

## Title 40—Protection of the Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCYSUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND  
STANDARDSPART 410—TEXTILE INDUSTRY POINT  
SOURCE CATEGORY

On February 5, 1974, notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 4628), 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 wool scouring, wool finishing, greige mills, woven fabric finishing, knit fabric finishing, carpet mills and stock and yarn dyeing and finishing subcategories of the textile industry 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 Textile Industry category of point sources, by amending 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, to add a new Part 410. 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 216(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 wool scouring, wool finishing, dry processing, woven fabric finishing, knit fabric finishing, carpet mills, stock yarn dyeing and finishing, and commission finishing 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 Textile Mills Point Source Category" (January 1974) and (2) the document entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Textile Industry (March 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.

The regulations as promulgated contains important changes from the proposed regulation. The following discussion outlines the reasons why these changes were made and why other suggested changes were not implemented.

(a) *Summary of comments.* The following responded to the request for written comments contained in the preamble to the proposed regulation; Northern Textile Association; Kleinschmidt and Dutting; Beaunit Corporation; South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control; Burlington Industries; Cone Mills Corporation; American Textile Manufacturing Institute and Carpet and Rug Institute; Riegel Textile Corp.; Russell Corp.; The Kenyon Piece Dyework Inc.; Graniteville Company; U.S. Department of the Interior; Kenyon Southern Inc.; Milliken; Mohasco Industries Inc.; J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc.; Talon Division of Textron; West Point Pepperell; Fieldcrest Mills Inc.; Dixie Yarns Inc.; Barre Wool Combing Co. Ltd.; Spring Mills Inc.; University of South Carolina; Armstrong Cork Company; U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare; Dan River Inc.; U.S. Department of Commerce; Dundee Mills; U.S. Water Resources Council and the Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee.

(1) There were several comments made that stated that the basis for the proposed subcategorization was not sufficient to justify compression of industry's proposed groupings, and that the proposed subcategorization does not provide sufficient definition of the industry for effective administration. It was further stated that the proposed subcategorization did not adequately deal with plants performing multiple operations (combinations of woven and knit fabric finishing with stock and yarn dyeing and finishing), and further that the proposed subcategorization had ignored commission houses.

The EPA proposed subcategorization utilized seven segments to describe the textile industry. The basis for the subcategorization was the water usage and waste character associated with different materials and different processes within the textile industry. Industry through the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc. and the Carpet and Rug Institute (ATMI & CRI) proposed thirteen subcategories to describe the textile industry. Six of industry's thirteen subcategories are very similar to six EPA subcategories. The seventh EPA subcategory (greige mills) was not com-

pletely described in the proposed regulation. However, in the final subcategorization, "greige mills" has been clearly defined to include three industry subcategories because of their similarity in waste water character. Three other industry subcategories, including the multiple operations subcategory, are accounted for in the EPA proposed subcategorization through allowances for proration of limitations for plants processing combinations of materials identified in individual subcategories. One industry subcategory, commission finishing, had been omitted from the EPA proposed groupings; however, it is included in the final subcategorization.

(2) The comment was submitted that the proposed subcategorization did not properly account for manufacturing differences. It was contended that different fiber compositions and different degrees of manufacturing complexity should have been considered for additional segmentation.

Additional data has been received for several pollution parameters, especially COD, which relates the level of effluent discharge to the manufacturing process and the fabric type. BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS are not impacted as substantially as COD because fluctuating discharge levels of BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS can be handled through adequate waste treatment designs. Additional limitations have been established for COD in accordance with these findings.

(3) Several comments were received that questioned the inclusion and exclusion of effluent parameters from the exemplary woven and knit fabric finishing plants resulting in limitations that may not have been representative of these industry segments. Supportive operational data for some of these plants was claimed to be inadequate.

Additional data has been received for BOD<sub>5</sub>, TSS and COD from several exemplary plants. All available data that is technically sound has been used to compute representative and reasonable effluent limitations for woven and knit subcategories, as well as other subcategories. The maximum operational data available has been used. However, the total suspended solids data from three woven fabric finishing plants and a part of the TSS data from one wool scouring plant have not been used because the data is not representative of results which are achievable as demonstrated by BPCTCA as demonstrated by data from other exemplary mills. The BOD<sub>5</sub>, TSS and COD data from one woven finishing plant was not used to compute effluent limitations for subcategory 4 because the low BOD<sub>5</sub>, TSS and COD discharge levels were achieved through utilizing granular carbon, a technology not representative of BPCTCA.

(4) The comment was made that the Agency had not taken account of the difference in timing and purpose between the New Source Performance standards and the 1983 limitations achievable through the application of the best available control technology. The commenter

noted the 10 year time difference in the applicability of these standards and maintained that the best available control technology has not been thoroughly demonstrated.

The best available control technology is available for new sources. However, the Agency recognizes that refinements may be needed to establish economic feasibility and technical reliability of certain components of the best available technology economically achievable; the establishment of best available limitations for new sources might result in the cancellation of some new plant construction. Multi-media filtration is available and has been demonstrated for new sources the utilization of multi-media filtration should not have any major effect on new plant construction. New Source standards have, therefore, been changed to reflect the best practicable control technology plus multi-media filtration for TSS control. Chemical addition in final clarification should be sufficient to achieve the TSS limits in most circumstances.

(5) Several comments were received which stated that cost estimates for best practicable and best available control technology were underestimated and that economic and non-water quality considerations had been treated inadequately.

The Agency's cost estimates were prepared from calculations of average waste water loadings based on generally accepted engineering practices. Cost estimates were verified with industry information. Some industry estimates might be excessive if higher than average waste loads were treated or if comparisons were made based on flow alone. High land cost or poor treatment design causing poor mixing or poor oxygen transfer might also create excessive cost requirements. However, no dramatic capital or operating cost increase should be attributable to any increased need for additional treatment technology which might result from compliance with this regulation. Economic impacts and non-water quality impacts including energy which might result from compliance with this regulation have also been evaluated and reviewed. Non-water quality impacts have been found to be not significant. Special consideration should be given to the selection of solid waste disposal sites to insure long-term protection of the environment from any potentially hazardous substance. Energy impacts should account for less than 10 percent of a total plant's energy usage. Economic impact has been reevaluated based on revisions of the effluent limitations, particularly for BATEA, where single stage chemical coagulation has been substituted for activated carbon adsorption. The impact was found not to be significant for small or medium sized textile manufacturers. The plants expected to be impacted at all were judged likely to close with or without effluent limitations. Large integrated plants were not included in the impact study because their impact would not be as severe as for smaller mills due to their higher profit levels, larger size,

integrated production and market control. An initial economic impact analysis had precluded greige mills and carpet mills because they would not be significantly impacted due to their superior financial structure.

(6) The comment was made that although pollutants such as chromium, phenol and sulfide have been identified in the waste waters from this industry, the proposed limitations were not responsive to their control. Color is also present and no controls had been established.

Chromium, phenol and sulfide are pollutants that have been identified in the wastes from the textile industry. Information is available on these pollutants from EPA sources as well as a study by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute and the Carpet and Rug Institute. Therefore, specific limits have been established for these parameters. Substantial reductions in the discharge of these pollutants are possible through the application of the best practicable control technology along with strict management controls over in-plant practices. High levels of color are also identified in textile waste waters. Technology to control color is available but not practicable because the economic feasibility of this technology has not been established.

(7) Concern was expressed that effluent limitations based on the best available control technology were too stringent and that COD limitations could not be achieved.

New data on BOD, TSS and COD has been received and it is recognized that some of the proposed limitations for 1983 were not representative of best available control technology. Multi-media filtration will remove TSS to lower levels (5-8 mg/l) than proposed. Chemical coagulation and clarification will remove COD from the waste water although some of the proposed COD limitations were too stringent in light of the residual COD after biological treatment. Limitations have been revised to reflect the best available control technology economically achievable.

(8) A comment was made that wool finishing plants that utilize recycled wool fibers should be included in a subcategory separated from virgin wool finishers, and be given different effluent limitations than virgin wool finishers.

The Agency recognizes that differences exist between recycled wool fibers and virgin wool fibers. The raw materials have some different properties that require modifications to the standard manufacturing processes. The dyeing, fulling and scouring processes for recycled fibers appear to result in somewhat more pollutant discharge than virgin wool processes. However, the raw waste loading of BOD<sub>5</sub>, TSS and COD for virgin fibers are similar to loadings for recycled fibers. In addition, the treatability of the waste waters from the two processes is similar. Therefore, no additional segmentation of the wool finishing subcategory is necessary.

(9) One commenter suggested that fecal coliform standards for 1977 were too stringent and should be dictated by water quality standards.

Available information shows waste waters in this industry are frequently high in coliform (indicator organism) bacteria. Disinfection is consequently a necessary adjunct to the effluent limits. However, for economic reasons coliform limits have been omitted from all subcategories except dry processing (sub-category 3) for 1977 limitations; 1983 limitations for fecal coliforms are readily achievable by chlorination, ozonation or other possible methods for disinfecting water. Reliance on water quality standards would not be appropriate for technology based guidelines, since the water quality standards relate only to the possible need to disinfect to a higher quality than required by the effluent limitations in order to protect in-stream quality.

(10) The objection was raised that the EPA subcategorization of this industry was developed without adequate consideration of plant age.

As constructed, older manufacturing facilities tend to be multi-storied, with manufacturing lines located on several floors and confined to small areas. Newer plants have been designed as single-storied buildings with equipment and locations designed for cleaner, more maintenance-free operation. Nevertheless, newer plants do not have process waste water streams significantly larger in volume or higher in loading than older plants. Older plants generally have high pollution generating operations located on the ground floor and thus waste waters from these units operations resemble those of newer plants. Older plants have had to install some new equipment and thus they further resemble new plants. In-plant water reuse/recycle may be somewhat more difficult in older mills, but it is technically feasible and it is done. Therefore, small waste water volume and loading differences may occur between new and old plants, but these differences are not significant enough to warrant different treatment systems or separate subcategories.

(11) It was remarked that proposed effluent limitations for BOD<sub>5</sub> would require treatment to levels less than 10 mg/l, a level very difficult to maintain.

Effluent levels for BOD<sub>5</sub> have been recomputed based on new information and the BOD<sub>5</sub> levels for the textile subcategories using the mean water usage range from 13 to 212 mg/l with an average concentration of 61 mg/l.

(12) The comment was made that activated carbon will adsorb the varied chemicals (COD) from bleaching, dyeing and finishing operations experienced throughout the textile industry, but its effectiveness has not been demonstrated.

Proposed limitations for 1983 were based on activated carbon adsorption. Because of economic consideration, activated carbon has been replaced with chemical coagulation/clarification. Activated carbon remains an alternative

technology to achieve the BATEA limitations for COD and color.

(13) The comment was made that water usage information on wool finishers (subcategory 2) was incorrect as water usage is between 30-100 gal/lb rather than 13.8 gal/lb. Effluent limits and costs would thus not be correct. Also, it was argued that all fibers processed on wool equipment should be included in subcategory 2.

Limitations have been established based on 30 gal/lb of dry wool, a level that has been demonstrated by plant G. Revised costs have also been made based on this level and thus are representative of actual costs. Regarding broadening subcategory 2 to include processing all fibers on wool processing equipment, EPA data does not justify this change either technically or economically.

(14) Concern was expressed that pilot plant information was used for the establishment of effluent guidelines for wool scouring plants; this plant was operated under economically impossible conditions.

The pilot plant was not used as the basis for the BFCTCA limitations, and its use in establishing BACTEA limitations is justified because the pilot study demonstrated technical feasibility and an economic impact analysis indicated its use would be economically achievable for wool scouring plants.

(15) It was stated that "typical" textile mills do not exist and thus guidelines and permits should be written on a plant by plant basis with careful regard for water quality requirements.

The intent of the Act is that EPA define national standards; it was not contemplated that guidelines would be developed on a plant by plant basis for any industry. Moreover, the clear purpose of the 1972 amendments to the Act was to shift the emphasis of the water pollution control program away from complete reliance on ambient water quality to limitations based on available treatment technology. It is the Agency's opinion that typical subcategories do exist and that the establishment of these subcategories has been justified on the basis of similarity in manufacturing processes and waste water characteristics. Further, flexibility to deal with plants whose situation is fundamentally different from situations accounted for in the guidelines has been provided. See change in paragraph (b) (9), below.

(16) The comment was made that monitoring costs may be large and should be included in each plant's cost estimation.

Monitoring requirements are set by permit and the amount of sampling is established with consideration for economic achievability. Sampling for total chromium, phenol, and sulfide, however, should be performed at a frequency less than that for BOD, TSS, or COD.

(17) It was suggested that the proposal made to the Administrator by the Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee that a significantly different approach be taken

in the development of effluent guidelines generally, be endorsed.

The committee's proposal is under evaluation as a contribution toward future refinements on guidelines for some industries. The committee has indicated that their proposed methodology could not be developed in sufficient time to be available for the current phase of guideline promulgation, which is proceeding according to a court-ordered schedule. Its present state of development does not provide sufficient evidence to warrant the Agency's delaying issuance of any standard in hopes that an alternative approach might be preferable.

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

(1) Effluent limitations for all subcategories have been revised based upon the submission of a more complete data base. BOD<sub>5</sub>, TSS and COD data was thoroughly reviewed.

(2) A new subcategory has been included in the EPA subcategorization to describe commission finishing; commission finishing was omitted from EPA's proposed subcategorization.

(3) The definition of the proposed subcategory for "Greige Mills" has been more clearly defined to include three proposed industry subcategories: Coated fabrics, laminated fabrics, tire cord fabrics felts; carpet tufting and carpet backing; and greige goods mills. The name of the subcategory has been changed to "Dry Processing".

(4) Different effluent limitations for COD have been established for different manufacturing processes and different fabric types in the woven and knit fabric finishing subcategories and the carpet mills subcategory.

(5) New source performance standards have been promulgated based on the best practicable control technology currently available plus multi-media filtration to partially control TSS.

(6) Effluent limitations for fecal coliform bacteria have been deleted from all subcategories except dry processing (subcategory 3) for the 1977 best practicable limitations and new source performance standards. Fecal coliform limitations remain for the best available technology limitations.

(7) Limitations on color have been established for 1983 with the recognition that refinement in the color discharge limits may be required due to technological or economic factors.

(8) Effluent limitations for total chromium, phenol and sulfide have been established for 1977 and 1983 levels of pollutant removal. Limits are based on removals expected through strict in-plant waste water management and biological treatment.

(9) 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 recog-

nized 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 above mentioned changes have significantly affected the conclusions of the economic study of the proposed regulation. Because most effluent limitations are less stringent than originally proposed, and chlorination has been omitted from BFCTCA and chemical coagulation has replaced activated carbon in BATEA, the economic impact has actually been significantly decreased. Only three plants are expected to be impacted and these plants are expected to close prior to 1977 whether effluent limitations exist or not.

(d) *Cost-benefit analysis.* The detrimental effects of the constituents of waste waters now discharged by point sources within the Textile Industry point source category are discussed in section VI of the report entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines for the Textile Mills Point Source Category" (June 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 biota 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—Textile Industry" (March 1974). 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 textile 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 Industry Manufacturing Segment of the Textile Industry Point Source Category," will be published and is available for purchase in the near future from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for a nominal fee.

(f) *Final rulemaking.* In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N is hereby amended by adding a new Part 410, Textile Industry Point Source Category, to read as set forth below. This final regulation is promulgated as set forth below and shall be effective July 5, 1974.

Dated June 25, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,  
Acting Administrator.

Subpart A—Wool Scouring Subcategory

- Sec. 410.10 Applicability; description of the wool scouring subcategory.
- 410.11 Specialized definitions.
- 410.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 410.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 410.14 [Reserved]
- 410.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 410.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart B—Wool Finishing Subcategory

- 410.20 Applicability; description of the wool finishing subcategory.
- 410.21 Specialized definitions.
- 410.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 410.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 410.24 [Reserved]
- 410.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 410.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart C—Dry Processing Subcategory

- 410.30 Applicability; description of the dry processing subcategory.
- 410.31 Specialized definitions.
- 410.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

- Sec. 410.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 410.34 [Reserved]
- 410.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 410.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- Subpart D—Woven Fabric Finishing Subcategory
- 410.40 Applicability; description of the woven fabric finishing subcategory.
- 410.41 Specialized definitions.
- 410.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 410.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 410.44 [Reserved]
- 410.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 410.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart E—Knit Fabric Finishing Subcategory

- 410.50 Applicability; description of the knit fabric finishing subcategory.
- 410.51 Specialized definitions.
- 410.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 410.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 410.54 [Reserved]
- 410.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 410.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart F—Carpet Mill Subcategory

- 410.60 Applicability; description of the carpet mill subcategory.
- 410.61 Specialized definitions.
- 410.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 410.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 410.64 [Reserved]
- 410.65 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 410.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart G—Stock and Yarn Dyeing and Finishing Subcategory

- 410.70 Applicability; description of the stock and yarn dyeing and finishing subcategory.
- 410.71 Specialized definitions.
- 410.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 410.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

- Sec. 410.74 [Reserved]
- 410.75 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 410.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Authority: Secs. 301, 304(b), (c), 306(b), (c), 307(c), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (the Act) (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314(b), (c), 1316(b), (c), 1317(c)); 89 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500.

Subpart A—Wool Scouring Subcategory

§ 410.10 Applicability; description of the wool scouring subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process waste water discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: Wool scouring, topmaking, and general cleaning of raw wool.

§ 410.11 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 Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "wool" shall mean the dry raw wool as it is received by the wool scouring mill.

(c) The term "oil and grease" shall be measured by the procedure presented in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 13th Edition, 1971.

(d) The term "color" shall mean that color as measured by the tristimulus method as described in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (13th Edition).

(e) The term "commission scouring" shall mean the scouring of wool, 50 percent or more of which is owned by others, in mills that are 51 percent or more independent (i.e. only a minority ownership by company(ies) with greige or integrated operations); the mills must process 20 percent or more of their commissioned production through batch, non-continuous processing operation.

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

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.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of the 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/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	10.0.....	5.3
TSS.....	32.2.....	16.1
COD.....	138.0.....	69.0
Oil and Grease.....	7.2.....	3.6
Total Chromium.....	0.10.....	0.05
Phenol.....	0.10.....	0.05
Sulfide.....	0.20.....	0.10
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	10.6.....	5.3
TSS.....	32.2.....	16.1
COD.....	138.0.....	69.0
Oil and Grease.....	7.2.....	3.6
Total Chromium.....	0.10.....	0.05
Phenol.....	0.10.....	0.05
Sulfide.....	0.20.....	0.10
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that scours wool through "commission scouring" as defined above.

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

(a) 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	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	4.8.....	2.4
TSS.....	4.0.....	2.0
COD.....	36.0.....	18.0
Oil and Grease.....	2.0.....	1.0
Total Chromium.....	0.05.....	0.025
Phenol.....	0.05.....	0.025
Sulfide.....	0.10.....	0.05
Color.....	Shall not exceed 600 APHA units.	
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	4.8.....	2.4
TSS.....	4.0.....	2.0
COD.....	36.0.....	18.0
Oil and Grease.....	2.0.....	1.0
Total Chromium.....	0.05.....	0.025
Phenol.....	0.05.....	0.025
Sulfide.....	0.10.....	0.05
Color.....	Shall not exceed 600 APHA units.	
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that scours wool through "commission scouring" as defined above.

**§ 410.14 [Reserved]**

**§ 410.15 Standards of performance for new sources.**

(a) 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	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	10.6.....	5.3
TSS.....	10.6.....	5.3
COD.....	138.0.....	69.0
Oil and Grease.....	7.2.....	3.6
Total Chromium.....	0.10.....	0.05
Phenol.....	0.10.....	0.05
Sulfide.....	0.20.....	0.10
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	10.6.....	5.3
TSS.....	10.6.....	5.3
COD.....	138.0.....	69.0
Oil and Grease.....	7.2.....	3.6
Total Chromium.....	0.10.....	0.05
Phenol.....	0.10.....	0.05
Sulfide.....	0.20.....	0.10
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that scours wool through "commission scouring" as defined above.

**§ 410.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the wool scouring 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 410.15; 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—Wool Finishing Subcategory**

**§ 410.20 Applicability; description of the wool finishing subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process waste water discharges

resulting from the following types of textile mills: Wool finishers, including carbonizing, fulling, dyeing, bleaching, rinsing, fire proofing, and other such similar processes.

§ 410.21 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 Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "fiber" shall mean the dry wool and other fibers as received at the wool mill for processing into wool and blended products.

(c) The term "color" shall mean that color as measured by the tristimulus method as described in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (13th Edition).

(d) The term "commission finishing" shall mean the finishing of textile materials, 50 percent or more of which are owned by others, in mills that are 51 percent or more independent (i.e., only a minority ownership by company(ies) with greige or integrated operations); the mills must process 20 percent or more of their commissioned production through batch, non-continuous processing operation with 50 percent or more of their commissioned orders processed in 5,000-yards or smaller lots.

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

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 sub-categorization 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 speci-

fied 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.

(a) 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/kg of product

BOD <sub>5</sub>	22.4	11.2
TSS	35.2	17.6
COD	153.0	81.5
Total Chromium	0.14	0.07
Phenol	0.14	0.07
Sulfide	0.23	0.14
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(English units) lb/1000 lb of product

BOD <sub>5</sub>	22.4	11.2
TSS	35.2	17.6
COD	153.0	81.5
Total Chromium	0.14	0.07
Phenol	0.14	0.07
Sulfide	0.23	0.14
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes wool or blended wool fabrics through "commission finishing" as defined above.

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

(a) 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	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed

(Metric units) kg/kg of product

BOD <sub>5</sub>	22.4	11.2
TSS	35.2	17.6
COD	153.0	81.5
Total Chromium	0.14	0.07
Phenol	0.14	0.07
Sulfide	0.19	0.05
Color	Shall not exceed 50 APHA units	
Fecal Coliform	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(English units) lb/1000 lb of product

BOD <sub>5</sub>	22.4	11.2
TSS	35.2	17.6
COD	153.0	81.5
Total Chromium	0.14	0.07
Phenol	0.14	0.07
Sulfide	0.19	0.05
Color	Shall not exceed 50 APHA units	
Fecal Coliform	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes wool or blended wool fabrics through "commission finishing" as defined above.

§ 410.24 [Reserved]

§ 410.25 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	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed

(Metric units) kg/kg of product

BOD <sub>5</sub>	22.4	11.2
TSS	22.4	11.2
COD	153.0	81.5
Total Chromium	0.14	0.07
Phenol	0.14	0.07
Sulfide	0.23	0.14
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(English units) lb/1000 lb of product

BOD <sub>5</sub>	22.4	11.2
TSS	22.4	11.2
COD	153.0	81.5
Total Chromium	0.14	0.07
Phenol	0.14	0.07
Sulfide	0.23	0.14
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(b) Additional allocations equal to the standards of performance (except pH) established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes wool or blended wool fabrics through "commission finishing" as defined above.

**§ 410.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the wool finishing 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 410.25; 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—Dry Processing Subcategory**

**§ 410.30 Applicability; description of the dry processing subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process waste water discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: Yarn manufacture, yarn texturizing, unfinished fabric manufacture, fabric coating, fabric laminating, tire cord and fabric dipping, and carpet tufting and carpet backing. Rubberized or rubber coated fabrics regulated by 40 CFR Part 428 are specifically excluded.

**§ 410.31 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.

(b) The term "product" shall mean the final material produced or processed by the mill.

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

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 subcategory 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. 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/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	1.4.....	0.7
TSS.....	1.4.....	0.7
COD.....	2.8.....	1.4
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	1.4.....	0.7
TSS.....	1.4.....	0.7
COD.....	2.8.....	1.4
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

**§ 410.33 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, 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	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.4.....	0.2
TSS.....	0.4.....	0.2
COD.....	0.8.....	0.4
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.4.....	0.2
TSS.....	0.4.....	0.2
COD.....	0.8.....	0.4
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

**§ 410.34 [Reserved]**

**§ 410.35 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	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	1.4.....	0.7
TSS.....	1.4.....	0.7
COD.....	2.8.....	1.4
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	1.4.....	0.7
TSS.....	1.4.....	0.7
COD.....	2.8.....	1.4
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

**§ 410.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the dry processing 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 410.35; 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—Woven Fabric Finishing Subcategory**

**§ 410.40 Applicability; description of the woven fabric finishing subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process waste water discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: Woven fabric finishers, which may include any or all of the following unit operations: Desizing, bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing, resin treatment, water proofing, flame proofing, soil repellency application and a special finish application.

**§ 410.41 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 Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean the final material produced or processed by the mill.

(c) The term "color" shall mean that color as measured by the tristimulus method as described in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (13th Edition).

(d) The term "simple manufacturing operation" shall mean all the following unit processes: Desizing, fiber preparation and dyeing.

(e) The term "complex manufacturing operation" shall mean "simple" unit processes (desizing, fiber preparation and dyeing) plus any additional manufacturing operations such as printing, water proofing, or applying stain resistance or other functional fabric finishes.

(f) The term "commission finishing" shall mean the finishing of textile materials, 50 percent or more of which are owned by others, in mills that are 51 percent or more independent (i.e. only a minority ownership by company(ies) with greige or integrated operations); the mills must process 20 percent or more of their commissioned production through batch, non-continuous processing operations, with 50 percent or more of their commissioned orders processed in 5,000-yard or smaller lots.

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

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.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple or complex manufacturing operations employing a natural fiber, a synthetic fiber or a natural and synthetic fiber blend, 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/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	6.6.....	3.3
TSS.....	17.8.....	8.9
COD.....	69.9.....	34.9
Total Chromium.....	0.19.....	0.09
Phenol.....	0.19.....	0.09
Sulfide.....	0.29.....	0.19
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	6.6.....	3.3
TSS.....	17.8.....	8.9
COD.....	69.9.....	34.9
Total Chromium.....	0.19.....	0.09
Phenol.....	0.19.....	0.09
Sulfide.....	0.29.....	0.19
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber or complex manufacturing operations employing a natural fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	59.....	19
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	59.....	19

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend or through complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	43.....	29
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	43.....	29

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this subpart.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	60.....	30
(English units) lb/100 lb of product		
COD.....	60.....	30



**RULES AND REGULATIONS**

(e) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes woven fabrics through "commission finishing" as defined above.

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

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple or a complex manufacturing operations employing a natural fiber, a synthetic and fiber or natural synthetic fiber blend 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	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	4.4.....	2.2
TSS.....	3.0.....	1.5
COD.....	20.0.....	10.0
Total Chromium.....	0.10.....	0.05
Phenol.....	0.10.....	0.05
Sulfide.....	0.20.....	0.10
Color.....	Shall not exceed 300	
Fecal Coliform.....	APHA units; MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	4.4.....	2.2
TSS.....	3.0.....	1.5
COD.....	20.0.....	10.0
Total Chromium.....	0.10.....	0.05
Phenol.....	0.10.....	0.05
Sulfide.....	0.20.....	0.10
Color.....	Shall not exceed 300	
Fecal Coliform.....	APHA units; MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber or through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	6.6.....	3.3

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	6.6.....	3.3

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend or through complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	13.4.....	6.7

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	13.4.....	6.7

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this subpart.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	20.....	10

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	20.....	10

(e) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes woven fabrics through "commission finishing" as defined above.

**§ 410.44 [Reserved]**

**§ 410.45 Standards of performance for new sources.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple or complex manufacturing operations employing a natural fiber, a synthetic fiber or a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.6.....	3.3
TSS.....	0.6.....	3.3
COD.....	60.0.....	30.0
Total Chromium.....	0.10.....	0.05
Phenol.....	0.10.....	0.05
Sulfide.....	0.20.....	0.10
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.6.....	3.3
TSS.....	0.6.....	3.3
COD.....	60.0.....	30.0
Total Chromium.....	0.10.....	0.05
Phenol.....	0.10.....	0.05
Sulfide.....	0.20.....	0.10
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber or through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	20.....	10

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	20.....	10

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend or through complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD	40	20
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD	40	20

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this subpart.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD	60	30
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD	60	30

(e) Additional allocations equal to the standards of performance (except pH) established in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such standards of performance that finishes woven fabrics through "commission finishing" as defined above.

**§ 410.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the woven fabric finishing 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 410.45; 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—Knit Fabric Finishing Subcategory**

**§ 410.50 Applicability; description of the knit fabric finishing subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process waste water discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: Knit fabric finishers, which may include any or all of the following unit operations: Bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing, resin treatment, water proofing, flame proofing, soil repellency application and application of special finishes.

**§ 410.51 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.

(b) The term "product" shall mean the final material produced or processed by the mill.

(c) The term "color" shall mean that color as measured by the tristimulus method as described in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (13th Edition).

(d) The term "simple manufacturing operation" shall mean all the following unit processes: Desizing, fiber preparation and dyeing.

(e) The term "complex manufacturing operation" shall mean "simple" unit processes (desizing, fiber preparation and dyeing) plus any additional manufacturing operations such as printing applying water proofing, stain resistance or other functional fabric finishes.

(f) The term "commission finishing" shall mean the finishing of textile materials, 50 percent or more of which are owned by others, in mills that are 51 percent or more independent (i.e. only a minority ownership by company(ies) with grelge or integrated operations); the mills must process 20 percent or more of their commissioned production through batch, non-continuous processing operations, with 50 percent or more of their commissioned orders processed in 5,000-yard or smaller lots.

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

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.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through simple or complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber or a natural and synthetic fiber blend, 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 characteristics	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	5.0	2.5
TSS	21.9	10.9
COD	60.0	20.0
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
Phenol	0.10	0.05
Sulfide	0.50	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	5.0	2.5
TSS	21.9	10.9
COD	60.0	20.0
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
Phenol	0.10	0.05
Sulfide	0.50	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through

**RULES AND REGULATIONS**

simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend or through complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent limitations		
Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD	20	10
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD	20	10

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this subpart.

Effluent limitations		
Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD	40	20
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD	40	20

(d) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraph (a), (b), and (c) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that finish knit fabrics through "commission finishing" as defined above.

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

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through simple or complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, or a natural and synthetic fiber blend, 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 limitations		
Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	3.4	1.7
TSS	3.4	1.7
COD	20.0	10.0
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
Phenol	0.10	0.05
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Color	Shall not exceed 300 APHA units.	
Fecal Coliform	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	3.4	1.7
TSS	3.4	1.7
COD	20.0	10.0
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
Phenol	0.10	0.05
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Color	Shall not exceed 300 APHA units.	
Fecal Coliform	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent limitations		
Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD	6.6	3.3
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD	6.6	3.3

(d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this subpart.

Effluent limitations		
Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD	13.4	0.7
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD	13.4	0.7

(d) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes knit fabrics through "commission finishing" as defined above.

**§ 410.54** [Reserved]

**§ 410.55** Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through simple or complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber or a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Effluent limitations		
Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	5.0	2.5
TSS	5.0	2.5
COD	60.0	30.0
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
Phenol	0.10	0.05
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	5.0	2.5
TSS	5.0	2.5
COD	60.0	30.0
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
Phenol	0.10	0.05
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend or through complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions

of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
COD	20	10
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD	20	10

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this subpart.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
COD	40	20
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD	40	20

(d) Additional allocations equal to the standards of performance (except pH) established in paragraph (a), (b) and (c) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such standards of performance that finishes knit fabrics through "commission finishing" as defined above.

**§ 410.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the knit fabric finishing 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 410.55; 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—Carpet Mills Subcategory**

**§ 410.60 Applicability; Description of the carpet mills subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process waste water discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills, carpet mills, which may include any or all of the following unit operations: Bleaching, scouring, carbonizing, fulling, dyeing, printing, resin treatment, water proofing, flame proofing, soil repellency, looping, backing with foamed and unfoamed latex and jute. Carpet backing without other carpet manufacturing operations is included in Subpart C.

**§ 410.61 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) The term "product" shall mean the final carpet produced or processed including the primary backing but excluding the secondary backing.

(c) The term "color" shall mean that color as measured by the tristimulus method as described in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (13th Edition).

(d) The term "simple manufacturing operation" shall mean the following unit processes: fiber preparation and dyeing with or without carpet backing.

(e) The term "complex manufacturing operation" shall mean "simple unit processes (fiber preparation, dyeing and carpet backing) plus any additional manufacturing operations such as printing or dyeing and printing.

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

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.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the manufacture of carpets through simple or complex manufacturing operations, 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/kkg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	7.5	3.9
TSS	11.0	5.5
COD	70.2	35.1
Total Chromium	0.64	0.02
Phenol	0.64	0.02
Sulfide	0.63	0.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	7.5	3.9
TSS	11.0	5.5
COD	70.2	35.1
Total Chromium	0.64	0.02
Phenol	0.64	0.02
Sulfide	0.63	0.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the manufacture of carpets through complex manufacturing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	20.....	10
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	20.....	10

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

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the manufacture of carpets through simple or complex manufacturing operations, 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	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	4.0.....	2.0
TSS.....	2.0.....	1.0
COD.....	23.4.....	11.7
Total Chromium.....	0.04.....	0.02
Phenol.....	0.04.....	0.02
Sulfide.....	0.03.....	0.04
Color.....	Shall not exceed 225 APHA units.	
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	4.0.....	2.0
TSS.....	2.0.....	1.0
COD.....	23.4.....	11.7
Total Chromium.....	0.04.....	0.02
Phenol.....	0.04.....	0.02
Sulfide.....	0.03.....	0.04
Color.....	Shall not exceed 225 APHA units.	
Fecal Coliform.....	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml.	
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the manufacture of carpets through complex manufacturing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	20.....	10
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	20.....	10

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	6.6.....	3.3
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	6.6.....	3.3

**§ 410.64 [Reserved]**

**§ 410.65 Standards of performance for new sources.**

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the manufacture of carpets through simple or complex manufacturing operations, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	7.8.....	3.9
TSS.....	7.8.....	3.9
COD.....	70.2.....	35.1
Total Chromium.....	0.04.....	0.02
Phenol.....	0.04.....	0.02
Sulfide.....	0.03.....	0.04
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	7.8.....	3.9
TSS.....	7.8.....	3.9
COD.....	70.2.....	35.1
Total Chromium.....	0.04.....	0.02
Phenol.....	0.04.....	0.02
Sulfide.....	0.03.....	0.04
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the manufacture of carpets through complex manufacturing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
COD.....	20.....	10
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
COD.....	20.....	10

**§ 410.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the carpet mill 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 410.65; 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—Stock and Yarn Dyeing and Finishing Subcategory**

**§ 410.70 Applicability; description of the stock and yarn dyeing and finishing subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process waste water discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: Stock or yarn dyeing or finishing, which may include any or all of the following unit operations and processes: Cleaning, scouring, bleaching mercerizing, dyeing and special finishing.

**§ 410.71 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 Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean the final material produced or processed by the mill.

(c) The term "color" shall mean that color as measured by the tristimulus method as described in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (13th Edition).

(d) The term "commission finishing" shall mean the finishing of textile materials, 50 percent or more of which are owned by others, in mills that are 51 percent or more independent (i.e., only a minority ownership by company(ies) with greige or integrated operations); the mills must process 20 percent or more of their commissioned production through batch, non-continuous processing operations, with 50 percent or more of their commissioned orders processed in 5,000-yard or smaller lots.

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

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 sub-categorization 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.

(a) 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 limitations		
Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	6.8	3.4
TSS	17.4	8.7
COD	84.5	42.3
Total Chromium	0.12	0.06
Phenol	0.12	0.06
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	6.8	3.4
TSS	17.4	8.7
COD	84.5	42.3
Total Chromium	0.12	0.06
Phenol	0.12	0.06
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that dyes or finishes stock or yarn through "commission finishing" as defined above.

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

(a) 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 limitations		
Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	4.6	2.3
TSS	3.8	1.9
COD	23.1	14.1
Total Chromium	0.12	0.06
Phenol	0.12	0.06
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
Color	Shall not exceed 500 APHA units	
Fecal Coliform	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	4.6	2.3
TSS	3.8	1.9
COD	23.1	14.1
Total Chromium	0.12	0.06
Phenol	0.12	0.06
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
Color	Shall not exceed 500 APHA units	
Fecal Coliform	MPN shall not exceed 400 counts per 100 ml	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations (except pH) established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such effluent limitations that dyes or finishes stock and yarn through "commission finishing" as defined above.

§ 410.74 [Reserved]

§ 410.75 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or qual-

ity 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 limitations		
Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	6.8	3.4
TSS	6.8	3.4
COD	84.5	42.3
Total Chromium	0.12	0.06
Phenol	0.12	0.06
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
BOD <sub>5</sub>	6.8	3.4
TSS	6.8	3.4
COD	84.5	42.3
Total Chromium	0.12	0.06
Phenol	0.12	0.06
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	

(b) Additional allocations equal to the standards of performance (except pH) established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any point source subject to such standards of performance that dyes or finishes stock or yarn through "commission finishing" as defined above.

§ 410.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the stock and yarn dyeing and finishing 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 123, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 123.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 123.131, 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 410.75; 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.

[FR Doc. 74-15027 Filed 7-3-74; 8:45 am]