

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 429]

[FRL 253-3]

TIMBER PRODUCTS PROCESSING POINT
SOURCE CATEGORY

Effluent Limitations and Guidelines for Existing Sources; Standards of Performance and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources

Notice is hereby given that effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources set forth below are proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). On April 18, 1974, EPA promulgated a regulation adding Part 429 to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (39 FR 13942). That regulation established effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources for the timber products processing point source category. The regulation proposed below will amend 40 CFR Part 429 timber products processing point source category by adding thereto the wet storage subcategory (Subpart I), the log washing subcategory (Subpart J), the sawmills and planing mills subcategory (Subpart K), the finishing subcategory (Subpart L), the particleboard manufacturing subcategory (Subpart M), the insulation board manufacturing subcategory (Subpart N), and the insulation board manufacturing with steaming or headboard production subcategory (Subpart O), pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306(b) and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316(b) and 1317 (c); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500) (the Act).

(a) *Legal authority*—(1) *Existing point sources*. Section 301(b) of the Act requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1977, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of the best practicable control technology currently available as defined by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act. Section 301(b) also requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1983, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of best available technology economically achievable which will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) to the Act.

Section 304(b) of the Act requires the Administrator to publish regulations providing guidelines for effluent limitations setting forth the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best practicable control technology currently available and the degree of effluent reduction attainable through

the application of the best control measures and practices achievable including treatment techniques, process and procedural innovations, operating methods and other alternatives. The regulation proposed herein sets forth effluent limitations and guidelines, pursuant to sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act, for the wet storage subcategory (Subpart I), the log washing subcategory (Subpart J), the sawmills and planing mills subcategory (Subpart K), the finishing subcategory (Subpart L), the particleboard manufacturing subcategory (Subpart M), the insulation board manufacturing subcategory (Subpart N), and the insulation board manufacturing with steaming or headboard production subcategory (Subpart O) of the timber products processing point source category.

(2) *New sources*. Section 306 of the Act requires the achievement by new sources of a Federal standard of performance providing for the control of the discharge of pollutants which reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction which the Administrator determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

Section 306(b) (1) (B) of the Act requires the Administrator to propose regulations establishing Federal standards of performance for categories of new sources included in a list published pursuant to section 306(b) (1) (A) of the Act. The Administrator published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of January 16, 1973 (38 FR 1624) a list of 27 source categories, including the timber products processing category. The regulations proposed herein set forth the standards of performance applicable to new sources for wet storage subcategory (Subpart I), the log washing subcategory (Subpart J), the sawmills and planing mills subcategory (Subpart K), the finishing subcategory (Subpart L), the particleboard manufacturing subcategory (Subpart M), the insulation board manufacturing subcategory (Subpart N), and the insulation board manufacturing with steaming or headboard production subcategory (Subpart O), of the timber products processing point source category.

Section 307(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to promulgate pretreatment standards for new sources at the same time that standards of performance for new sources are promulgated pursuant to section 306. Sections 429.96, 429.106, 429.116, 429.126, 429.136, 429.146, and 429.156 proposed below provide pretreatment standards for new sources within the wet storage subcategory (Subpart I), the log washing subcategory (Subpart J), the sawmills and planing mills subcategory (Subpart K), the finishing subcategory (Subpart L), the particleboard manufacturing subcategory (Subpart M), the insulation board manufacturing subcategory (Subpart N), and the insulation board manufacturing with steaming or headboard production subcategory

(Subpart O) of the timber products processing point source category.

Section 304(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to issue to the States and appropriate water pollution control agencies information on the processes, procedures or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants to implement standards of performance under section 306 of the Act. The "Development Document" referred to below provides, pursuant to section 304(c) of the Act, information on such processes, procedures or operating methods.

(b) *Summary and basis of proposed effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources*—(1) *General methodology*. The effluent limitations, guidelines and standards of performance proposed herein were developed in the following manner. The point source category was first studied for the purpose of determining whether separate limitations and standards are appropriate for different segments within the category. This analysis included a determination of whether differences in raw material used, product produced, manufacturing process employed, age, size, waste water constituents and other factors require development of separate limitations and standards for different segments of the point source category. The raw waste characteristics for each such segment were then identified. This included an analysis of the source, flow and volume of water used in the process employed, the sources of waste and waste waters in the operation and the constituents of all waste water. The constituents of the waste waters which should be subject to effluent limitations and standards of performance were identified.

The control and treatment technologies existing within each segment were identified. This included an identification of each distinct control and treatment technology, including both in-plant and end-of-process technologies, which are existent or capable of being designed for each segment. It also included an identification of, in terms of the amount of constituents and the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of pollutants, the effluent level resulting from the application of each of the technologies. The problems, limitations and reliability of each treatment and control technology were also identified. In addition, the non-water quality environmental impact, such as the effects of the application of such technologies upon other pollution problems, including air, solid waste, noise and radiation were identified. The energy requirements of each control and treatment technology were determined as well as the cost of the application of such technologies.

The information, as outlined above, was then evaluated in order to determine what levels of technology constitute the "best practicable control technology currently available," "best available technology economically

achievable" and the "best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives." In identifying such technologies, various factors were considered. These included the total cost of application of technology in relation to the effluent reduction benefits to be achieved from such application, the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements) and other factors.

The data upon which the above analysis was performed included EPA permit applications, EPA sampling and inspections, consultant reports, and industry submissions.

The pretreatment standards proposed herein are intended to be complementary to the pretreatment standards proposed for existing sources under 40 CFR 128. The basis for such standards is set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 19, 1973, 38 FR 19236. The provisions of Part 128 are equally applicable to sources which would constitute "new sources," under section 306 if they were to discharge pollutants directly to navigable waters, except for § 128.133. That section provides a pretreatment standard for "incompatible pollutants" which requires application of the "best practicable control technology currently available," subject to an adjustment for amounts of pollutants removed by the publicly owned treatment works. Since the pretreatment standards proposed herein apply to new sources, §§ 429.96, 429.106, 429.116, 429.126, 429.136, 429.146, and 429.156 below amend § 128.133 to specify the application of the standard of performance for new sources rather than the "best practicable" standard applicable to existing sources under sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act.

(2) *Summary of conclusions with respect to the wet storage subcategory (Subpart I), the log washing subcategory (Subpart J), the sawmills and planing mills subcategory (Subpart K), the finishing subcategory (Subpart L), the particleboard manufacturing subcategory (Subpart M), the insulation board manufacturing subcategory (Subpart N), and the insulation board manufacturing with steaming or hardboard production subcategory (Subpart O), of the timber products processing point source category.*—(i) *Categorization.* The production of timber products from wood and wood residues or by-products involves considerable variety in raw material storage, handling, and processing procedures. These variations can result in significant differences in waste water generated, although constituents present in the waste water are similar. The opportunities for waste water reuse and/or disposal also varies among the different timber products processing operations.

Waste water volumes generated by this portion of the timber products processing industry may be largest in the wet storage activities such as log or mill

ponds and wet decking operations, and the insulation board manufacturing segment of the industry. Other operations in this portion of the industry for which guidelines and standards are proposed below require either none or little process water. The effluent guidelines and standards (Subpart I through Subpart O) proposed below reflect the process differences and the differences in waste water generation.

(ii) *Waste characteristics.* Waste water pollutants generated by this segment of the industry are mainly organic in nature, primarily generated by the raw material, wood. Some inorganic waste materials are also generated, coming from the soil and dirt brought into the processing plant on the wood. Organic and inorganic materials may also be produced by the finishing and fabricating operations which may occur.

(iii) *Origin of waste water pollutants.* In a wet storage situation, i.e., ponding, storage in estuaries, bays of streams, or wet decking operations, pollutants are removed from the wood by the washing effect of the water. In addition, materials are removed from the wood as water passes over the wood. Storage of the wood in water, such as occurs in pond storage, results in the leaching of soluble materials from the wood. Sawmills and planing mills with their associated processing operations have very limited process water requirements and the volumes of waste water generated are not sufficient, with reasonable process management, to result in a process waste water stream. Finishing operations include gluing, application of surface coatings, and the application of sealers, stains, dyes, primers, and fillers, of either organic or inorganic nature.

The primary sources of waste water generation in the particleboard manufacturing industry are resin blender cleaning water, cleaning of additive storage tanks, caul cooling sprays, mat sprays, and fire control water.

Insulation board manufacture generates a large volume of process water. Water may be used in a number of the following operations: chip washing, white water, i.e., water used in processing and carrying the wood fibers through the insulation board manufacturing process, finishing operations, cooling, seal water, fire control and housekeeping.

(iv) *Treatment and control technology.* Waste water treatment and control technologies have been studied for each subcategory of the industry to determine what is (a) the best practicable control technology currently available, (b) the best available technology economically achievable, and (c) the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives.

Wet storage treatment and control involves regulation of the process waters that are allowed to be discharged to the wet storage water body. By achieving this control a no discharge of waste water pollutants can be realized during those periods when rainfall does not exceed

evaporation. During periods when rainfall exceeds evaporation, floating, visible solids control can be achieved by the installation of a floating solids detention device, such as a surface barrier or a submerged pipe, at the discharge point of the wet storage body, whether it is the log pond or the collection, settling pond for the wet decking recirculation system.

One hundred percent recycle of log washing water can be achieved by the installation of a sedimentation system and screening system. Systems of this type are currently in use in the industry sawmills and planing mills. The no discharge of process waste water pollutants limitation for sawmills and planing mills can and is being achieved through proper management of equipment and reasonable water usage. Fabricating and finishing operations can achieve the no discharge limitation by reasonable water use, waste water recycle, spray evaporation, incineration, or land spreading. Particleboard treatment and control technology includes judicious water use and disposal of the small volume of waste water to a septic tank system, spray irrigation, spray evaporation, spraying of waste water on incoming raw material, or spraying of waste water on hog fuel.

Insulation board treatment and control technology includes primary clarification as practiced by all plants. Other technologies practiced include activated sludge, aerated lagoons, spray irrigation, sedimentation, coagulation and water recycle.

Solid wastes that may result from timber products processing operations are mainly bark, wood slabs or trimmings, sawdust, sander dust, and sludges resulting from treatment of process waters. Efforts to obtain full utilization of the raw material have resulted in the development of manufacturing processes to utilize these potential waste materials. These solid wastes are usually non-toxic and biodegradable.

Best practicable control technology and best available technology, as they are known today, require disposal of the pollutants removed from waste waters in this industry in the form of solid wastes and liquid concentrates. In most cases these are non-hazardous substances requiring only minimal custodial care. However, some constituents may be hazardous and may require special consideration. In order to ensure long term protection of the environment from these hazardous or harmful constituents, special consideration of disposal sites must be made. All landfill sites where such hazardous wastes are disposed should be selected so as to prevent horizontal and vertical migration of these contaminants to ground or surface waters. In cases where geologic conditions may not reasonably ensure this, adequate legal and mechanical precautions (e.g., impervious liners) should be taken to ensure long term protection to the environment from hazardous materials. Where appropriate, the location of solid hazardous materials disposal sites should

be permanently recorded in the appropriate office of legal jurisdiction in which the site is located.

(v) *Cost estimates for control of waste water pollutants.* Insulation board—Although insulation board mills use large quantities of process water, the effort required to meet the proposed effluent guidelines will not cause a severe dislocation in the industry. Of the eighteen (18) facilities in this segment, five either do or are planning to discharge to municipal systems, two plants plan to or have implemented a closed system, and two plants dispose of process water by spray irrigation. Of the nine remaining plants, two are already meeting best practicable control technology limitations. The remaining seven plants are estimated to require investments ranging between 400,000 and 3,500,000 dollars.

The costs associated with achieving the proposed limitations for the finishing subcategory range between 9,000 and 27,000 dollars for a small plant and between 12,000 and 48,000 for a large plant.

Log washing and Sawmills—the costs associated with meeting the proposed limitations for this segment are minimal. The water requirements for this process are such that the water loop can be operated as a closed system with no discharge of process waste water.

Wet storage—the proposed limitations for these operations will be applicable for plants in all subcategories of the industry that store raw material either in self-contained bodies of water or on the land, either paved or unpaved, and spray the logs with water continuously or intermittently. The necessary level of expenditure is expected to be, 9,000 dollars per wet decking facility and less for pond storage operations.

Particleboard—Capital investment costs necessary to achieve the proposed effluent limitations are determined to be less than 0.5 percent of the cost of construction of a 220 metric ton per day plant.

(vi) *Energy requirements and non water quality environmental impacts.* Insulation board—the achievement of best practicable control technology limitations may require the application of technology that relies on the ultimate disposal of waste activated sludge in approved landfill situations. The energy requirements as discussed in the Development Document may be approximately 10 percent of the total energy requirements for the manufacture of insulation board. Log washing and Sawmills and planing mills—additional energy requirements and nonwater quality environmental impact as a result of the application of best practicable control technology for these subcategories is not significant; only reasonable water use and recycle of log wash water is required.

Wet storage—the achievement of the proposed limitations for this subcategory will require no additional energy requirements. Non-water quality environmental impact is related to sludge deposits from the bottom of the pond or the settling area in the wet deck recycle system.

Particleboard—the non-water quality

impact will result from the land disposal of small amounts of sludge from certain alternatives. The impact, however, will be insignificant because of the relatively small quantities of waste to be disposed.

(vii) *Economic impact analysis.* The economic analysis has focused on both internal and external costs. Internal costs are those costs to the facility associated with achieving the proposed limitations. External costs are related to the impact of the internal costs in terms of price increases, production curtailments, plant closures, and the resultant employment, community and regional impacts, international trade and industry growth.

Cost increases as a result of implementation of pollution control measures will be passed on to the consumer in the particleboard and insulation board segments of the industry.

Insulation board prices may increase 0.5 to 4.0 percent, and particleboard prices may increase 0.15 percent.

For the remaining segments the cost of compliance will generally not be passed on to the consumer through price increases because end product prices are highly competitive and the costs of abatement are unequally distributed. Although the cost of compliance will generally be absorbed by the producer, the cost is small and will not significantly affect profit margins or present a capital availability problem. Accordingly, only three plants in the industry may close as a result of required pollution control expenditures.

One insulation board mill may close, representing approximately 4 percent of the segment capacity and 200 employees, and two container grade veneer mills may close representing approximately 4 percent of segment capacity and 40 employees. Otherwise, no production curtailment or closures are expected. No significant community or regional effects, balance of trade effects or industry growth effects are expected.

The report entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Wet Storage, Sawmills, Particleboard, and Insulation Board segment of the Timber Products Processing Category" details the analysis undertaken in support of the regulation being proposed herein and is available for inspection in the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C., at all EPA regional offices, and at State water pollution control offices. A supplementary analysis prepared for EPA of the possible economic effects of the proposed regulation is also available for inspection at these locations. Copies of both of these documents are being sent to persons or institutions affected by the proposed regulation, or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose (see EPA's Advance Notice of Public Review Procedures, 38 FR 21202, August 6, 1973). An additional limited number of copies of both reports are available. Persons wishing to obtain a

copy may write the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Mr. Philip B. Wisman.

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

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

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

The report entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Wet Storage, Sawmills, Particleboard, and Insulation Board segment of the Timber Products Processing Point Source Category" contains information available to the Agency concerning the major environmental effects of the regulation proposed below, including:

(1) the pollutants presently discharged into the Nation's waterways by manufacturers of timber products and the degree of pollution reduction obtainable from implementation of the proposed guidelines and standards (see particularly sections IV, V, VI, IX, X, and XI);

(2) the anticipated effects of the proposed regulation on other aspects of the environment including air, solid waste disposal and land use, and noise (see particularly section VIII); and

(3) options available to the Agency in developing the proposed regulatory system and the reasons for its selecting the particular levels of effluent reduction which are proposed (see particularly sections VI, VII, and VIII).

The supplementary report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines for the Timber Products Processing Industry" contains an estimate of the cost of pollution control requirements and an analysis of the possible effects of the proposed regulation

on prices, production levels, employment, communities in which timber products processing plants are located, and international trade. In addition, the Development Document describes, in section VIII, the cost and energy consumption implications of the proposed regulations.

The two reports described above in the aggregate exceed 500 pages in length and contain a substantial number of charts, diagrams, and tables. It is clearly impracticable to publish the material contained in these documents in the FEDERAL REGISTER. To the extent possible, significant aspects of the material have been presented in summary form in foregoing portions of this preamble. Additional discussion is contained in the following analysis of comments received and the Agency's response to them. As has been indicated, both documents are available for inspection at the Agency's Washington, D.C. and regional offices and at State water pollution control agency offices. Copies of each have been distributed to persons and institutions affected by the proposed regulations or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose. Finally, so long as the supply remains available, additional copies may be obtained from the Agency as described above.

When this regulation is promulgated, revised copies of the Development Document will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the Economic Analysis will be available through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

(c) *Summary of public participation.* Prior to this publication, the agencies and groups listed below were consulted and given an opportunity to participate in the development of effluent limitations, guidelines and standards proposed for the timber products processing category. All participating agencies and groups have been informed of project developments. An initial draft of the Development Document was sent to all participants and comments were solicited on that report. The following are the principal agencies and groups consulted: (1) Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee (established under section 515 of the Act); (2) all State and U.S. Territory Pollution Control Agencies; (3) The American Society of Mechanical Engineers; (4) Hudson River Sloop Restoration, Inc.; (5) The Conservation Foundation; (6) Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.; (7) Natural Resources Defense Council; (8) The American Society of Civil Engineers; (9) Water Pollution Control Federation; (10) National Wildlife Federation; (11) American Institute of Chemical Engineers; (12) Southern Forest Products Association; (13) Western Wood Products Association; (14) Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association; (15) National Particleboard Association; (16) National Paint and Coatings Association; (17) National Home Builders Association; (18) Mobile Home Manufac-

turers Association; (19) Acoustical and Insulating Materials Association; (20) National Association of Building Manufacturers; (21) National Forest Products Association; (22) Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association; (23) American Plywood Association; (24) American Hardboard Association; (25) U.S. Department of Commerce; (26) U.S. Department of Interior; (27) U.S. Water Resources Council; (28) Office of Management and Budget; (29) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and (30) U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The following responded with comments: National Particleboard Association; United States Gypsum Company; Acoustical and Insulating Materials Association; Celotex Corporation; Southern Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers Association; American Institute of Chemical Engineers; National Forest Products Association; State Water Resources Control Board—California; Texas Water Quality Board; International Paper Company; U.S. Forest Service (Department of Agriculture); State of Michigan Department of Natural Resources; Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association; State of Florida, Department of Pollution Control; State of Washington, Department of Ecology; U.S. Department of Interior; Delaware River Basin Commission; Association of Environmental Laboratories; Arcata Redwood Company; American Plywood Association; Illinois Environmental Protection Agency; Potlatch Corporation; Fuller Forest Products Inc.; Virginia State Water Control Board; Arizona State Department of Health; Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection; United States Water Resources Council; and the Colorado Department of Public Health.

The primary issues raised in the development of the proposed effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance and the treatment of these issues herein are as follows:

(1) A common criticism was the approach taken in the development of suggested guidelines and standards as presented in the draft report for wet storage operations i.e., log pond, mill pond, and wet decking. Among the comments received were statements that the availability of land for the application of the suggested technology was not taken into consideration in the suggested guidelines; that the data base on which the wet storage guidelines are based was weak; that the relationship between biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) was questionable; that the COD reduction of 60 percent suggested by application of the technology in the draft report was optimistic; that the suggested wet storage treatment and control technology is not demonstrated in the industry; that the economic impact of the costs of control of wet storage facilities would be severe on hardwood timber processing plants; that the definitions of log ponds and mill ponds were inadequate; that

the statistical analysis methods as applied to wet storage presented in the draft document were questionable; that the complexity of the formulae that must be used to determine allowable discharges was considered unwarrantable; and that the effectiveness of settling or sedimentation ponds for treatment of effluents from wet storage operations was not necessary because of the relatively low suspended solids in the process waste water.

After additional review of the suggested guidelines and standards for log ponds, mill ponds, and wet decking operations, as presented in the draft report, the Agency has determined that some of the comments and criticisms are valid. While waste water discharge from wet storage operations may be a large volume of process water, discharge from that operation can be controlled to the degree that it will occur only during periods of rainfall and the concentration range of the pollutants in the discharged water is low. The volume of allowable discharge is based on the difference between rainfall and evaporation on the drainage area. When discharge occurs, debris, as defined in the proposed regulation, is controlled. The regulations proposed below do not attempt to control the discharge of extraneous process waters such as glue system cleaning waters into wet storage systems. It should be recognized that regulations promulgated earlier (40 CFR Part 429, Subpart C, 39 FR 13922) require no discharge of waste water pollutants to navigable waters for plywood manufacturing facilities that do not store or hold raw materials in wet storage conditions. Industry practice and currently available technology, as reflected in the promulgated plywood guidelines and standards, does not indicate that a waste water stream is necessary or must be disposed of into a wet storage water system. The presence of pollutants in a glue system or other processing operation is recognized. Adequate information is not currently available to propose limitations on other specific parameters for this subcategory. Additional information is specifically solicited with regard to the volume and debris limitations proposed below in Subpart I. Careful consideration should be given to the effect of wet storage effluents on receiving waters quality.

(2) Comments were received that the "model plants" concept used to establish pollutant generation estimates, waste water volume amounts, applicability of treatment and control technology, and the costs of treatment and control technology was not appropriate.

The "model plants" technique used in the draft development document should not be interpreted as stating that the model plant fits all manufacturing situations. Rather, the utility of the model plant concept is a method of indicating the waste water generation and sources, the concentration of the pollutants, the applicable treatment and control technologies and the costs of application of treatment and control technologies to

achieve the limitations suggested in the draft report.

(3) A number of comments were received that waste waters generated by sawmills and planing mills should be allowed to be discharged to a waste water treatment system servicing a timber products processing complex.

The approach used to develop the effluent limitations for the segments of the timber products processing industry covered by these regulations included a determination of the procedures available to reduce the generation of waste water. It was determined that for subparts I, J, K, L, and M, the 1977 standards, the 1983 standards, and the new source performance standards were no discharge of waste water pollutants to navigable water. This limitation should be interpreted to allow a plant to discharge waste water to an available treatment system which might be present in a multiproduct timber products processing operation; however, the allowable discharge in terms of weight of pollutant from the treatment system shall not be increased for water pollutants attributable to the waste waters from these subparts.

(4) A comment was received that the costs associated with previously issued guidelines and standards for veneer and plywood manufacturing facilities be taken into consideration in presenting the regulations for the wet storage subcategory of the industry.

This was accomplished by redirecting the economic impact study to consider the application of less land intensive, less expensive and more cost beneficial control technology to the hardwood veneer and plywood sector, as well as the softwood veneer and plywood sector and the other segments of the industry. The results of that economic impact analysis support these proposed regulations.

(5) A commenter suggested that the limitation of no discharge of waste water pollutants for hardwood timber products producing facilities would have an adverse economic impact.

The proposed effluent guidelines and standards take into consideration the availability and practice of technology, the costs of technology and other factors. In addition, an accompanying study determined the economic status of the various segments of the industry. Considerations and review of the information developed by these studies has resulted in the regulations proposed below. These regulations reflect effective control and lower costs than those presented in the draft report.

(6) A comment was received that the toxicity of glue wastes and heavy metals should be controlled by limitations.

As discussed in section VII of the draft document, alternative methods of disposal for glue wastes and heavy metals are presented, e.g., evaporation, recycle, landfill disposal, and burning in a hog fuel boiler. Included in the discussion of these alternatives is the control of toxic materials.

(7) A comment was received that indicated that the draft report provided no guidelines to the buildup of benthic volatile solids and the frequency of dredging mill ponds and log ponds.

The rate of buildup of benthic deposits a specific log storage pond is dependent on a number of variables, such as raw material throughput rate, hydraulic throughput rate, the handling procedures, the species of raw materials processed, and the history of the pond. Because of these factors and limited data availability it is not possible to propose regulations related to benthic deposits of pond bottoms.

(8) A commenter suggested that the discharge of extraneous water flows should be allowed to raw material storage and handling ponds.

The proposed regulations do not prohibit the discharge of extraneous water streams into ponds. However, in order to maintain the proposed volume discharge regulation, judicious control of the volumes discharged into the ponds is necessary.

(9) A comment was received that evaporation ponds may not be appropriate control technology for areas in East Texas because of a low net evaporation rate.

Treatment and control technology, as presented in the Development Document, includes information with regard to precipitation and evaporation rates and the spray evaporation systems necessary to achieve a no discharge limitation. The proposed regulation and the Development Document consider the relationship between evaporation and precipitation.

(10) A comment was received that the document should discuss in more detail the treatment and control of water used for saw guiding and cooling.

The Development Document points out that as thinner saw blades are developed and put into use, the volumes of water necessary to operate these blades efficiently may increase. The current state-of-the-art is that necessary volumes of water can be controlled within the range where saw guiding is accomplished and the process water absorbed by the wood or sawdust. At this time recycle or discharge is not necessary. Process water is absorbed by the wood or sawdust.

(11) A comment agreed with the discussion in the draft report that there is a retardation in the BOD test related to potential toxicity in timber products processing industry waste waters and suggested that further investigations be made relating to wood species and its impact on biological treatment.

The Agency agrees with the comment and does not propose limits on wet storage waste water discharges based on biological treatment.

(12) A comment was received that many facilities in this industry have steam boilers and that the guidelines should include limitations on boiler blowdown.

Effluent limitations related to steam

supply will be proposed by the Agency at a later date.

(13) Comments were received that stated that the data base on which the suggested limitations are based is weak.

The segment of the timber products processing industry to which this regulation is applicable includes in excess of 12,000 establishments. The information used to develop the proposed guidelines and standards was collected from a cross section of the segment. From this data base, better operating practices and procedures were determined. These practices and procedures were evaluated with reference to their applicability to other plants, and where appropriate used in the development of effluent guidelines and standards.

(14) A commenter indicated that he didn't believe it was possible for the insulation board manufacturing industry to achieve seventy percent recycle of process water by 1983, as was discussed in the draft report.

The proposed regulations based on the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) allow for the consideration of procedures and process modification where those procedures and modifications are in advanced stages of development. In addition, it allows for the transfer of technology from other industries where appropriate. Obviously, some additional development and refinement may be needed to ensure that these procedures and modifications are appropriate for a specific plant or location. The establishment of standards to be achieved by July 1, 1983 allows ample time for these developments and refinements.

(15) A comment was received that the suggested limitations for the insulation board subcategories should allow for the effect of temperature on biological treatment.

The development of the suggested limitation included analysis of data for northern climates as well as southern. As a result, the effects of temperature are taken into account and, therefore, no temperature allowance is necessary.

(16) A comment was received that questioned the selection of raw waste loads for the insulation board manufacturing subcategories as being determined after primary treatment.

All plants in this industry have primary treatment in place, and it is considered normal practice in the industry. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider the effluent from the primary treatment a typical waste load.

(17) A commenter questioned the choice of 3,000 gallons per ton of production of insulation board as an achievable hydraulic loading.

The Development Document shows a range of water consumption per ton of production as currently exists in the industry. The document also discusses practices and procedures that are practicable and reasonable. It is the judgment of the Agency that with reasonable

process water management the 3,000 gallons per ton water use figure is practical. Also, the proposed regulations do not limit volumes of discharge. The water use figure is used to demonstrate the application of technology.

(18) One commenter suggested that a certain plant that manufactures insulation board utilizing bagasse as the main raw material should not be included in the insulation board subcategory because of raw material differences and treatment and control technology differences. The Agency agrees and has excluded the facility that manufactures insulation board from bagasse from these regulations.

(19) A comment was received that the suggested limitation on total suspended solids discharge is higher than that specified by a State's regulation.

The suggested effluent guidelines and standards are based on the determination of best practicable control technology. In certain situations water quality requirements may require the application of higher levels of technology to prevent the violation of water quality standards.

Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments in triplicate to the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Attention: Mr. Phillip B. Wisman. Comments on all aspects of the proposed regulation are solicited. In the event comments are in the nature of criticisms as to the adequacy of data which are available, or which may be relied upon by the Agency, comments should identify and, if possible, provide any additional data which may be available and should indicate why such data are essential to the development of the regulations. In the event comments address the approach taken by the Agency in establishing an effluent limitations guideline or standard of performance, EPA solicits suggestions as to what alternative approach should be taken and why and how this alternative better satisfies the detailed requirements of sections 301, 304(b), 306 and 307 of the Act.

A copy of all public comments will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. A copy of preliminary draft contractor reports, the Development Document and economic study referred to above, and certain supplementary materials supporting the study of the industry concerned will also be maintained at this location for public review and copying. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

All comments received on or before September 25, 1974, will be considered. Steps previously taken by the Environmental Protection Agency to facilitate public response within this time period are outlined in the advance notice con-

cerning public review procedures published on August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202).

Dated: August 9, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

PART 429—TIMBER PRODUCTS PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

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Subpart M—Particleboard Manufacturing Subcategory

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Subpart N—Insulation Board Manufacturing Subcategory

- Sec. 429.140 Applicability; description of the insulation board manufacturing subcategory.
- 429.141 Specialized definitions.
- 429.142 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
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- 429.144 [Reserved].
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Subpart O—Insulation Board Manufacturing With Steaming or Hardboard Production Subcategory

- 429.150 Applicability; description of the insulation board manufacturing with steaming or hardboard production subcategory.
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- 429.152 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 429.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

- Sec.
429.154 [Reserved]
429.155 Standards of performance for new sources.
429.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart I—Wet Storage Subcategory

§ 429.90 Applicability; description of the wet storage subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the holding of unprocessed wood i.e., logs or roundwood with bark or after removal of bark in self-contained bodies of water (mill ponds or log ponds) or land storage where water is sprayed or deposited on the wood (wet decking).

§ 429.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

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

(b) A "self-contained body of water" shall be a body of water that does not have a continuous natural influent of water, either surface water or subterranean, and that is used to store, sort, grade, or feed wood raw materials by an establishment in Major Group 24, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual (1972).

(c) The source of monthly mean precipitation and annual lake evaporation information is the publication, Climatic Atlas of the United States, U.S. Department of Commerce, Environmental Science Services Administration, Environmental Data Services, June, 1968.

(d) "Debris" means a woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood or sapwood that will be retained by a 2.54 cm (1.0 in) diameter round opening that might be present in the discharge from a wet storage facility.

§ 429.92 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 dif-

ferent 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:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) During the calendar months of May through October there may be discharged from a wet storage facility a volume of water equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the drainage area of that facility and 10 percent of the annual lake evaporation. During the months November through April, there may be discharged from a wet storage facility a volume of water equal to the precipitation that falls within the drainage area of that facility.

(c) Any process waste water discharged pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section shall comply with each of the following requirements:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) cm		
Debris.....	2.54.....	2.54
pH.....	Within the range 5.5 to 9.0.	
(English units) in		
Debris.....	1.0.....	1.0
pH.....	Within the range 5.5 to 9.0.	

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

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollu-

tant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) During the calendar months of May through October there may be discharged from a wet storage facility a volume of water equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the drainage area of that facility and 10 percent of the annual lake evaporation. During the months November through April, there may be discharged from a wet storage facility a volume of water equal to the precipitation that falls within the drainage area of that facility.

(c) Any process waste water discharged pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section shall comply with each of the following requirements:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) cm		
Debris.....	2.54.....	2.54
pH.....	Within the range 5.5 to 9.0.	
(English units) in		
Debris.....	1.0.....	1.0
pH.....	Within the range 5.5 to 9.0.	

§ 429.94 [Reserved]

§ 429.95 Standards of performance for new sources.

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

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, which are applicable only to wet decking operations, there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) During the calendar months of May through October there may be discharged from a wet storage facility a volume of water equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the drainage area of that facility and 10 percent of the annual lake evaporation. During the months November through April, there may be discharged from a wet storage facility a volume of water equal to the precipitation that falls within the drainage area of that facility.

(c) Any process waste water discharged pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section shall comply with each of the following requirements:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) cm		
Debris	2.54	2.54
pH	Within the range 5.5 to 9.0.	
(English units) in		
Debris	1.0	1.0
pH	Within the range 5.5 to 9.0.	

§ 429.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the wet storage 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 Part 128 of this chapter, except that, for the purpose of this section, § 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 429.95; 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 J—Log Washing Subcategory

§ 429.100 Applicability; description of the log washing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process of passing logs through an operation where water under pressure is applied to the log for the purpose of removing foreign material from the surface of the log before further processing.

§ 429.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart: The general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 429.104 [Reserved]

§ 429.105 Standards of performance for new sources.

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

§ 429.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the log washing 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 Part 128 of this chapter, except that, for the purpose of this section, § 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 429.105; 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 K—Sawmills and Planing Mills Subcategory

§ 429.110 Applicability; description of the sawmills and planing mills subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the timber products processing procedures that include all or part of the following operations: log washing, bark removal, other than hydraulic barking as defined in § 429.11, sawing, reawing, edging, trimming, planing and/or machining.

§ 429.111 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart: The general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 429.114 [Reserved]

§ 429.115 Standards of performance for new sources.

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

§ 429.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the sawmills and planing 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 Part 128 of this chapter, except that, for the purpose of this section § 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 standards of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 429.115; 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 L—Finishing Subcategory

§ 429.120 Applicability; description of the finishing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations following edging and trimming. These operations include drying, planing, dipping, staining, end coating, moisture proofing, fabrication, and by-product utilization.

§ 429.121 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

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

(b) "By-product utilization" shall be the manufacture of products from bark and/or wood waste materials, but does not include the manufacture of insulation board, particleboard, or hardboard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 429.124 [Reserved]

§ 429.125 Standards of performance for new sources.

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

§ 429.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the 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 Part 128 of this chapter, except that, for the purpose of this section, § 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 429.125; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

Subpart M—Particleboard Manufacturing Subcategory

§ 429.130 Applicability; description of the particleboard manufacturing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of particleboard.

§ 429.131 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

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

(b) "Particleboard" means board products that are composed of distinct particles of wood or other lignocellulosic materials not reduced to fibers which are bonded together with an organic or inorganic binder.

(c) Specifically excluded from the term "process waste water" for this subpart are cooling water, material storage yard runoff (either raw material or processed wood storage), and fire control water.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 429.134 [Reserved]

§ 429.135 Standards of performance for new sources.

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

§ 429.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the particleboard manufacturing 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 Part 128 of this chapter, except that, for the purpose of

this section, § 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 49 CFR 128.101, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 49 CFR 429.135; 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 N—Insulation Board Manufacturing Subcategory

§ 429.140 Applicability; description of the insulation board manufacturing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of insulation board where the manufacturing procedure does not involve subjecting the wood material to a pressure created by steam. Specifically excluded from this subpart is the manufacture of insulation board from the primary raw material bagasse.

§ 429.141 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

The general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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 ₅	3.75.....	1.25
TSS.....	9.40.....	3.13
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/2,000 lb of product		
BOD ₅	7.5.....	2.50
TSS.....	18.8.....	6.25
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

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

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

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 ₅	1.13.....	0.33
TSS.....	2.85.....	0.85
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/2000 lb of product		
BOD ₅	2.25.....	0.75
TSS.....	5.70.....	1.90
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 429.144 [Reserved]

§ 429.145 Standards of performance for new sources.

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

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 ₅	3.75.....	1.25
TSS.....	9.40.....	3.13
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/2000 lb of product		
BOD ₅	7.50.....	2.50
TSS.....	18.80.....	6.25
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 429.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the insulation board manufacturing 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 Part 128 of this chapter, except that, for the purpose of this section, § 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 439.145; 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 O—Insulation Board Manufacturing With Steaming or Hardboard Production Subcategory

§ 429.150 Applicability; description of the insulation board manufacturing with steaming or hardboard production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of insulation board at production facilities that either steam condition the raw material before refining or produce hardboard at the same facility. Specifically excluded from this subpart is the manufacture of insulation board from the primary raw material bagasse.

§ 429.151 Specialized definitions.

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

(b) Insulation board shall be defined as a sheet material constructed from ligno-cellulosic materials reduced to a fibrous state and having a density of less than 0.496 grams per cubic centimeter (31 pounds per cubic foot).

(c) Hardboard shall be defined as sheet material constructed from ligno-cellulosic materials reduced to a fibrous state and having a density of greater than 0.496 grams per cubic centimeter (31 pounds per cubic foot).

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

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

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

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 ₅	11.3.....	3.75
TSS.....	9.49.....	3.13
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/2000 lb of product		
BOD ₅	22.69.....	7.59
TSS.....	18.89.....	6.23
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

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

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

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 ₅	3.23.....	1.13
TSS.....	2.53.....	0.83
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/2000 lb of product		
BOD ₅	6.75.....	2.35
TSS.....	5.70.....	1.99
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 429.154 [Reserved]

§ 429.155 Standards of performance for new sources.

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

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 ₅	11.29.....	3.75
TSS.....	9.49.....	3.13
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/2000 lb of product		
BOD ₅	22.69.....	7.59
TSS.....	18.89.....	6.23
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 429.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the insulation board manufacturing with steaming or hardboard production 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 part 128 of this chapter, 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 429.155; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

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