RULES AND REGULATIONS

and pod vegetables. Thus, for purposes of this rule, the category seed and pod vegetables (except soybeans) is too inclusive and would allow the establishment of tolerances on crops that would not be supportable by the available data. Consequently, the category is changed to dried peas and dried beans (except soybeans). Similarly, the hay of seed and pod vegetables is changed to the vine hays of dried peas and dried beans (except soybeans). Also, since past tolerances on dried peas and dried beans (except soybeans) were set on a multiple residue basis, the category is changed to dried peas and dried beans (except soybeans). Thus, for purposes of this rule, the category seed and pod vegetables is hereinafter amended to include a definition for peanuts.

The toxicology studies (both referenced and submitted) and their corresponding no-effect levels (NEL) evaluated in approving the proposed tolerances in both petitions consisted of a rat LD50 (lethal dose) study, a 90-day rat-feeding study (390 ppm), a 30-day dog-feeding study (NEL 300 ppm), a three-generation rat reproduction study (NEL greater than 180 ppm), ratteratogenicity study (NEL 66.7 mg/kg), a dominant lethal study (NEL greater than 180 ppm), a 2-year rat-feeding study (NEL 250 ppm), and an 18-month mouse-feeding study (NEL 350). The calculated maximum permissible intake (PMI) for man of bentazon based on long-term rat studies is 10.5 mg/day.

A suitable analytical method (gas chromatography using a sulfur-specific flame photometric detector) is available to enforce the proposed tolerances. Tolerances have previously been established for residues of bentazon in or on soybeans; eggs; and the meat, fat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, and sheep at 0.05 ppm (negligible residue except for soybeans) and in milk at 0.02 ppm (negligible residue). The negligible residue designation has been removed from the existing PMI tolerances because long-term studies are now available. The existing egg, meat, milk, and poultry tolerances are adequate to cover any residues resulting from the proposed uses as delineated in 40 CFR 180.6(a)(3).

It has been determined that these tolerances will protect the public health, and it is concluded, therefore, that the tolerances be established as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, on or before June 27, 1977, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk. EPA, East Tower, Rm. 1019, 401 M St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Such objections should be submitted in triplicate and should specify both the provisions of the regulation deemed to be objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issue of the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought.


(See. 408(d) (2), Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 344(a) (2) (I)).

Dated: May 19, 1977.

JAMES M. CONLON,
Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

1. Part 180, Subpart A, § 180.1 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

§ 180.1 Definitions and interpretations.

(j) * * *

9. The term peanuts means the peanut meat after removal of the hulls.

2. Part 180, Subpart C, § 180.355 is revised in its entirety by (1) editorially renumbering paragraphs (a) and (b) into alphabetized columnar listings, (2) alphabetically inserting tolerances of 3 ppm on corn fodder and forage, peanut hay, rice straw, and the vine hays of dried peas and dried beans (except soybeans); 0.3 ppm on peanut hulls and soybean hay, and 0.05 ppm on dried peas (except soybeans), corn grain, fresh corn, peanuts, peas (dried), and rice in paragraph (a), and (3) deleting the designation ‘‘negligible residue’’ from both paragraphs as follows:

§ 180.355 Bentazon; tolerances for residues.

(a) Tolerances are established for combined residues of the herbicide bentazon (3-isopropyl-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-1-2,1,3-dioxide) and its 6- and 8-hydroxy metabolites in or on raw agricultural commodities as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity:</th>
<th>Parts per million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beans (except soybeans), dried</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans (except soybeans)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, fodder</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, forage</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, fresh (inc. sweet K+GWHR)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts, hulls</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas (dried)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas (dried), vine hay</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, straw</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans, hay</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Tolerances are established for combined residues of bentazon (3-isopropyl-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-1-2,1,3-dioxide) and its metabolite 2-amino-N-isopropyl benzamide in raw agricultural commodities as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity:</th>
<th>Parts per million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle, fat</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle, mbyp</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle, meat</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats, fat</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats, meat</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats, meat</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[FR Doc.27-14945 Filed 5-25-77; 8:45 am]

SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

PART 410—TEXTILE INDUSTRY POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources; Final Rulemaking

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action sets forth final pretreatment standards and guidelines for existing sources in the following subcategories of the textile mills point source category: Wool scouring, wool finishing, dry processing, woven fabric finishing, knit fabric finishing and bleaching, wet-mill finishing, and spinning. The effect of the rule will be to set four general prohibitions for pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard, which cause corrosive damage, which obstruct sewer flow or which upset treatment efficiency. After considering new industry data and reviewing the technical basis for specific pollutant limitations as proposed in 1974, EPA has concluded that the four general prohibitions are most appropriate.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 30, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
On July 5, 1974, EPA promulgated a regulation adding Part 410 to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (39 FR 24135). That regulation is subsequently corrected to establish effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources and proposed pretreatment standards for existing sources in the textile mills point source category. Pursuant to section 307(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1317(b) (the Act), the regulation set forth below will amend 40 CFR Part 410 textile mills point source category by adding § 410.14 of the wool scouring subcategory (Subpart A), § 410.24 of the wool finishing subcategory (Subpart B), § 410.34 of the dry processing subcategory (Subpart C), § 410.44 of the woven fabric finishing subcategory.
RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Subpart D), § 410.54 of the knit fabric finishing subcategory (Subpart E), § 410.64 of the carpet mills subcategory (Subpart F) and § 410.74 of the stock and yarn dyeing and finishing subcategory (Subpart G).

The Technical Basis of Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources

The regulation set forth below establishes pretreatment standards for pollutants introduced to publicly owned treatment works (POTW) from existing sources within the subparts set forth above. This regulation is intended to implement the concepts of the general regulation for pretreatment standards for existing sources set forth in 40 CFR Part 128. This general regulation was published in final form on November 8, 1976 (38 FR 30985).

The general pretreatment regulation (40 CFR Part 128) described above and its application to effluent limitations and standards has sometimes caused confusion. In order to correct any lack of clarity, 40 CFR Part 128 is set aside for existing sources within the subparts set forth in paragraph (a) above. In place of the pretreatment standards applicable to each subcategory are set forth in detail below as the pretreatment standard for that subcategory. This mechanism will eliminate any possible confusion as to the materials which are limited or controlled by the pretreatment standard for each subcategory. This decision is also warranted because new general pretreatment regulations have been proposed (42 FR 6476, Feb. 2, 1977), which will revoke and replace 40 CFR Part 128 upon promulgation. When the general pretreatment regulations are promulgated, these standards will be reviewed for consistency with the general policy stated therein.

A supplemental technical study was made to determine the levels of pretreatment requirements which are appropriate considering the limitations established for direct dischargers under sections 301 and 302 of the Clean Water Act and the requirements of section 307(b). The findings of this study and technical rationale for the establishment of pretreatment standards are summarized in Appendix A to this preamble. Since some municipalities might have a problem with treatment of a textile discharge, Appendix A also contains alternative treatment information and information on pollution control procedures as a guide to municipalities in exercising their prerogative to control specific substances.

The report entitled "Supplement for Pretreatment in Development Document for the Textile Mills Point Source Category" details the additional technical analysis undertaken in support of the final regulation set forth herein and is available for inspection at the EPA Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2922 (EPA Library), Waterside Mall, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460 at all EPA Regional offices and state and local control offices. A supplementary analysis prepared for EPA of the possible economic effects of the regulation is also available for inspection at these locations. An additional limited number of copies of these reports are available. Persons wishing to obtain a copy may write the Environmental Protection Agency, Attention: Distribution Office, POTW, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Distribution Officer, WH-552. Copies of the technical documentation will also be available from the Department of Commerce, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the economic analysis document will be available through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.

Did the Public Comment?

Prior to this publication, many agencies and interest groups were given an opportunity to participate in the development of these standards. Immediately prior to this rulemaking the results of this study were circulated for comment to persons interested in the development of the public participation in this rulemaking, public comments and the Agency's response is contained in Appendix B to this preamble.

What is the Economic and Inflationary Impact?

The economic impact is expected to be minimal for all subcategories in this industry. Costs of pretreatment, as such technologies are anticipated as a result of the regulations. No plant closings or production curtailments will occur. In the event that all affected municipalities exercise their prerogative to impose the entire complement of optional pretreatment technologies for about 3000 plants in the subcategories, the wool dyeing and finishing subcategory would be heavily impacted. New plants in this category are not financially feasible even without pollution control requirements. The older, medium-sized plants in the woven fabric dyeing and finishing segment and existing small plants in the stock and yarn dyeing and finishing subcategory could face closure if they were forced to absorb the pollution control costs of all of the optional pretreatment technologies. However, they could absorb some fraction of the cost. The economic impact is discussed in greater detail in Appendix A.

Compliance Date

Compliance with the prohibited discharge standards is required immediately upon the effective date of these regulations since these standards are essentially the same as 40 CFR 128.131 and since the deadline for compliance with 40 CFR 128.131 has passed.

The Agency is subject to an order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia entitled in Natural Resources Defense Council v. Train (Civ. No. 2153-73, 75-0172, 75-1698 and 75-1267) which required the promulgation of pretreatment standards for this industry category no later than May 15, 1978.

In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Part 410 is hereby amended as set forth below and shall become effective on June 30, 1977.

Dated: May 18, 1977.

DOUGLAS M. COSTEL, Administrator.

APPENDIX A—TECHNICAL SUMMARY AND BASIS FOR REGULATIONS

This Appendix summarizes the basis of final pretreatment standards for existing sources in the textile mills point source category.

(1) General methodology. The pretreatment standards set forth herein were developed following the manner presented above. This regulation is intended to impose the entire complement of optional pretreatment technologies, various factors were considered. These included an identification of, in terms of the amount of pollutants which either upset or pass through POTW, the possible economic effects of the regulations, and given an opportunity to participate in the development of these standards. The Agency's response is contained in Appendix A to this preamble. Additionally, the treatment technologies employed by direct dischargers are limited or controlled by the pretreatment standard for each subcategory. This decision is also warranted because new general pretreatment regulations have been proposed (42 FR 6476, Feb. 2, 1977), which will revoke and replace 40 CFR Part 128 upon promulgation. When the general pretreatment regulations are promulgated, these standards will be reviewed for consistency with the general policy stated therein.

A supplemental technical study was made to determine the levels of pretreatment requirements which are appropriate considering the limitations established for direct dischargers under sections 301 and 302 of the Clean Water Act and the requirements of section 307(b). The findings of this study and technical rationale for the establishment of pretreatment standards are summarized in Appendix A to this preamble. Since some municipalities might have a problem with treatment of a textile discharge, Appendix A also contains alternative treatment information and information on pollution control procedures as a guide to municipalities in exercising their prerogative to control specific substances.

The report entitled "Supplement for Pretreatment in Development Document for the Textile Mills Point Source Category" details the additional technical analysis undertaken in support of the final regulation set forth herein and is available for inspection at the EPA Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2922 (EPA Library), Waterside Mall, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, at all EPA Regional offices and state and local control offices. A supplementary analysis prepared for EPA of the possible economic effects of the regulation is also available for inspection at these locations. An additional limited number of copies of these reports are available. Persons wishing to obtain a copy may write the Environmental Protection Agency, Attention: Distribution Officer, WH-552. Copies of the technical documentation will also be available from the Department of Commerce, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the economic analysis document will be available through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.

Did the Public Comment?

Prior to this publication, many agencies and interest groups were given an opportunity to participate in the development of these standards. Immediately prior to this rulemaking the results of this study were circulated for comment to persons interested in the development of the public participation in this rulemaking, public comments and the Agency's response is contained in Appendix B to this preamble.

What is the Economic and Inflationary Impact?

The economic impact is expected to be minimal for all subcategories in this industry. Costs of pretreatment, as such technologies are anticipated as a result of the regulations. No plant closings or production curtailments will occur. In the event that all affected municipalities exercise their prerogative to impose the entire complement of optional pretreatment technologies for about 3000 plants in the subcategories, the wool dyeing and finishing subcategory would be heavily impacted. New plants in this category are not financially feasible even without pollution control requirements. The older, medium-sized plants in the woven fabric dyeing and finishing segment and existing small plants in the stock and yarn dyeing and finishing subcategory could face closure if they were forced to absorb the pollution control costs of all of the optional pretreatment technologies. However, they could absorb some fraction of the cost. The economic impact is discussed in greater detail in Appendix A.

Compliance Date

Compliance with the prohibited discharge standards is required immediately upon the effective date of these regulations since these standards are essentially the same as 40 CFR 128.131 and since the deadline for compliance with 40 CFR 128.131 has passed.

The Agency is subject to an order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia entitled in Natural Resources Defense Council v. Train (Civ. No. 2153-73, 75-0172, 75-1698 and 75-1267) which required the promulgation of pretreatment standards for this industry category no later than May 15, 1978.

In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Part 410 is hereby amended as set forth below and shall become effective on June 30, 1977.

Dated: May 18, 1977.

DOUGLAS M. COSTEL, Administrator.

APPENDIX A—TECHNICAL SUMMARY AND BASIS FOR REGULATIONS

This Appendix summarizes the basis of final pretreatment standards for existing sources in the textile mills point source category.

(1) General methodology. The pretreatment standards set forth herein were developed in the following manner. The point source, flow and volume of water used in the process of determining whether separate standards are appropriate for different segments within the category. The raw waste characteristics for each segment were then identified. This included an analysis of the point 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 the wastewater. The principal basis used in developing the pretreatment standards for this industry is analogous to the treatment technologies used in developing the regulations for the direct dischargers. In this regard, the treatment technology employed by direct dischargers is identical to that utilized by POTW to achieve secondary treatment requirements, i.e., primary treatment plus secondary biological treatment. Another integral part of the basis for these standards is the identification of pollutants which either upset or pass through POTW.

The control and treatment technologies were established within each segment. This included the identification of direct 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 in 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 assessed. In addition, the nonwater quality environmental impact, such as the effects of the application of such technologies upon other pollution problems, including air, waste, noise, and radiation, were discussed. The energy requirements of each control and treatment technology were determined as well as the cost of the application of these technologies.

This information was then used to determine what levels of pretreatment are required, i.e., the application of appropriate pretreatment technologies. To help select these technologies, various factors were considered. These included the total cost of application of technology, the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, nonwater quality environmental impact (including energy requirements) and other factors.

The data base for the above analysis included EPA permit applications, sampling and inspection reports, consultant reports, and industry submissions.

(2) Summary of conclusions with respect to the textile mill point source category.—

(1) Categorization. For the purpose of establishing pretreatment standards, factors such as types of raw materials, processing and final products, age, size, and location of plants, waste water volume, pollutant content, and treatability by typical

FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL. 42, NO. 102—THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1977
POTW including secondary treatment technology, was considered as potential basis for subcategorizing the textile Industry. The principal factors which contributed most to subcategorization were raw material type, final product, manufacturing process, and waste water and other characteristics. Subcategorization by these principal factors was substantiated by assessment of other factors such as relative process load and hydraulic contributions to POTW, type of secondary treatment at a POTW, and physical properties of effluents containing wastewater, and influent pollutant concentrations.

(ii) Waste characteristics. For all seven subcategorizations, replicating the main wastewater pollutants and pollutant properties include: flow, pH, total suspended solids (TSS), BOD, COD, total grease, total chromium, phenol and sulfide.

(iii) Treatment and control technology.—(a) Rationale for Pretreatment Standards. Waste water treatment plants, POTW, including secondary treatment technology, are designed and operated to remove organic materials and nitrogen from the effluent. Data indicate that properly designed and operated POTW are capable of treating the effluent oil and grease was reduced to 0.2 mg/L in 1 mg/L maximum. Therefore, it must be removed to waste water from textile dying and finishing plants. The waste waters from textile dyeing and finishing plants which discharge to POTW reported they are capable of treating waste waters containing in excess of 2 mg/L in 7 mg/L maximum.

(b) Suggested guidance for affected municipalities. The Agency has concluded that pretreatment regulations which include substanative limitations for specific pollutants on a national basis are not required. However, it must be removed to waste water from textile dying and finishing plants that are capable of treating waste waters containing in excess of 2 mg/L in 7 mg/L maximum. Regardless of the potential for atmospheric or water quality considerations associated with biological treatment and chemical coagulation alternatives, regulations for trace metals and heavy metals, should be determined on the basis of the current POTW design.

(c) Cost estimates for control of waste water pollutants. Cost information was obtained from firms, equipment suppliers, government sources and available literature. Costs were based on engineering estimates for project facilities as supplied by contributing companies. In the absence of such information, cost estimates were developed from either plant-sourced costs for similar waste treatment installations at plants making similar products or general cost estimates for treatment technology.

(d) Economic Impact Analysis. The Agency has considered the economic impact of the Regulations on the textile Industry. The costs of implementation of the POTW regulations could be above 5% of the selling price of the product. The Agency has estimated that the inflationary impact has been considered in formulating these regulations and that the inflationary impact has been considered in the report. Economic Impact Pretreatment Standards for the Textile Industry.
RULES AND REGULATIONS

depreciation. External costs deals with the assessment of the impact of the costs of pretreatment on the textile industry and the local community. The Agency reviewed the treatment costs for the textile industry, and the costs of pollution control were assessed.

In the case of the older, medium-size plants, no impact is expected for the existing plants. Nevertheless, there is a potential for impacts to be minimal.

The Agency has reviewed the treatment costs for the textile industry. The costs of pollution control were assessed, and the Agency determined that four general prohibitions were needed for hexavalent chromium and wool scouring oil and grease. The Agency has also reviewed the treatment costs for the textile industry.

2. Subpart A is amended by adding §140.14 as follows:

§140.10 [Amended]

1. Section 410.10 is amended by inserting the phrases “and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned” after the word “discharges.”

2. Subpart A is amended by adding §140.14 as follows:
§ 410.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of establishing pretreatment standards under Section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the wool scouring subcategory, the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 shall not apply. The pretreatment standards for an existing source within the wool scouring subcategory are set forth below:

(a) No pollutant (or pollutant property) introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall interfere with the operation or performance of the works. Specifically, the following wastes shall not be introduced into the publicly owned treatment works:

(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works.

(2) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case pollutants with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is designed to accommodate such pollutants.

(3) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which would cause obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the publicly owned treatment works.

(4) Pollutants at either a hydraulic flow rate or pollutant flow rate which is excessive over relatively short time periods so that there is a treatment process upset and subsequent loss of treatment efficiency.

(b) Any owner or operator of any source to which the pretreatment standards required by paragraph (a) of this section are applicable, shall be in compliance with such standards upon the effective date of that subsection.

§ 410.20 [Amended]

3. Section 410.20 is amended by inserting the phrase “and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned” after the word “discharges.”

§ 410.21 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of establishing pretreatment standards under Section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the wool finishing subcategory, the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 shall not apply. The pretreatment standards for an existing source within the wool finishing subcategory are set forth below:

(a) No pollutant (or pollutant property) introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall interfere with the operation or performance of the works. Specifically, the following wastes shall not be introduced into the publicly owned treatment works:

(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works.

(2) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case pollutants with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is designed to accommodate such pollutants.

(3) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which would cause obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the publicly owned treatment works.

(4) Pollutants at either a hydraulic flow rate or pollutant flow rate which is excessive over relatively short time periods so that there is a treatment process upset and subsequent loss of treatment efficiency.

(b) Any owner or operator of any source to which the pretreatment standards required by paragraph (a) of this section are applicable, shall be in compliance with such standards upon the effective date of that subsection.

§ 410.40 [Amended]

7. Section 410.40 is amended by inserting the phrase “and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned” after the word “discharges.”

§ 410.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of establishing pretreatment standards under Section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the woven fabric finishing subcategory, the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 shall not apply. The pretreatment standards for an existing source within the woven fabric finishing subcategory are set forth below:

(a) No pollutant (or pollutant property) introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall interfere with the operation or performance of the works. Specifically, the following wastes shall not be introduced into the publicly owned treatment works:

(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works.

(2) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case pollutants with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is designed to accommodate such pollutants.

(3) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which would cause obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the publicly owned treatment works.

(4) Pollutants at either a hydraulic flow rate or pollutant flow rate which is excessive over relatively short time periods so that there is a treatment process upset and subsequent loss of treatment efficiency.

(b) Any owner or operator of any source to which the pretreatment standards required by paragraph (a) of this section are applicable, shall be in compliance with such standards upon the effective date of that subsection.

§ 410.50 [Amended]

9. Section 410.50 is amended by inserting the phrase “and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned” after the word “discharges.”

§ 410.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of establishing pretreatment standards under Section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the knit fabric finishing subcategory, the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 shall not apply. The pretreatment standards for an existing source within the knit fabric finishing subcategory are set forth below:

(a) No pollutant (or pollutant property) introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall interfere with the operation or performance of the works. Specifically, the following wastes shall not be introduced into the publicly owned treatment works:
(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works.

(2) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case pollutants with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is designed to accommodate such pollutants.

(3) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which would cause obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the publicly owned treatment works.

(4) Pollutants at either a hydraulic flow rate or pollutant flow rate which is excessive over relatively short time periods so that there is a treatment process upset and subsequent loss of treatment efficiency.

(b) Any owner or operator of any source to which the pretreatment standards required by paragraph (a) of this section are applicable, shall be in compliance with such standards upon the effective date of that subsection.

§ 410.70 [Amended]

14. Section 410.70 is amended by inserting the phrase "and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned" after the word "discharges."

15. Subpart G is amended by adding § 410.74 as follows:

§ 410.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of establishing pretreatment standards for an existing source within the carpet mills subcategory, the provisions of 40 CFR Part 123 shall not apply. The pretreatment standards for an existing source within the carpet mills subcategory are set forth below.

(a) No pollutant (or pollutant property) introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall interfere with the operation or performance of the works. Specifically, the following wastes shall not be introduced into the publicly owned treatment works:

(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works.

(2) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case pollutants with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is designed to accommodate such pollutants.

(3) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which would cause obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the publicly owned treatment works.

(4) Pollutants at either a hydraulic flow rate or pollutant flow rate which is excessive over relatively short time periods so that there is a treatment process upset and subsequent loss of treatment efficiency.

(b) Any owner or operator of any source to which the pretreatment standards required by paragraph (a) of this section are applicable, shall be in compliance with such standards upon the effective date of that subsection.

FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL 42, NO. 102—THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1977