

EPA is not promulgating pretreatment standards for existing or new indirect dischargers in this subcategory. These facilities remain subject to the General Pretreatment regulations (40 CFR part 403) and local limits.

VII. Pollutant Reduction and Compliance Cost Estimates

A. Pollutant Reductions

Presented in this section are the pollutant reductions obtainable through the application of Option 6 technology

that form the basis of the effluent limitations guidelines for the Oily Wastes subcategory promulgated today. This section summarizes these estimated reductions. Section 12 of the TDD includes the estimated pollutant reductions for options considered but not promulgated, and discusses the loadings determination methodology in detail.

Today's final rule does not establish PSES for any dischargers to POTWs in the MP&M point source category.

Therefore, EPA does not project any pollutant reductions from POTWs as a result of today's rule. The following pollutant reductions are related to direct dischargers in the Oily Wastes subcategory.

1. Conventional Pollutant Reductions

The Agency estimates that this regulation will reduce discharges of TSS and O&G (as HEM) by approximately 500,000 pounds per year (see Table VII-1).

TABLE VII-1.—REDUCTION IN DIRECT DISCHARGE OF CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF BPT/BCT REGULATIONS PROMULGATED TODAY

Subcategory	Oil and grease pounds/year	Total suspended solids pounds/year	Oil and grease and total suspended solids pounds/year
Oily Wastes	396,079	84,246	480,325

2. Priority and Non-conventional Pollutant Reductions

The Agency did not estimate the reductions in priority and non-conventional metals and organic pollutants because the Agency did not have sufficient COD or other non-conventional data to estimate baseline pollutant discharges. The Agency does expect some non-conventional pollutant removals at OWS facilities complying with limitations and standards based on Option 6 technology.

B. Regulatory Costs

Presented in this section are the regulatory costs EPA projects through the application of Option 6 technology that form the basis of the effluent limitations guidelines for the Oily Wastes subcategory promulgated today. This section summarizes these estimated costs. Section 11 of the TDD includes the estimated regulatory costs for options considered but not promulgated, and discusses the costing methodology in detail.

This preamble, TDD, and EEBA express all cost estimates in this section in terms of 2001 dollars. The cost

components reported in this section represent estimates of the investment cost of purchasing and installing equipment, the annual operating and maintenance costs associated with that equipment, additional land requirement costs associated with new equipment, and additional costs for discharge monitoring.

1. Direct Discharge Facilities

Table VII-2 shows the costs EPA estimated for existing direct dischargers in the Oily Wastes subcategory to comply with the BPT/BCT limitations promulgated today.

TABLE VII-2.—ESTIMATED COSTS FOR BPT/BCT

Subcategory	Number of facilities	Total capital and land costs (2001\$, millions)	Annual O&M costs (2001\$, millions)	Annualized compliance costs (2001\$, millions)
Oily Wastes	2,382	6.5	13.1	13.8

2. Indirect Discharge Facilities

Because today's final rule does not establish PSES for any dischargers in the MP&M industry, EPA has not projected compliance costs for facilities that discharge indirectly to POTWs.

VIII. Economic Analyses

A. Introduction and Overview

This section of the preamble presents EPA's estimates of the private and social costs of the regulation, and the expected economic impacts of compliance with the regulation. Measures of economic impact include facility closures and associated losses in employment, firm-level impacts, impacts on government-

owned facilities, local community impacts, and international trade. An analysis of impacts on small businesses supports EPA's compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA). Section XII.C of this preamble discusses RFA/SBREFA issues. EPA's complete assessment of costs and economic impacts including results for the alternative regulatory options can be found in "*Economic, Environmental, & Benefit Analysis of the Final Metal Products & Machinery Rule*" (hereafter referred to as the "EEBA").

EPA based its regulatory decisions for the final MP&M rule in part on the findings from the facility impact analyses reported in the EEBA and discussed in this section. The economic impact analyses assess how facilities will be affected financially by the final MP&M rule. Key outputs of the facility impact analysis include expected facility closures in the MP&M industries, associated losses in employment, and the number of facilities experiencing financial stress short of closure ("moderate impacts"). The findings from the facility impact analysis also provide the basis for the following analyses: