Current loadings were estimated by using data collected by the Agency in the field sampling program and from the questionnaire data supplied by the industry. For many facilities, data were not available for all pollutants of concern or without the addition of other non-CWT wastewater. Therefore, methodologies were developed to estimate current performance for each subcategory assessing performance of on-site treatment technologies, by using wastewater permit information and monitoring data supplied in the 1991 Waste Treatment Industry Questionnaire and the Detailed Monitoring Questionnaire as described in Section V.B.

b. Direct Facility Discharges (BPT/ BAT) The estimated reductions in pollutants directly discharged in treated final effluent resulting from implementation of BPT/BAT are listed in Table VI.B-1. Pollutant reductions are presented for Regulatory Option 1 (the combination of Metals Option 3, Oils Option 2, and Organics Option 1) and Regulatory Option 2 (the combination of Metals Option 3, Oils Option 3, and Organics Option 1). The Agency estimates that proposed BPT/ BAT regulations will reduce direct facility discharges of priority, and nonconventional pollutants by 5.0 million pounds per year for Regulatory Option 1 and 8.0 million pounds per year for **Regulatory Option 2.** 

## TABLE VI.B–1.—REDUCTION IN DIRECT DISCHARGE OF PRIORITY AND NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF BPT/ BAT REGULATIONS

[Units=lbs/year]

Subcategory	Metal com- pounds	Organic com- pounds	
Metals Treatment and Recovery	871,832	245,525	
Oils Treatment and			
Recovery—Reg- ulatory Option 1	294,543	556,627	
Oils Treatment and Recovery—Reg-			
ulatory Option 2	319,847	610,937	
Organics Treat- ment	3,065,679	10	
Regulatory Option	4 000 05 4	000 450	
Regulatory Option	4,232,054	802,153	
2	7,617,580	1,413,091	

<sup>1</sup> The organic compounds pollutant reduction for the Organics Subcategory was estimated to be 0, because all facilities had the treatment-in-place for removal of organic compounds.

c. PSES Effluent Discharges to POTWs. The estimated reductions in pollutants indirectly discharged to POTWs resulting from implementation of PSES are listed in Table VI.B-2. Pollutant reductions are presented for Regulatory Option 1 (the combination of Metals Option 3, Oils Option 2, and Organics Option 1) and Regulatory Option 2 (the combination of Metals Option 3, Oils Option 3, and Organics Option 1). The Agency estimates that proposed PSES regulations will reduce indirect facility discharge to POTWs by 6.5 million pounds per year for Regulatory Option 1 and 12 million pounds per year for Regulatory Option 2.

TABLE VI.B–2.—REDUCTION IN INDI-RECT DISCHARGE OF PRIORITY AND NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF PSES REGULATIONS

[Units=lbs/year]

Subcategory	Metal com- pounds	Organic com- pounds
Metals Treatment and Recovery	428,040	120,545
Recovery—Reg- ulatory Option 1 Oils Treatment and	709,834	1,341,439
Recovery—Reg- ulatory Option 2	771,668	1,474,708
ment	415,812	3,521,560
Regulatory Option 1 Regulatory Option	1,553,686	4,983,544
2	2,741,166	9,979,812

## C. Economic Impact Assessment

## 1. Introduction

EPA's economic impact assessment is set forth in a report titled "Economic Impact Analysis of Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry" (hereinafter "EIA"). This report estimates the economic and financial effects of compliance with the proposed regulation in terms of facility and company profitability and assesses the economic effect of compliance on six regional markets. Community impacts and the effects on local communities and new centralized waste treatment (CWT) facilities are also presented. The EIA also includes a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis detailing the effects on small businesses for this industry.

As discussed previously, a total of 85 Centralized Waste Treatment facilities owned and operated by 57 companies are potentially subject to the proposed regulation. EPA has projected that 72 of these facilities will incur costs as a result of this regulation. The economic impact on each of the 72 direct and indirect dischargers was calculated based on the cost of compliance with the required effluent discharge levels for the appropriate subcategory. Impacts on direct dischargers were calculated for compliance with the proposed BPT/ BCT/BAT; impacts on indirect dischargers were calculated for compliance with PSES.

Because two options are being proposed for the Oils Subcategory, EPA calculated the cost of compliance with each option. Regulatory Option 1 (the combination of Metals Option 3, Oils Option 2, and Organics Option 1) is estimated to have a total annualized cost of \$49.1 million, and Regulatory Option 2 (the combination of Metals Option 3, Oils Option 3, and Organics Option 1) is estimated to have a total annualized cost of \$76.8 million. In Table VI.C–1, the total annualized costs for BPT/BCT/ BAT and PSES are presented in 1993 dollars.

TABLE VI.C–1.— TOTAL ANNUALIZED COSTS (10<sup>6</sup> \$1993)

	Option	BPT/ BCT/ BAT	PSES	Total
1	Option 1	14.2	34.9	49.1
	Option 2	21.8	55.0	76.8

EPA also conducted an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the alternative treatment technology options considered by the Agency. The results of this cost-effectiveness analysis are expressed in terms of the incremental costs per pound of toxic-equivalent removed. Toxic-equivalents weights are used to account for the differences in toxicity among the pollutants removed. The number of pounds of a pollutant removed by each option is multiplied by a toxic weighting factor. The toxic weighting factor is derived using ambient water quality criteria and toxicity values. The toxic weighting factors are standardized by relating them to copper. Cost-effectiveness is calculated as the ratio of incremental annualized costs of an option to the incremental pounds-equivalent removed by that option. The report, "Cost-Effectiveness of Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry" (hereinafter, "Cost-Effectiveness Report"), is included in the record of this rulemaking.