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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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### MEAT PRODUCTS AND RENDERING PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Effluent Guidelines and Standards

## Title 40—Protection of the Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCYSUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND  
STANDARDS

[FRL 311-5]

PART 432—MEAT PRODUCTS AND RENDERING  
PROCESSING POINT SOURCE  
CATEGORY

On August 28, 1974, notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 31486), that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) was proposing effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources within the small processor, meat cutter, sausage and luncheon meat processor, ham processor, canned meats processor and renderer subcategories of the meat product and rendering processing category of point sources.

The purpose of this notice is to establish final effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources in the meat product and rendering processing category of point sources, by amending 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Part 432 by adding thereto the small processor subcategory (Subpart E), the meat cutter subcategory (Subpart F), the sausage and luncheon meat processor subcategory (Subpart G), the ham processor subcategory (Subpart H), the canned meats processor subcategory (Subpart I), and the renderer subcategory (Subpart J). This final rulemaking is promulgated pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c) and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (the Act); 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c) and 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500. Regulations regarding cooling water intake structures for all categories of point sources under section 316(b) of the Act will be promulgated in 40 CFR 402.

In addition, the EPA is simultaneously proposing a separate provision which appears in the proposed rules section of the FEDERAL REGISTER, stating the application of the limitations and standards set forth below to users of publicly owned treatment works which are subject to pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act. The basis of that proposed regulation is set forth in the associated notice of proposed rulemaking.

The legal basis, methodology and factual conclusions which support promulgation of this regulation were set forth in substantial detail in the notice of public review procedures published August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202) and in the notice of proposed rulemaking for the small processor, meat cutter, sausage and luncheon meat processor, ham processor, canned meats processor and renderer subcategories. In addition, the regulations as proposed were supported by two other documents: (1) The document entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Processor Segment of the Meat Products

Point Source Category" (August 1974), (2) the document entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Renderer Segment of the Meat Products Point Source Category" (August 1974) and (3) the documents entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Meat Processing Industry" (April 1974), and "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Independent Rendering Industry" (May 1974). Each of these documents were made available to the public and circulated to interested persons at approximately the time of publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking.

Interested persons were invited to participate in the rulemaking by submitting written comments within 30 days from the date of publication. Prior public participation in the form of solicited comments and responses from the States, Federal agencies, and other interested parties were described in the preamble to the proposed regulation. The EPA has considered carefully all of the comments received and a discussion of these comments with the agency's response thereto follows.

(a) *Summary of comments.* The following responded to the request for written comments contained in the preamble to the proposed regulation: Kentucky Department of Agriculture; National Renderers Association; State of Illinois Department of Agriculture; Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee; American Meat Institute; American Association of Meat Processors; State of Virginia Department of Agriculture; State of Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture; Wilson Pharmaceutical and Chemical Corporation; University of Georgia Extension Service; University of Georgia College of Agriculture; State of Maryland Department of Agriculture; Darling—Delaware Company, Inc.; and U.S. Department of Commerce.

Each of the comments received was carefully reviewed and analyzed. The following is a summary of the significant comments and the Agency's response to them.

(1) A number of comments reflected concern that the proposed regulation would put small renderers out of business and cause severe local problems in disposing of materials (e.g., dead animals) normally satisfactorily handled by the renderer.

The Agency is in general agreement with the likelihood of a substantial adverse impact on small renderers if the limitations for best practicable control technology currently available are imposed. Furthermore, comments submitted by a number of States indicated a considerable potential disruption of activities to protect public health if small renderers did close. As a result, the Agency has excluded renderers which process 75,000 pounds per day or less of raw material from the applicability of the effluent limitations.

(2) Several commenters, including the Effluent Standards and Water

Quality Advisory Committee, questioned the requirements for an effluent limitation requiring "no discharge" for small (i.e., less than 6,000 pounds of product per day) meat processors because of economic impact, very low associated environmental impact, and potentially disproportionate costs for small plants which already have installed or may require alternative treatment such as simple lagoon methods.

The Agency conducted an extensive review of these comments, including all additional data that was supplied. Among the information contained in the comments, a profile of small plants showed very low effluent discharges (less than 2,000 gallons per day) along with majority use of municipal systems or domestic-type septic systems. These findings generally supported the Agency's original data; however, more extensive information on potential numbers and types of operations was provided. It was found that a number of plants have some type of biological treatment (holding tanks, lagoons) which would be expected to reduce pollution loads. Water use, land availability and other factors appear to preclude modifications such as septic tanks or other "no discharge" options for these plants. Moreover, since slaughtering is not conducted at these plants, raw waste loads would be expected to be lower than from a counterpart facility which also slaughters. Costs for achieving a "no discharge" system under these conditions were found to be disproportionate and beyond the financial capability of the small facilities affected. Accordingly, limitations have been derived under BPCTCA which permit a discharge of DOD5, TSS, and oil and grease at levels commensurate with remedial raw waste control: Larger plants in the subcategory may have to remove up to 70.0 percent of the DOD5; very small plants may need little, if any, control. Limitations for BATEA and standards of performance for new sources have been established at a level requiring 50.0 percent reduction in the pollutant levels prescribed for BPCTCA. No limitations are included for fecal coliforms due to the added costs for installing and operating disinfection systems.

(3) A few comments suggested that while the procedures followed to establish the limitations for meat processors (employing knowledge of performance in treatment of wastewater from slaughterhouses) were generally acceptable, the meat processors with a direct discharge used less refined treatment than slaughterhouses and probably could not achieve the pollutant concentrations for BOD and TSS as proposed.

The data base for meat processors with a direct discharge is quite limited; however, the principal characteristics of the raw waste water from processors are substantially similar to the raw wastes from slaughterhouses and packinghouses. An analysis of some data on the processing wastes from packinghouses showed a reasonably close relationship with the raw effluent from processing plants. Available

information shows that contrary to practices encountered for slaughterhouses and packinghouses, with the exception of one or two unique facilities where essentially tertiary treatment is practiced, best practicable control technology currently available in the processor subcategories does not include refinements in biological methods such as mechanical aeration. As a result, the limitations for meat cutters, sausage and luncheon meat processors, ham processors and canned meat processors have been marginally adjusted to reflect short and long term capabilities of well designed and operated anaerobic-aerobic lagoon systems. Options to these systems such as adding mechanical aeration, using extended aeration or other activated sludge concepts remain viable alternatives particularly for new sources or for existing sources with a view toward complying with limitations for best available technology economically achievable.

(4) One comment expressed concern for the subcategory definitions, particularly regarding overlap between ham processors, sausage and luncheon meat processors, and canned meat processors.

The Agency has conducted a review of all available statistics and information from which a characterization as subcategories may proceed. The Agency finds that the general subcategorization defined in the regulation reflects the current activities and profile of the plants studied; no new information was made available which compromised that finding. It should be noted, moreover, that no plant was found which fit a given subcategory, i.e. ham processor, and yet conducted only a very negligible amount of ham processing in comparison to other activities. Production of any generic commodity (e.g. hams) was found to be consistently at levels which provided economic return on an investment; production at levels which may be termed "incidental" was not observed.

(5) A few comments suggested that limitations on the pollutant phosphorus were unwarranted, particularly due to the low levels discharged by meat processors.

This point was found to be generally valid; limitations on phosphorus for all meat processor subcategories have been deleted.

(6) One comment included a rather detailed analysis of the information presented in the draft Development Document for the Renderer Segment of the Meat Products Point Source Category. The primary questions raised concerned (a) the statistical methods utilized, (b) characterization of plants, processes and the industry (c) costs for achieving the effluent limitations, and (d) the validity of the proposed limitations.

All salient additional information contained in the above submission was carefully and extensively reviewed by the Agency. All sources of data were rechecked, additional analyses of available statistics were conducted, and conclusions regarding the proposed effluent limitations were reconsidered. As a result of this review, the Agency found that all data and general information

for the plants used as a basis for the limitations were in agreement with that contained in the comment submission. A more detailed analysis of all specific effluent data for the principal pollutants, BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS, showed that the final limitations promulgated herein clearly reflect the average of the performance for the waste water control facilities at these plants. The final limitations are marginally higher than the proposed limitations in recognition of factors dealing with the location of plants (i.e. climate factors), and reliable capability of plants to meet the limits considering process type, nature of raw materials and related characteristics.

Regarding costs, the Agency has substantiated the general magnitude of costs presented in the draft Development Document. The limitations are at a level readily achieved by biological treatment processes without major refinements. Is it also recognized that costs may be higher for plants which fail to apply attentive housekeeping and water conservation measures used in the industry, or which fail to maintain and operate treatment systems in accordance with sound engineering principles. Higher costs would also be encountered by plants choosing to renovate existing facilities completely. For the prevailing conditions in the industry as reflected by available data, however, the costs presented in the Development Document appear reasonable for those plants affected (See comment item (1) above).

Except as an additional tool to be used in analyzing available data, any statistical concepts are only as valid as the basic data which is limited for the rendering industry study. The Agency has found certain suggested statistical procedures appear to help explain relationships better than similar methods used when originally analyzing the data. The basic conclusions regarding categorization are more fully substantiated. In addition, the expected variability and the reasons for that variability within the rendering industry are more clearly documented. The final Development Document has thus been revised and clarified to portray the characteristics of the plants and processes used by the industry as accurately as available data permits.

(7) Several comments were made that the requirements for the control of ammonia nitrogen under BATEA were too stringent and that ammonia stripping methods suggested in the Development Document were too costly.

The Agency has reviewed the ammonia limitations in question and the discussion of possible measures to achieve these limitations as presented in the Development Document. Regarding the limitations themselves (i.e., an average of 4.0 mg/l of ammonia in the effluent over a 30 consecutive day period), the Agency has found this level to be achievable by several methods such as, the concepts of biological nitrification and ammonia stripping. Ammonia stripping is a much

more refined type of technology than nitrification, and as discussed in the Development Document, may be more costly and more difficult to operate than nitrification systems. While the stripping concept was originally used as a basis for the limitations and for cost analysis purposes, the Agency also intended that nitrification processes could be used since limitations for nitrates and total Kjeldahl nitrogen are not imposed. Thus any processes which either strip the ammonia (used air or steam towers) or provide for the conversion of ammonia to nitrates would be viable alternatives. The discussion of the ammonia conversion process (nitrification) and the procedures which may be used to accomplish the process have been substantially amplified in the Development Document. Since it may be reliably assumed that aerobic lagoons are the final element of the secondary biological treatment system employed, nitrification can be achieved by assuring that sufficient contact time between the microorganisms and ammonia exists and that sufficient oxygen is available. Mechanical aeration of a baffled chamber in the aerobic lagoon with modifications for clarification and controlled sludge return at a point prior to discharge is one possible improvement which may be reasonably expected to achieve the ammonia levels specified in the limitations. The use of nitrification concepts to achieve ammonia levels of 1.0 to 3.0 mg/l has been demonstrated at several facilities in the United States and other countries.

(b) *Revision of the proposed regulations prior to promulgation.* As a result of public comments and continuing review and evaluation of the proposed regulation by the EPA, the following changes have been made in the regulation.

(1) The small processor subcategory (Subpart E of the proposed regulation, 39 FR 31491) has been modified; these small plants are exempted from effluent limitations requirements for "no discharge". Limitations are stipulated requiring remedial reductions of raw waste loads.

(2) Small rendering plants, i.e., those with production levels of 75,000 pounds per day or less of raw materials have been exempted from effluent limitations requirements.

(3) Requirements for the removal of the pollutant phosphorus have been deleted from the effluent limitations under BATEA for all processor subcategories (Subparts E, F, G, and H) and the renderer subcategory (Subpart I).

(4) The limitations for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS have been adjusted marginally under BPTCA for all subcategories to reflect the performance of plants in the industry segments.

(5) The language of the requirements for pretreatment standards for new sources has been changed to reflect more consistency with the stipulations of 40 CFR 128. This change does not affect the findings of the Agency that the pollutants discharged by meat processors and renderers are compatible with publicly owned treatment works.

(c) *Economic impact.* Economic impact analysis reveals no adverse impact on renderers to meet BPT requirements. Plants with less than 75,000 lbs/day raw material input have been excluded for both BPT and BAT. A moderate impact on medium size plants with batch cooker systems may occur for 1983. However, these types of plants are expected to follow industry trends and either switch from batch systems to continuous cooker facilities or reduce condenser water discharges which would offset the economic impact.

For meat processors, no adverse impact is seen in meeting BPT requirements, and a very nominal impact (perhaps 16 out of 418 small plants representing less than 1.0% of annual production) is seen for BAT compliance. This limited impact will occur primarily in the meat canning and smoked meat subsegments. No general price increases are foreseen for either renderers or meat processors as a result of either BPT or BAT requirements.

(d) *Cost-benefit analysis.* The detrimental effects of the constituents of waste waters now discharged by point sources within the processor and renderer segments of the meat products and rendering processing point source category are discussed in Section VI of the reports entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines for the Processor Segment of the Meat Products and Rendering Processing Point Source Category" (December 1974) and "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines for the Renderer Segment of the Meat Products and Rendering Processing Point Source Category" (December 1974). It is not feasible to quantify in economic terms, particularly on a national basis, the costs resulting from the discharge of these pollutants to our Nation's waterways. Nevertheless, as indicated in Section VI, the pollutants discharged have substantial and damaging impacts on the quality of water and therefore on its capacity to support healthy populations of wildlife, fish and other aquatic wildlife and on its suitability for industrial, recreational and drinking water supply uses.

The total cost of implementing the effluent limitations guidelines includes the direct capital and operating costs of the pollution control technology employed to achieve compliance and the indirect economic and environmental costs identified in section VIII and in the supplementary report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Meat Processing Industry (April 1974) and "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Independent Rendering Industry" (May 1974). Implementing the effluent limitations guidelines will substantially reduce the environmental harm which would otherwise be attributable to the continued discharge of polluted waste waters from existing and newly constructed plants in the processor or renderer industry. The Agency believes that the benefits of thus reducing the pollutants discharged justify the associated costs which, though substantial

in absolute terms, represent a relatively small percentage of the total capital investment in the industry.

(e) *Publication of information on processes, procedures, or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants.* In conformance with the requirements of Section 304(c) of the Act, the manuals entitled, "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Processor Segment of the Meat Products and Rendering Processing Point Source Category," and the "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Renderer Segment of the Meat Products and Rendering Processing Point Source Category," will be published and will be available for purchase from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for a nominal fee.

Copies of the economic analysis document previously cited will be available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22151.

(f) *Final rulemaking.* In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Part 432, Meat Product and Rendering Processing Point Source Category, is hereby amended by adding additional subparts E, F, G, H, I, and J to read as set forth below. This regulation is being promulgated pursuant to an order of the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia entered in Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Train (Cv. No. 1609-73). That order requires that effluent limitations requiring the application of best practicable control technology currently available for this industry be effective upon publication. Accordingly, good cause is found for the final regulation promulgated below establishing best practicable control technology currently available for each subpart to be effective January 3, 1975.

The final regulation promulgated below establishing the best available technology economically achievable, the standards of performance for new sources and the new source pretreatment standards shall become effective February 3, 1975.

Dated: December 18, 1974.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,  
Administrator.

#### Subpart E—Small Processor Subcategory

- Sec.
- 432.50 Applicability; description of the small processor subcategory.
- 432.51 Specialized definitions.
- 432.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 432.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 432.54 Reserved.
- 432.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 432.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

#### Subpart F—Meat Cutter Subcategory

- Sec.
- 432.60 Applicability; description of the meat cutter subcategory.
- 432.61 Specialized definitions.
- 432.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 432.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 432.64 Reserved.
- 432.65 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 432.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

#### Subpart G—Sausage and Luncheon Meats Processor Subcategory

- 432.70 Applicability; description of the sausage and luncheon meat processor subcategory.
- 432.71 Specialized definitions.
- 432.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 432.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 432.74 Reserved.
- 432.75 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 432.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

#### Subpart H—Ham Processor Subcategory

- 432.80 Applicability; description of the ham processor subcategory.
- 432.81 Specialized definitions.
- 432.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 432.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 432.84 Reserved.
- 432.85 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 432.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

#### Subpart I—Canned Meats Processor Subcategory

- Sec.
- 432.90 Applicability; description of the canned meats processor subcategory.
- 432.91 Specialized definitions.
- 432.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 432.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 432.94 Reserved.
- 432.95 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 432.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

#### Subpart J—Renderer Subcategory

- 432.100 Applicability; description of the renderer subcategory.

- Sec.  
 432.101 Specialized definitions.  
 432.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.  
 432.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.  
 432.104 Reserved.  
 432.105 Standards of performance for new sources.  
 432.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Authority: Pub. L. 92-500, 86 Stat. 816 et seq. (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317(c)).

**Subpart E—Small Processor Subcategory**

**§ 432.50 Applicability; description of the small processor subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of finished meat products such as fresh meat cuts, smoked products, canned products, hams, sausages, luncheon meats, or similar products by a small processor.

**§ 432.51 Specialized definitions.**

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "small processor" shall mean an operation that produces up to 2730 kg (6000 lb) per day of any type or combination of finished products.

(c) The term "finished product" shall mean the final manufactured product as fresh meat cuts, hams, bacon or other smoked meats, sausage, luncheon meats, stew, canned meats or related products.

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

(a) 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 sub-categorization 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 per-

mits) 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.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	2.0.....	1.0
TSS.....	2.4.....	1.2
Oil and Grease.....	1.0.....	0.5
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.....	
Fecal Coliforms.....	No limitation.....	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	2.0.....	1.0
TSS.....	2.4.....	1.2
Oil and Grease.....	1.0.....	0.5
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.....	
Fecal Coliforms.....	No limitation.....	

**§ 432.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.**

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	1.0.....	0.5
TSS.....	1.2.....	0.6
Oil and Grease.....	0.5.....	0.25
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.....	
Fecal Coliforms.....	No limitation.....	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	1.0.....	0.5
TSS.....	1.2.....	0.6
Oil and Grease.....	0.5.....	0.25
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.....	
Fecal Coliforms.....	No limitation.....	

**§ 432.54 [Reserved].**

**§ 432.55 Standards of performance for new sources.**

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	1.0.....	0.5
TSS.....	1.2.....	0.6
Oil and Grease.....	0.5.....	0.25
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.....	
Fecal Coliforms.....	No limitation.....	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	1.0.....	0.5
TSS.....	1.2.....	0.6
Oil and Grease.....	0.5.....	0.25
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.....	
Fecal Coliforms.....	No limitation.....	

**§ 432.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the small processor subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The follow-

ing pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	No limitation.
TSS .....	Do.
Oil and grease .....	Do.
pH .....	Do.
Fecal coliform .....	Do.

**Subpart F—Meat Cutter Subcategory**

**§ 432.60 Applicability; description of the meat cutter subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the fabrication or manufacture of fresh meat cuts such as steaks, roasts, chops, etc. by a meat cutter.

**§ 432.61 Specialized definitions.**

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "meat cutter" shall mean an operation which fabricates, cuts, or otherwise produces fresh meat cuts and related finished products from livestock carcasses, at rates greater than 2730 kg (6000 lb) per day.

(c) The term "finished product" shall mean the final manufactured product as fresh meat cuts including, but not limited to, steaks, roasts, chops, or boneless meats.

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

(a) 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 estab-

lishment 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.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.036 .....	0.018
TSS .....	0.044 .....	0.022
Oil and grease .....	0.012 .....	0.006
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.036 .....	0.018
TSS .....	0.044 .....	0.022
Oil and grease .....	0.012 .....	0.006
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.**

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.018 .....	0.009
TSS .....	0.024 .....	0.012
Oil and grease .....	0.012 .....	0.006
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.018 .....	0.009
TSS .....	0.024 .....	0.012
Oil and grease .....	0.012 .....	0.006
Milligrams per liter—effluent		
Ammonia .....		4.0
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.64 [Reserved]**

**§ 432.65 Standards of performance for new sources.**

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.036 .....	0.018
TSS .....	0.044 .....	0.022
Oil and grease .....	0.012 .....	0.006
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.036 .....	0.018
TSS .....	0.044 .....	0.022
Oil and grease .....	0.012 .....	0.006
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the meat cutter subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128

(and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant Property	Pretreatment Standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.
Fecal coliform	Do.

**Subpart G—Sausage and Luncheon Meats Processor Subcategory**

**§ 432.70 Applicability; description of the sausage and luncheon meat processor subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of fresh meat cuts, sausage, bologna, and other luncheon meats by a sausage and luncheon meat processor.

**§ 432.71 Specialized definitions.**

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "sausage and luncheon meat processor" shall mean an operation which cuts fresh meats, grinds, mixes, seasons, smokes or otherwise produces finished products such as sausage, bologna and luncheon meats at rates greater than 2730 kg (6000 lb) per day.

(c) The term "finished product" shall mean the final manufactured product as fresh meat cuts including steaks, roasts, chops or boneless meat, bacon or other smoked meats (except hams) such as sausage, bologna or other luncheon meats, or related products (except canned meats).

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

(a) 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 subcategory 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 Admin-

istrator (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.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD5	0.56	0.28
TSS	0.68	0.34
Oil and grease	0.20	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of finished product		
BOD5	0.56	0.28
TSS	0.68	0.34
Oil and grease	0.20	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.**

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD5	0.28	0.14
TSS	0.34	0.19
Oil and grease	0.20	0.10
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD5	0.28	0.14
TSS	0.34	0.19
Oil and grease	0.20	0.10
Milligrams per liter—effluent		
Ammonia	8.0	4.0
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.74 [Reserved]**

**§ 432.75 Standards of performance for new sources.**

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD5	0.56	0.28
TSS	0.68	0.34
Oil and grease	0.20	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD5	0.48	0.24
TSS	0.58	0.29
Oil and grease	0.20	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the sausage and luncheon meat processor subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this

section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.
Fecal coliform	Do.

**Subpart H—Ham Processor Subcategory**

**§ 432.80 Applicability: description of the ham processor subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of hams alone or in combination with other finished products by a ham processor.

**§ 432.81 Specialized definitions.**

For the purpose of this subpart: (a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "ham processor" shall mean an operation which manufactures hams alone or in combination with other finished products at rates greater than 2730 kg (6000 lb) per day.

(c) The term "finished products" shall mean the final manufactured product as fresh meat cuts including steaks, roasts, chops or boneless meat, smoked or cured hams, bacon or other smoked meats, sausage, bologna or other luncheon meats (except canned meats).

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

(a) 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 re-

lated 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.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD5	0.62	0.31
TSS	0.74	0.37
Oil and grease	0.22	0.11
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD5	0.62	0.31
TSS	0.74	0.37
Oil and grease	0.22	0.11
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.**

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD5	0.32	0.16
TSS	0.42	0.21
Oil and grease	0.22	0.11
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD5	0.32	0.16
TSS	0.42	0.21
Oil and grease	0.22	0.11
Milligrams per liter—effluent		
Ammonia	8.0	4.0
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.84 [Reserved]**

**§ 432.85 Standards of performance for new sources.**

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD5	0.62	0.31
TSS	0.74	0.37
Oil and grease	0.22	0.11
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD5	0.62	0.31
TSS	0.74	0.37
Oil and grease	0.22	0.11
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the ham processor subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable



waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	No Limitation.
TSS .....	Do.
Oil and Grease .....	Do.
pH .....	Do.
Fecal coliform .....	Do.

**Subpart I—Canned Meats Processor Subcategory**

**§ 432.90 Applicability; description of the canned meats processor subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of canned meats alone or in combination with any other finished products, by a canned meats processor.

**§ 432.91 Specialized definitions.**

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "canned meat processor" shall mean an operation which prepares and cans meats (such as stew, sandwich spreads, or similar products) alone or in combination with other finished products at rates greater than 2730 kg (6000 lb.) per day.

(c) The term "finished products" shall mean the final manufactured product as fresh meat cuts including steaks, roasts, chops or boneless meat, hams, bacon or other smoked meats, sausage, bologna or other luncheon meats, stews, sandwich spreads or other canned meats.

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

(a) 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.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.74 .....	0.37
TSS .....	0.90 .....	0.45
Oil and grease .....	0.26 .....	0.13
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.74 .....	0.37
TSS .....	0.90 .....	0.45
Oil and grease .....	0.26 .....	0.13
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.**

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.34 .....	0.17
TSS .....	0.44 .....	0.22
Oil and grease .....	0.26 .....	0.13
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.34 .....	0.17
TSS .....	0.44 .....	0.22
Oil and grease .....	0.26 .....	0.13
Milligrams per liter—effluent		
Ammonia .....	8.0 .....	4.0
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.94 [Reserved]**

**§ 432.95 Standards of performance for new sources.**

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.74 .....	0.37
TSS .....	0.90 .....	0.45
Oil and grease .....	0.26 .....	0.13
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of finished product		
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	0.74 .....	0.37
TSS .....	0.90 .....	0.45
Oil and grease .....	0.26 .....	0.13
pH .....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
Fecal coliforms .....	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

**§ 432.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the canned meat processor subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that,

for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.
Fecal coliform	Do.

**Subpart J—Renderer Subcategory**

**§ 432.100 Applicability; description of the renderer subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of meat meal, dried animal by-product residues (tankage), animal oils, grease and tallow, perhaps including hide curing, by a renderer.

**§ 432.101 Specialized definitions.**

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "renderer" shall mean an independent or off-site rendering operation, conducted separate from a slaughterhouse, packinghouse or poultry dressing or processing plant, which manufactures at rates greater than 75,000 pounds of raw material per day of meat meal, tankage, animal fats or oils, grease, and tallow, and may cure cattle hides, but excluding marine oils, fish meal, and fish oils.

(c) The term "tankage" shall mean dried animal by-product residues used in feedstuffs.

(d) The term "tallow" shall mean a product made from beef cattle or sheep fat that has a melting point of 40°C or greater.

(e) The term "raw material" or as abbreviated herein, "RM", shall mean the basic input materials to a renderer composed of animal and poultry trimmings, bones, meat scraps, dead animals, feathers and related usable by-products.

**§ 432.102 Effluent limitations 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 ac-

count 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 subcategory 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.

$$\text{BOD5 Adjustment (kg/kg RM)} = \frac{8.0 \times (\text{number of hides})}{\text{kg of raw material}}$$

$$(\text{lb/1,000 lb RM}) = \frac{17.6 \times (\text{number of hides})}{\text{lbs of raw material}}$$

$$\text{TSS Adjustment (kg/kg RM)} = \frac{11.0 \times (\text{number of hides})}{\text{kg of raw material}}$$

$$(\text{lb/1,000 lb RM}) = \frac{24.2 \times (\text{number of hides})}{\text{lbs of raw material}}$$

**§ 432.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.**

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the following

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kg of raw material		
BOD5	0.30	0.17
TSS	0.40	0.21
Oil and grease	0.20	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of raw material		
BOD5	0.30	0.17
TSS	0.40	0.21
Oil and grease	0.20	0.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

(b) The limitations given in paragraph (a) of this section for BOD5 and TSS are derived for a renderer which does no cattle hide curing as part of the plant activities. If a renderer does conduct hide curing, the following empirical formulas should be used to derive an additive adjustment to the effluent limitations for BOD5 and TSS.

limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of raw material		
BOD5	0.14	0.07
TSS	0.20	0.10
Oil and grease	0.10	0.05
Ammonia	0.04	0.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of raw material		
BOD5	0.14	0.07
TSS	0.20	0.10
Oil and grease	0.10	0.05
Ammonia	0.04	0.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
Fecal coliforms	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

(b) The limitations given in paragraph (a) of this section for BOD5 and TSS are derived for a renderer which does no cattle hide curing as part of the plant activities. If a renderer does conduct hide curing, the following empirical formulas should be used to derive an additive adjustment to the effluent limitations for BOD5 and TSS.

$$\text{BOD5 Adjustment (kg/kkg RM)} = \frac{3.6 \times (\text{number of hides})}{\text{kg of raw material}}$$

$$(\text{lb}/1,000 \text{ lb RM}) = \frac{7.9 \times (\text{number of hides})}{\text{lbs of raw material}}$$

$$\text{TSS Adjustment (kg/kkg RM)} = \frac{6.2 \times (\text{number of hides})}{\text{kg of raw material}}$$

$$(\text{lb}/1,000 \text{ lb RM}) = \frac{13.6 \times (\text{number of hides})}{\text{lbs of raw material}}$$

§ 432.104 [Reserved]

§ 432.105 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: the limitations shall be as specified in § 432.102, with the exception that in addition to the pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by that subsection, discharges of ammonia shall not exceed the limitations set forth below:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed
(Metric units) kg/kkg of raw material		
Ammonia	0.34	0.17
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of raw material		
Ammonia	0.34	0.17

§ 432.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the renderer subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.
Fecal coliform	Do.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
AGENCY**

[ 40 CFR Part 432 ]

[FRL 311-6]

**MEAT PRODUCTS POINT SOURCE  
CATEGORY**

**Proposed Pretreatment Standards for  
Existing Sources**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 307(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the Act); 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1317(b); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500, that the proposed regulation set forth below proposes pretreatment standards for pollutants introduced into publicly owned treatment works. The proposal will amend 40 CFR 432—Meat Products Point Source Category, establishing for each subcategory therein the extent of application of effluent limitations guidelines to existing sources which discharge to publicly owned treatment works. The regulation is intended to be complementary to the general regulation for pretreatment standards set forth at 40 CFR 128. The general regulation was proposed July 19, 1973 (38 FR 19236), and published in final form on November 8, 1973 (38 FR 30982).

The proposed regulation is also intended to supplement a final regulation being simultaneously promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) which provides effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources within the small processor, meat cutter, sausage and luncheon meat processor, ham processor, canned meat processor and the renderer subcategories of the meat products point source category. The latter regulation applies to the portion of a discharge which is directed to the navigable waters. The regulation proposed below applies to users of publicly owned treatment works which fall within the description of the point source category to which the limitations and standards (40 CFR Part 432) promulgated simultaneously apply. However, the proposed regulation applies to the introduction of pollutants which are directed into a publicly owned treatment works, rather than to discharges of pollutants to navigable waters.

The general pretreatment standard divides pollutants discharged by users of publicly owned treatment works into two broad categories: "compatible" and "incompatible." Compatible pollutants are generally not subject to pretreatment standards. However, 40 CFR 128.131 (prohibited wastes) may be applicable to compatible pollutants. Additionally, local pretreatment requirements may apply (see 40 CFR 128.110). Incompatible pollutants are subject generally to pretreatment standards as provided in 40 CFR 128.133, which provides as follows:

The regulation proposed below is intended to implement that portion of § 128.133, above, requiring that a separate provision be made stating the application

to pretreatment standards of effluent limitations guidelines based upon best practicable control technology currently available.

Questions were raised during the public comment period on the proposed general pretreatment standard (40 CFR Part 128) about the propriety of applying a standard based upon best practicable control technology currently available to all plants subject to pretreatment standards. In general, EPA believes the analysis supporting the effluent limitations guidelines is adequate to make a determination regarding the application of those standards to users of publicly owned treatment works. However, to ensure that those standards are appropriate in all cases, EPA now seeks additional comments focusing upon the application of effluent limitations guidelines to users of publicly owned treatment works.

Sections 432.56, 432.66, 432.76, 432.86, 432.96, and 432.106 of the proposed regulation for point sources within the small processor, meat cutter, sausage and luncheon meat processor, ham processor, canned meat processor and the renderer subcategories (August 28, 1974; 39 FR 31486), contained the proposed treatment standard for new sources. The regulation promulgated simultaneously herewith contains §§ 432.56, 432.66, 432.76, 432.86, 432.96, and 432.106 which state the applicability of standards of performance for purposes of pretreatment standard for new sources.

Preliminary Development Documents were made available to the public at approximately the time of publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking and the final Development Documents entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Processor Segment of the Meat Products Point Source Category", and "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Renderer Segment of the Meat Products Point Source Category" are now being published. The economic analysis reports entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Meat Processing Industry" (April 1974), and "Economic Analysis of the Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Independent Rendering Industry" (May 1974), were made available at the time of proposal. Copies of the final Development Documents and economic analysis reports will continue to be maintained for inspection and copying during the comment period at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Water-side Mall, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. Copies will also be available for inspection at EPA regional offices and at State water pollution control agency offices. Copies of the Development Document may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the economic analysis reports will be available for purchase through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

The Development Documents referred to above contain information available to the Agency concerning the major environmental effects of the regulation proposed below. The information includes: (1) The identification of pollutants present in waste waters resulting from the manufacture of processed meat products or rendered meat by-products, the characteristics of these pollutants, and the degree of pollutant reduction attainable through implementation of the proposed standard; and (2) the anticipated effects on other aspects of the environment (including air, subsurface waters, solid waste disposal and land use, and noise) of the treatment technologies available to meet the standard proposed.

The Development Documents and the economic analysis reports referred to above also contain information available to the Agency regarding the estimated cost and energy consumption implications of those treatment technologies and the potential effects of those costs on the price and production of processed meat products or rendered meat by-products. To the extent possible, significant aspects of the material have been presented in summary form in the preamble to the proposed regulation containing effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards and pretreatment standards for new sources within the meat products point source category (39 FR 31486; August 28, 1974). Additional discussion is contained in the analysis of public comments on the proposed regulation and the Agency's response to those comments. This discussion appears in the preamble to the promulgated regulation (40 CFR Part 432) which currently is being published in the Rules and Regulations section of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The options available to the Agency in establishing the level of pollutant reduction attainable through the best practicable control technology currently available, and the reasons for the particular level of reduction selected are discussed in the documents described above. In applying the effluent limitations guidelines to pretreatment standards for the introduction of incompatible pollutants into municipal systems by existing sources in the small processor, meat cutter, sausage and luncheon meat processor, ham processor, canned meat processor and the renderer subcategories, the Agency has, essentially, three options. The first is to allow unrestricted discharge to publicly owned treatment works of materials known to be adequately treated in such works (commonly classed as compatible pollutants). The second is to require the application BPT based (1977) limitations to those pollutants which interfere with, pass through or otherwise are incompatible with such works. The third is to establish a different discharge limitation for those pollutants which are treated to a known degree in publicly owned treatment works but such treatment is relatively inadequate.

As fully described in the Development Document, the process waste waters from the small processor, meat cutter, sausage

and luncheon meats processor, ham processor, canned meats processor and rendered subcategories contain solids, organic materials and nutrients. Except for variations in the typical amounts of these constituents, the process waste waters for each subcategory are similar. Moreover, the process waste waters from each of the four subcategories are treatable by biological methods. In the opinion of EPA suitable design and capacity can be provided for a publicly owned treatment works to account for these discharges. In this regard, all pollutants in these process waste waters controlled by the effluent limitations guidelines for best practicable control technology currently available are compatible as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 except for oil and grease. However, oil and grease, particularly from animal sources, can be treated by biological techniques and a substantial portion of the potential raw waste load of oil and grease is recovered during production processes in the typical operation. In the absence of the ability to discharge oil and grease, plants would find it necessary to fully treat all wastes using best practicable control technology at unnecessary expense and duplication of treatment facilities. Accordingly, the first option should be applicable and the guidelines should not apply to operations in the subcategories (small processor, meat cutter, sausage and luncheon meat processor, ham processor, canned meats processor and renderer) of the meat products industry which discharge to publicly owned treatment works.

Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments in triplicate to the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Mr. Philip B. Wisman. Comments on all aspects of the proposed regulations 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 development of the regulations. In the event comments address the approach taken by the Agency in establishing pretreatment standards for existing sources, 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, 304, and 307(b) of the Act.

A copy of all public comments will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

In consideration of the foregoing, it is hereby proposed that 40 CFR Part 432 be amended to add §§ 432.54, 432.64, 432.74, 432.84, 432.94, and 432.104. All comments received on or before February 3, 1975, will be considered.

Dated: December 18, 1974.

RUSSEL E. TRAIN,  
Administrator.

Part 432 is proposed to be amended as set forth below:

Subpart E is amended by adding § 432.54 as follows:

§ 432.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the small processor subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132, and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

<i>Pollutant or pollutant property</i>	<i>Pretreatment standard</i>
BOD5 -----	No limitation.
TSS -----	Do.
Oil and grease -----	Do.
Fecal coliforms -----	Do.
pH -----	Do.

Subpart F is amended by adding § 432.64 as follows:

§ 432.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the meat cutter subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

<i>Pollutant or pollutant property</i>	<i>Pretreatment standard</i>
BOD5 -----	No limitation.
TSS -----	Do.
Oil and grease -----	Do.
Fecal coliforms -----	Do.
pH -----	Do.

Subpart G is amended by adding § 432.74 as follows:

§ 432.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the sausage and luncheon meat processor subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

<i>Pollutant or pollutant property</i>	<i>Pretreatment standard</i>
BOD5 -----	No limitation.
TSS -----	Do.
Oil and grease -----	Do.
Fecal coliforms -----	Do.
pH -----	Do.

Subpart H is amended by adding § 432.84 as follows:

§ 432.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the ham processor subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

<i>Pollutant or pollutant property</i>	<i>Pretreatment standard</i>
BOD5 -----	No limitation.
TSS -----	Do.
Oil and grease -----	Do.
Fecal coliforms -----	Do.
pH -----	Do.

Subpart I is amended by adding § 432.94 as follows:

§ 432.94 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source within the canned meats processor subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge

## PROPOSED RULES

pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

<i>Pollutant or pollutant property</i>	<i>Pretreatment standard</i>
BOD5 -----	No limitation.
TSS -----	Do.
Oil and grease-----	Do.
Fecal coliforms-----	Do.
pH -----	Do.

Subpart J is amended by adding § 432.104 as follows:

§ 432.104 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act for a source

within the renderer subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 (and which would be an existing point source subject to section 301 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

<i>Pollutant or pollutant property</i>	<i>Pretreatment standard</i>
BOD5 -----	No limitation.
TSS -----	Do.
Oil and grease-----	Do.
Fecal coliforms-----	Do.
pH -----	Do.

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