

“Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry—Final” describes the methodology EPA used to select regulated pollutants for this subcategory (DCN 41.2, Chapter 7). Among the criteria EPA had considered in selecting regulated pollutants was whether a pollutant was present in the influent wastewater at a treatable level and whether a pollutant was effectively removed by the model technology. Thus, selection of the influent sampling point can greatly influence whether a pollutant is regulated.

For today's action, EPA reviewed all of the information in the rulemaking record concerning the model sampled facility. EPA has realized that this facility used a more sophisticated treatment system than the model technology. Therefore, for the December 2000 final rule, EPA had relied on influent data that reflected additional treatment steps not included in the model technology.

EPA also reviewed its record to consider the comment that it should not include influent data from the last day of sampling at the model facility. EPA agrees with the comment because EPA does not have effluent data that corresponds to the last day of influent sampling at the model facility. Consequently, EPA cannot determine to what extent these influent pollutant concentrations were treated by the model technology on this day. As a result, it is appropriate to exclude the influent data from the last day of sampling in the analysis of treatment efficiency.

After revising the influent sampling point and deleting influent data from the last day of sampling, EPA found that the model technology did not effectively treat molybdenum. As a result, we are deleting molybdenum limitations and standards from the organics subcategory.

EPA also applied its pollutant selection methodology with the revised data sets to all pollutants regulated in the Organics subcategory. As a result of those analyses, we are also amending the limitations and standards for the Organics subcategory to delete antimony, aniline, and 2,3-dichloroaniline as regulated parameters. [DCN Section 48]

Although EPA is deleting the limits for molybdenum, antimony, aniline, and 2,3-dichloroaniline, compliance with other organics limitations and standards may still lead to incidental removals of these pollutants. Assuming no incidental removals, the organics subcategory pollutant reduction

estimates for this regulation remain relatively unchanged from the December 2000 estimates. Specifically, the estimated organics subcategory pollutant reductions would decrease by 282 lbs/yr or 0.05 percent of the total estimated reduction of 611,283 lbs/yr if no molybdenum, antimony, aniline, and 2,3-dichloroaniline removals were included. Expressed as toxic pound-equivalents, the decrease is about 0.23 percent or 46 lb-eq/yr out of the total estimated subcategory reduction of 19,976 lb-eq/yr (DCN 48.1).

Finally, this analysis does not affect the actual numerical limitations and standards for the remaining regulated pollutants in the organics subcategory—it affects only the selection of regulated pollutants. EPA based the numerical limitations and standards only on effluent data. EPA has concluded that, because it properly selected the effluent sampling point at the model facility, the numerical limitations and standards for the remaining regulated pollutants do not change.

VII. Amendment To Revise the Related Multiple Wastestreams Subcategory Segments

In the December 2000 final rule, EPA established limitations and standards for facilities that treat a combination of metal-bearing, oily or organic waste, wastewater or used material. Use of these Multiple Wastestreams subcategory limitations and standards simplifies implementation of the rule and compliance monitoring for CWT facilities that treat wastes subject to more than one of the other subcategories. These facilities may elect to comply with the provisions of the Multiple Wastestreams subcategory rather than the applicable individual provisions of the metals, oils, and organics treatment and recovery subcategories in the circumstances described in 40 CFR 437.40.

EPA developed four sets of limitations for each of the possible combinations of the three subcategories of wastestreams. These are mixtures of:

- Metal-bearing, oils, and organics waste receipts,
- Metal-bearing and oils waste receipts,
- Metal-bearing and organics waste receipts, and
- Oils and organics waste receipts.

To derive these limitations and standards, EPA combined pollutant limitations and standards from each possible combination of subcategories, selecting the most stringent pollutant values where they overlap. (For each pollutant, EPA selected the most stringent maximum monthly average

limitations and its corresponding maximum daily limitation.) For example, in the December 2000 rule, antimony is regulated under (*i.e.*, overlaps) Subparts A, B, and C. Therefore, the antimony Subpart D limitations for mixtures of Subparts A, B, and C wastestreams are based on Subpart B, the most stringent antimony limitations.

Today's action modifies the Multiple Wastestreams subcategory limitations and standards to reflect the removal of selenium from the Metals subcategory limitations and standards; the removal of barium, molybdenum, antimony, and titanium from the Oils Treatment and Recovery subcategory; and the removal of molybdenum, antimony, aniline, and 2,3-dichloroaniline from the Organics Treatment and Recovery subcategory.

A. Selenium

EPA is amending 40 CFR part 437 by deleting the respective BPT, BAT, PSES, and PSNS limitations and standards for selenium from §§ 437.42(b), (c), and (d); 437.44(b), (c), and (d); 437.46(b), (c), and (d); and 437.47(b), (c), and (d). Because selenium was regulated in the Metals Treatment and Recovery subcategory but not in the Oils or Organics Treatment and Recovery Subcategories, there are no overlapping limitations for this pollutant. Therefore, the result of deleting selenium from the BPT, BAT, PSES, and PSNS segments of the metals subcategory (see Section IV) is that selenium limitations and standards remain only for the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) segment of the Multiple Wastestreams subcategory. The selenium NSPS standards are based on a different model treatment system involving the use of selective metals precipitation.

B. Barium

EPA is amending 40 CFR part 437 by deleting the respective BPT, BAT, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS limitations and standards for barium in the Oils Treatment and Recovery subcategory from §§ 437.42(b), (c), and (e); 437.44(b), (c), and (e); 437.45(b), (c), and (e); 437.46(b), (c), and (e); and 437.47(b), (c), and (e). Because barium was only regulated in the Oils Treatment and Recovery subcategory but not in the Metals or Organics Treatment and Recovery Subcategories, there are no overlapping limitations for this pollutant. Therefore, the result of deleting barium from the oils subcategory (see Section V) is that there are no barium limitations and standards for any segment of the Multiple Wastestreams subcategory.