

facilities that are or may be required to comply with limits for disinfectants and/or disinfection byproducts.

IV. Revised Pollutant Loadings and Reductions Methodology

A. Proposed Pollutant Loading Approach

For the proposal, EPA established a hierarchy using available data from sampling or detailed surveys to develop baseline loads for each of the MPP model facility groups (67 FR 8611). The pollutant load reductions were calculated by determining the effluent loads that would be achieved by each of the regulatory options under consideration and subtracting this value from the baseline loading. The effluent loads for the regulatory options were derived from the sampling data and combined with typical flow values for each model facility group derived from the detailed surveys.

B. Revised Pollutant Loading Approach

EPA received comments which criticized the use of the hierarchy to determine baseline loads and objected to how data was transferred to derive baseline loads for all of the model facility groups. EPA has revised the proposed approach to address these comments and to develop pollutant loadings and load reductions which are consistent with the revised costing methodology. EPA's revised assessment of pollutant loading reductions was developed on a facility level similar to the revised analysis of costs. The baseline loadings presented in this notice were developed using facility specific effluent data submitted with the detailed surveys or obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) from PCS. The baseline loadings in today's notice do not incorporate the weekly/daily data from the 16 slaughtering facilities that responded to

EPA's request as discussed in Section II.B but do incorporate the summary DMR data for these 16 facilities. EPA also has incorporated the results from its additional sampling episodes into its determination of pollutants of concern (POC). Based upon the new data and minor modifications to the use of pre-proposal sampling data, EPA is no longer considering *Salmonella* to be a POC for the poultry subcategories and Carbaryl to be a POC for the red meat subcategories. For facilities without monitoring information for some pollutants, EPA developed a default data set which used all data available for a subcategory (*i.e.*, all data submitted with the detailed surveys supplemented by or in combination with other information from the detailed surveys and from EPA's sampling program for this regulation). Using this data, EPA developed an average effluent concentration for each regulated subcategory (*i.e.* poultry slaughterers and red meat slaughterers) for each pollutant of concern (See Tables IV.B-1 and IV.B-2 below) under each regulatory option to be used in the cost and loadings methodologies. EPA notes that these average target effluent concentrations are not derived using the delta-lognormal distribution used for developing the long-term average concentrations used for calculating limitations and standards. For the final rule, EPA may use the same long term averages for estimating loadings reduction that it uses for calculating limitations and standards, and expects these values will be close to those used in the NODA analysis.

Sufficient data was available from detailed surveys and sampling episodes to allow EPA to derive default baseline concentrations for poultry slaughterers and red meat slaughterers without transferring between subcategories. For developing default concentrations for

baseline loadings for independent renderers, EPA used data from 12 rendering facilities, including detailed surveys, industry submitted data, DMR data from PCS and data obtained in response to screener survey follow-up (*see* Section II.E). However, because of the general lack of data for the pollutants of concern for stand-alone poultry or red meat further processors, EPA combined baseline data from both poultry and red meat further processors. The result was one set of default baseline concentrations that applied to all further processors, regardless of whether it was a poultry or red meat further processor. EPA expects that wastewater characteristics at further processors are more likely to be dependent on the processing operation (*e.g.*, breaching, frying) than on the type of meat. EPA solicits comment on the differences in wastewater characteristics at red meat and poultry further processors. See DCN 100767 for additional information on the default baseline concentration used for today's notice. The target effluent concentrations for each regulatory option were transferred from meat slaughterers to meat further processors and independent renderers. Similarly, the effluent concentrations for each regulatory option were transferred from poultry slaughterers to poultry further processors. For the final rule, EPA anticipates using the information collected from EPA regions and states (See Section II.C.1) in its development of effluent concentrations for these types of facilities. However, if data for all regulatory options is not available for the final rule, EPA anticipates data transfers as presented in this NODA. EPA notes that, based on implementation of the revised (more rigorous) approach to developing loadings, there are no pollutant reductions associated with pesticides.

IV.B-1.—AVERAGE TARGET EFFLUENT CONCENTRATIONS FOR COSTS AND LOADINGS FOR SUBCATEGORIES A–D, F–I AND J BY OPTION

[mg/L]

	Option 2	Option 2+P	Option 2.5	Option 2.5 + P	Option 4
BOD	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.45
TSS	25.10	25.10	25.10	25.10	18.65
COD	125.04	125.04	125.04	125.04	125.04
CBOD	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Ammonia as Nitrogen	0.895	0.895	0.895	0.895	0.185
Total Nitrogen	N/A	N/A	34.2	34.2	13.51
Total Phosphorus	N/A	8.28	N/A	8.28	5.12
Nitrate/Nitrite	N/A	N/A	20.87	20.87	10.35
TKN	3.615	3.615	3.615	3.615	3.17
O&G (as HEM)	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05

Note: See Section IX.A for a description of the technology options.

N/A: Not applicable because technology option is not designed to control the pollutant parameter.