sources subject to § 61.52(b).

(Sec. 114, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 40 FR 48299, Oct. 14, 1975]

§ 61.15 Availability of information.

The availability to the public of information provided to, or otherwise obtained by, the Administrator under this part shall be governed by Part 2 of this chapter.

(Sec. 114, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

[41 FR 36918, Sept. 1, 1976]

§ 61.16 State authority.

(a) The provisions of this part shall not be construed in any manner to preclude any State or political subdivision thereof from:

(1) Adopting and enforcing any emission limiting regulation applicable to a stationary source, provided that such emission limiting regulation is not less stringent than the standards prescribed under this part.

(2) Requiring the owner or operator of a stationary source, other than a stationary source owned or operated by the United States, to obtain permits, licenses, or approvals prior to initiating construction, modification, or operation of such source.

(Sec. 116, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7416))

§ 61.17 Circumvention.

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall build, erect, install, or use any article machine, equipment, process, or method, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous dilutants to achieve compliance with a visible emissions standard, and the piecemeal carrying out of an operation to avoid coverage by a standard that applies only to operations larger than a specified size.

[40 FR 48299, Oct. 14, 1975]

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Title 40
Code of Federal Regulations
Parts 60 to 80

Revised as of
July 1, 1979

Subpart B—National Emission Standard for Asbestos

§ 61.20 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to those sources specified in § 61.22.

§ 61.21 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the act, in Subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

(a) "Asbestos" means actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite.

(b) "Asbestos material" means asbestos or any material containing asbestos.

(c) "Particulate asbestos material" means finely divided particles of asbestos material.

(d) "Asbestos tailings" means any solid waste product of asbestos mining or milling operations which contains asbestos.

(e) "Outside air" means the air outside buildings and structures.

(f) "Visible emissions" means any emissions which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments and which contain particulate asbestos material.

(g) "Asbestos mill" means any facility engaged in the conversion of any intermediate step in the conversion of asbestos or into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos materials is not considered a part of such facility.

(h) "Commercial asbestos" means any variety of asbestos which is produced by extracting asbestos from asbestos ore.

(i) "Manufacturing" means the combining of commercial asbestos, or in the case of woven friction products the combining of textiles containing commercial asbestos, with any other material(s), including commercial asbestos, and the processing of this combination into a product as specified in § 61.22(c).

(j) "Demolition" means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting

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structural member and any related removing or stripping of friable asbestos materials.

(k) "Friable asbestos material" means any material that contains more than 1 percent asbestos by weight and that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder, when dry, by hand pressure.

(l) "Control device asbestos waste" means any asbestos-containing waste material that is collected in a pollution control device.

(m) "Renovation" means the removing or stripping of friable asbestos material used on any pipe, duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, furnace, or structural member. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are excluded.

(n) "Planned renovation" means a renovation operation, or a number of such operations, in which the amount of friable asbestos material that will be removed or stripped within a given period of time can be predicted. Operations that are individually non-scheduled are included, provided a number of such operations can be predicted to occur during a given period of time based on operating experience.

(o) "Emergency renovation" means a renovation operation that results from a sudden, unexpected event, and is not a planned renovation. Operations necessitated by non-routine failures of equipment are included.

(p) "Adequately wetted" means sufficiently mixed or coated with water or an aqueous solution to prevent dust emissions.

(q) "Removing" means taking out friable asbestos materials used on any pipe, duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, furnace, or structural member from any building, structure, facility, or installation.

(r) "Stripping" means taking off friable asbestos materials from any pipe, duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, furnace, or structural member.

(s) "Fabricating" means any processing of a manufactured product containing commercial asbestos, with the exception of processing at temporary sites for the construction or restoration of buildings, structures, facilities or installations.

(t) "Inactive waste disposal site" means any disposal site or portion thereof where additional asbestos-containing waste material will not be deposited and where the surface is not disturbed by vehicular traffic.

(u) "Active waste disposal site" means any disposal site other than an inactive site.

(v) "Roadways" means surfaces on which motor vehicles travel including, but not limited to, highways, roads, streets, parking areas, and driveways.

(w) "Asbestos-containing waste material" means any waste which contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of this subpart, including asbestos mill tailings, control device asbestos waste, friable asbestos waste material, and bags or containers that previously contained commercial asbestos.

(x) "Structural member" means any load-supporting member, such as beams and load-supporting walls; or any non-load-supporting member, such as ceilings and non-load-supporting walls.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 39 FR 15398, May 3, 1974; 40 FR 48299, Oct. 14, 1975; 42 FR 12127, Mar. 2, 1977; 43 FR 26373, June 19, 1978]

§ 61.22 Emission standard.

(a) Asbestos mills: There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air from any asbestos mill except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(b) Roadways: The surfacing of roadways with asbestos tailings or with asbestos-containing waste that is generated by any source subject to paragraphs (c), (d), (e) or (h) of this section is prohibited, except for temporary roadways on an area of asbestos ore deposits. The deposition of asbestos tailings or asbestos-containing waste on roadways covered with snow or ice is considered "surfacing."

(c) Manufacturing: There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, from any of the following operations if they use commercial asbestos or from any building or structure in which such operations are conducted.

(1) The manufacture of cloth, cord, wicks, tubing, tape, twine, rope,

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thread, yarn, roving, lap, or other textile materials.

(2) The manufacture of cement products.

(3) The manufacture of fireproofing and insulating materials.

(4) The manufacture of friction products.

(5) The manufacture of paper, millboard, and felt.

(6) The manufacture of floor tile.

(7) The manufacture of paints, coatings, caulks, adhesives, sealants.

(8) The manufacture of plastics and rubber materials.

(9) The manufacture of chlorine.

(10) The manufacture of shotgun shells.

(11) The manufacture of asphalt concrete.

(d) Demolition and renovation: The requirements of this paragraph shall apply to any owner or operator of a demolition or renovation operation who intends to demolish any institutional, commercial, or industrial building (including apartment buildings having more than four dwelling units), structure, facility, installation, or portion thereof, which contains any pipe, duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, furnace, or structural member that is covered or coated with friable asbestos material, except as provided in paragraph (d)(1) of this section; or who intends to renovate any institutional, commercial, or industrial building, structure, facility, installation, or portion thereof where more than 80 meters (ca. 260 feet) of pipe covered or coated with friable asbestos material are stripped or removed, or more than 15 square meters (ca. 160 square feet) of friable asbestos material used to cover or coat any duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, furnace, or structural member are stripped or removed.

(1)(i) The owner or operator of a demolition operation is exempted from the requirements of this paragraph: *Provided*, (A) the amount of friable asbestos material in the building or portion thereof to be demolished is less than 80 meters (ca. 260 feet) used to insulate pipes, and less than 15 square meters (ca. 160 square feet) used to insulate or fireproof any duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, furnace, or structural member, and (B) the notification requirements of paragraph (d)(1)(ii) are met.

(ii) Written notification shall be postmarked or delivered to the Administrator at least 20 days prior to commencement of demolition and shall include the information required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section, with the exception of the information required by paragraphs (d)(2)(iii), (vi), (vii), (viii), and (ix), and shall state the measured or estimated amount of friable asbestos materials which is present. Techniques of estimation shall be explained.

(2) Written notice of intention to demolish or renovate shall be provided to the Administrator by the owner or operator of the demolition or renovation operation. Such notice shall be postmarked or delivered to the Administrator at least 10 days prior to commencement of demolition, or as early as possible prior to commencement of emergency demolition subject to paragraph (d)(6) of this section, and as early as possible prior to commencement of renovation. Such notice shall include the following information:

(i) Name of owner or operator.

(ii) Address of owner or operator.

(iii) Description of the building, structure, facility, or installation to be demolished or renovated, including the size, age, and prior use of the structure, and the approximate amount of friable asbestos materials present.

(iv) Address or location of the building, structure, facility, or installation.

(v) Scheduled starting and completion dates of demolition or renovation.

(vi) Nature of planned demolition or renovation and method(s) to be employed.

(vii) Procedures to be employed to meet the requirements of this paragraph and paragraph (j) of this section.

(viii) The name and address or location of the waste disposal site where the friable asbestos waste will be deposited.

(ix) Name, title, and authority of the State or local governmental representative who has ordered a demolition which is subject to paragraph (d)(6) of this section.

(3)(i) For purposes of determining whether a planned renovating operation constitutes a renovation within the meaning of this paragraph, the

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amount of friable asbestos material to be removed or stripped shall be:

(A) For planned renovating operations involving individually nonscheduled operations, the additive amount of friable asbestos material that can be predicted will be removed or stripped at a source over the maximum period of time for which a prediction can be made. The period shall be not less than 30 days and not longer than one year.

(B) For each planned renovating operation not covered by paragraph (d)(3)(i)(A), the total amount of friable asbestos material that can be predicted will be removed or stripped at a source.

(ii) For purposes of determining whether an emergency renovating operation constitutes a renovation within the meaning of this paragraph, the amount of friable asbestos material to be removed or stripped shall be the total amount of friable asbestos material that will be removed or stripped as a result of the sudden, unexpected event that necessitated the renovation.

(4) The following procedures shall be used to prevent emissions of particulate asbestos material to outside air:

(i) Friable asbestos materials, used on any pipe, duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, furnace, or structural member, shall be removed from any building, structure, facility or installation subject to this paragraph. Such removal shall occur before wrecking or dismantling of any portion of such building, structure, facility, or installation that would break up the friable asbestos materials and before wrecking or dismantling of any other portion of such building, structure, facility, or installation that would preclude access to such materials for subsequent removal. Removal of friable asbestos materials used on any pipe, duct, or structural member which are encased in concrete or other similar structural material is not required prior to demolition, but such material shall be adequately wetted whenever exposed during demolition.

(ii) Friable asbestos materials used on pipes, ducts, boilers, tanks, reactors, turbines, furnaces, or structural members shall be adequately wetted during stripping, except as provided in paragraphs (d)(4)(iv), (d)(4)(vi) or (d)(4)(vii) of this section.

(iii) Pipes, ducts, boilers, tanks, reactors, turbines, furnaces, or structural members that are covered or coated with friable asbestos materials may be taken out of any building, structure, facility, or installation subject to this paragraph as units or in sections provided the friable asbestos materials exposed during cutting or disjointing are adequately wetted during the cutting or disjointing operation. Such units shall not be dropped or thrown to the ground, but shall be carefully lowered to ground level.

(iv) The stripping of friable asbestos materials used on any pipe, duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, furnace, or structural member that has been removed as a unit or in sections as provided in paragraph (d)(4)(iii) of this section shall be performed in accordance with paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this section. Rather than comply with the wetting requirement, a local exhaust ventilation and collection system may be used to prevent emissions to the outside air. Such local exhaust ventilation systems shall be designed and operated to capture the asbestos particulate matter produced by the stripping of friable asbestos material. There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air from such local exhaust ventilation and collection systems except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(v) All friable asbestos materials that have been removed or stripped shall be adequately wetted to ensure that such materials remain wet during all remaining stages of demolition or renovation and related handling operations. Such materials shall not be dropped or thrown to the ground or a lower floor. Such materials that have been removed or stripped more than 50 feet above ground level, except those materials removed as units or in sections, shall be transported to the ground via dust-tight chutes or containers.

(vi) Except as specified below, the wetting requirements of this paragraph are suspended when the temperature at the point of wetting is below 0°C (32°F). When friable asbestos materials are not wetted due to freezing temperatures, such materials

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on pipes, ducts, boilers, tanks, reactors, turbines, furnaces, or structural members shall, to the maximum extent possible, be removed as units or in sections prior to wrecking. In no case shall the requirements of paragraphs (d)(4)(iv) or (d)(4)(v) be suspended due to freezing temperatures.

(vii) For renovation operations, local exhaust ventilation and collection systems may be used, instead of wetting as specified in paragraph (d)(4)(ii), to prevent emissions of particulate asbestos material to outside air when damage to equipment resulting from the wetting would be unavoidable. Upon request and supply of adequate information, the Administrator will determine whether damage to equipment resulting from wetting to comply with the provisions of this paragraph would be unavoidable. Such local exhaust ventilation systems shall be designed and operated to capture the asbestos particulate matter produced by the stripping and removal of friable asbestos material. There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air from such local exhaust ventilation and collection systems, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) Sources subject to this paragraph are exempt from the requirements of §§ 61.05(a), 61.07, and 61.09.

(6) The demolition of a building, structure, facility, or installation, pursuant to an order of an authorized representative of a State or local governmental agency, issued because that building is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse is exempt from all but the following requirements of paragraph (d) of this section:

(i) The notification requirements specified by paragraph (d)(2) of this section;

(ii) The requirements on stripping of friable asbestos materials from previously removed units or sections as specified in paragraph (d)(4)(iv) of this section;

(iii) The wetting, as specified by paragraph (d)(4)(v) of this section, of friable asbestos materials that have been removed or stripped;

(iv) The portion of the structure being demolished that contains friable asbestos materials shall be adequately wetted during the wrecking operation.

(e) Spraying: There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air from the spray-on application of materials containing more than 1 percent asbestos, on a dry weight basis, used on equipment and machinery, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section. Materials sprayed on buildings, structures, pipes, and conduits shall contain less than 1 percent asbestos on a dry weight basis.

(1) Sources subject to this paragraph are exempt from the requirements of § 61.05(a), § 61.07, and § 61.09.

(2) Any owner or operator who intends to spray asbestos materials which contain more than 1 percent asbestos on a dry weight basis to insulate or fireproof equipment and machinery shall report such intention to the Administrator at least 20 days prior to the commencement of the spraying operation. Such report shall include the following information:

(i) Name of owner or operator.

(ii) Address of owner or operator.

(iii) Location of spraying operation.

(iv) Procedures to be followed to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(3) The spray-on application of materials in which the asbestos fibers are encapsulated with a bituminous or resinous binder during spraying and which are not friable after drying is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs (e) and (e)(2) of this section.

(f) Rather than meet the no-visible-emission requirements as specified by paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (h), (j), and (k) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to use the methods specified by § 61.23 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before such emissions escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(g) Where the presence of uncombined water is the sole reason for failure to meet the no-visible-emission requirement of paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (h), (j), or (k) of this section, such failure shall not be a violation of such emission requirements.

(h) Fabricating: There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, from any of the following operations if they use commercial as-

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bestos or from any building or structure in which such operations are conducted.

(1) The fabrication of cement building products.

(2) The fabrication of friction products, except those operations that primarily install asbestos friction materials on motor vehicles.

(3) The fabrication of cement or silicate board for ventilation hoods; ovens; electrical panels; laboratory furniture; bulkheads, partitions and ceilings for marine construction; and flow control devices for the molten metal industry.

(i) Insulating: Molded insulating materials which are friable and wet-applied insulating materials which are friable after drying, installed after the effective date of these regulations, shall contain no commercial asbestos. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to insulating materials which are spray applied; such materials are regulated under § 61.22(e).

(j) Waste disposal for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, renovation and spraying operations: The owner or operator of any source covered under the provisions of paragraphs (c), (d), (e), or (h) of this section shall meet the following standards:

(1) There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air, except as provided in paragraph (j)(3) of this section, during the collection; processing, including incineration; packaging; transporting; or deposition of any asbestos-containing waste material which is generated by such source.

(2) All asbestos-containing waste material shall be deposited at waste disposal sites which are operated in accordance with the provisions of § 61.25.

(3) Rather than meet the requirement of paragraph (j)(1) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to use either of the disposal methods specified under (j)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section, or an alternative disposal method which has received prior approval by the Administrator:

(i) Treatment of asbestos-containing waste material with water:

(A) Control device asbestos waste shall be thoroughly mixed with water into a slurry and other asbestos-containing waste material shall be adequately wetted. There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air from the collection, mixing and wetting operations, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(B) After wetting, all asbestos-containing waste material shall be sealed into leak-tight containers while wet, and such containers shall be deposited at waste disposal sites which are operated in accordance with the provisions of § 61.25.

(C) The containers specified under paragraph (j)(3)(i)(B) of this section shall be labeled with a warning label that states:

CAUTION

Contains Asbestos

Avoid Opening or

Breaking Container

Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous

to Your Health

Alternatively, warning labels specified by Occupational Safety and Health Standards of the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under 29 CFR 1910.93a(g)(2)(ii) may be used.

(ii) Processing of asbestos-containing waste material into non-friable forms:

(A) All asbestos-containing waste material shall be formed into non-friable pellets or other shapes and deposited at waste disposal sites which are operated in accordance with the provisions of § 61.25.

(B) There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air from the collection and processing of asbestos-containing waste material, except as specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(k) For the purposes of this paragraph (j), the term all asbestos-containing waste material as applied to demolition and renovation operations covered by paragraph (d) of this section includes only friable asbestos waste and control device asbestos waste.

(k) Waste disposal for asbestos mills: The owner or operator of any source covered under the provisions of para-

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graph (a) of this section sh
the following standard:

(1) There shall be no visib
sions to the outside air, excep
vided in paragraph (k)(3) of
tion, during the collection, pr
packaging, transporting or de
of any asbestos-containing was
rial which is generated by such

(2) All asbestos-containing w
terial shall be deposited at w
posal sites which are operate
cordance with the provisions o

(3) Rather than meet the
ment of paragraph (k)(1) of
tion, an owner or operator m
to meet the following requirer
paragraphs (k)(3) (i) and (ii), o
alternative disposal method wh
received prior approval by the
istrator:

(i) There shall be no visib
sions to the outside air from th
fer of control device asbestos
the tailings conveyor, except
vided in paragraph (f) of this
Such waste shall be subse
processed either as specified
graph (k)(3)(ii) of this sectio
specified in paragraph (j)(3)
section.

(ii) All asbestos-containing wa
terial shall be adequately mixe
a wetting agent recommended
manufacturer of the agent t
tively wet dust and tailings,
deposition at a waste dispo
Such agent shall be used as
mended for the particular dust
manufacturer of the agent.
shall be no discharge of visib
sions to the outside air from t
ting operation except as spec
paragraph (f) of this section.
may be suspended when the a
temperature at the waste disp
is less than −9.5° C (ca. 15°
ambient air temperature shall
termined by an appropriate m
ment method with an accuracy
C (±2° F) and recorded at
hourly intervals during the
that the operation of the
system is suspended. Records
temperature measurements s
retained at the source for a m
of 2 years and made available
spection by the Administrator.

(l) The owner of any inactiv
disposal site, which was oper

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a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access to the general public.

(5) Rather than meet the requirement of paragraph (1)(i) of this section, an owner may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph or may use an alternative control method for emissions from inactive waste disposal sites which has received prior approval by the Administrator.

(i) The asbestos-containing waste material shall be covered with at least 15 centimeters (ca. 6 inches) of compacted non-asbestos-containing material, and a cover of vegetation shall be grown and maintained on the area adequate to prevent exposure of the asbestos-containing waste material; or

(ii) The asbestos-containing waste material shall be covered with at least 60 centimeters (ca. 2 feet) of compacted non-asbestos-containing material and maintained to prevent exposure of the asbestos-containing waste; or

(iii) For inactive waste disposal sites for asbestos tailings, a resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent which effectively binds dust and controls wind erosion shall be applied. Such agent shall be used as recommended for the particular asbestos tailings by the dust suppression agent manufacturer. Other equally effective dust suppression agents may be used upon prior approval by the Administrator. For purposes of this paragraph, waste crankcase oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 39 FR 15398, May 3, 1974; 40 FR 48299, Oct. 14, 1975; 43 FR 26374, June 19, 1978]

§ 61.23 Air-cleaning.

If air-cleaning is elected, as permitted by §§ 61.22(f) and 61.22(d)(4)(iv), the requirements of this section must be met.

(a) Fabric filter collection devices must be used, except as noted in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. Such devices must be operated at a pressure drop of no more than 4 inches water gage, as measured across the filter fabric. The airflow permeability, as determined by ASTM method D737-69, must not exceed 30 $ft^3/min/ft^2$ for woven fabrics or 35 $ft^3/min/ft^2$ for felted fabrics, except that 40 $ft^3/min/ft^2$ for woven and 45 $ft^3/min/ft^2$ for felted fabrics is allowed for filtering air from asbestos ore dryers. Each square yard of felted fabric must weigh at least 14 ounces and be at least one-sixteenth inch thick throughout. Synthetic fabrics must not contain fill yarn other than that which is spun.

(b) If the use of fabric filters creates a fire or explosion hazard, the administrator may authorize the use of wet collectors designed to operate with a unit contacting energy of at least 40 inches water gage pressure.

(c) The administrator may authorize the use of filtering equipment other than that described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section if the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the administrator that the filtering of particulate asbestos material is equivalent to that of the described equipment.

(d) All air-cleaning equipment authorized by this section must be properly installed, used, operated, and maintained. Bypass devices may be used only during upset or emergency conditions and then only for so long as it takes to shut down the operation generating the particulate asbestos material.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 40 FR 48302, Oct. 14, 1975]

§ 61.24 Reporting.

The owner or operator of any existing source to which this subpart is applicable shall, within 90 days after the effective date, provide the following information to the administrator:

(a) A description of the emission control equipment used for each process;

(b) If a fabric filter device is used to control emissions, the pressure drop across the fabric filter in inches water gage.

(1) If the fabric filter device utilizes a woven fabric, the airflow permeability in $ft^3/min/ft^2$ and, if the fabric is synthetic, indicate whether the fill yarn is spun or not spun.

(2) If the fabric filter device utilizes a felted fabric, the density in oz/yd^2, the minimum thickness in inches, and the airflow permeability in $ft^3/min/ft^2$.

(c) For sources subject to §§ 61.22(j) and 61.22(k):

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(1) A brief description of each process that generates asbestos-containing waste material.

(2) The average weight of asbestos-containing waste material disposed of, measured in kg/day.

(3) The emission control methods used in all stages of waste disposal.

(4) The type of disposal site or incineration site used for ultimate disposal, the name of the site operator, and the name and location of the disposal site.

(d) For sources subject to § 61.22(l):

(1) A brief description of the site.

(2) The method or methods used to comply with the standard, or alternative procedures to be used.

(e) Such information shall accompany the information required by § 61.10. The information described in this section shall be reported using the format of Appendix A of this part.

(Sec. 114, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 40 FR 48302, Oct. 14, 1975; 43 FR 8800, Mar. 3, 1978]

§ 61.25 Waste disposal sites.

In order to be an acceptable site for disposal of asbestos-containing waste material under § 61.22(j) and (k), an active waste disposal site shall meet the requirements of this section.

(a) There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air from any active waste disposal site where asbestos-containing waste material has been deposited, except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) Warning signs shall be displayed at all entrances, and along the property line of the site or along the perimeter of the sections of the site where asbestos-containing waste material is deposited, at intervals of 100 m (ca. 330 ft) or less except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section. Signs shall be posted in such a manner and location that a person may easily read the legend. The warning signs required by this paragraph shall conform to the requirements of 20" × 14" upright format signs specified in 29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4) and this paragraph. The signs shall display the following legend in the lower panel, with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified in this paragraph.

LEGEND

ASBESTOS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

Do Not Create Dust

Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health

Notation

1" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block

¾" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block

14 Point Gothic

Spacing between lines shall be at least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.

(c) The perimeter of the disposal site shall be fenced in order to adequately deter access to the general public except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Warning signs and fencing are not required where the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section are met, or where a natural barrier adequately deters access to the general public. Upon request and supply of appropriate information, the Administrator will determine whether a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access to the general public.

(e) Rather than meet the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to meet the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this section, or may use an alternative control method for emissions from active waste disposal sites which has received prior approval by the Administrator.

(1) At the end of each operating day, or at least once every 24-hour period while the site is in continuous operation, the asbestos-containing waste material which was deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period shall be covered with at least 15 centimeters (ca. 6 inches) of compacted non-asbestos-containing material.

(2) At the end of each operating day, or at least once every 24-hour period while the disposal site is in continuous operation, the asbestos-containing waste material which was deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period shall be covered with a resinous or petroleum-

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based dust suppression agent which effectively binds dust and controls wind erosion. Such agent shall be used as recommended for the particular dust by the dust suppression agent manufacturer. Other equally effective dust suppression agents may be used upon prior approval by the Administrator. For purposes of this paragraph, waste crankcase oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.

[40 FR 48302, Oct. 14, 1975]

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APPENDIX A

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

Compliance Status Information

I. SOURCE REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS: Owners or operators of sources of hazardous pollutants subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants are required to submit the information contained in Section I to the appropriate U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office prior to 90 days after the effective date of any standards or amendments which require the submission of such information.

A list of regional offices is provided in §61.04.

A. SOURCE INFORMATION

1. Identification/Location - Indicate the name and address of each source.

1 2 Region | 3 4 State | 5 8 County | 9 13 Source Number | 14 0 0 0 16 | 17 0 0 18 | 19 1

20 22 AQCR # | 23 26 City Code | 27 Source Name 46

47 Street Address (Location of Plant) 66 | 80

Dup 1-18 | 19

20 City Name 34 | State 35 39

40 State Regis. Number 54 | 55 58 NEDS X Ref.

59 SIC 62 | FF 64 | 65 A/P 8 | 77 Staff 79 | 80

Dup 1-18 | 19 5

CS 30 | SIP 31 | EC 49 | 80

2. Contact - Indicate the name and telephone number of the owner or operator or other responsible official whom EPA may contact concerning this report.

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Dup 1-18 4 1 (19 20) (21 Name 43)

(44 46 Area Code) (47 Number 54) (80)

3. Source Description - Briefly state the nature of the source (e.g., "Chlor-alkali Plant" or "Machine Shop").

Dup 1-18 4 2 (19 20) (21 Description 50)

(51 Continued 79) (80)

4. Alternative Mailing Address - Indicate an alternative mailing address if correspondence is to be directed to a location different than that specified above.

Dup 1-18 4 3 (19 20) (21 Number Street or Box Number 45) (80)

Dup 1-18 4 4 (19 20) (21 City 35) (37 38 State) (41 Zip 44) (80)

5. Compliance Status - The emissions from this source ___ can ___ cannot meet the emission limitations contained in the National Emission Standards on or prior to 90 days after the effective date of any standards or amendments which require the submission of such information.

Signature of Owner, Operator or Other Responsible Official

NOTE: If the emissions from the source will exceed those limits set by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, the source will be in violation and subject to Federal enforcement actions unless granted a waiver of compliance by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The information needed for such waivers is listed in Section II of this form.

B. PROCESS INFORMATION. Part B should be completed separately for each point of emission for each hazardous pollutant. [Sources subject to 61.22(1) may omit number 4. below.]

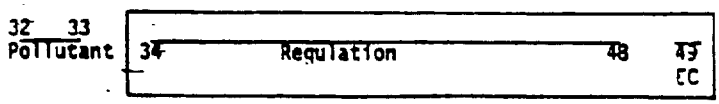
Dup 1-13 (14 16) (17 18 0 0) (19 5) (20 SCC 27) (28 29 NEDS X Ref) (30 LS) (31 SIP)

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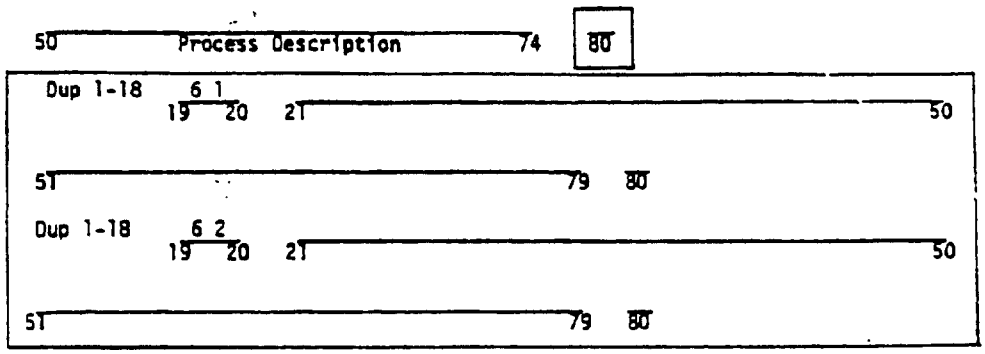
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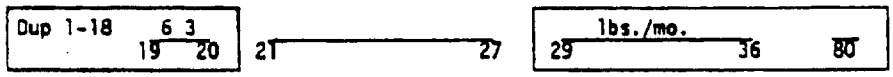
1. Pollutant Emitted - Indicate the type of hazardous pollutant emitted by the process. Indicate "AS" for asbestos, "BE" for beryllium, or "HG" for mercury.



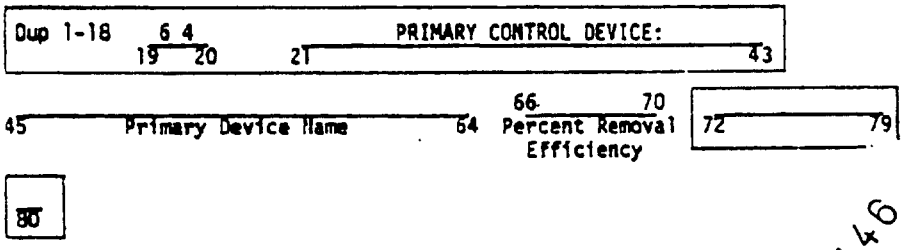
2. Process Description - Provide a brief description of each process (e.g., "hydrogen end box" in a mercury chlor-alkali plant, "grinding machine" in a beryllium machine shop). Use additional sheets if necessary.



3. Amount of Pollutant - Indicate the average weight of the hazardous material named in Item 1 which enters the process in pounds per month (based on the previous twelve months of operation).



4. Control Devices
   a. Indicate the type of pollution control devices, if any, used to reduce the emissions from the process (e.g., venturi scrubber, baghouse, wet cyclone) and the estimated percent of the pollutant which the device removes from the process gas stream.



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Dup 1-18	5 5 (19 20)	SECONDARY CONTROL DEVICES: (21 45)		
47 Secondary Device Name 64		66 Percent Removal Efficiency 70	% EFFIC. 72 79	80

b. Asbestos Emission Control Devices Only

i. If a baghouse is specified in Item 4a, give the following information:

- The air flow permeability in cubic feet per minute per square foot of fabric area.

  Air flow permeability = _____ cfm/ft^2

- The pressure drop in inches water gauge across the filter at which the baghouse is operated.

  Operating pressure drop = _____ inches w.g.

- If the baghouse material contains synthetic fill yarn, check whether this material is / / spun / / or not spun.

- If the baghouse utilizes a felted fabric, give the minimum thickness in inches and the density in ounces per square yard.

  Thickness = _____ inches Density = _____ oz/yd^2

ii. If a wet collection device is specified in Item 4a, give the designed unit contacting energy in inches water gauge.

- Unit contacting energy = _____ inches w.g.

C. DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING WASTES. Part C should be completed separately for each asbestos-containing waste generation operation arising from sources subject to §61.22(a), (c), (e), and (f).

Dup 1-13		0 0 (17 18)	5 (19)					
14 16				20 SCC 27	28 29 NEOS X Ref	30 CS	31 SIP	
A B (32 33)	34 Regulation 48			49 EC				
Pollutant								

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1. Waste Generation - Provide a brief description of each process that generates asbestos-containing waste (e.g. disposal of control device wastes).

50 Process Description 79 80

2. Asbestos Concentration - Indicate the average percentage asbestos content of these materials.

Dup 1-18 6 1 19 20 21 ASBESTOS CONCENTRATION: 43 45 48

% 50 80

3. Amount of Wastes - Indicate the average weight of asbestos-containing wastes disposed of, measured in kg/day.

Dup 1-18 6 2 19 20 21 27 29 kg/day 34 80

4. Control Methods - Indicate the emission control methods used in all stages of waste disposal, from collection, processing, and packaging to transporting and deposition.

Dup 1-18 6 3 19 20 21 Primary Control Method 43

45 79 80

Dup 1-18 6 4 19 20 21 50

51 79 80

5. Waste Disposal - Indicate the type of disposal site (sanitary landfill, open, covered) or incineration site (municipal, private) where the waste is disposed of and who operates the site (company, private, municipal). State the name and location of the site (closest city or town, county, state).

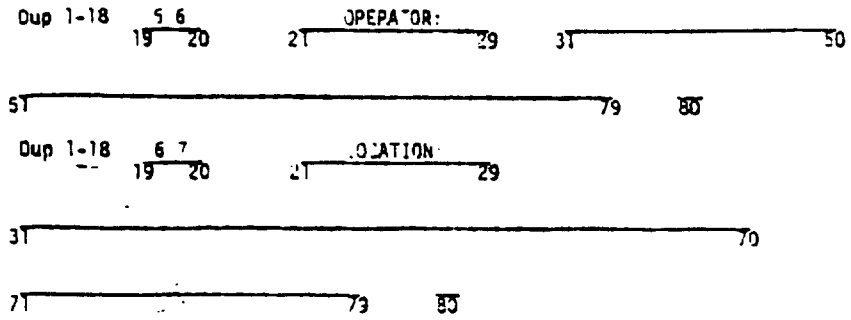
Dup 1-18 6 5 19 20 21 TYPE OF SITE: 33 35 50

51 79 80

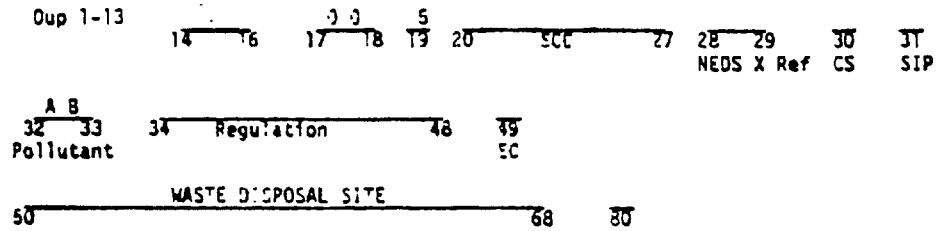
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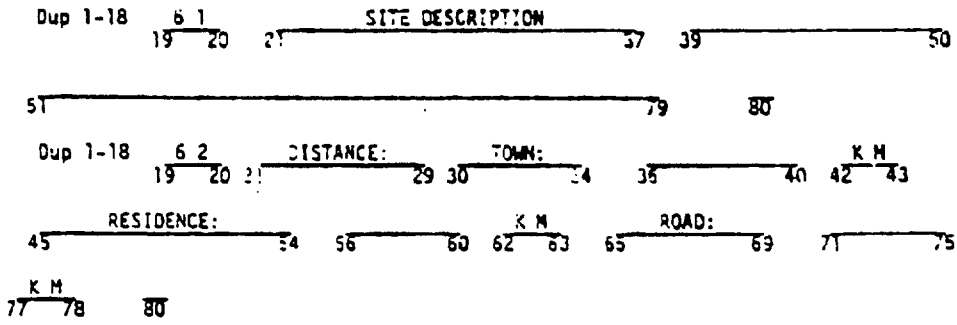
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D. WASTE DISPOSAL SITES. Part D should be completed separately for each asbestos waste disposal site subject to section 61.22(1).



1. Description - Provide a brief description of the site, including its size and configuration, and the distance to the closest city or town, closest residence, and closest primary road.



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2. Inactivation - After the site is inactivated, indicate the method or methods used to comply with the standard and send a list of the actions that will be undertaken to maintain the inactivated site.

Dup 1-18 6 8 19 20 21 COMPLIANCE METHOD/INACTIVE SITE: 52

54 79 80

II. WAIVER REQUESTS

A. WAIVER OF COMPLIANCE. Owners or operators of sources unable to operate in compliance with the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants prior to 90 days after the effective date of any standards or amendments which require the submission of such information may request a waiver of compliance from the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the time period necessary to install appropriate control devices or make modifications to achieve compliance. The Administrator may grant a waiver of compliance with the standard for a period not exceeding two years from the effective date of the hazardous pollutant standards, if he finds that such period is necessary for the installation of controls and that steps will be taken during the period of the waiver to assure that the health of persons will be protected from imminent endangerment.

The report information provided in Section I must accompany this application. Applications should be sent to the appropriate EPA regional office.

1. Processes Involved - Indicate the process or processes emitting hazardous pollutants to which emission controls are to be applied.

2. Controls

   a. Describe the proposed type of control device to be added or modification to be made to the process to reduce the emissions of hazardous pollutants to an acceptable level. (Use additional sheets if necessary.)

   b. Describe the measures that will be taken during the waiver period to assure that the health of persons will be protected from imminent endangerment. (Use additional sheets if necessary.)

3. Increments of Progress - Specify the dates by which the following increments of progress will be met.

   Date by which contracts for emission control systems or process modifications will be awarded; or date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of the component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification.

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Dup 1-16 017
17 19 53 54 55 60 61 MO/DY/YR 66 80

· Date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.

Dup 1-16 027
17 19 53 54 55 60 61 MO/DY/YR 66 80

· Date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed.

Dup 1-16 037
17 19 53 54 55 60 61 MO/DY/YR 66 80

· Date by which final compliance is to be achieved.

Dup 1-16 047
17 19 53 54 55 60 61 MO/DY/YR 66 80

8. WAIVER OF EMISSION TESTS. A waiver of emission testing may be granted to owners or operators of sources of beryllium or mercury pollutants if, in the judgment of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency the emissions from the source comply with the appropriate standard or if the owners or operators of the source have requested a waiver of compliance or have been granted a waiver of compliance.

This application should accompany the report information provided in Section I.

1. Reason · State the reasons for requesting a waiver of emission testing. If the reason stated is that the emissions from the source are within the prescribed limits, documentation of this condition must be attached.

_____

_____

_____ _____
Date Signature of the owner or operator

(Sec. 114, of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

[40 FR 48303, Oct. 14, 1975, as amended at 43 FR 8800, Mar. 3, 1978]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 418, 422, 424, 426, 427, 432

[FRL 1305-1]

Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology; Reasonableness of Existing Effluent Limitation Guidelines

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rules.

SUMMARY: EPA publishes the results of its review of effluent limitations on conventional pollutants in certain industries. In some industries, effluent limitations representing "best conventional pollutant control technology" (BCT) are promulgated. These limitations will replace limitations representing "best available technology economically achievable" (BAT) previously established for conventional pollutants. In other industries, BAT limitations on conventional pollutants are withdrawn, and BCT limitations will be promulgated at a later date.

EPA initially proposed BCT limitations on August 23, 1978. At that time, the public was invited to comment on the proposed regulations, and a public meeting was held. The comments received from the public have all been reviewed and evaluated by EPA. They have been incorporated into this final rulemaking package.

DATE: The effective date of these regulations will be September 28, 1979.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Emily Hartnell, Office of Analysis and Evaluation (WH-586), EPA, 401 M Street S.W., Washington D.C. 20460, 202-755-2484.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Background

Legal Basis

On August 23, 1978, EPA published proposed "best conventional pollutant control technology" (BCT) for selected industries. The proposed regulations were developed in response to Section 304(b)(4)(B) of the 1977 Amendments to the Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 304(b)(4)(B) instructs EPA to determine BCT through an analysis of:

> The reasonableness of the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluents and the effluent reduction benefits derived, and the comparison of the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from the discharge of publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources.

The Act also specifies that additional consideration be given in making BCT determinations to the age of equipment, production process, energy requirements, and other appropriate factors.

BCT is not an additional effluent limitation for industrial dischargers, but rather it replaces "best available technology economically achievable" (BAT) for the control of conventional pollutants. BAT will remain in force for all non-conventional and toxic pollutants. Effluent limitations representing BCT may not be more stringent than BAT. However, BCT, like BAT, is subject to periodic review, and progress in waste treatment technology may warrant subsequent revision. In no case will BCT limitations be less stringent than limitations representing "best practicable technology currently available" (BPT).

Section 73 of the CWA of 1977 directs the Agency to review, immediately, all existing final or interim final BAT effluent guidelines for conventional pollutants in those industries not covered in the Settlement Agreement reached in *NRDC* v. *Train*, 8 ERC 2120 (D.D.C. 1976). These industries are often referred to as "secondary industries." This review was to be completed within 90 days of enactment of the Act.

2. Industries Covered by This Review

As directed by Congress, EPA has evaluated all BAT regulations for conventional pollutants which apply to industries not covered by the NRDC Settlement Agreement (those not listed in Table 2 of Committee Print No. 95-30 of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives). Thirteen secondary industry categories have final or interim final BAT effluent guidelines. These are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Complete analysis has not been carried out on all of the subcategories in these industries. In those cases where conventional pollutant BAT limitations are equivalent to BPT, no further analysis is necessary. Since BPT constitutes a floor below which BCT may not be established, all BAT limitations set at that point are reasonable, and are being promulgated as BCT. The 20 subcategories which fall into this group are listed in Table 1.

The 93 subcategories in Table 2 were studied further. Of the 93 subcategories, BAT regulations for 45 are not finally promulgated or are withdrawn for a variety of other reasons. BCT limitations will be set at a later date, and BPT alone will remain in effect. In some instances, industry studies currently underway are expected to result shortly in the necessary data to establish new standards (the seafoods industry, the cane sugar subcategories of the sugar processing industry, and three subcategories in the fruit and vegetable processing industry). In other instances, data submitted by industry warrants further consideration (four subcategories in the meat processing industry, the beet sugar subcategory of the sugar processing industry, the frozen potato subcategory, and parts of the condensed milk and condensed whey subcategory). Adequate information is not currently available on industry operations to conduct the necessary analysis for duck feedlots. In a final case, some limitations in certain meat products subcategories have been remanded by a court for reconsideration, and BPT will be set at the conclusion of that process.

EPA expects to use the methodology employed in this BCT review when an analysis of conventional pollutant treatment requirements is conducted for the primary industries (those industries to be covered by the Consent Agreement). National BCT limitations will be proposed and promulgated along with BAT, pretreatment, and new source standards. The explicit application of the BCT methodology to each industry will be detailed at the time each regulation is proposed.

3. Pollutants Covered by the Review

Section 304(a)(4) of the Act specifies that conventional pollutants should include, but not be limited to, biochemical oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD5), total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform, and pH. The Agency, in a separate action, has designated oil and grease as a conventional pollutant (44 FR 44501, July 30, 1979) and this review of BAT effluent guidelines includes oil and grease in the analysis of reasonableness where appropriate. In the case of both fecal coliform and pH, the BAT regulations under review were in all cases equivalent to BPT regulations. Therefore, no further analysis has been performed on these pollutants, and BCT controls of pH and fecal coliform will be the same as BPT. Consequently, the pollutants considered in this review are BOD5, TSS, and oil and grease. If, at any time, pollutants are added or deleted from the conventional pollutant list, the Agency will reevaluate all effluent guidelines affected by such revisions.

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4. Methodology for Determining Reasonableness of BAT Regulations

(a) *Background.* The objective of this review is to evaluate existing BAT limitations for the "secondary" industries to determine if they satisfy the criteria for BCT contained in section 304(b)(4)(B). That section, which requires a consideration of the "cost reasonableness" of effluent limitations for conventional pollutants, has necessitated the development of a wholly new methodology for evaluating existing effluent limitations and for developing subsequent BCT limitations.

In developing the methodology for this regulation, EPA was guided both by the statutory language of section 304(b)(4)(B) and by Congress' underlying objectives in establishing BCT. The legislative history makes it clear that Congress was concerned that requirements for the control of conventional pollutants beyond BPT may, in some cases, be unreasonably expensive. Congress recognized that at some point costs for such control begin to exceed associated "effluent reduction benefits", and thus established BCT to ensure that any limitations controlling conventional pollutants at a level more stringent than BPT were "reasonable".

This regulation satisfies those objectives. The core of the Agency's BCT methodology is a comparison of the costs of removing additional pounds of conventional pollutants for industry with comparable costs of removal for an average publicly owned treatment works (POTW). This cost figure for the POTW constitutes the basic measure of "reasonableness" established by the Act. As Senator Muskie noted:

> The Administrator must determine whether or not the cost of achieving reductions of conventional pollutants bears a reasonable relationship to the amount of effluent reduction achieved. In making this determination, the Administrator is to compare the costs of industrial effluent reduction to the cost of municipal waste treatment.

There are, however, a range of additional factors which are significant in establishing BCT. EPA interprets and applies these factors as follows.

(1) BPT is the base point for evaluation of limitations on conventional pollutants. All costs beyond BPT associated with the control of conventional pollutants are used in the BCT evaluation. No limitation more stringent than BPT can be established as BCT if it fails the cost reasonableness comparison.

(2) Effluent reduction benefits, calculated in terms of additional pounds of conventional pollutants removed, are directly incorporated in the cost per pound comparison.

(3) A uniform measure of reasonableness is established for all industries throughout the country. This ensures that no industry will be required to exceed a specified cost per pound for removal of conventional pollutants. In consequence, industries with high costs for removal of conventional pollutants, in many cases, will be subject to less stringent effluent limitations.

(4) A greater proportion of the total costs for control of conventional pollutants will now be allocated to industries and segments of industries comprised of large facilities. These facilities are able to remove conventional pollutants at the lowest cost.

(5) The final methodology results in the relief which Congress intended for control of conventional pollutants, and resolves the uneven impact of existing BAT limitations. Of the 93 industry subcategories evaluated in detail in this review, 22 have reasonable BAT limitations, 13 have unreasonable limitations, 6 have split determinations depending on the size of plant, 7 are not affected by this review because the BAT limitations in those cases are designed to control toxic pollutants, while the remaining 45 as noted above will require further analysis. For those subcategories in which BAT was found to be unreasonable, or requiring further analysis, EPA will undertake further study to develop appropriate BCT limitations.

These new limitations will result in a substantial reduction in expenditures for control of conventional pollutants. While this regulation covers only secondary industries, when the methodology is applied to the development of BCT limitations for the control of conventional pollutants in the primary industries, substantial additional savings will be realized.

(b) *The BCT Test.* The BCT test compares the cost for industry to remove a pound of conventional pollutants to the cost incurred by a POTW for removing a pound of conventional pollutants. If the industry cost for a specific technology is lower than the POTW cost, the test is passed and the level of control of conventional pollutants is considered reasonable. If the industry costs of removal are higher than the POTW costs, the test is failed, and BCT cannot be set at that level.

In the case of this Section 73 secondary industry review, the BCT test is applied to existing BAT requirements to determine if the existing promulgated regulations are reasonable. If the existing BAT limitation passes the test, BCT is being promulgated as equivalent to the former BAT. If the BAT standard does not pass the test, the existing BAT is being withdrawn until an appropriate BCT can be set.

(1) *Calculation of Industrial Costs:* The incremental annual costs are calculated by determining the difference between the annual costs for a model plant representing an industrial subcategory to achieve BPT and the annual costs to achieve the candidate BCT for conventional pollutants. Annual costs include operation and maintenance expenses, capital costs, and depreciation. The data used by EPA in determining industrial costs for this review are drawn from the Agency Development Documents which were prepared for each of the affected industries (See Appendix A). The data are updated to 1976 dollars, so that they can be compared on a consistent basis.

(2) *Calculation of Industrial Pollutant Removal:* The incremental removal of conventional pollutants is calculated by determining the difference between the annual pounds of conventional pollutants removed after compliance with BPT and the pounds removed after compliance with the candidate BCT. The conventional pollutants subject to this review fall into two categories: suspended solids (TSS), and oxygen-demanding substances (BOD5 and oil and grease). To avoid "double counting" of the amount of pollutants removed, the incremental pounds removed from BPT to candidate BCT are calculated using only one pollutant from each group. In those cases where both BOD5 and oil and grease are subject to limitations, the pollutant with the greater amount of removal is included in the calculation. If a group is not represented in the effluent limitation guideline for the subcategory, then it is not included in the evaluation. Table 3 details the pollutants to be used in the calculation.

(3) *Calculation of the Industrial Ratio:* The ratio of incremental annual costs to incremental conventional pollutant removal is calculated as follows:

(candidate BCT annual costs-BPT annual costs)/(candidate BCT pounds of conventional pollutants removed-BPT pounds of conventional pollutants removed)

This ratio represents the annual incremental cost to remove a pound of conventional pollutants beyond BPT in terms of dollars per pound.

(4) *Calculation of the Industrial Ratios in the Absence of BAT:* For those subcategories in which BAT limitations are unreasonable, and in those subcategories in which BAT has not been promulgated, the Agency will be

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4. Methodology for Determining Reasonableness of BAT Regulations

(a) *Background.* The objective of this review is to evaluate existing BAT limitations for the "secondary" industries to determine if they satisfy the criteria for BCT contained in section 304(b)(4)(B). That section, which requires a consideration of the "cost reasonableness" of effluent limitations for conventional pollutants, has necessitated the development of a wholly new methodology for evaluating existing effluent limitations and for developing subsequent BCT limitations.

In developing the methodology for this regulation, EPA was guided both by the statutory language of section 304(b)(4)(B) and by Congress' underlying objectives in establishing BCT. The legislative history makes it clear that Congress was concerned that requirements for the control of conventional pollutants beyond BPT may, in some cases, be unreasonably expensive. Congress recognized that at some point costs for such control begin to exceed associated "effluent reduction benefits", and thus established BCT to ensure that any limitations controlling conventional pollutants at a level more stringent than BPT were "reasonable".

This regulation satisfies those objectives. The core of the Agency's BCT methodology is a comparison of the costs of removing additional pounds of conventional pollutants for industry with comparable costs of removal for an average publicly owned treatment works (POTW). This cost figure for the POTW constitutes the basic measure of "reasonableness" established by the Act. As Senator Muskie noted:

> The Administrator must determine whether or not the cost of achieving reductions of conventional pollutants bears a reasonable relationship to the amount of effluent reduction achieved. In making this determination, the Administrator is to compare the costs of industrial effluent reduction to the cost of municipal waste treatment.

There are, however, a range of additional factors which are significant in establishing BCT. EPA interprets and applies these factors as follows.

(1) BPT is the base point for evaluation of limitations on conventional pollutants. All costs beyond BPT associated with the control of conventional pollutants are used in the BCT evaluation. No limitation more stringent than BPT can be established as BCT if it fails the cost reasonableness comparison.

(2) Effluent reduction benefits, calculated in terms of additional pounds of conventional pollutants removed, are directly incorporated in the cost per pound comparison.

(3) A uniform measure of reasonableness is established for all industries throughout the country. This ensures that no industry will be required to exceed a specified cost per pound for removal of conventional pollutants. In consequence, industries with high costs for removal of conventional pollutants, in many cases, will be subject to less stringent effluent limitations.

(4) A greater proportion of the total costs for control of conventional pollutants will now be allocated to industries and segments of industries comprised of large facilities. These facilities are able to remove conventional pollutants at the lowest cost.

(5) The final methodology results in the relief which Congress intended for control of conventional pollutants, and resolves the uneven impact of existing BAT limitations. Of the 93 industry subcategories evaluated in detail in this review, 22 have reasonable BAT limitations, 13 have unreasonable limitations, 6 have split determinations depending on the size of plant, 7 are not affected by this review because the BAT limitations in those cases are designed to control toxic pollutants, while the remaining 45 as noted above will require further analysis. For those subcategories in which BAT was found to be unreasonable, or requiring further analysis, EPA will undertake further study to develop appropriate BCT limitations.

These new limitations will result in a substantial reduction in expenditures for control of conventional pollutants. While this regulation covers only secondary industries, when the methodology is applied to the development of BCT limitations for the control of conventional pollutants in the primary industries, substantial additional savings will be realized.

(b) *The BCT Test.* The BCT test compares the cost for industry to remove a pound of conventional pollutants to the cost incurred by a POTW for removing a pound of conventional pollutants. If the industry cost for a specific technology is lower than the POTW cost, the test is passed and the level of control of conventional pollutants is considered reasonable. If the industry costs of removal are higher than the POTW costs, the test is failed, and BCT cannot be set at that level.

In the case of this Section 73 secondary industry review, the BCT test is applied to existing BAT requirements to determine if the existing promulgated regulations are reasonable. If the existing BAT limitation passes the test, BCT is being promulgated as equivalent to the former BAT. If the BAT standard does not pass the test, the existing BAT is being withdrawn until an appropriate BCT can be set.

(1) *Calculation of Industrial Costs:* The incremental annual costs are calculated by determining the difference between the annual costs for a model plant representing an industrial subcategory to achieve BPT and the annual costs to achieve the candidate BCT for conventional pollutants. Annual costs include operation and maintenance expenses, capital costs, and depreciation. The data used by EPA in determining industrial costs for this review are drawn from the Agency Development Documents which were prepared for each of the affected industries (See Appendix A). The data are updated to 1976 dollars, so that they can be compared on a consistent basis.

(2) *Calculation of Industrial Pollutant Removal:* The incremental removal of conventional pollutants is calculated by determining the difference between the annual pounds of conventional pollutants removed after compliance with BPT and the pounds removed after compliance with the candidate BCT. The conventional pollutants subject to this review fall into two categories: suspended solids (TSS), and oxygen-demanding substances (BOD5 and oil and grease). To avoid "double counting" of the amount of pollutants removed, the incremental pounds removed from BPT to candidate BCT are calculated using only one pollutant from each group. In those cases where both BOD5 and oil and grease are subject to limitations, the pollutant with the greater amount of removal is included in the calculation. If a group is not represented in the effluent limitation guideline for the subcategory, then it is not included in the evaluation. Table 3 details the pollutants to be used in the calculation.

(3) *Calculation of the Industrial Ratio:* The ratio of incremental annual costs to incremental conventional pollutant removal is calculated as follows:

(candidate BCT annual costs-BPT annual costs)/(candidate BCT pounds of conventional pollutants removed-BPT pounds of conventional pollutants removed)

This ratio represents the annual incremental cost to remove a pound of conventional pollutants beyond BPT in terms of dollars per pound.

(4) *Calculation of the Industrial Ratios in the Absence of BAT:* For those subcategories in which BAT limitations are unreasonable, and in those subcategories in which BAT has not been promulgated, the Agency will be

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considering several candidate technologies for BCT. In evaluating the reasonableness of these candidates, EPA will use BPT as a starting point and determine the incremental costs and levels of pollutant removal from BPT to each of the candidate technologies. BCT will be promulgated based on the most stringent technology option which passes the reasonableness test, as well as the other factors specified in the Act.

(5) *Calculation of POTW Cost-Effectiveness Ratio:* A single cost reasonableness ratio for a POTW of average size was developed for comparison with industrial ratios. This figure was based on the costs of a POTW with a flow of two million gallons per day to upgrade its facility from secondary treatment (30 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of TSS, 30 mg/l of BOD5) to advanced secondary treatment (10 mg/l of TSS, 10 mg/l of BOD5). The resulting POTW cost reasonableness ratio is $1.15 per pound (1976 dollars). This figure will be updated periodically to account for inflation. A detailed discussion of the calculation of the POTW ratio is contained in Appendix B.

(6) *Comparison of Industrial and POTW Ratios:* In order to determine whether or not the industrial regulation under review meets the BCT test, the ratio for the industrial subcategory is compared to the POTW ratio. This single POTW ratio is used for all industrial comparisons. In this review, if the industrial ratio is less than the POTW ratio, then a BCT limitation is promulgated at the BAT level. No further analysis is required. If the industrial ratio is greater than the POTW ratio, then the BAT requirements are determined to be unreasonable and are withdrawn. BCT limitations will be promulgated in such cases after further analysis of alternative, less stringent technologies.

5. Summary of Determinations

Table 4 summarizes the results of the review, and detailed discussion of the determinations for each industrial subcategory is presented in Appendix C.

Based on this review the Agency has determined that the BAT control of conventional pollutants for 22 subcategories are reasonable and BCT for these 22 subcategories are being promulgated as equal to the current BAT guidelines. Most of the subcategories that have been determined to be reasonable are in the Dairy, Grain Mills, and Fruits and Vegetable industries.

Thirteen of the subcategory regulations are judged unreasonable, and consequently, the Agency will withdraw the BAT effluent guidelines for conventional pollutants until the proper levels of control can be determined. Regulations that are unreasonable are found in the Glass and Ferroalloys industries.

There are six industry subcategories where the limitations for one size model plant are reasonable, but unreasonable for another size, or where a portion of the subcategory is withdrawn pending further study. The BCT regulations will only cover the size range of plants where the limitations are reasonable, and exclude those plants where the limits are unreasonable. This was found in the Dairy and Fruit and Vegetable industries.

The Agency is suspending all 28 of the subcategories in the Seafood category. In a separate action, the limitations for these twenty-eight subcategories are being reviewed, and final BCT limitations will be promulgated at a later date.

Also in a separate action, the Agency has agreed with Fruit and Vegetable industry representatives to withdraw the three canned and preserved fruit and vegetable processing subcategories. This notice was published on June 20, 1979. 44 FR 36033 BCT limitations will be promulgated at a later date.

For one subcategory in the Feedlots industry (duck feedlots) the Agency does not have the necessary data to perform the cost test. As a result, the Agency is withdrawing the BAT limitation for the ducks subcategory until further analysis can be performed.

For four Meat industry subcategories (meat packing), portions of the BAT limitations not applying to conventional pollutants have been remanded by the courts. In one of these subcategories, the TSS limitations were also remanded. In response to this remand, these limitations are currently being reviewed. In the interim, the Agency is now withdrawing the remaining BAT limitations for BOD5 and TSS. However, limitations for fecal coliform and pH in these subcategories are being retained because controls of these pollutants are the same at BPT and BAT. In the case of four additional Meat industry subcategories (meat processing), the Agency is conducting a review of the limitations beyond BPT, so BCT is not being promulgated at this time. The final limitations will be promulgated at a later date.

The two regulations for cane sugar refining are currently being reviewed as part of a court stipulation. Therefore, the Agency will not promulgate the final BCT determinations at this time.

Spokesmen for the beet sugar industry, the frozen potato processors, and portions of condensed whey and condensed milk producers have submitted data on costs of BPT level treatment technology and the performance of that technology. On the basis of that data, the Agency wishes to conduct further review of potential limitations for this subcategory, and will not promulgate BCT limitations at this time.

Seven subcategories in the Asbestos industry are not affected by this review. The BAT limitations for these subcategories require that facilities achieve zero discharge of pollutants. These limitations are designed to control the discharge of toxic pollutants and are thus not subject to a BCT analysis.

6. Modifications to the Proposal

Since the publication of the proposed regulations in August of 1978, EPA has been reviewing the regulations in response to comments from the public and to new information that has become available to the Agency. Comments were received from 79 parties including many industrial groups, the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and several State governments. The commenters raised significant concerns with the approach taken by EPA in developing the proposed regulations. The comments fall into two general categories: those pertaining to the overall methodology, including the POTW and industrial calculations; and, those concerning the individual industry data used. Detailed responses to the comments regarding the individual industry data are presented in Appendix C, and responses to the major public comments regarding the overall methodology are presented in Appendix D.

In conjunction with the public comment review, EPA has reevaluated its methodology and its data base and concluded that certain changes in approach are appropriate. The more important modifications in the methodology used by EPA which affect final BCT regulations are described below.

(a) *POTW Cost and Operational Data.* In its initial BCT proposal in developing the POTW cost comparison figure, EPA relied on a document entitled "An Analysis of Cost Experience for Wastewater Treatment Plants." Since that time, EPA has published two new documents, "Construction Costs for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, 1973–77" and "Analysis of Operations and Maintenance Costs for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Systems." These provide more accurate and up-to-date information on municipal treatment costs and hence are more appropriate for use in the POTW-industry comparisons. EPA announced that it was considering the use of these

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Union Carbide trial exhibit UC-4935: Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60 to 80 (Revised July 1, 1979)... Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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two documents in a Federal Register notice of April 2, 1979. 44 Fed. Reg. 19214. Appendix B describes in detail how the municipal treatment costs used in the BCT evaluation is derived from the documents. Responses to comments on the April 2 notice are included in Appendix D.

(b) *Using a Single, POTW Cost -- Reasonableness Figure.* The BCT standards are based on a comparison of industry and POTW treatment costs and levels of removal. In the proposed methodology, industries were compared to POTW's having comparable rates of flow. Costs for these POTW's ranged from $.36 to $1.72 per pound of pollutant removed. This approach resulted in some industries with relatively high treatment costs being judged to have reasonable BAT limitations because they were compared to a POTW with a high cost. Other industries, however, with relatively low costs, were determined to have unreasonable BAT limitations because the POTW they were measured against had low costs. To rectify this inequity, EPA is now employing a single POTW comparison figure based on an average size POTW of 2 mgd. This approach will result in a more "economically efficient" solution. Those subcategories that can cheaply achieve stringent limitations will continue to do so, but for those where it is relatively expensive, some relief will be given. The single cost figure approach has the additional advantage of being far easier to apply. A discussion of the specific calculation of the POTW figure is contained in Appendix B.

(c) *The Concentration Test.* The methodology used by EPA in developing the proposed BCT regulations included a second, "concentration test", that was applied to any industry regulation which did not pass the BCT test. In cases where an industry's effluent had an significantly higher pollutant concentration than a POTW, BAT requirements were retained as BCT. This test was uniformly opposed by commenters, who argued that it discourages water conservation, and is abritrary and one-sided. EPA agrees, and has decided that the concentration test will not be used in making BCT determinations.

(d) *Calculation of POTW Cost Comparison Figure.* In its initial proposal, EPA calculated its POTW cost comparison figures based on the difference in costs and levels of removal between a POTW constructed to have an effluent of 25 mg/l of BOD, 25 mg/l of TSS and one constructed to achieve 12 mg/l of BOD and 12 mg/l of TSS. The Agency is now calculating the POTW cost comparison figure based on the incremental costs and levels of removal associated with the upgrading of an existing POTW from secondary treatment (30 mg/l BOD, 30 mg/l TSS) to advanced secondary treatment (10 mg/l BOD, 10 mg/l TSS).

Although Congress specifically required a comparison of the "cost and levels of reduction" of conventional pollutants from POTWs with those of industry, nowhere in the Act or its legislative history is there specific direction as to how the POTW cost comparison figure is to be derived. It is clear, however, that the POTW costs are to provide a benchmark for judging the "reasonableness" of industry limitations.

One appropriate measure of POTW costs is the marginal costs of removal at secondary treatment. Although Congress did not state that the secondary treatment level was significant in determining BCT, it is the current legal requirement for most POTWs and the level at which the bulk of existing POTWs are now operating. Calculation of the costs per pound of conventional pollutant removal based on the increment from secondary to advanced secondary yields the best approximation of such marginal costs. Although an increment which narrowly straddles secondary treatment would have been preferable in indentifying marginal costs, adequate data on such an increment do not exist.

In establishing the POTW cost comparison figure, Congress may also have been concerned with identifying the "knee-of-the-curve" for POTW costs and effluent reduction benefits. The Agency has submitted to Congress analyses which indicate that costs for pollution control to achieve pollutant concentrations lower than 10 mg/l of BOD and 10 mg/l of TSS begin to rise sharply in relation to effluent reduction benefits. Essentially, advanced secondary treatment marks the "knee-of-the-curve" with respect to POTW costs. Use of the secondary to advanced secondary increment thus effectively determines the cost per pound to achieve this maximum, cost-effective level of control.

Finally, basing the comparison figure on the cost of a POTW to upgrade from secondary to advanced secondary treatment roughly parallels the industrial increment under consideration. Congress, in establishing BCT, was concerned about the reasonableness of the requirement that industry progress from BPT to BAT. Similarly, focusing on the costs to upgrade existing POTWs beyond secondary treatment is appropriate.

In selecting this narrow increment the Agency is aware that the parallel in legal requirements for industry and POTW is not exact. Industries are required to meet BAT, and now BCT, by July 1, 1984. The comparable requirement for POTWs is achievement of "best practicable wastewater treatment technology" ("BPWTT") by July 1, 1983. However, BPWTT has never been precisely defined by EPA, and most POTWs will continue to operate at secondary treatment. Nonetheless, Congress has not modified the obligation of POTWs to achieve more stringent levels. Although concerned with funding of expensive advanced wastewater treatment systems, Congress has continued to fund construction of POTWs at better than secondary levels. EPA has judged that funding for construction of POTWs employing advanced secondary treatment is reasonable, and not subject to special intensified review.

(e) *Calculation of Conventional Pollutant Removal.* EPA originally proposed that if BOD5 and oil and grease were both regulated, only the pounds of BOD5 were to be included in the calculation of the incremental pounds of conventional pollutants removed. This has been modified and where both are regulated, the pollutant with the greater amount of removal will be included in the calculation. The Agency feels that the total effluent reduction benefits are best identified by using the pollutant in a given category which has the greater amount of removal in the calculation. However, a single pollutant in a category will continue to be used in the calculation because of the difficulty of allocating costs of removal between pollutants.

Additionally, total phosphorus and chemical oxygen demand were proposed as conventional pollutants, and they were included in the Agency's proposed BCT methodology. However, the proposal to designate these pollutants as conventional has been withdrawn, and they have been excluded from consideration in this rulemaking.

7. Information Available

Copies of the Federal Register notice can be obtained, without charge, by contacting: Sandra Jones, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W. (WH-586), Washington, D.C. 20460, 202-426-2617.

The costs and pollutants removal data used in this review are taken from the development documents and economic analyses that were published in the development of BAT guidelines. The documents are available for public inspection at all EPA regional libraries

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and the EPA headquarters library in Washington, D.C. Also, a 200 page summary of cost and removal data is open to public inspection at the above libraries.

In consideration of the foregoing, affected 40 CFR Parts 400–460 are hereby amended as set forth below.

Dated: July 31, 1979.

Barbara Blum,

Acting Administrator.

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Table 4—Continued

Industry and subcategory	(CFR Part)	(A) BCT—BAT	(B) BAT unreasonable, BAT withdrawn	(C) Withdrawn pending further study	(D) BAT withdrawn in response to litigation	(E) BAT analysis not required, no action
Grain mills						
13. Corn wet	(406.13)	X				
14. Corn dry	(406.23)	X				
15. Bulgur wheat	(406.43)		X			
16. Pretzels	(406.63)	X				
17. Ready-to-eat	(406.83)	X				
18. Wheat starch and Gluten	(406.103)	X				
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables						
19. Apple juice	(407.13)	*X	*X			
20. Apple products	(407.23)	*X	*X			
21. Citrus products	(407.33)					
22. Frozen potato	(407.43)	X		X		
23. Dehydrated potato	(407.53)					
24. Canned and preserved fruits	(407.63)				X	
25. Canned and preserved vegetables	(407.73)				X	
26. Canned and miscellaneous specialties	(407.83)				X	
Canned and preserved seafoods						
27. Farm raised catfish	(408.13)			X		
28. Conventional blue crab	(408.23)			X		
29. Mechanized blue crab	(408.33)			X		
30. Nonremote Alaskan crab meat	(408.43)			X		
31. Remote Alaskan crab meat	(408.53)			X		
32. Nonremote Alaskan whole crab	(408.63)			X		
33. Remote Alaskan whole crab	(408.73)			X		
34. Dungeness and tanner crab	(408.83)			X		
35. Nonremote Alaskan shrimp	(408.93)			X		
36. Remote Alaskan shrimp	(408.103)			X		
37. Northern shrimp	(408.113)			X		
38. Southern nonbreaded shrimp	(408.123)			X		
39. Breaded shrimp	(408.133)			X		
40. Tuna	(408.143)			X		
41. Fish meal	(408.153)			X		
42. West coast hand-butchered salmon	(408.163)			X		
43. West coast mechanized salmon	(408.169)			X		
44. Non-Alaskan conventional bottom fish	(407.219)			X		
45. Non-Alaskan mechanized bottom fish	(408.223)			X		
46. Hand-shucked clam	(408.233)			X		
47. Mechanized clam	(408.243)			X		
48. Pacific hand shucked oyster	(408.253)			X		
49. Atlantic and Gulf hand-shucked oyster	(408.263)			X		
50. Steamed and canned	(408.273)			X		
51. Sardine	(408.283)			X		
52. Non-Alaskan scallop	(408.303)			X		
53. Non-Alaskan herring filet	(408.323)			X		
54. Abalone processing	(408.333)			X		
Sugar processing						
55. Beet sugar	(409.13)			X		
56. Crystalline cane sugar	(409.23)			X		
57. Liquid cane sugar	(409.33)			X		
Cement						
58. Leaching	(411.23)		X			

Table 4—Continued

Industry and subcategory	(CFR Part)	(A) BCT—BAT	(B) BAT unreasonable, BAT withdrawn	(C) Withdrawn pending further study	(D) BAT withdrawn in response to litigation	(E) BAT analysis not required, no action
Feedlots						
59. Ducks	(412.23)		*X			
Ferroalloys						
60. Open electric furnace wet	(424.13)	X				
61. Covered electric and smelting wet	(424.23)	X				
62. Slag processing	(424.33)	X				
63. Covered calcium carbide wet	(424.43)		X			
64. Electrolytic manganese	(424.63)		X			
65. Electrolytic chromium	(424.73)		X			
Glass						
66. Insulation fiberglass	(426.13)	X				
67. Plate	(426.23)	X				
68. Float	(426.33)		X			
69. Auto tempering	(426.53)		X			
70. Auto laminating	(426.73)		X			
71. Container	(426.83)		X			
72. Tubing	(426.103)		X			
73. TV picture tube	(426.113)		X			
74. Incandescent lamp envelope	(426.123)		X			
75. Hand pressed and blown	(426.133)		X			
Asbestos						
76. Cement pipe	(427.13)					X
77. Cement sheet	(427.23)					X
78. Paper (starch binder)	(427.33)					X
79. Paper (elastomeric binder)	(427.43)					X
80. Roofing	(427.53)					X
81. Floor tile	(427.63)					X
82. Wet dust collection	(427.113)					X
Meat products						
83. Simple slaughterhouse	(432.13)					
84. Complex slaughterhouse	(432.23)				X	
85. Low Processing packinghouse	(432.33)				X	
86. High Processing packinghouse	(432.43)				X	
87. Retail processing	(432.53)					
88. Meat cutter	(432.63)			X		
89. Sausage and luncheon	(432.73)			X		
90. Ham processing	(432.83)			X		
91. Canned meats	(432.93)			X		
92. Rendorers	(432.103)	X				
Phosphates						
93. Sodium phosphates	(422.63)	X				

COLUMN EXPLANATIONS:

(A) BAT control of conventional pollutants has been determined to be reasonable. The Agency is promulgating that BCT be equal to the BAT control of conventional pollutants. The Agency is also withdrawing the BAT control of conventional pollutants.

(B) The BAT control of conventional pollutants (except for pH) has been determined to be unreasonable. The Agency is withdrawing the BAT control of conventional pollutants except for pH until such time that BCT standards can be developed. The Agency is also promulgating that the BCT control of pH be equal to the BAT control.

(C) The Agency is either currently studying the BAT limitations in the industry (Feedlots, Cane Sugar) or has received data sufficient to warrant a study of the industry (Meat Segment). The Agency is withdrawing the BAT consolidated pollutant limitations and will promulgate BCT after the completion of the studies.

(D) The BAT regulations for these subcategories are currently under judicial review. Consequently, the Agency is suspending the BAT control of conventional pollutants.

(E) These BAT regulations were removed from the review because it was determined that the BAT limitation of zero discharge controlled toxic pollutants, not conventional pollutants.

*Receiving Stations—Small plants (processing less than 150,000 pounds per day of milk equivalent) are found reasonable. Large plants (over 150,000 pounds per day of milk equivalent) are found unreasonable. The subcategory regulation has been rewritten to afford small dairy plants processing 150,000 pounds per day or less of milk equivalent.

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this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	(Metric units) kg/kkg of finished asbestos products	
COD	0.30	0.16
	(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished asbestos products	
COD	0.30	0.16

2. A new § 427.97 is added to the Solvent Recovery Subcategory as reads below:

§ 427.97 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	(Metric units) kg/kkg of finished asbestos products	
TSS	0.18	0.08
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished asbestos products	
TSS	0.18	0.08
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

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PART 427—ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

40 CFR Subchapter N Part 427 for the Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category is amended as follows:

1. Section 427.93 of the Solvent Recovery Subcategory is amended to read as follows:

§ 427.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of

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Title 40—Protection of the Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

PART 427—ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

On October 30, 1973, notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, (38 FR 29608) that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) was proposing effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources within the asbestos-cement pipe, asbestos-cement sheet, asbestos paper (starch binder), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder), asbestos millboard, asbestos roofing products, and asbestos floor tile subcategories of the asbestos manufacturing category of point sources.

The purpose of this notice is to establish final effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources in the asbestos manufacturing category of point sources, by amending 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, to add a new Part 427. This final rulemaking is promulgated pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c) and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (the Act); 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), and 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500. Regulations regarding cooling water intake structures for all categories of point sources under section 316(b) of the Act will be promulgated in 40 CFR 402.

In addition, the EPA is simultaneously proposing a separate provision which appears in the proposed rules section of the FEDERAL REGISTER, stating the application of the limitations and standards set forth below to users of publicly owned treatment works which are subject to pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act. The basis of that proposed regulation is set forth in the associated notice of proposed rulemaking.

The legal basis, methodology and factual conclusions which support promulgation of this regulation were set forth in substantial detail in the notice of public review procedures published August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202) and in the notice of proposed rulemaking for the asbestos-cement pipe, asbestos-cement sheet, asbestos paper (starch binder), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder), asbestos millboard, asbestos roofing products, and asbestos floor tile subcategories. In addition, the regulations as proposed were supported by two other documents: (1) the document entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Building, Construction and Paper Segment of the Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category" (October 1973) and (2) the document entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, the Asbestos Products Manufacturing Industry (September 1973). Both of these documents were made available to the public and circulated to interested persons at approximately the time of publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking.

Interested persons were invited to participate in the rulemaking by submitting written comments within 30 days from the date of publication. Prior public participation in the form of solicited comments and responses from the States, Federal agencies, and other interested parties were described in the preamble to the proposed regulation. The EPA has considered carefully all of the comments received and a discussion of these comments with the Agency's response thereto follows in this document.

(a) *Summary of comments.* The following responded to the request for comments which was made in the preamble to the proposed regulation: Colorado Dept. of Public Health, Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources, Center for Science in the Public Interest, the Mead Corporation, Armstrong Cork Company, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Johns-Manville Corporation, the Flintkote Company, and the Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee.

Each of the comments received was carefully reviewed and analyzed. The following is a summary of the significant comments and EPA's response to those comments.

(1) A commenter was concerned that the limitations could be interpreted as gross values without consideration of pollutants in incoming waters. This comment applies in general to BOD5 and COD limitations for most of the subcategories.

The limitations on BOD and COD have been reevaluated. The above comment is significant in all subcategories with a BOD or COD limitation. In the asbestos-cement pipe and asbestos-cement sheet subcategories, the small quantities of BOD added by the process do not warrant a limitation. In the paper subcategories, BOD is incidently removed by the best practicable control technology currently available (sedimentation). If the suspended solids are controlled to the extent required by the limitations, BOD concentrations will also be reduced. Therefore, the BOD5 limitation has been eliminated from these subcategories. In the roofing and floor tile subcategories, COD must be retained as a significant control parameter. The raw water entering the processes may contain significant amounts of COD. It is the intent of the Agency that the limitations in these subcategories be considered as net values over water entering the process. This is accomplished by the special definition for COD in the roofing and floor tile subcategories.

(2) Comments were received objecting to the use of the BOD5 parameter when COD and/or TOC would be a more accurate measure of the organic matter in waste waters from this industry.

EPA agrees with this comment, however, BOD5 is being dropped as a control parameter for the reasons cited in the above comment.

(3) One commenter pointed out ambiguous statements in the Development Document and the preamble to the proposed regulation where the asbestos content of suspended solids was discussed. On the one hand, the documents claim asbestos may be a large percentage of the suspended solids, and then state that in general this percentage is small.

It is acknowledged that an erroneous conclusion could have been drawn that all subcategories produce suspended solids in process waste water with a large percentage of asbestos fibers. This conclusion is true in only five of the identified subcategories. In the roofing and floor tile subcategories, suspended solids contain little, if any, asbestos fibers.

(4) One comment stated that asbestos-cement pipe plants should have a no discharge requirement for 1977, since some multi-product plants making asbestos-cement pipe already have no discharge. Allowing pipe plants to have a discharge will encourage the construction of single product, asbestos-cement pipe plants.

EPA has determined that the technology is not available to allow the setting of a no discharge limitation for 1977 or for new sources in the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory. However, there are many incentives for the construction of multiproduct plants. These incentives include substantial savings from decreased water consumption, raw water and waste water treatment, land use, and monitoring requirements. Such built in incentives will not be ignored by industry.

(5) Another comment argued that the existence of one or two plants in a subcategory with no discharge was sufficient basis to set a no discharge limitation for that subcategory. A specific case mentioned was the asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory.

The experience at the one plant which is apparently achieving no discharge has not been sufficiently documented or been continuous for a substantial period of time to justify applying the technology to all other plants in this subcategory by 1977 accordingly. It is the opinion of EPA that this technology would not qualify as best practicable control technology currently available as defined by the Act.

(6) A question was raised during the comment period concerning the application of best available technology economically achievable to some of the new source performance standards. The commenter claimed that new plants should use best practicable control technology currently available.

In the case of the asbestos paper, asbestos-cement sheet, and asbestos roofing subcategories, the technology does exist for total recycle as proven by a few plants in each subcategory. As mentioned in the previous comment, these few plants were not sufficient to set a no discharge using

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best practicable control technology currently available as defined by the Act. A more stringent limitation for new sources is deemed feasible since they have additional flexibilities to optimize in-process controls and end-of-line pollution control measures.

(7) A question was raised with respect to the logic for different ratios of daily to monthly limitations employed in the various subcategories.

These numbers were based on the data available on raw waste loads and treatment efficiencies, and the fluctuations normally experienced in each subcategory. The manufacturing of asbestos-cement products produced greater fluctuations in raw loads than the other subcategories. The regulations therefore reflect this finding, the ratio of daily maximum to monthly average limitations are higher for the asbestos-cement pipe and asbestos-cement sheet subcategories than the other subcategories with allowable discharges.

(b) *Revisions of the proposed regulations prior to promulgation.* As a result of public comments, continuing review and evaluation of the proposed regulation by EPA, the following changes have been made in the regulation.

(1) Sections 427.21, 427.31, 427.41, 427.51, 427.61, and 427.71 entitled "Specialized Definitions" now include references to general definitions and methods of analysis in 40 CFR 401 which reduces the need for some specialized definitions in this regulation.

(2) The BOD5 limitations in the asbestos-cement pipe, asbestos-cement sheet, asbestos paper (starch binder) and asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategories have been eliminated. In the asbestos-cement subcategories, the low levels of BOD5 do not warrant a limitation. The incoming water often contains equal or greater amounts of BOD5 than the limitations. In the paper subcategories, the BOD5 is present as starch which is removed by settling. The efficiency of treatment is more accurately measured by the suspended solids parameter.

(3) The COD limitations in the roofing and floor tile subcategories have been retained. However, these limitations can not be used as gross figures due to the presence of relatively high COD values in incoming waters. The regulations as promulgated for these subcategories define COD as the COD added to the process waste waters.

(4) The preamble to the proposed regulations recommended that solid wastes from all subcategories should be disposed of so as to prevent horizontal or vertical migration of asbestos fibers. As explained above in the comment section, not all subcategories produce a solid waste with a significant amount of asbestos fibers. Therefore, in the preamble to the proposed regulation, the discussion of solid waste control in the "Non-water Quality Aspects" section should not be considered to be applicable to solid waste generated by the waste water treatment processes from the roofing and floor tile subcategories.

(5) Section 304(b)(1)(B) of the Act provides for "guidelines" to implement the uniform national standards of section 301(b)(1)(A). Thus Congress recognized that some flexibility was necessary in order to take into account the complexity of the industrial world with respect to the practicability of pollution control technology. In conformity with the Congressional intent and in recognition of the possible failure of these regulations to account for all factors bearing on the practicability of control technology, it was concluded that some provision was needed to authorize flexibility in the strict application of the limitations contained in the regulation where required by special circumstances applicable to individual dischargers. Accordingly, a provision allowing flexibility in the application of the limitations representing best practicable control technology currently available has been added to each subpart, to account for special circumstances that may not have been adequately accounted for when these regulations were developed.

(c) *Economic impact.* The changes to the regulations mentioned above will not affect the results of the economic analysis prepared for the proposed regulation.

(d) *Cost-benefit analysis.* The detrimental effects of the constituents of waste waters now discharged by point sources within the building, construction and paper segment of the asbestos manufacturing point source category are discussed in Section VI of the report entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines for the Building, Construction and Paper Segment of the Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category" (February 1974). It is not feasible to quantify in economic terms, particularly on a national basis, the costs resulting from the discharge of these pollutants to our Nation's waterways. Nevertheless, as indicated in Section VI, the pollutants discharged have substantial and damaging impacts on the quality of water and therefore on its capacity to support healthy populations of wildlife, fish and other aquatic wildlife and on its suitability for industrial, recreational and drinking water supply uses.

The total cost of implementing the effluent limitations guidelines includes the direct capital and operating costs of the pollution control technology employed to achieve compliance and the indirect economic and environmental costs identified in Section VIII and in the supplementary report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines the Asbestos Products Manufacturing Industry" (September 1973). Implementing the effluent limitations guidelines will substantially reduce the environmental harm which would otherwise be attributable to the continued discharge of polluted waste waters from existing and newly constructed plants in the asbestos manufacturing industry. The Agency believes that the benefits of thus reducing the pollutants discharged justify the associated costs which, though substantial in absolute terms, represent a relatively small percentage of the total capital investment in the industry.

(e) *Solid waste control.* Solid waste control must be considered. The waterborne wastes from the asbestos industry may contain a considerable volume of asbestos particles as a part of the suspended solids pollutant. Best practicable control technology and best available control technology as they are known today, require disposal of the pollutants control technology as they are known removed from waste waters in this industry in the form of solid wastes and liquid concentrates. In some cases these are nonhazardous substances requiring only minimal custodial care. However, some constituents may be hazardous and may require special consideration. In order to ensure long term protection of the environment from these hazardous or harmful constituents, special consideration of disposal sites must be made. All landfill sites where such hazardous wastes are disposed should be selected so as to prevent horizontal and vertical migration of these contaminants to ground or surface waters. In cases where geologic conditions may not reasonably ensure this, adequate precautions (e.g., impervious liners) should be taken to ensure long term protection to the environment from hazardous materials. Where appropriate the location of solid hazardous materials disposal sites should be permanently recorded in the appropriate office of the legal jurisdiction in which the site is located.

(f) *Publication of information on processes, procedures, or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants.* In conformance with the requirements of section 304(c), a manual entitled, "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Building, Construction and Paper Segment of the Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category," has been published and is available for purchase from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401, for a nominal fee.

(g) *Final rulemaking.* In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N is hereby amended by adding a new Part 427, Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category, to read as set forth below. This final regulation is promulgated as set forth below and shall be effective April 29, 1974.

Dated: February 15, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

PART 427—ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

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Sec.

427.10 Applicability; description of the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory.
427.11 Specialized definitions.
427.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

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Sec.
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427.74 [Reserved]
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Subpart A—Asbestos-Cement Pipe Subcategory

§ 427.10 Applicability; description of the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos, Portland cement, silica and other ingredients are used in the manufacturing of asbestos-cement pipe.

§ 427.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 427.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed —
	Metric units (kg/kg of product)	
TSS	0.17	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (lb/ton of product)	
TSS	0.34	0.20
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

§ 427.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutants properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.14 [Reserved]

§ 427.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of

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pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	0.57	0.19
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (lb/ton of product)	
TSS	1.14	0.38
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 427.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 427.15: *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

Subpart B—Asbestos-Cement Sheet Subcategory

§ 427.20 Applicability; description of the asbestos-cement sheet subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos, Portland cement, silica, and other ingredients are used in the manufacturing of asbestos-cement sheets. Discharges resulting from manufacture of asbestos-cement sheet laboratory tops are specifically excluded from the provisions of this subpart.

§ 427.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 427.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the Sate, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	0.68	0.23
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (lb/ton of product)	
TSS	1.35	0.45
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 427.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.24 [Reserved]

§ 427.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: there shall be no discharge of process waste waters pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the asbestos-cement sheet subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 427.25; *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

Subpart C—Asbestos Paper (Starch Binder) Subcategory

§ 427.30 Applicability; description of the asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos, starch binders and other ingredients are used in the manufacture of asbestos paper (starch binder).

§ 427.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 427.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established.

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It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	0.56	0.35
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
	English units (lb/ton of product)	
TSS	1.10	0.70
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

§ 427.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.34 [Reserved]

§ 427.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 427.36; *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

Subpart D—Asbestos Paper (Elastomeric Binder) Subcategory

§ 427.40 Applicability; description of the asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos, elastromeric binder, and other ingredients are used in the manufacture of asbestos paper (elastomeric binder).

§ 427.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 427.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and assess with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect this industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	0.56	0.35
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
	English units (lb/ton of product)	
TSS	1.10	0.70
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

§ 427.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.44 [Reserved]

§ 427.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

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Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	0.58	0.36
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
	English units (lb/ton of product)	
TSS	1.10	0.70
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

§ 427.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 427.46: *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

Subpart E—Asbestos Millboard Subcategory

§ 427.50 Applicability; description of the asbestos millboard subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos in combination with various other materials such as cement, starch, clay, lime, and mineral wool are used in the manufacture of asbestos millboard.

§ 427.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 427.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.54 [Reserved]

§ 427.55 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the asbestos millboard subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 427.55: *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

Subpart F—Asbestos Roofing Subcategory

§ 427.60 Applicability; description of the asbestos roofing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos paper is saturated with asphalt or coal tar with the subsequent application of various surface treatments to produce asbestos roofing products.

§ 427.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) COD shall mean COD added to the process waste water.

§ 427.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator

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(or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
COD	0.015	0.008
TSS	.010	.006
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (lb/ton of product)	
COD	0.029	0.016
TSS	.020	.012
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 427.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.64 [Reserved]

§ 427.65 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the asbestos millboard subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 427.65: *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

Subpart G—Asbestos Floor Tile Subcategory

§ 427.70 Applicability; description of the asbestos floor tile subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos, polyvinyl chloride resin, chemical stabilizers, limestone, and other fillers are used in the manufacture of asbestos floor tile.

§ 427.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The abbreviation "mspc" shall mean 1000 pieces of floor tile.

(c) The term "pieces" shall mean floor tile measured in the standard size of 12" x 12" x 3/16".

(d) COD shall mean COD related to the process waste water.

§ 427.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharges are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/mspc of product)	
COD	0.14	0.09
TSS	.06	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (lb/mspc of product)	
COD	0.30	0.18
TSS	.13	.08
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 427.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.74 [Reserved]

§ 427.75 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the asbestos floor tile subcategory,

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which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 427.75: *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 427]

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Application of Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Existing Sources to Pretreatment Standards for Incompatible Pollutants

Notice is hereby given pursuant to sections 301, 304, and 307(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the Act), 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314, and 1317(b); 86 Stat. 316 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500, that the proposed regulation set forth below concerns the application of effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources to pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants. The proposal would amend 40 CFR Part 427—asbestos manufacturing point source category by establishing for each subcategory therein the extent of application of effluent limitations guidelines to existing sources which discharge to publicly owned treatment works. The regulation is intended to be complementary to the general regulation for pretreatment standards set forth at 40 CFR 128. The general regulation was proposed July 19, 1973 (38 FR 19236), and published in final form on November 8, 1973 (38 FR 30982).

The proposed regulation is also intended to supplement a final regulation being simultaneously promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) which provides effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources within the asbestos-cement pipe, asbestos-cement sheet, asbestos paper (starch binder), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder), asbestos millboard, asbestos roofing products and asbestos floor tile subcategories of the asbestos manufacturing point source category. The latter regulation applies to the portion of a discharge which is directed to the navigable waters.

The regulation proposed below applies to users of publicly owned treatment works which fall within the description of the point source category to which the guidelines and standards (40 CFR 427) promulgated simultaneously apply. However, the proposed regulation applies to the introduction of incompatible pollutants which are directed into a publicly owned treatment works, rather than to discharges of pollutants to navigable waters.

The general pretreatment standard divides pollutants discharged by users of publicly owned treatment works into two broad categories: "compatible" and "incompatible." Compatible pollutants are generally not subject to pretreatment standards. (See 40 CFR 128.110 (State or local law) and 40 CFR 128.131 (Prohibited wastes) for requirements which may be applicable to compatible pollutants). Incompatible pollutants are subject to pretreatment standards as provided in 40 CFR 128.133, which provides as follows:

> In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry not subject to section 307 (c) of the Act shall be, for sources within the corresponding industrial or commercial category, that established by a promulgated effluent limitations guidelines defining best practicable control technology currently available pursuant to sections 301(b) and 304(b) of the Act: *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant: *And provided further*, That when the effluent limitations guidelines for each industry is promulgated, a separate provision will be proposed concerning the application of such guidelines to pretreatment.

The regulation proposed below is intended to implement that portion of § 128.133, above, requiring that a separate provision be made stating the application to pretreatment standards of effluent limitations guidelines based upon best practicable control technology currently available.

Questions were raised during the public comment period on the proposed general pretreatment standard (40 CFR 128) about the propriety of applying a standard based upon best practicable control technology currently available to all plants subject to pretreatment standards. In general, EPA believes the analysis supporting the effluent limitations guidelines is adequate to make a determination regarding the application of those standards to users of publicly owned treatment works. However, to ensure that these standards are appropriate in all cases, EPA now seeks additional comment relating upon the application of effluent limitations guidelines to users of publicly owned treatment works.

Sections 427.15, 427.25, 427.35, 427.45, 427.55, 427.65, and 427.75 of the proposed regulations for point sources within the asbestos-cement pipe, asbestos-cement sheet, asbestos paper (starch binder), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder), asbestos millboard, asbestos roofing products and asbestos floor tile subcategories (October 30, 1973; 38 FR 29944), contained the proposed pretreatment standards for new sources. The regulation proposed simultaneously herewith contains §§ 427.16, 427.26, 427.36, 427.46, 427.56, 427.66, and 427.76 which state the applicability of standards of performance for purposes of pretreatment standards for new sources.

A preliminary Development Document was made available to the public at approximately the time of publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking and the final Development Document entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Building, Construction, and Paper Segment of the Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category" is now being published. The economic analysis report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, The Asbestos Products Manufacturing Industry" (September 1973), was made available at the time of proposal. Copies of the final Development Document and economic analysis report will continue to be maintained for inspection and copying during the comment period at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. Copies will also be available for inspection at EPA regional offices and at State water pollution control agency offices. Copies of the Development Document may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the economic analysis report will be available for purchase through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

On June 14, 1973 (38 FR 15653), the Agency published procedures designed to insure that, when certain major standards, regulations, and guidelines are proposed, an explanation of their basis, purpose and environmental effects is made available to the public. The procedures are applicable to major standards, regulations and guidelines which are proposed on or after December 31, 1973, and which either prescribe national standards of environmental quality or require national emission, effluent or performance standards or limitations.

The Agency determined to implement these procedures in order to insure that the public was provided with background information to assist it in commenting on the merits of a proposed action. In brief, the procedures call for the Agency to make public the information available to it delineating the major environmental effects of a proposed action, to discuss the pertinent nonenvironmental factors affecting the decision, and to explain the viable options available to it and the reasons for the option selected.

The procedures contemplate publication of this information in the FEDERAL REGISTER, where this is practicable. They provide, however, that where such publication is impracticable because of the length of these materials, the material may be made available in an alternate format.

The Development Document referred to above contains information available to the Agency concerning the major environmental effects of the regulation proposed below. The information includes: (1) The identification of pollutants present in waste waters resulting from the manufacture of asbestos products, the characteristics of these pollutants, and the degree of pollutant reduction attainable through implementation of the proposed standard; and (2) the anticipated effects on other aspects of the environment (including air, subsurface waters, solid waste disposal and land use, and noise) of the treatment technologies available to meet the standard proposed.

The Development Document and the economic analysis report referred to above also contain information available

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to the Agency regarding the estimated cost and energy consumption implications of those treatment technologies and the potential effects of those costs on the price and production of asbestos products. The two reports exceed, in the aggregate, 100 pages in length and contain a substantial number of charts, diagrams and tables. It is clearly impracticable to publish the material contained in these documents in the FEDERAL REGISTER. To the extent possible, significant aspects of the material have been presented in summary form in the preamble to the proposed regulation containing effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards and pretreatment standards for new sources within the asbestos manufacturing category (38 FR 29944; October 30, 1973). Additional discussion is contained in the analysis of public comments on the proposed regulation and the Agency's response to those comments. This discussion appears in the preamble to the promulgated regulation (40 CFR Part 427) which is being published simultaneously in the Rules and Regulations section of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The options available to the Agency in establishing the level of pollutant reduction attainable through the best practicable control technology currently available, and the reasons for the particular level of reduction selected are discussed in the documents described above. In applying the effluent limitations guidelines to pretreatment standards for the introduction of incompatible pollutants into municipal systems by existing sources in the asbestos-cement pipe, asbestos-cement sheet, asbestos paper (starch binder), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder), asbestos millboard, asbestos roofing products and asbestos floor tile subcategories, the Agency has, essentially, three options. The first is to declare that the guidelines do not apply. The second is to apply the guidelines unchanged. The third is to modify the guidelines to reflect: (1) Differences between direct dischargers and plants utilizing municipal systems which affect the practicability of the latter employing the technology available to achieve the effluent limitations guidelines; or (2) characteristics of the relevant pollutants which require higher levels of reduction (or permit less stringent levels) in order to insure that the pollutants do not interfere with the treatment works or pass through them untreated.

The pollutants from this industry are deemed to be compatible with publicly owned treatment works. They do not interfere with nor pass through such works untreated. The main pollutant parameter from this industry is suspended solids, and municipal treatment systems are equipped to remove this pollutant parameter. The following regulations, therefore, declare that the guidelines do not apply to existing sources discharging to publicly owned treatment works.

Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments in triplicate to the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Mr. Philip B. Wisman. Comments on all aspects of the proposed regulations are solicited. In the event comments are in the nature of criticisms as to the adequacy of data which is available, or which may be relied upon by the Agency, comments should identify and, if possible, provide any additional data which may be available and should indicate why such data is essential to the development of the regulations. In the event comments address the approach taken by the Agency in establishing pretreatment standards for existing sources, EPA solicits suggestions as to what alternative better satisfies the detailed requirements of sections 301, 304, and 307 (b) of the Act.

A copy of all public comments will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

In consideration of the foregoing, it is hereby proposed that 40 CFR 427 be amended to add §§ 427.14, 427.24, 427.34, 427.44, 427.54, 427.64, and 427.74. All comments received on or before March 28, 1974, will be considered.

Dated: February 15, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

PART 427—ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

40 CFR Part 427 is proposed to be amended as follows:

§ 427.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under § 128.133 of this chapter, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in § 427.12 shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of Part 128 of this chapter concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

* * * * *

§ 427.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under § 128.133 of this chapter, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in § 427.22 shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of Part 128 of this chapter concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 427.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under § 128.133 of this chapter, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in § 427.32 shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of Part 128 of this chapter concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 427.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under § 128.133 of this chapter, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in § 427.42 shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of Part 128 of this chapter concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 427.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under § 128.133 of this chapter, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in § 427.52 shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of Part 128 of this chapter concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 427.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under § 128.133 of this chapter, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in § 427.62 shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of Part 128 of this chapter concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 427.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under § 128.133 of this chapter, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in § 427.72 shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of Part 128 of this chapter concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

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Title 40—Protection of the Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

[FRL 315-6]

PART 427—ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

On August 29, 1974, notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 31592), that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) was proposing effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources within the coating or finishing of asbestos textiles subcategory, the solvent recovery subcategory, the vapor absorption subcategory, and the wet dust collection subcategory of the asbestos manufacturing category of point sources.

The purpose of this notice is to establish final effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources in the asbestos manufacturing category of point sources by amending 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Part 427 by adding thereto the coating or finishing of asbestos textiles subcategory (Subpart H), the solvent recovery subcategory (Subpart I), the vapor absorption subcategory (Subpart J) and the wet dust collection subcategory (Subpart K). This final rulemaking is promulgated pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c) and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the Act); 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c) and 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500. A regulation regarding cooling water intake structures for all categories of point sources under section 316(b) of the Act will be promulgated in 40 CFR 402.

In addition, the EPA is simultaneously proposing a separate provision which appears in the proposed rules section of the FEDERAL REGISTER, stating the application of the limitations and standards set forth below to users of publicly owned treatment works which are subject to pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act. The basis of that proposed regulation is set forth in the associated notice of proposed rulemaking.

The legal basis, methodology and factual conclusions which support promulgation of this regulation were set forth in substantial detail in the notice of public review procedures published August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202) and in the notice of proposed rulemaking for the coating or finishing of asbestos textiles subcategory, the solvent recovery subcategory, the vapor absorption subcategory, and the wet dust collection subcategory. In addition, the regulation as proposed was supported by two other documents: (1) The document entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Textile, Friction Materials and Sealing Devices Segment of the Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category" (August 1974) and (2) the document entitled "Economic Impact of 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments on the Asbestos Industry" (August 1974). Both of these documents were made available to the public and circulated to interested persons at approximately the time of publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking.

Interested persons were invited to participate in the rulemaking by submitting written comments within 30 days from the date of publication. Prior public participation in the form of solicited comments and responses from the States, Federal agencies, and other interested parties were described in the preamble to the proposed regulation. The EPA has considered carefully all of the comments received and a discussion of these comments with the Agency's response thereto follows.

a. Summary of comments. The following responded to the request for written comments contained in the preamble to the proposed regulation: Asbestos Information Association/North America and Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Each of the comments received was carefully reviewed and analyzed. The following is a summary of the significant comments and the Agency's response to them.

1. Several comments were made which questioned the appropriateness of carbon absorption columns as the best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) for the solvent recovery subcategory on the basis of both costs and benefits of the waste reduction attained through use of the technology.

Review of all available data indicates that for the larger facilities within the solvent recovery subcategory the use of carbon absorption columns as an added waste treatment step would remove approximately 4.5 pounds per day of chemical oxygen demand at a cost of more than $25.00 per pound. Comparable waste reductions for the other technologies proposed for the various subcategories range from 25 to 200 pounds per day with costs ranging from $0.25 to $2.00 per pound.

In consideration of the very limited benefits attained and the extremely high cost per unit of waste reduction, the use of carbon absorption columns has been eliminated from BATEA. The guidelines for BATEA in the solvent recovery subcategory thus becomes the same as those for best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA).

2. One comment was made which questioned the imposition of zero discharge limitations for the wet dust collection subcategory that are based on a BATEA entailing replacement of wet scrubbers with dry collection systems.

A reexamination of all pertinent information reaffirms the reasonableness of the proposed limitations. Most facilities in the affected segment of the asbestos industry currently employ dry dust collection. Dry dust collection systems more effectively control atmospheric emissions. Waste control is attained at lower costs per unit of reduction and reduced energy requirements through use of dry dust collection systems. And lastly, by the effective date for BATEA (July 1, 1983) many of the existing wet scrubbers will have neared the end of their expected lifetime (25 years), thus reducing the true economic impact of replacement.

(3) The comment was made that the limitations should be expressed in unit loadings rather than concentrations to make them more definitive and to parallel those of guidelines for other industries.

In the effluent limitations guidelines herewith promulgated, this has been accomplished by expressing the limitations in terms of weight of pollutants per weight of finished coated textiles for the solvent recovery subcategory and weight of pollutants per unit of air scrubbed for the wet dust collection subcategory.

b. *Revision of the proposed regulations prior to promulgation.* As a result of public comments and continuing review and evaluation of the proposed regulation by the EPA, the following changes have been made in the regulation.

(1) The applicable technology and limitations for BATEA within the solvent recovery subcategory have been modified to be equal to those of BPCTCA.

2. Limitations for specific pollutants are expressed in terms of unit loadings, not in concentrations as was the case in the proposed regulations.

c. *Economic impact.* The economic impact of the limitations for the textiles, friction materials and sealing devices segment of the asbestos manufacturing point source category is very limited. Since many of the operations (e.g., textile weaving and sealing devices manufacture) are representative of dry industry and since much of the waste water from wet operations is discharged to municipal systems, only five plants are affected. Affected plants include one sheet gasket material plant and four friction materials plants. None of the affected plants is expected to close due to the economic impact of the limitations.

For the various segments of the industry the estimated net after tax returns as percent of sales are: textiles, 3.3 percent; friction materials, 3.0 percent; and sealing devices, 5.0 percent. For implementation of BPCTCA (1977) limitations, one sheet gasket plant in the solvent recovery subcategory incurs costs equal to 0.7 percent of sales. For implementation of BATEA (1983) limitations, four friction materials plants in the wet dust collection subcategory incur costs ranging from 0.05 to 1.2 percent of sales. It is believed that most of the waste control costs can be recovered by increased prices. Complete recovery would require price increases of less than 1.5 percent for any affected plant.

d. Cost-benefit analysis. The detrimental effects of the constituents of waste waters now discharged by point

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sources within the textile, friction materials and sealing devices segment of the asbestos manufacturing point source category are discussed in Section VI of the report entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines for the Textile, Friction Materials and Sealing Devices Manufacturing Segment of the Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category" (August 1974). It is not feasible to quantify in economic terms, particularly on a national basis, the costs resulting from the discharge of these pollutants to our Nation's waterways. Nevertheless, as indicated in Section VI, the pollutants discharged have substantial and damaging impacts on the quality of water and therefore on its capacity to support healthy populations of wildlife, fish and other aquatic wildlife and on its suitability for industrial, recreational and drinking water supply uses.

The total cost of implementing the effluent limitations includes the direct capital and operating costs of the pollution control technology employed to achieve compliance and the indirect economic and environmental costs identified in Section VIII and in the supplementary report entitled "Economic Impact of 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments on the Asbestos Industry" (August 1974). Implementing the limitations will substantially reduce the environmental harm which would otherwise be attributable to the continued discharge of polluted waste waters from existing and newly constructed plants in the asbestos manufacturing industry. The Agency believes that the benefits of thus reducing the pollutants discharged justify the associated costs which, though substantial in absolute terms, represent a relatively small percentage of the total capital investment in the industry.

e. *Publication of information on processes, procedures, or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants.* In conformance with the requirements of Section 304(c) of the Act, a manual entitled, "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Textile, Friction Materials and Sealing Devices Manufacturing Segment of the Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category," will be published and will be available for purchase from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for a nominal fee.

Copies of the economic analysis document previously cited will be available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

f. *Final rulemaking.* In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Part 427, Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category, is hereby amended by adding additional subparts H, I, J and K to read as set forth below. This regulation is being promulgated pursuant to an order of the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia entered in Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Train (Cv. No. 1609–73). That order requires that effluent limitations requiring the application of best practicable control technology currently available for this industry be effective upon publication. Accordingly, good cause is found for the final regulation promulgated below establishing best practicable control technology currently available for each subpart to be effective January 9, 1975.

The final regulation promulgated below establishing the best available technology economically achievable, the standards of performance for new sources and the new source pretreatment standards shall become effective February 10, 1975.

Dated: December 27, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

Subpart H—Coating or Finishing of Asbestos Textiles Subcategory

Sec.
427.80 Applicability; description of the coating or finishing of asbestos textiles subcategory.
427.81 Specialized definitions.
427.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
427.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
427.84 [Reserved]
427.85 Standards of performance for new sources.
427.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart I—Solvent Recovery Subcategory

427.90 Applicability; description of the solvent recovery subcategory.
427.91 Specialized definitions.
427.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
427.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
427.94 [Reserved]
427.95 Standards of performance for new sources.
427.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart J—Vapor Absorption Subcategory

427.100 Applicability; description of the vapor absorption subcategory.
427.101 Specialized definitions.
427.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
427.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
427.104 [Reserved]
427.105 Standards of performance for new sources.
427.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart K—Wet Dust Collection

427.110 Applicability; description of the wet dust collection subcategory.
427.111 Specialized definitions.
427.112 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
427.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
427.114 [Reserved]
427.115 Standards of performance for new sources.
427.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 92–500, 86 Stat. 816 et seq. (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314(b) and (c), 1316(b) and (c) and 1317(c)).

Subpart H—Coating or Finishing of Asbestos Textiles

§ 427.80 Applicability; description of the coating or finishing of asbestos textiles subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process of coating or impregnating asbestos textiles with materials which impart specific desired qualities to the finished product.

§ 427.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 427.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State will

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make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: there shall be no discharge of waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.84 [Reserved]

§ 427.85 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: there shall be no discharge of waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the coating or finishing of asbestos textiles subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128, for existing sources (and which would be a new point source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters) shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	Do.
COD	Do.
TSS	No limitation.

Subpart I—Solvent Recovery Subcategory

§ 427.90 Applicability; description of the solvent recovery subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process of solvent recovery in the manufacture of asbestos products.

§ 427.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 427.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any one day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of finished asbestos product		
COD	0.30	0.15
TSS	0.18	0.09
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lbs/1000 lbs of finished asbestos product		
COD	0.30	0.15
TSS	0.18	0.09
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 427.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any one day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of finished asbestos product		
COD	0.30	0.15
TSS	0.18	0.09
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lbs/1000 lbs of finished asbestos product		
COD	0.30	0.15
TSS	0.18	0.09
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 427.94 [Reserved]

§ 427.95 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any one day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of finished asbestos product		
COD	0.30	0.15
TSS	0.18	0.09
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lbs/1000 lbs of finished asbestos product		
COD	0.30	0.15
TSS	0.18	0.09
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

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found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/1000 std cu m of air scrubbed		
TSS	0.08	0.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lbs/MM std cu ft of air scrubbed		
TSS	8.0	2.80
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 427.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.114 [Reserved]

§ 427.115 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: there shall be no discharge of waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the wet dust collection subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources (and which would be a new point source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	*Pretreatment standard*
pH	No limitation.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.

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erties controlled by this section which
may be discharged to a publicly owned
treatment works by a point source sub-
ject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property:	Pretreatment standard
[illegible]	No limitation.

6. Subpart F is amended by adding § 427.64 as follows:

§ 427.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the laundry and textile subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters) shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that for the purposes of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, and 128.133 shall not be applicable. The following pretreatment standards shall be applicable when the quantity or quality of pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

a.	Pretreatment standard
[illegible]	No limitation.
[illegible]	Do.
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shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property:

Pretreatment standard

PH ——— No limitation.
TSS ——— Do.

6. Subpart F is amended by adding § 427.64 as follows:

§ 427.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the asbestos roofing subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purposes of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

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Pretreatment standard
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PART 427—ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

The table of contents is amended by adding the following new sections to the indicated subparts:

Subpart A—Asbestos-Cement Pipe Subcategory

Sec.
427.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Subpart B—Asbestos-Cement Sheet Subcategory

427.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Subpart C—Asbestos Paper (Starch Binder) Subcategory

427.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Subpart D—Asbestos Paper (Elastomeric Binder) Subcategory

427.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Subpart E—Asbestos Millboard Subcategory

427.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Subpart F—Asbestos Roofing Subcategory

427.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Subpart G—Asbestos Floor Tile Subcategory

427.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Part 427 is amended as follows:

1. Subpart A is amended by adding § 427.14 as follows:

§ 427.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property:	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

2. Subpart B is amended by adding § 427.24 as follows:

§ 427.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the asbestos-cement sheet subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property:	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

3. Subpart C is amended by adding § 427.34 as follows:

§ 427.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property:	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

4. Subpart D is amended by adding § 427.44 as follows:

§ 427.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property:	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

5. Subpart E is amended by adding § 427.54 as follows:

§ 427.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the asbestos millboard subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property:	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

6. Subpart F is amended by adding § 427.64 as follows:

§ 427.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the asbestos roofing subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property:	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.

7. Subpart G is amended by adding § 427.74 as follows:

§ 427.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the asbestos floor tile subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property:	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.

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SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

[FRL 368-1]

PART 427—ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Corrections

In FR Doc. 75-268 appearing on pages 1874 through 1878 in the issue of January 3, 1975, make the following changes:

1. On page 1876, paragraph (b) of § 427.82 is corrected in the eighth line of that paragraph by adding the word "process" immediately following the word "of" and immediately before the word "waste."

2. On page 1876, § 427.83 is corrected in the eighth line of that section by adding the word "process" immediately following the word "of" and immediately before the word "waste."

3. On page 1876, § 427.85 is corrected in the sixth line of that section by adding the word "process" immediately following the word "of" and immediately before the word "waste."

4. On page 1877, paragraph (b) of § 427.102 is corrected in the eighth line of that paragraph by adding the word "process" immediately following the word "of" and immediately before the word "waste."

5. On page 1877, § 427.103 is corrected in the eighth line of that section by adding the word "process" immediately following the word "of" and immediately before the word "waste."

6. On page 1877, § 427.106 is corrected in the sixth line of that section by adding the word "process" immediately following the word "of" and immediately before the word "waste."

7. On page 1878, the heading of the English units portion of the table appearing in § 427.112(b) now reads "(English units) lbs/MM std in ft of air scrubbed"; the heading should read: "(English units) lbs/MM std cu ft of air scrubbed."

8. On page 1878, § 427.115 is corrected in the sixth line of that section by adding the word "process" immediately following the word "of" and immediately before the word "waste."

Dated: April 14, 1975.

CHARLES L. ELKINS,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Water and Hazardous Materials.

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