may be added to the waste to render it treatable.

c. Waste oil emulsion-breaking wastewater. The emulsion breaking process separates difficult water-oil emulsions and generates a "bottom" or water phase. Approximately 99.2 million gallons of wastewater were generated from emulsion-breaking processes in 1989.

d. Tanker truck/drum/roll-off box washes. Water is used to clean the equipment used for transporting wastes. The amount of wastewater generated was difficult to assess because the wash water is normally added to the wastes or used as solubilization water.

e. Equipment washes. Water is used to clean waste treatment equipment during unit shut downs or in between batches of waste.

f. Air pollution control scrubber blowdown. Water or acidic or basic solution is used in air emission control scrubbers to control fumes from treatment tanks, storage tanks, and other treatment equipment.

g. Laboratory-derived wastewater. Water is used in on-site laboratories which characterize incoming waste streams and monitor on-site treatment performance.

h. Contaminated stormwater. This is stormwater which comes in direct contact with the waste or waste handling and treatment areas. (Stormwater which does not come into contact with the wastes would not be subject to today's proposed limitations and standards.)

2. Wastewater Discharge

Approximately 3 billion gallons of wastewater were discharged at Centralized Waste Treatment Industry operations in 1989. In general, the primary source of wastewater discharges from these facilities are: waste receipts, solubilization wastewater, tanker truck/ drums/roll-off box washes, equipment washes, air pollution control scrubber blow-down, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contaminated stormwater. Centralized waste treatment facilities do not generate a "process wastewater" in the traditional sense of this term.2 As a service industry, there is no manufacturing or commercial "process" which is generating water. Because there are no "manufacturing processes" or "products" for this industry, "process" wastewater for this industry will include any wastes

received for treatment ("waste receipt") as well as water which comes into contact with the waste received or waste processing area. The wastewater resulting from contact with the wastes or waste processing area is referred to by the short-hand term "centralized waste treatment wastewater."

The 85 facilities identified by the 1991 Waste Treatment Industry Questionnaire can also be characterized by their type of wastewater discharge. Sixteen facilities discharge wastewater directly into a receiving stream or body of water. Another 56 facilities discharge wastewater indirectly, i.e., discharge to a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW).

Thirteen facilities do not dispose of wastewater directly to surface waters or indirectly to POTWs. At these facilities, (1) wastewater is disposed of by alternate means such as on-site or offsite deep well injection or incineration (four facilities); (2) wastewater is sent off-site for treatment (six facilities); (3) the process does not generate wastewater (one facility); and (4) wastewater is evaporated (two facilities). One facility discharges wastewater directly as well as on-site deep well injection.

This regulation applies to direct and indirect discharges only.

3. Wastewater Characterization

The Agency's sampling program for this industry detected over 100 pollutants (conventional, priority, and non-conventional) in waste streams at treatable levels. The quantity of pollutants currently being discharged is difficult to assess due to the lack of monitoring data available from facilities for the list of pollutants identified from the Agency's sampling program prior to commingling of the wastewater with non-contaminated stormwater and other industrial wastewater before discharge. Methodologies were developed to estimate current performance for each subcategory by assessing performance of on-site treatment technologies, wastewater permit information, and monitoring data supplied in the 1991 Waste Treatment Industry Questionnaire and the Detailed Monitoring Questionnaire. For the Metals Subcategory, a "non-process wastewater" factor was used to quantify the amount of non-contaminated stormwater and other industrial process water in a facility's discharge. A facility's current discharge of treated Centralized Waste Treatment wastewater was calculated using the monitoring data supplied multiplied by the "non-process wastewater" factor. For the Oils Subcategory, present

treatment schemes were studied. Most facilities mixed oily wastewater with other CWT or industrial wastewater or stormwater. This generally resulted in inadequate treatment of oily waste because the pollutants detected in oily wastewater were typically not detected in the untreated mixed streams due to dilution. Therefore, current performance was estimated at the point prior to mixing different types of wastewater. For the Organics Subcategory, current performance could not be estimated from the discharge monitoring data submitted by the facilities due to the presence of other industrial wastewater in the discharge. Current performance was estimated by projecting the removal of pollutants resulting from the technologies used on-site. The Agency is soliciting comments on the approaches used to calculate the current performance as well as requesting any monitoring data available before the addition of non-contaminated stormwater or other industrial wastewater.

C. Pollutants Not Regulated

EPA is not proposing effluent limitations or standards for all conventional, priority, and non-conventional pollutants in this proposed regulation. Among the reasons EPA may have decided not to propose effluent limitations for a pollutant are the following:

(a) The pollutant is deemed not present in Centralized Waste Treatment Industry wastewater, because it was not detected in the influent during the Agency's sampling/data gathering efforts with the use of analytical methods promulgated pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Clean Water Act or with other state-of-the-art methods.

(b) The pollutant is present only in trace amounts and is neither causing nor likely to cause toxic effects.

(c) The pollutant was detected in the effluent from only one or a small number of samples and the pollutant's presence could not be confirmed.

(d) The pollutant was effectively controlled by the technologies used as a basis for limitations on other pollutants, including those limitations proposed today, and therefore regulated by the limitations for the indicator pollutants or (e) Insufficient data are available to establish effluent limitations.

D. Available Technologies

The treatment technologies presently employed by the industry represent the range of wastewater treatment systems observed at categorical industrial operations. All 85 centralized waste treatment facilities operate wastewater

² Process wastewater is defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as "any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, by-product, intermediate product, finished product, or waste product."