

Title 40—Protection of Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

PART 458—CARBON BLACK MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

[FRL 540-4]

Interim Final Rule Making

Notice is hereby given that effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources to be achieved by the application of best practicable control technology currently available as set forth in interim final form below are promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The regulation set forth below establishes Part 458—carbon black manufacturing point source category and will be applicable to existing sources for the carbon black furnace process subcategory (Subpart A), the carbon black thermal process subcategory (Subpart B), the carbon black channel process subcategory (Subpart C), and the carbon black lamp process (Subpart D) of the carbon black manufacturing point source category pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; P.L. 92-500) (the Act). Simultaneously, the Agency is publishing in proposed form effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources to be achieved by the application of best available technology economically achievable, standards of performance for new point sources and pretreatment standards for new sources for the carbon black furnace process subcategory (Subpart A), the carbon black thermal process subcategory (Subpart B), the carbon black channel process subcategory (Subpart C), and the carbon black lamp process subcategory (Subpart D).

(a) Legal authority. (1) Existing point sources. Section 301(b) of the Act requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1977, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of the best practicable control technology currently available as defined by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act. Section 301(b) also requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1983, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of best available technology economically achievable which will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act.

Section 304(b) of the Act requires the Administrator to publish regulations providing guidelines for effluent limitations setting forth the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best practicable control

technology currently available and the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best control measures and practices achievable including treatment techniques, process and procedural innovations, operating methods and other alternatives. The regulation herein sets forth effluent limitations and guidelines, pursuant to sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act, for the carbon black furnace process subcategory (Subpart A), the carbon black thermal process subcategory (Subpart B), the carbon black channel process subcategory (Subpart C), and the carbon black lamp process subcategory (Subpart D) of the carbon black manufacturing point source category.

Section 304(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to issue to the States and appropriate water pollution control agencies information on the processes, procedures or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants to implement standards of performance under section 306 of the Act. The report or "Development Document" referred to below provides, pursuant to section 304 (c) of the Act, information on such processes, procedures or operating methods.

(2) New Sources. Section 306 of the Act requires the achievement by new sources of a Federal standard of performance providing for the control of the discharge of pollutants which reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction which the Administrator determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

Section 306 also requires the Administrator to propose regulations establishing Federal standards of performance for categories of new sources included in a list published pursuant to section 306 of the Act. The regulations proposed herein set forth the standards of performance applicable to new sources for the carbon black furnace process subcategory (Subpart A), the carbon black thermal process subcategory (Subpart B), the carbon black channel process subcategory (Subpart C), and the carbon black lamp process subcategory (Subpart D) of the carbon black manufacturing point source category.

Section 307(b) of the Act requires the establishment of pretreatment standards for pollutants introduced into publicly owned treatment works and 40 CFR 128 establishes that the Agency will propose specific pretreatment standards at the time effluent limitations are established for point source discharges.

Section 307(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to promulgate pretreatment standards for new sources at the same time that standards of performance for new sources are promulgated pursuant to section 306. In another section of the FEDERAL REGISTER regulations are proposed in fulfillment of these requirements.

(b) Summary and basis of interim final effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources, proposed effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources to be achieved by the application of the best available technology economically achievable, proposed standards of performance for new sources, and proposed pretreatment standards for new sources.

(1) General methodology. The effluent limitations and guidelines set forth herein were developed in the following manner. The point source category was first studied for the purpose of determining whether separate limitations are appropriate for different segments within the category. This analysis included a determination of whether differences in raw material used, product produced, manufacturing process employed, age, size, wastewater constituents and other factors require development of separate limitations for different segments of the point source category. This included a survey of the source, flow and volume of water used in the process employed, the sources of waste and wastewaters in the operation and the constituents of all wastewater. The constituents of the wastewaters which should be subject to effluent limitations were identified.

The control and treatment technologies existing within each segment were identified. This included an identification of each distinct control and treatment technology, including both in-plant and end-of-process technologies, which is existent or capable of being designed for each segment. It also included an identification of, in terms of the amount of constituents and 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 identified. In addition, the nonwater quality environmental impact, such as the effects of the application of such technologies upon other pollution problems, including air, solid waste, noise and radiation were identified. The energy requirements of each control and treatment technology were determined as well as the cost of the application of such technologies.

The information, as outlined above, was then evaluated in order to determine what levels of technology constitute the "best practicable control technology currently available." In identifying such technologies, various factors were considered. These included the total cost of application of technology in relation to the effluent reduction benefits to be achieved from such application, 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 upon which the above analysis was performed included EPA permit applications, EPA sampling and inspection

tions, consultant reports, and industry submissions.

(2) Summary of conclusions with respect to the carbon black furnace process subcategory (Subpart A), the carbon black thermal process subcategory (Subpart B), the carbon black channel process subcategory (Subpart C), and the carbon black lamp process subcategory (Subpart D) of the carbon black manufacturing point source category.

(i) Categorization.

For the purpose of establishing effluent limitations, guidelines and standards, carbon black manufacturing was divided into four subcategories, the furnace black, thermal black, channel black and lamp black subcategories. Factors such as type of product, water requirements, type of manufacturing processing, treatability of wastewaters, and other means were used to establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance for each of the specific subcategories. The largest contributing factors are processing and treatability based on production volume and specific water requirements. For example, the production of carbon black by the furnace and thermal processes are net users of water. That is, more water enters the processes than is discharged; therefore, the carbon black furnace and thermal processes subcategories operations can achieve a no discharge of process wastewater pollutants by recycling process effluent waters to the quench step. The channel and lamp black processes are dry operations also resulting in no discharge of process wastewater pollutants.

(ii) Waste characteristics.

The known significant wastewater pollutants and pollutant properties resulting from carbon black manufacturing include TDS, TSS, pH, acidity, alkalinity, iron, copper and manganese.

(iii) Origin of wastewater pollutants.

Sources of wastewater pollutants in the carbon black industry include aqueous wastes from exhaust scrubbers, process equipment cleanouts, production area washdowns, spill washdowns, and laundry operations.

Pollutant parameters for carbon black manufacturing pertain to wastewaters from process operations. Process wastewater pollutants are proportional to the level of production and it was therefore possible to establish limitations and standards on the basis of production. Other pollutant sources within carbon black manufacturing plants from non-process sources such as utilities, laboratories and others are generally not related to production unless otherwise noted.

(iv) Treatment and control technology.

Wastewater treatment and control technologies have been studied for each subcategory of this industry to determine what is the best practicable control technology currently available.

Two of the four subcategories are "dry processes", i.e., they have only facilities which do not discharge wastewaters. The following discussion of treatment technology provides the basis for the ef-

fluent limitations guidelines. This discussion does not preclude the selection of other wastewater treatment alternatives which provide equivalent or better levels of treatment.

Wastewater impoundments have been identified as a practicable pollution control technology, for all subcategories other than channel black, which is not a water user. However, if not properly designed, maintained and operated, they may be subject to runoff from their drainage area. New sources can be properly located and designed to avoid this problem. Furthermore, existing impoundments can be modified by construction of diversion ditches or by increasing the amount of surge capacity of the impoundment with either a higher dam or a lower operating water level.

The application and performance of various control and treatment technologies to reduce the quantities of pollutants discharged to navigable waters as a result of the production or processing operations in carbon black manufacturing are specific to the product manufactured or processed. However, many in-process control measures, may be generally applied to several process subcategories.

Good in-process control is a significant pollution abatement technique for all products produced in the carbon black industry. Practices such as minimization and containment of spills and leaks, segregation of waste streams, monitoring process wastewater, water conservation and reuse, wastewater equalization and good housekeeping, process operation and equipment maintenance are necessary to eliminate or reduce the volume of process wastewater requiring treatment.

Most carbon black production from the furnace and thermal processes generates no effluent discharge if end-of-pipe evaporation/recycle of process waters are used. Plants in this subcategory frequently achieve no discharge by virtue of use of evaporative ponds.

The channel and lamp black processes are essentially dry, requiring no additional effluent treatment, because the existing technology averts the discharge of process wastewater pollutants under normal operating conditions. One plant employs a wet scrubber system, but this facility also achieves no discharge.

Solid waste control must be considered. Pollution control technologies generate many different amounts and types of solid wastes and liquid concentrates through the removal of pollutants. These substances vary greatly in their chemical and physical composition and may be either hazardous or non-hazardous. A variety of potential techniques may be employed to dispose of these substances depending on the degree of hazard.

If thermal processing (incineration) is the choice for disposal, provisions must be made to ensure against entry of hazardous pollutants into the atmosphere. Consideration should also be given to recovery of materials of value in the wastes.

For those waste materials considered to be nonhazardous where land disposal is the choice for disposal, practices sim-

ilar to proper sanitary landfill technology may be followed. The principles set forth in the EPA's Land Disposal of Solid Wastes Guidelines 40 CFR Part 241 may be used as guidance for acceptable land disposal techniques.

Best practicable control technology requires disposal of the pollutants removed from wastewaters in this industry in the form of solid wastes and liquid concentrates. In most cases these are nonhazardous substances requiring only minimal custodial care. However, some constituents may be hazardous and may require special consideration. In order to ensure long-term protection of the environment from these hazardous or harmful constituents, special consideration of disposal sites must be made. All landfill sites where such hazardous wastes are disposed should be selected so as to prevent migration of these contaminants to ground or surface waters. In cases where geologic conditions may not reasonably ensure this, adequate legal and mechanical precautions (e.g., impervious liners) should be taken to ensure long-term protection to the environment from hazardous materials. Where appropriate, the location of solid hazardous materials disposal sites should be permanently recorded in the appropriate office of legal jurisdiction.

(v) Cost estimates for control of wastewater pollutants.

Capital and annual costs were computed for each product type/process within a subcategory on the basis of the cost per 1,000 pounds of production. Some simplifying assumptions were made to determine costs on a product by product basis. These assumptions are:

(1) that each product type/process is a discrete plant whose process wastewater is treated in a single end-of-process waste treatment system.

(2) that all wastewaters are treated by the model end-of-process system regardless of alternate disposal techniques and in-process changes.

The cost for carbon black plants using the furnace process or the thermal process is low enough to be passed on through as price changes or absorbed into the profit margin with minimum economic effects. The total investment cost to meet BPCTCA and BATEA is \$2,380,000. Annual cost for the carbon black subcategories for BPCTCA and BATEA is \$500,000. Hence, the economic impact of regulating the carbon black industry is expected to be small.

New plants being built can avoid major future waste abatement costs by inclusion of: (1) dikes, emergency holding ponds, catch basins and other containment facilities, for leaks, spills and washdowns, in those cases where it is not possible to minimize these by means of in-plant operations, (2) piping, trenches, sewers, sumps, and other isolation facilities to keep leaks, spills and process water separate from cooling and sanitary water, (3) non-contact condensers for cooling water, (4) efficient reuse, recycling and recovery of all possible raw materials and by-products and

(5) closed cycle water utilization whenever possible.

Alternate disposal methods such as incineration or like processes are also commonly used for disposal of highly concentrated and difficult wastes. In any specific case, the manufacturer can best determine the most attractive economic alternatives for in-process controls and end-of-process treatment which will meet the limitations required.

Cost information was obtained from industry, from engineering firms, equipment suppliers, government sources, and available literature. Costs are based on actual industrial installations or engineering estimates for projected facilities as supplied by contributing companies. In the absence of such information, cost estimates have been developed from either plant-supplied costs for similar waste treatment installation at plants making similar products or general cost estimates for treatment technology.

(vi) Energy requirements and non-water quality environmental impacts.

There are no major nonwater quality considerations which may be associated with ultimate waste disposal since the wastes flows range from zero to quite small quantities.

Other nonwater quality aspects, such as noise levels, will not be perceptibly affected. Most chemical plants generate fairly high noise levels (85-95 decibels) within the battery limits because of equipment such as pumps, compressors, steam jets, flare stacks, etc. Equipment associated with in-process control systems would not add significantly to these levels.

Energy requirements associated with treatment and control technologies are not significant when compared to the total energy requirements for this industry. Power consumption for the in-plant recycle system would require 0.2 of one percent of the total plant power consumption for typical carbon black plants.

(vii) Economic and inflationary impact analysis.

Executive Order 11821 (November 27, 1974) requires that major proposals for legislation and promulgation of regulations and rules by Agencies of the executive branch be accompanied by a statement certifying that the inflationary impact of the proposals has been evaluated. The Administrator has directed that all regulatory actions that are likely to result in (1) annualized costs of \$100 million, (2) additional costs of production more than 5% of the selling price, or (3) an energy consumption increase equivalent to 25,000 barrels of oil per day will require a certified inflationary impact statement. The analysis indicates that the total investment required to meet these regulations is \$2.4 million with an annualized cost of \$0.5 million. The costs as a percent of selling price are no more than 0.8%. Although the criteria for performing a certified inflationary impact statement have not been exceeded, the analysis that has been performed meets all the necessary requirements. It is

hereby certified that the economic and inflationary effects of this proposal have been carefully evaluated in accordance with Executive Order 11821.

The Agency has considered the economic impact of the internal and external costs of the effluent limitations. Internal costs given in 1974 dollars are defined as investment and annual cost, where annual cost is composed of operating costs, maintenance cost, the cost of capital, and depreciation. The cost of pollution treatment was obtained from the Development Document and is based upon water recycle technology. The costs do not include work such as storm sewer piping or changes in plant equipment that might be necessary in some plants. These plant modifications would cause the economic and inflationary impact to be greater than indicated below, but not so much as to cause a severe effect on the industry. External cost deals with the assessment of the economic impact of the internal costs in terms of price increases, production curtailments, plant closures, resultant unemployment, community and regional impacts, international trade, and industry growth.

The furnace black subcategory requires an investment of \$1,870,000 and incurs annual costs of \$380,000. These costs are incurred in 1977 with no additional expense required in 1983. The unit treatment costs are only 0.4% of selling price, thus limiting the price increase to a like magnitude. These furnace black plants have small washdown and stormwater runoff streams that could be segregated. This process uses fuel oil as a feedstock rather than the higher priced natural gas as used by the thermal black process, causing some growth of the furnace black process.

There is a thermal black plant which is a direct discharger, using wet scrubbers for air pollution control. This plant has significantly higher wastewater flows than the norm for the subcategory. Other plants who have no discharge also use wet scrubbers. It is possible that this thermal black plant could incur substantially higher costs for meeting the 1977 standards than the figures indicated.

The thermal black subcategory requires an investment of \$510,000 and incurs annual costs of \$120,000. These costs are incurred in 1977 with no additional expense necessary in 1983. The unit treatment costs are 0.8%, thus limiting the likely price increase to a similar amount. This manufacturing process uses natural gas as a feedstock, causing the use of the thermal black process to decline as natural gas became relatively more expensive than fuel oil. There are currently three thermal black plants that are achieving zero discharge. There appear to be no major differences in product between the one discharging and the three nondischarging plants in this subcategory. Additionally, the recent up-swing in automotive production, to which carbon black production is closely tied, has increased the demand and decreased the price elasticity. It is primarily this increase in demand cou-

pled with the relatively low treatment costs involved that cause the economic impact to this industry to be minimal.

Neither the channel black or lamp black subcategories discharged process wastewater, so there is no economic impact on these subcategories.

The report entitled "Development Document for Interim Final Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Proposed New Source Performance Standards for the Carbon Black Manufacturing Point Source Category" details the analyses undertaken in support of the interim final regulations set forth herein and is available for inspection in the EPA Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2922 (EPA Library), Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C., 20460, at all EPA regional offices, and at State water pollution control offices. A supplementary analysis prepared for EPA of the possible economic effects of the regulation is also available for inspection at these locations. Copies of both of these documents are being sent to persons or institutions affected by the proposed regulation or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose (see EPA's Advance Notice of Public Review Procedures, 38 F.R. 21202, August 6, 1973). An additional limited number of copies of both reports are available. Persons wishing to obtain a copy may write the Environmental Protection Agency, Effluent Guidelines Division, Washington, D.C. 20460. Attention: Distribution Officer, WH-552.

When this regulation is promulgated in final rather than interim form, revised copies of the Development Document will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, 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.

(c) Summary of public participation. Prior to this publication, the agencies and groups listed below were consulted and given an opportunity to participate in the development of effluent limitations, guidelines and standards proposed for the carbon black manufacturing category. All participating agencies have been informed of project developments. An initial draft of the Development Document was sent to participants and comments were solicited on that report. The following are the principal agencies and groups consulted: Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee (established under section 515 of the Act); all State and U.S. Territory Pollution Control Agencies; Monsanto Company; U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Cabot Corporation; National Ecological Research Center; Office of Environmental Affairs; Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission; The Conservation Foundation; Businessmen for the Public Interest; Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.; Natural Resources Defense Council; American Society of Civil Engineers; Water Pollution Control Federation; National

Wildlife Federation; Carbon Adsorption Systems; American Carbon Committee; Carbon Black Producers Traffic Committee; Manufacturing Chemists Association; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Medical Association, Public Health Division; U.S. Water Resources Council; U.S. Department of Defense; U.S. Department of Interior; Ashland Carbon Company; Cabot Corporation; Cities Services; Continental Carbon Company; J. M. Huber Corporation; Sid Richardson Carbon and Gasoline Company; Thermoatomic Carbon Company.

It should be noted that some of the recipients of the contractor's draft documents appear to be from persons involved in manufacturing activities not covered in this regulation. This situation may be due to the fact that eight industries were handled administratively within the project called miscellaneous chemicals, and that the development document put out for public comment embraced all eight industries.

The following responded with comments: Cabot Corporation; Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee; J. M. Huber Corporation; Michigan Department of Natural and Economic Resources; National Ecological Research Center; North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources; State of Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control; U.S. Department of Interior; U.S. EPA Region VI; and U.S. Water Resource Council.

The primary issues raised in the development of these interim final effluent limitations and guidelines are as follows:

(1) One commenter's concern was thermal pollution can be as drastic in groundwater as in surface water and should be considered in setting effluent limitations guidelines.

All cooling water in this industry is direct contact quench water and is vented as steam to the atmosphere; therefore thermal pollution to groundwater is not a problem in the carbon black segment.

(2) One commenter was concerned with the potential groundwater problem of landfilling solid wastes.

This is not expected to be a problem for the carbon black manufacturing point source category since all known potentially toxic or hazardous materials in carbon black are essentially inert. Some plants, due to a lack of available space and the fact that carbon is combustible, are burning the solid wastes in enclosed brick-lined pits. This is an inexpensive viable alternate to the landfill problem.

(3) Several commenters felt that the no discharge of process wastewater for the furnace black process was unrealistic. The no discharge level could not be met without product contamination resulting due to excess dissolved solids build-up resulting in high ash content on the carbon product.

This problem does not exist in the arid region of the southwest where all fifteen furnace plants have achieved no discharge of process wastewater, nor is this

expected to be a problem in the water surplus region. The EPA survey presented in the development document clearly shows that eight out of nineteen of these plants manufacturing all grades of carbon black in water surplus regions have also achieved no discharge of process wastewater pollutants without product contamination. The other eleven plants in the water surplus regions, making the same range of products, can easily convert to no discharge without product contamination. Data available at this time indicate that recycle will not cause a quality problem since the ratio of recycled water to total quench water is small.

(4) One commenter believed that dual-media filtration is not a demonstrated control technology.

It should be understood that the treatment system is presented only for a cost model. The choice of treatment is up to the individual plant. Dual-media filtration is well known and demonstrated technology, currently used in the petroleum refining, grain milling and other industries for effluent solids control. The basic characteristics of the solids in this effluent are amenable to treatment in this way.

A number of other comments were received and were considered not to be applicable to the subcategory(ies) being promulgated today and have been omitted from the preceding discussion. Appropriate consideration and responses will be made at the time of publication of the regulations applicable to those subcategories.

The Agency is subject to an order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia entered in *Natural Resources Defense Council v. Train et al.* (Cv. No. 1609-73) which requires the promulgation of regulations for this industry category no later than April 30, 1976. This order also requires that such regulations become effective immediately upon publication.

It has not been practicable to develop and publish regulations for this category in proposed form, to provide a 30 day comment period, and to make any necessary revisions in light of the comments received within the time constraints imposed by the court order referred to above. Accordingly, the Agency has determined pursuant to 5 USC § 553(b) that notice and comment on the interim final regulations would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Good cause is also found for these regulations to become effective immediately upon publication.

Interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments. Comments should be submitted in triplicate to the Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Distribution Officer, WE-552. Comments on all aspects of the regulation are solicited. In the event comments are in the nature of criticisms as to the adequacy of data which are available, or which may be relied upon by the Agency, comments should identify and, if possible,

provide any additional data which may be available and should indicate why such data are essential to the amendment or modification of the regulation. In the event comments address the approach taken by the Agency in establishing an effluent limitation or guideline EPA solicits suggestions as to what alternative approach should be taken and why and how this alternative better satisfies the detailed requirements of sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act.

A copy of all public comments will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2922 (EPA Library), Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. A copy of preliminary draft contractor reports, the Development Document and economic study referred to above, and certain supplementary materials supporting the study of the industry concerned will also be maintained at this location for public review and copying. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

All comments received on or before June 17, 1976 will be considered. Steps previously taken by the Environmental Protection Agency to facilitate public response within this time period are outlined in the advance notice concerning public review procedures published on August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202). In the event that the final regulation differs substantially from the interim final regulation set forth herein the Agency will consider petitions for reconsideration of any permits issued in accordance with these interim final regulations.

In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Part 458 is hereby established as set forth below.

Dated: April 30, 1976.

RUSSELL R. TRAIN,
Administrator.

Subpart A—Carbon Black Furnace Process Subcategory

- Sec. 458.10 Applicability; description of the carbon black furnace process subcategory.
- 458.11 Specialized definitions.
- 458.12 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Subpart B—Carbon Black Thermal Process Subcategory

- 458.20 Applicability; description of the carbon black thermal process subcategory.
- 458.21 Specialized definitions.
- 458.22 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Subpart C—Carbon Black Channel Process Subcategory

- 458.30 Applicability; description of the carbon black channel process subcategory.

Sec.

- 458.31 Specialized definitions.
 458.32 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practical control technology currently available.

Subpart D—Carbon Black Lamp Process Subcategory

- 458.40 Applicability; description of the carbon black lamp process subcategory.
 458.41 Specialized definitions.
 458.42 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b), 307 (b) and (c), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314(b) and (c), 1316(b), and 1317(b) and (c), 86 Stat. 816 et. seq.; Pub. L. 92-500) (the Act).

Subpart A—Carbon Black Furnace Process Subcategory

- § 458.10 Applicability; description of the carbon black furnace process subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of carbon black by the furnace process.

- § 458.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

- (a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.
 (b) The term "product" shall mean carbon black by the furnace process.

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

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fun-

damentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the manufacture of carbon black by the furnace process a point source subject to the provisions of this paragraph after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

Subpart B—Carbon Black Thermal Process Subcategory

- § 458.20 Applicability; description of the carbon black thermal process subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of carbon black by the thermal process.

- § 458.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

- (a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.
 (b) The term "product" shall mean carbon black by the thermal process.

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

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamen-

tally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the manufacture of carbon black by the thermal process a point source subject to the provisions of this paragraph after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

Subpart C—Carbon Black Channel Process Subcategory

- § 458.30 Applicability; description of the carbon black channel process subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of carbon black by the channel process.

- § 458.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

- (a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.
 (b) The term "product" shall mean carbon black by the channel process.

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

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence

to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the manufacture of carbon black by the channel process a point source subject to the provisions of this paragraph after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

Subpart D—Carbon Black Lamp Process Subcategory

§ 458.40 Applicability; description of the carbon black process subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of carbon black by the lamp process.

§ 458.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean carbon black by the lamp process.

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

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the

State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the manufacture of carbon black by the lamp process a point source subject to the provisions of this paragraph after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

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