receive all their wastes through a pipeline or trench from the original source of waste generation are receiving continuous flows of process wastewater with relatively consistent pollutant profiles. In the case of these treatment facilities, the process wastewater flows in virtually all cases would be subject to categorical regulations if discharged from the original point of waste generation. However, these companies, instead of discharging to a surface water or POTW, discharge process wastewater to a "centralized pipeline" facility. EPA has concluded that the effluent limitations and pretreatment standards for centralized waste treatment facilities should *not* apply to such pipeline treatment facilities because their wastes differ fundamentally from those received at centralized waste treatment facilities. In large part, the waste streams received at centralized waste treatment facilities are more concentrated and variable, including sludges, tank bottoms, off-spec products, and process residuals. The limitations and standards developed for centralized waste treatment facilities, in turn, reflect the types of waste streams being treated and are necessarily different from those promulgated for discharges resulting from the treatment of process wastewater for categorical industries. However, this proposed pipeline exclusion would not apply to facilities which receive waste via conduit (i.e., pipeline, trenches, ditches, etc.) from facilities that are acting merely as waste collection centers that are not the original source of the waste generation.

In evaluating the current operation and performance of centralized waste treatment facilities, the Agency is concerned about the effective management of such highlyconcentrated waste streams. Due to the variability of waste streams, the possibility exists for dilution to occur rather than effective treatment. Therefore, the Agency is proposing to require monitoring to demonstrate compliance with the limitations and standards for the regulated treatment subcategories The limitations and standards proposed today are based on treatment systems that optimize removals for homogeneous wastes. If a facility commingles different subcategories of CWT wastes before treatment or mixes CWT wastes with non-CWT waste streams before treatment, the facility must demonstrate that its treatment system achieves pollutant limits equivalent to the effluent limitations and standards that would be achieved if the CWT wastes

were treated separately. (In addition, there may be circumstances where the mixing of off-site and on-site waste streams is necessary to prevent upset of treatment systems, such as with biological treatment for organic waste streams.) Equivalent treatment is demonstrated when Centralized Waste Treatment Industry pollutants of concern are (1) detectable at quantifiable levels prior to mixing, (2) are detected at quantifiable levels following mixing, and (3) the on-site treatment system is designed to treat the pollutants of concern in some manner other than incidental removals by partitioning to sludge or air. The Agency believes such an approach is necessary to ensure achievement of the pollutant discharge levels which the Agency has preliminarily determined may be obtained through proper treatment of the CWT wastes. In the absence of such a requirement to demonstrate achievable removals, facilities may merely dilute wastes with other waste streams to meet the required discharge levels.

The Agency also solicits comment on including a de minimis quantity or percentage of off-site receipts in comparison to the total facility flow for which facilities would not be considered in the scope of this regulation. According to comments received on the May 1994 proposed Effluent Guideline Plan (59 FR 25859), some manufacturing facilities may receive a few shipments of waste or offspec products to be treated on-site with wastewater from on-site manufacturing processes, but these facilities do not actively accept large quantities of waste from off-site for the purpose of treatment and disposal. In the 1991 Waste Treatment Industry Questionnaire, no facilities were identified with intermittent shipments of waste, but the questionnaire mailing list was developed on the basis of a facility's regular business. Therefore, manufacturing facilities which do not accept off-site waste on a normal basis were not included in the mailing list. The EPA is requesting information on the amounts of waste received and the reasons the waste were accepted to determine if a de minimis quantity should be established to limit the applicability of this rulemaking. At present, no de minimis quantity has been established for this rulemaking. Facilities are included in the scope of this regulation regardless of the quantity received for treatment.

- D. Proposed Limitations and Standards
- 1. Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT)

The Agency is proposing to set BPT effluent limitations guidelines for all subcategories of the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry to control conventional, priority, and nonconventional pollutants in the waste treatment effluent. In the case of metalbearing wastes that include cyanide streams, achievement of BPT limitations requires pretreatment for cyanide. Table I.D-1 is a summary of the technology basis for the proposed effluent limitations for each subcategory. L2,i1,xs36,r50,r150

Table I.D-1.—Technology Basis for BPT Effluent Limitations subpart basis

The pollutants controlled and the points of application vary for each subcategory and are described in Sections V.

2. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT)

The EPA is proposing BCT effluent limitations guidelines for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Oil and Grease for the Metals and Oils Subcategories of the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry. The EPA is also proposing to set BCT effluent limitations guidelines for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS) for the Organics Subcategory. The proposed BCT effluent limitations guidelines are equal to the proposed BPT limitations for conventional pollutants. The development of proposed BCT effluent limitations is further explained in Section V.

3. Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT)

The Agency is proposing to set BAT effluent limitations guidelines for all subcategories of the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry. These proposed limitations are based on the technologies proposed for BPT. The pollutants controlled and the points of application vary for each subcategory and are described in Section V.

4. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

EPA is proposing to set NSPS equivalent to the proposed BPT/BCT/BAT effluent limitations for all subcategories of the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry. NSPS are discussed in more detail in Section V.