ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 421

[OW-FRL-3258-1]

Nonferrous Matals Manufacturing Point Source Category Effluent Limitations Guidelines, Pretreatment Standards and New Source Performance Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ACTION: Final regulation.

SUMMARY: EPA is promulgating amendments to the regulation which limits effluent discharges to waters of the United States and the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works by existing and new sources that conduct primary tungsten operations. EPA proposed these amendments on Janaury 22, 1987 (52 FR 2480) in accordance with a settlement agreement which resolved a lawsuit challenging the final nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation for this subcategory. The challenged regulation was promulgated by EPA on March 8, 1984, 49 FR 8742.

These final amendments include: (1) Certain modifications of the effluent limitations for "best practicable technology" (BAT), "best available technology economically achievable" (BAT), and "new source performance standards" (NSPS) for direct dischargers; and (2) certain modifications to the pretreatment standards for new and existing indirect dischargers (PSNS and PSES).

DATES: In accordance with 40 CFR 100.01 (45 FR 26048), this regulation shall be considered issued for purposes of judicial review at 1:00 p.m. Eastern time on Feburary 4, 1988. This regulation shall become effective March 7, 1988.

The compliance date for the BAT regulations is as soon as possible, but in any event, no later than March 31, 1989. The compliance date for new source performance standards (NSPS) and pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) is the date the new source begins operations. The compliance date for pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) is February 22, 1988.

Under section 509(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act, judicial review of this regulation can be made only by filing a petition for review in a United States Court of Appeals within 120 days after the regulation is considered issued for purposes of judicial review. Under section 509(b)(2) of the Clean Water Act, the requirements in this regulation may

not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings brought by EPA to enforce these requirements.

The record for the final rule will be available for public review not later than March 28, 1988. **ADDRESSES:** Address question on the final rule to Mr. Ernst P. Hall, Industrial Technology Division (WH–552), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460, Attention Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing Rules (WH–552). The basis for this amendment is detailed in the record.

The record for the final rule will be available for public review in EPA's Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2904 (Rear) (EPA Library), 401 M Street, SW., Washington DC. The EPA public information regulation (40 CFR Part 2) provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions regarding this notice may be addressed to Mr. Ernst P. Hall at (202) 382–7126.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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 - Amendments to the Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing Phase I Regulation
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I. Legal Authority

The regulation described in this notice is promulgated under authority of sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, Pub. L. 95–217).

II. Background

A. Rulemaking and Settlement Agreement

On February 17, 1983, EPA proposed a regulation to establish Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) effluent limitations guidelines and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES), and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) for the nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I point source category (48 FR 7032). EPA published the final nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation on March 8, 1984 (49 FR 8742). Those regulations affected 80 direct dischargers and 85 indirect dischargers. The preambles to the proposed and final nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation describe the history of the rulemaking.

After publication of the nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation, the Aluminum Association, Inc., Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., Reynolds Metals Company, the Aluminum Recycling Association, the American Minimg Congress, Kennecott, Amax, St. Joe Minerals, ASARCO Inc., Mallinckrodt, Inc., NRC Inc., and the Secondary Lead Smelters Association filed petitions to review the regulation. These challenges were consolidated into one lawsuit by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (Kennecott v. EPA, 4th Cir. No. 84-1288 and Consolidated Cases). On December 26. 1985 the Fourth Circuit denied petitions to review the regulations for the primary lead, primary zinc, primary copper, metallurgical acid plants, secondary lead and the columbiumtantalum subcategories (780 F. 2d 445). The Supreme Court denied two petitions for a writ of certiorari on October 7, 1986. 107 U.S. 67.

Earlier in November of 1985 four aluminum parties in the consolidated lawsuits entered into two settlement agreements with EPA which resolved issues raised by the petitioners related to the primary aluminum and secondary aluminum subcategories. In accordance with the Settlement Agreements, EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking on May 20, 1986 and solicited comments regarding certain amendments to the final nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation for these subcategories (50 FR 18530). EPA has issued a final rule promulgating these amendments (52 FR 25552).

Similarly, EPA entered into another agreement on June 26, 1986 with AMAX, Inc. and GTE Products Corp., two companies affected by the regulations for the primary tungsten subcategory.

B. Effect of the Settlement Agreement for Primary Tungsten

As part of this latest Settlement Agreement, on June 26, 1986 the parties jointly requested the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit to stay the effectiveness of those portions of 40 CFR Part 421 which EPA is amending. The Court granted this request on July 9, 1986.

Copies of the Settlement Agreement have been sent to all EPA Regional Offices and to applicable State permitissuing authorities. All limitations and standards contained in the final nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation published on March 8, 1984 which are not specifically listed in the attached final amendments are not affected by today's rulemaking.

III. Amendments to the Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing Phase I Regulation

Below are descriptions of today's amendments to the nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation. The amendments are based upon proper operation of the same technologies as those which formed the basis of the final regulation that was promulgated on March 8, 1984. See the preamble to the regulation at 49 FR 8742, for the Agency's findings with respect to these technologies.

1. Treatment Effectiveness Concentration for Ammonia Steam Stripping of High Sulfate Wastewater

EPA is amending the BPT and BAT limitations and NSPS, PSES and PSNS for ammonia in §§ 421.102(d), 421.103(d), 421.104(d), 421.105(d), and 421.106(d), when ammonia is treated under a specific set of circumstances. EPA promulgated treatment effectiveness concentration values for ammonia steam stripping that applied regardless of the composition of the influent being treated (49 FR 8812, March 8, 1984). The petitioners indicated that although they could meet these values for most of their streams, the wastestream from the ionexchange raffinate process step could not be treated to this level because it contains unusually high concentrations of sulfates. Sulfates at such high concentrations, they stated, could interfere with steam stripping performance by plugging the stripper column.

As part of the settlment, EPA is suspending, under limited circumstances, the ammonia treatment effectiveness concentration value for the ion-exchange raffinate building block. These circumstances are: (a) Where influent (called "mother liquor") to or effluent (called "raffinate") from this process contains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 ppm ("high sulfate influent or effluent"); (b) where the high sulfate influent or effluent is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and (c) where this high sulfate raffinate or mother liquor is not commingled with other wastestreams before treatment for steam stripping for ammonia removal.

In the event a plant satisfies all three of these conditions, mass limitations would be established on a Best Professional Judgement ("BPJ") basis by a permit writer pursuant to 40 CFR 125.3(c)(2) and (3) using the regulatory flows used as the basis for the promulgated effluent limitation guidelines and standards established in this proceeding and treatment effectiveness concentration values determined by the permit writer.

EPA is taking this action because of engineering concerns that the treatment effectiveness concentrations for ammonia may not be achievable for these high sulfate wastestreams in this subcategory. This is because sulfates (particularly calcium sulfate) at this concentration could interfere with the ammonia steam stripper by plugging the column. This could necessitate more frequent column cleaning and downtime than the Agency anticipated in promulgating the rule, and prevent achieving the concentration values.

EPA lacks operating data on ammonia steam stripping of wastewater where sulfate concentrations exceed 700 ppm, and has been informed in the phase II nonferrous manufacturing rulemaking that sulfate plugging problems would interfere with steam stripper performance should sulfate concentrations exceed 1000 ppm. (Comments of Teledyne Wah Chang, Sept. 28, 1984, pg. 5). Petitioners in the phase I primary tungsten litigation made the same points to the Agency. Thus, at least on an interim basis, EPA believes that 1000 ppm sulfates is a reasonable level to differentiate high sulfate and low sulfate streams.

The only building block in the primary tungsten subcategory that contains these high sulfate concentrations is ion exchange raffinate. Thus, today's action is limited to that building block. In addition, since commingling this stream would dilute sulfates to levels which do not interfere with steam stripper performance, EPA is suspending the ammonia concentration value only for uncommingled ion-exchange raffinate wastewater.

Due to the absence of ammonia treatment data under these conditions, EPA is unable to establish an alternative concentration for ammonia at this time. Tungsten industry petitioners expressed their belief to the Agency that they could achieve a one-day maximum of 351.8 mg/l and a monthly average of 154.7 mg/l under these conditions. Based on these representations, this should be the outer bound of any BPJ limitation.

As part of the settlement agreement, the petitioners agreed that any of their primary tungsten facilities treating the ion-exchange raffinate wastestream or mother liquor to the ion-exchange process under these conditions will provide the Agency with one year of operating data (daily observations). beginning from the time the steam stripper is in full-scale, steady state operation. These data shall include at a minimum: (a) Sulfate and ammonia concentrations and pH levels in the feed to, and effluent from, the steam stripper unit; (b) the sulfate and ammonia concentrations and pH levels in the effluent from the ion-exchange process if the mother liquor is being treated and not the raffinate; (c) the total suspended solids concentrations in the feed to and the effluent from the steam stripper unit; (d) the wastewater feed rate to the steam stripper unit; (e) the steam rate of the steam stripper unit (pounds of process steam/gallon of wastewater processed); (f) steam flux through the column (pounds of steam on column only per gallon of feed), (g) steam stripper unit back pressure in the various column sections, and (h) date and time of operation including dates and times for disruption of operation for cleaning or repair. These companies will also monitor for total dissolved solids in the feed to and effluent from the steam stripper unit once a week for the first month and monthly thereafter for the following five months, and submit the data to EPA. If these companies elect to treat high sulfate mother liquor, they agreed that treatment effectiveness concentrations from such treatment can be applied when determining the ammonia mass allowance for the ionexchange raffinate building block.

The Agency notes that today's action is limited to situations where sulfates are present in high concentrations. The Agency is not taking any action for situations where other compounds (for instance phosphates; carbonates, or chlorides) are present.

2. Regulatory Flows for the Alkali Leach Condensate Building Block

EPA is adding a new building block for this process. This building block was omitted in the promulgated rule because the Agency believed this condensate would be accounted for through other building blocks, primarily the raffinate building block. The petitioners indicated that the flow allowance for the raffinate building block does not represent longterm performance and as such is inadequate because alkali leach condensate is a discrete process stream. Today's notice regulates the same pollutants regulated in other primary tungsten building blocks. The flow basis for this building block is the flow at the sole plant with this unit operation.

3. Change in Production Normalizing Parameter ("PNP")

EPA is modifying the production basis for determining the amount of pollutant which may be discharged to the amount of the element tungsten produced or processed. In the final regulation, EPA used the chemical salt form of tungsten which was believed appropriate for the processing step or building block being regulated. However, the petitioners stated that the chemical formulas were incorrect and confusing. Using the element tungsten produced or processed, rather than a chemical compound, as a PNP makes the production basis clear and unambiguous. This proposed change will affect all of the building blocks except for § 421.102(i)-(k), 421.103(i)-(k), 421.104(i)--(k), 421.105(i)--(k) and 421.106(i)-(k) which were already based on the amount of elemental tungsten produced.

IV. Environmental Impact of the Amendments to the Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing Phase I Regulation

The amendments described above affect two facilities in the primary tungsten subcategory. These amendments would allow a greater discharge of ammonia, lead and zinc for these facilities than was allowed by the March 1984 regulation. EPA estimates that the increase above the promulgated limits in the amount of ammonia will be no greater than 11.3 kkg at these two facilities. Lead and zinc discharges would increase by approximately 18.6 kg/yr from the one affected facility. The change in the production basis for the regulation would not result in any increase in pollutants discharged.

V. Economic Impact of the Amendments

These amendments do not alter the model technologies for complying with the nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation. The Agency considered the economic impact of the regulation when the final regulation was promulgated (see 49 FR 8742). EPA concluded at that time that the regulation was economically achievable.

Since today's amendments are based on the same model technologies, EPA's conclusions as to economic impact and achievability are unaffected.

VI. Public Participation and Response to Major Comments

Since proposal of these amendments, two commenters have submitted

comments on the proposal. The most significant of these comments are summarized below:

1. All commenters supported the Agency's proposed changes to the promulgated nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation, and recommend they be promulgated as proposed.

2. One commenter pointed out certain typographical errors in the proposal. The Agency appreciates these corrections and has made these revisions to the final amendments.

3. Limitations for existing indirect discharges are essentially unaffected by these amendments since (to the Agency's knowledge) no indirect discharger operates either of the building blocks principally affected by the amendments. The Agency also did not receive comment from any indirect discharges. Consequently, the Agency is adopting the earliest compliance date provided by the Administrative Procedures Act.

VII. Executive Order 12291

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "major" and therefore subject to the requirement of a Regulatory Impact Analysis. Major rules are defined as rules that impose an annual cost to the economy of \$100 million or more, or meet other economic criteria. This proposed regulation, which modestly reduces regulatory requirements, is not a major rule.

VIII. Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pub. L. 96-354 requires that EPA prepare a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for regulations that have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. In the preamble to the March 8, 1984 final nonferrous metals manufacturing phase I regulation, the Agency concluded that there would not be a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities (40 FR 8775). For that reason, the Agency determined that a formal regulatory flexibility analysis was not required. That conclusion is equally applicable to these proposed amendments, since the amendments slightly reduce the regulatory requirements.

IX. OMB Review

This regulation was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review as required by Executive Order 12291. Any comments from OMB to EPA and any EPA response to those comments are available for public inspection at Room M2404, U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 421

Metals, Nonferrous metals manufacturing, Water pollution control, Waste treatment and disposal.

Dated: January 10, 1988.

Lee M. Thomas,

Administrator.

For the reasons stated above, EPA amends 40 CFR Part 421 as follows:

PART 421—NONFERROUS METALS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

1. The authority citation for Part 421 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 301, 304 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 306 (b) and (c), 307, 308, and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977) (the "Act") 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317 (b) and (c), and 1361; 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

2. Section 421.102 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)—(1) and by adding new paragraphs (m) and (n) to read:

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

(a) Subpart I-Tungstic Acid Rinse.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of (as W) prod	ds per million tungstic acid luced
Lead	17.230	8.205
Zinc	59.900	25.030
Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	5,469.000	2,404.00
solids	1.682.000	800.000
pH	(1)	e e e

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart J—Acid Leach Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of (as W) prod	ds per million tungstic acid luced
Lead	15.040	7.162
Zinc	52.280	21.840
Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	4,773.000	2,098.000
solids	1,468.000	698.300
pH	· (1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart J-Alkali Leach Wash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or Maximum Maximur pollutant for any 1 for month property day average

mg/kg (pounds per million
pounds) of sodium tung-
state (as W) produced

r		
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended	,	,
solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)
1	1	

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart I-Alkali Leach Wash Condensate.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

pollutant for any 1 for monthly property day average	property day average
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mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced

Lead	8.057	3 837
Zinc	28.011	11.700
Ammonia (as N)	2,557.000	1,124.000
Total suspended solids	786.200	374.100
рН	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart J-Ion Exchange Raffinate (Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BPT EFFLU	IENT LIM	TATIONS
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Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) o tungstate duced	ds per million f ammonium (as W) pro-
Lead	37.160	17.700
Zinc	129.200	53.970
Ammonia (as N) Total Suspended	11,790.000	5,185.000
solide	3 627 000	1 726 000

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart J-Ion Exchange Raffinate (Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	[°] Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) o tungstate duced	ds per million f ammonium (as W) pro-
Lead Zinc Ammonia (as	37.160 129.200	17.700 53.970
N) (²)	11,790.000	5,185.000
solids	3,627.000 (¹)	1,726.000 (¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times. ² The effluent limitation guideline for this pollutant does not apply if (a) the mother liquor feed to the ion exchange process or the raffinate from the ion exchange process conraminate from the ion exchange process con-tains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/l; (b) this mother liquor or raffinate is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and (c) such mother liquor or raffinate is not commin-gled with any other process or nonprocess waters prior to steam stripping for ammonia removal.

(g) Subpart]	C al	lcium	Tungstate	
Precipitate Wa	ash.			

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (poun pounds) of	ds per million calcium tung-
	state (as w) produced

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly ،average
Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	9,838.000	4,325.000
solids	3,026.000	1,439.000
oH	(1)	(*)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart I-Crystallization and Drying of Ammonium Paratungstate.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
mg/kg (pound pounds) o paratungsta duced	ds per million f ammonium te (as W) pro-
0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000
0.000 (¹)	0.000 (¹)
	Maximum for any 1 day mg/kg (pound pounds) o paratungsta duced 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 (¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart J-Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead Zinc	11.600 40.320	5.523 16.850
Ammonia (as N) Total	3,68.1.000	1,618.000
suspended solids pH	1,132.000 (')	538.500 (¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart J—Ammonium

Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Water of Formation.

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BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average	
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of (as W) prode	ds per million tungstic oxide uced	
Lead	0.026	0.013	
Zinc	0.092	0.038	
Ammonia (as N) Total	8.398	3.692	
suspended solids pH	2.583 (¹)	` 1.229 (')	

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of t produced	ds per million tungsten metal
Lead	12.940	6.161
Zinc	44.970	18.790
Ammonia (as N) Total	4,106.000	1,805.000
suspended solids pH	1,263.000 (¹)	600.700 (1)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Water of Formation.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of t produced	ds per million rungsten metal
Lead	.205	.098
Zinc Ammonia (as	.714	.298
N) Total	65.190	28.660
suspended solids	20.050	9.536
pH	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Subpart J---Tungsten Powder Acid Leach and Wash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of t produced	ds per million rungsten metal
Lead Zinc	1.008 3.504	0.48 1.464
Ammonia (as N) Total	319.900	140.700
suspended solids pH	98.400 (1)	46.800 (¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Subpart J---Molybdenum Sulfide Precipitation Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of t produced	ds per million ungsten metal
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N) Total	.000	.000
suspended solids	.000	.000

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

3. Section 421.103 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)—(1) and by adding new paragraphs (m) and (n) to read:

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

(a) Subpart I—Tungstic Acid Rinse.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of (as W) prod	ls per million tungstic acid uced
Lead	11.490	5.333
Zinc	41.850	17.230
N)	5,469.000	2,404.000

(b) Subpart J—Acid Leach Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of (as W) prod	ds per million tungstic acid uced
Lead Zinc Ammonia (as N) .	1.003 3.653 477,400	0.466 1.504 209.900

(c) Subpart J-Alkali Leach Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or	Maximum	Maximum
pollutant	for any 1	for monthly
property	day	average

mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced

0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000
	0.000 0.000 0.000

(d) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash Condensate.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
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mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced

Lead	5.372	2.494
Ammonia (as N) .	2,557.000	1,124.000

(e) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) o tungstate duced	ds per million f ammonium (as W) pro-
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N) .	11,790.000	5,185.000

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

(f) Subpart I-Ion Exchange Raffinate (Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day average		
mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium tungstate (as W) pro- duced			
	tungstate duced	f ammonium (as W) pro-	

¹ The effluent limitation for this pollutant does not apply if a) the motor liquor feed to the ion exchange process or the raffinate from the ion exchange process contains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/1; b) this mother liquor or raffinate is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and c) such mother liquor or raffinate is not commingled with any other process or nonprocess waters prior to steam stripping for ammonia removal.

(g) Subpart I-Calcium Tungstate Precipitate Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or	Maximum	Maximum
pollutant	for any one	for monthly
property	day	average
mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of calcium tung- state (as W) produced		
Lead	20.670	9.594
Zinc	75.280	31.000
Ammonia (as N)	9,838.000	4,325.000

(h) Subpart I-Crystallization and Drying of Ammonium Paratungstate.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
mg/kg (pounds per/millior pounds) of ammonium paratungstate (as W produced		
	pounds) o paratungsta produced	f ammonium ite (as W)
Lead	pounds) o paratungsta produced 0.000	f ammonium te (as W) 0:000
Lead	pounds) o paratungsta produced 0.000 0.000	f ammonium te (as W) 0:000 0:000

(i) Subpartt I-Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Wet Air Pollution Control.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average	BATEF
an a	mg/kg (pound pounds) oxide (as	ds per/million of tungstic W) produced	Pollutant or pollutant property
Lead Zinc Ammonia (as N)	0.773 2.817 368.200	0.359 1.160 161.900	
(j) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides			Lead Zinc Ammonia (as N)
BAT EFF	LUENT LIMITA	TIONS	(n) Subpart J Precipitation V
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average	BAT EF
	mg/kg (poun pounds)	ds per/million of tungstic	Pollutant or pollutant property
	oxide (as	W) produced	

0.018	0.008
0.064	0.026
8.398	3.692
	0.018 0.064 8.398

(k) Subpart I-Reduction to Tungsten Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or	Maximum	Maximum	
pollutant	for any one	for monthly	
property	day	average	
	mg/kg (pounds per/millior pounds) of tungster metal produced		
.ead	0.862	0.400	
Zinc	3.142	1.294	
Ammonia (as N)	410.600	180.500	

(I) Subpart I-Reduction to Tungsten Water of Formation.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or	Maximum	Maximum
pollutant	for any one	for monthly
property	day	average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) metal prod	ds per/million of tungsten uced
Lead	0.137	0.064
Zinc	0.499	0.205

(m) Subpart J-Tungsten Powder Acid Leach and Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant	Maximum for any 1	Maximum for monthly
рорену	mg/kg (pound pounds) metal produ	ds per million of tungsten
ead		0:312
inc	2 4 4 8	1.008

n) Subpart I-Molybdenum Sulfide cipitation Wet Air Pollution Control.

319.900

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per mill pounds) of tungs metal produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

4. Section 421.104 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)-(1) and by adding new paragraphs (m) and (n) to read:

§ 421.104 Standards of performance for new sources.

*

(a) Subpart J-Tungstic Acid Rinse.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (poun pounds) of	ds per million tungstic acid
,	(as W) proc	Juced
.ead	(as W) proc 11.490	Juced .5.333
ead	(as W) proc 11.490 41.850	1uced 5.333 17.230
ead 2inc Ammonia ((as N) Total suspended	(as W) proc 11.490 41.850 5,469.000	5.333 5.333 17.230 2,404.000
ead Zinc Mmonia (as N) otal suspended solids	(as W) proc 11.490 41.850 5,469.000 615.400	5.333 17.230 2,404.000 492.300

of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

. Seres

(b) Subpart J-Acid Leach Wet Air Pollution Control.

F

140.700

	NSPS	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of (as W) prod	ds per million tungstic acid luced
Lead	1.003	0.466
Zinc	3.653	1.504
Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	477.400	209.900
solids	. 53.720	42.970

' Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart J-Alkali Leach Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of state (as W	ds per million sodium tung-) produced
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended		
solids	0.000	0.000
рН	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash Condensate.

NSPS

Pollutant or	Maximum	Maximum
pollutant	for any 1	for monthly
property	day	average
pollutant	for any 1	for monthly
property	day	average

mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced

Lead	5.372	2.494
Zinc	19.570	8.057
Ammonia (as N)	2,557.000	1,124.000
Total suspended		[
solids	287.800	229.600
рН	(')	(1)
	· · ·	

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) o tungstate (duced	ds per million f ammonium (as W) pro-
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	11,790.000	5,185.000
solids	1,327.000	1,062.000
рН	(י)	(1)
		4

NSPS

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) o tungstate (duced	ds per million f ammonium (as W) pro-
Lead Zinc	24.780	11.500
Ammonia (as N) (²)	11,790.000	5,185.000
solidspH	1,327.000 (¹)	1,062.000 (¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times. ² The new source standard for this pollutant does not apply if (a) the mother liquor feed to the ion exchange process or the raffinate from the ion exchange process contains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/l; (b) this mother liquor or raffinate is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and (c) such mother liquor or raffinate is not commingled with any other process or nonprocess waters prior to steam stripping for ammonia removal.

(g) Subpart J-Calcium Tungstate Precipitate Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (poun pounds) of	ds per million calcium tung-
	state (as w) produced
Lead	20.670) produced 9.594
Lead Zinc	20.670 75.280) produced 9.594 31.000
Lead Zinc Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	20.670 75.280 9,838.000	9.594 9.594 31.000 4,325.000
Lead Zinc Ammonia (as N) Total suspended solids	20.670 75.280 9,838.000 1,107.000) produced 9.594 31.000 4,325.000 885.600

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart J---Crystallization and Drying of Ammonium Paratungstate.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) o paratungsta produced	ds per million f ammonium ite (as W)
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	0.000	0.000
solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(י)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart J—Ammoniúm Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pour	nd per million
	pounds)	of tungstic
	oxide (as	W) produced
Lead	0.773	0.359
Zinc	2.817	1.160
Ammonia (as N)	368.200	161.900
Total suspended		
solids	41.430	33.150
pH	、(円)	(1)
		1

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Water of Formation.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (poun	ds per million
	oxide (as	W) produced
.ead	0.018	0.008
2inc	0.064	0.026
Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	8.398	3.692
solids	0.945	0.756
оН	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

	NSPS	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	Ma/ka (noun	de nor million
	pounds) metal produ	of tungsten iced
Lead	pounds) metal produ	of tungsten uced .400
Lead Zinc	pounds) metal produ .862 3.142	of tungsten uced .400 1.294
Lead Zinc Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	metal produ .862 3.142 410.600	.400 .294 .1294 .180.500
Lead Zinc Ammonia (as N) Total suspended solids	metal produ .862 3.142 410.600 46.200	.400 .400 1.294 180.500 36.960

¹Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(1) Subpart J-Reduction to Tungsten Water of Formation.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	Mg/kg (pound pounds) metal produ	ds per million of tungsten uced
Lead	.137	.064
Zinc	.499	.205
Ammonia (as N)	65.190	28.660
lotal suspended		
solids	7.335	5.868

¹Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Subpart I-Tungsten Power Acid Leach and Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	Mg/kg (pound pounds) metal produ	ds per million of tungsten uced
Lead	.672	.312
Zinc	2.448	1.008
Ammonia (as N)	319.900	140.700
fotal suspended solids pH	36.000 (¹)	28.800 (1)

¹Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Subpart J-Molybdenum Sulfide Precipitation Wet Air Pollution Control.

	Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
		Mg/kg (pound pounds) metal produ	ds per million of tungsten iced
	Lead	.00	.000
	Zinc	.000	.000
	Ammonia (as N) Total suspended	.000	.000
1	solids	.000	.000
	рН	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

5. Section 421.105 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)-(l) and by adding new paragraphs (m) and (n) to read:

§ 421.105 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

* *

(a) Subpart J-Tungstic Acid Rinse.

PSES

Poilutant or	Maximum	Maximum
pollutant	for any 1	for monthly
property	day	average
	mg/kg (pour pounds) o	nds per millior f tungstic acid

r		
Lead	11.490	5.333
Zinc	41.850	17.230
Ammonia (as N)	5,469.000	2,404.000

(b) Subpart [-Acid Leach Wet Air Pollution Control.

	PSES	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (poun pounds) of (as W) proc	ds per million tungstic acid luced
Lead	1.003	0.466
Zinc	3.653	1.504
Ammonia (as N)	477.400	209.900

(c) Subpart J-Alkali Leach Wash.

	PSES	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound pounds) of W) produce	ds per million tungstate (as d
Lead	0.000	0.000
ZINC	0.000	0.000

1711

0.000

(d) Subpart J-Alkali Leach Wash Condensate.

Ammonia (as N) ..

PSES	PSES	
------	------	--

0.000

Pollutant or	Maximum	Maximum
pollutant	for any 1	for monthly
property	day	average
		ide per million

ng/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced

Lead	5.372	2.494
Zinc	19.570	8.057
Ammonia (as N)	2,557.000	1,124.000

(e) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

D	C	EC.
- ٣	Э	E 3

Pollutant or	Maximum	Maximum
pollutant	for any 1	for monthly
property	day	average
	mg/kg (pour pounds) of W) produce	ids per millior tungstate (as ed

Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N)	11,790.000	5,185.000

(f) Subpart J-Ion Exchange Raffinate (Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day Average				
	mg/kg (pound pounds) o tungstate duced	ds per million f ammonium (as W) pro-			
Lead Zinc	24.780 90.240	11.500 37.160			
Ammonia (as N) ¹	11,790.000	5,185.000			

¹ The pretreatment standard for this pollut-ant does not apply if (a) the mother liquor feed to the ion exchange process or the raffi-nate from the ion exchange process contains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/l; (b) this mother liquor or raffinate is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and (c) such mother liquor or raffinate is not commin-gled with any other process or nonprocess waters prior to steam stripping for ammonia removal. removal.

(g) Subpart J-Calcium Tungstate Precipitate Wash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average		
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of calcium tung- state (as W) produced			
•	pounds) of state (as W	calcium tung-) produced		
Lead	mg/kg (poun pounds) of state (as W 20.670	calcium tung-) produced 9.594		
Lead	mg/kg (poun- pounds) of state (as W 20.670 75.280	25 per million calcium tung-) produced 9.594 31.000		

(h) Subpart J-Crystallization and Drying of Ammonium Paratungstate.

.

PSES

1020	
Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
mg/kg (pound pounds) o paratungsta produced	ds per million f ammonium ite (as W)
0.000 0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000 0.000
	Maximum for any 1 day mg/kg (pound pounds) o paratungsta produced 0.000 0.000 0.000

(i) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (poun pounds) oxide (as	ds per million of tungstic W) produced
Lead	0.773	0.359
Zinc	2.817	1.160
Ammonia (as N)	368.200	161.900

(j) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Water of Formation.

	PSES			PSES	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average	Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (poun pounds) oxide (as	ds per million of tungstic W) produced		mg/kg (pour pounds metal prod	nds per million of tungsten uced
Lead	0.018	0.008	Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.064	0.026	Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	8.398	3.692	Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Subpart J—Re Wet Air Pollutic	eduction to To on Control.	ungsten	6. Section 42 revising paragr adding new pa	1.106 is amen aphs (a)–(l) a ragraphs (m)	ded by nd by and (n) to
	PSES		read:		
Pollutant or pollutant	Maximum for any 1	Maximum for monthly	§ 421.106 Pretr sources. * * *	eatment stand	ards for new
property	day	average	(a) Subpart J	-Tungstic A	cid Rinse.
	mg/kg (poun pounds)	ds per million of tungsten		PSNS	
	metal produ	lced	Pollutant or	Maximum	Maximum
Lead	.862	.400	pollutant	for any 1	for monthiy
Zinc	3.142	1.294		uay	average
(I) Subpart I-	-Reduction to	Tungsten		mg/kg (poun pounds) of (as W) pro	ids per million I tungstic acid duced
Water of Forma	tion.		Lead	11 490	5 333
	PSES		Zinc Ammonia (as N)	41.850 5,469.000	17.230 2,404.000
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum' for monthly average	(b) Subpart J Pollution Contr	Acid Leach ol.	Wet Air
	mg/kg (pound	ds per million		PSNS	
	metal produ	iced	Pollutant or	Maximum for	Maximum for
Lead Zinc	.137 499	.064	property	any one day	average
Ammonia (as N)	65.190	28.660		mg/kg (pound of tungstic produced	ts per million) acid (as W)
(m) Subpart J-	-Tungsten P	owder Acid	Lead	1.003	0.466
Leach and was	1.		Zinc	3.653	1.504
	PSES		N)	477.400	209.900
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average	(c) Subpart J	—Alkali Leac	h Wash.
		···		PSNS	
	mg/kg (poune pounds) metal produ	ds per million of tungsten iced	Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
Lead	.672	.312			
Zinc Ammonia (as N)	2.448 319.900	1.008 140.700		mg/kg (pound of sodium W) produced	ls per million) tungstate (as d
(n) Subpart J-	-Molybdenu	n Sulfide	Lead	0.000	0.000

0.000

0.000

Zinc

(n) Subpart J—Molybdenum Sulfide Precipitation Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSI	NS-Continue	d	ammonia steam	stripping; and c)) such mother		PSNS	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average	other process or steam stripping fo	r nonprocess w or ammonia rem 	aters prior to loval. ngstate	Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000	Precipitate Wa	sh. PSNS			mg/kg (pound of tungstic produced	s per million) oxide (as W)
(d) Subpart] Condensate.	—Alkali Leac	h Wash	Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average	Lead Zinc Ammonia (as	0.018 0.064	0.008 0.026
	PSNS			mellin (nound		N)	8.398	3.692
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average		of calcium W) produced	tungstate (as	(k) Subpart J Wet Air Pollut	-Reduction t ion Control.	o Tungsten
	mg/kg (pound of sodium	ls per million) tungstate (as	Zinc Ammonia (as	20.670 75.280	9.594 31.000		PSNS	·
Lead	W) produce 5.372	1 2.494		9,030.000	4,325.000	Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc Ammonia (as N)	19.570 2,557.000	8.057 1,124.000	(h) Sùbpart J Drying of Amn	– Cry stallizat nonium Paratu	lion and Ingstate.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	mg/kg (pound of tungsten m	ds per million) etal produced
				PSNS		Lead	.862	.400
(e) Subpart] (Commingled V Nonprocess W	—Ion Exchan With Other Pr aters).	ge Raffinate ocess or	Pollutant or pollutant	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly	Zinc Ammonia (as N)	3.142 410.600	1.294 180.500
•	PSNS		property		average		1	<u></u>
Pollutant or pollutant	Maximum for	Maximum for monthly		mg/kg (pound of ammoni state (as W)	ds per million) um paratung-) produced	(l) Subpart J Water of Form	-Reduction to ation.	o Tungsten
property	any one day	average	Lead	0.000	0.000		PSNS	
	mg/kg (pound of ammoni (as W) prod	ds per million) um tungstate uced	Zinc Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000	Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
Lead Zinc Ammonia (as	24.780 90.240	11.500 37.160	(i) Subpart J Paratungstate	—Ammonium Conversion to	o Oxides		mg/kg (ib/ i	million lbs) of tal produced
N)	. 11,790.000	5,185.000	Wet Air Pollut	ion Control.		Lead	137	.064
(f) Subpart J		ge Raffinate		PSNS		Zinc Ammonia (as N)	499 	.205
Nonprocess W	aters). PSNS		Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average	(m) Subpart	J—Tungsten I	Powder Acid
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average		mg/kg (pound of tungstic produced	ds per million) oxide (as W)		PSNS	
	mg/kg (poun of ammon	ds per million) ium tungstate	Lead Zinc Ammonia (as	0.773	0.359 1.160	Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
Lead	(as W) proc 	11.500	N)	. 368.200	161.900	,	mg/kg (parts tungsten me	per million) of etal produced
∠inc Ammonia (as N)(¹)	90.240	37.160 5,185.000	(j) Subpart J Paratungstate	—Ammonium Conversion to	o Oxides	Lead Zinc		.312
I The pretrea	tment standard	for this pollut- ther liquor feed	Water of Form	nation:		Ammonia (as N)	. 319.900	140.700
to the ion exch from the ion ex fates at concer b) this mother	ange process ((change proces) (trations exceed) liquor or raffinat	or the raffinate s contains sul- ing 1000 mg/l; e is treated by				(n) Subpart Precipitation	J—Molybden Wet Air Pollut	ım Sulfide ion Control.

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PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day Maximum for monthly average				
	mg/kg (parts per million) of tungsten metal produced				
Lead Zinc		0.000 0.000			
Ammonia (as N)		0.000			

[FR Doc. 88–761 Filed 1–20–88; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560-50-M