use of air stripping equipped with carbon adsorption air emission control devices. The proposed regulation, however, does not require air stripping equipped with carbon adsorption air emission control devices or any specific technology, but only establishes the amount of pollutant that can be discharged to navigable waters.

2. Solid Waste

Solid waste would be generated due to the following technologies, if implemented to meet proposed regulations, selective metals precipitation, ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis, carbon adsorption, and air stripping. The solid wastes generated due to the implementation of the technologies discussed above were costed for off-site disposal. These costs were included in the economic evaluation of the proposed technologies

evaluation of the proposed technologies. The filter cake from selective metals precipitation will generally contain metal-bearing waste. Even though the filter cake generated from selective metals precipitation may be recycled due to its high metal content, the EPA developed costs for disposal of the filter cake in Subtitle C and D landfills. EPA would expect that some portion of the metal-rich filter cake will be recycled. EPA estimates that 39 million pounds of filter cake will be generated annually by 56 facilities.

Reverse osmosis of oily streams results in the generation of a concentrated residual stream. The concentrate contains oily and metalbearing wastes. The EPA estimates that 58 million gallons of reverse osmosis concentrate will be generated annually by 35 facilities.

Ultrafiltration of oily streams results in the generation of a concentrated residual stream which contain oily and organic waste. The EPA estimates that 4.1 million gallons of ultrafiltration concentrate will be generated annually by 35 facilities.

Granular activated carbon adsorption treatment of waste results in the generation of exhausted or spent activated carbon. Approximately 1.6 million pounds of activated carbon will be exhausted or spent annually by 35 facilities. The activated carbon may be regenerated on-site or off-site by vendors. The EPA costed regeneration of the spent activated carbon by off-site vendors.

Air stripping of waste streams results in the generation of contaminated offgas, which requires the application of an air pollutant control device such as a catalytic oxidizer. When the catalytic oxidizer becomes deactivated, the spent catalyst must be replaced. Approximately 168.5 pounds annually of spent catalytic oxidizer are used.

3. Energy Requirements

EPA estimates that the attainment of BPT, BCT, BAT, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS will increase energy consumption by a small increment over present industry use. The main energy requirement in today's proposed rule is for the operation of ultrafiltration units. Ultrafiltration units operate at high pressures to separate the waste stream. The ultrafiltration unit would require 9.4 million kilowatthours per year. Energy requirements will also increase due to reverse osmosis and liquid filtration units. Reverse osmosis and liquid filtrations units would require approximately 4.1 and 4.9 million kilowatthours per year, respectively. Overall, an increase of 22.0 million kilowatthours per year would be required for the proposed regulation which equates to 40 barrels of oil per day. The United States currently consumes 19 million barrels of oil per day.

VII. Administrative Requirements

A. Docket and Public Record

The public record for this rulemaking is available for public review at EPA Headquarters, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460 in the Office of Water Docket, Room L102 (in the basement of Waterside Mall). The Docket is staffed by an EPA contractor, Labat-Anderson, Inc., and interested parties are encouraged to call for an appointment. The telephone number for the Water Docket is (202) 260–3027. The EPA information regulation (40 CFR Part 2) provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for photocopying.

EPA notes that many documents in the record supporting these proposed rules have been claimed as confidential business information and, therefore, are not included in the record that is available to the public in the Water Docket. To support the rulemaking, EPA is presenting certain information in aggregated form or is masking facility identities to preserve confidentiality claims. Further, the Agency has withheld from disclosure some data not claimed as confidential business information because release of this information could indirectly reveal information claimed to be confidential.

B. Clean Water Act Procedural Requirements

As required by the Clean Water Act, EPA will conduct a public hearing on the pretreatment standards portion of the proposed rule. The public hearing will be conducted on March 24, 1995, from 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. in the Lake Michigan Conference Room at the U.S. EPA Region V Building, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL.

C. Executive Order 12866

Under Executive Order 12866, [58 FR 51735 (October 4, 1993)] the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, it has been determined that this rule is a "significant regulatory action" because it may adversely affect a sector of the economy. As such this action was submitted to OMB for review. Changes made in response to OMB suggestions or recommendations will be documented in the public record.

EPA has concluded that costs on the economy of this proposed rule will be less than \$100 million annually, and it has not prepared an RIA.

D. Executive Order 12875

In developing the proposed CWT effluent limitations guidelines and standards, EPA has already invested substantial time in discussions with permit writers, the affected industries and environmental groups. As previously noted, in March of this year, EPA held a public meeting, attended by industry, states, and local permitting authorities to discuss its efforts. The Agency also has had discussions concerning the regulation at the 1994 Pretreatment Coordinators Workshop attended by state and local permitting authorities, various industrial trade association meetings, and effluent guideline task force meetings.