

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 408]

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE AND PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR THE CANNED AND PRESERVED SEAFOOD PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Notice is hereby given that effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources set forth in tentative form below are proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the farm-raised catfish processing of more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart A), farm-raised catfish processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart B), conventional blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart C), mechanized blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart D), Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory (Subpart E), Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory (Subpart F), dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory (Subpart G), Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory (Subpart H), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart I), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart J), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart K), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart L), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart M), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart N), and tuna processing subcategory (Subpart O) of the canned and preserved seafood processing category of point sources pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306(b) and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316(b) and 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500) (the "Act").

(a) Legal authority.

(1) Existing point sources.

Section 301(b) of the Act requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1977, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of the best practicable control technology currently available as defined by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act. Section 301(b) also requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1983, of effluent limitations

for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of best available technology economically achievable which will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act.

Section 304(b) of the Act requires the Administrator to publish regulations providing guidelines for effluent limitations setting forth the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best practicable control technology currently available and the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best control measures and practices achievable including treatment techniques, process and procedure innovations, operating methods and other alternatives. The regulations proposed herein set forth effluent limitations guidelines, pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act, for the farm-raised catfish processing of more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart A), farm-raised catfish processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart B), conventional blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart C), mechanized blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart D), Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory (Subpart E), Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory (Subpart F), dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory (Subpart G), Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory (Subpart H), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart I), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart J), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart K), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart L), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart M), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart N), and tuna processing subcategory (Subpart O) of the canned and preserved seafood processing category of point sources.

(2) New sources.

Section 306 of the Act requires the achievement by new sources of a Federal standard of performance providing for the control of the discharge of pollutants which reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction which the Administrator determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or

other alternatives, including where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

Section 306(b) (1) (B) of the Act requires the Administrator to propose regulations establishing Federal standards of performance for categories of new sources included in a list published pursuant to Section 306(b) (1) (A) of the Act. The Administrator published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of January 16, 1973, (38 FR 1624) a list of 27 source categories, including the canned and preserved seafood processing source category. The regulations proposed herein set forth the standards of performance applicable to new sources for the farm-raised catfish processing of more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart A), farm-raised catfish processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart B), conventional blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart C), mechanized blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart D), Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory (Subpart E), Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory (Subpart F), dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory (Subpart G), Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory (Subpart H), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart I), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart J), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart K), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart L), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart M), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart N), and tuna processing subcategory (Subpart O) of the canned and preserved seafood processing category of point sources.

Section 307(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to promulgate pretreatment standards for new sources at the same time that standards of performance for new sources are promulgated pursuant to section 306. §§ 408.15, 408.25, 408.35, 408.45, 408.55, 408.65, 408.75, 408.85, 408.95, 408.105, 408.115, 408.125, 408.135, 408.145, and 408.155, proposed below, provide pretreatment standards for new sources within the farm-raised catfish processing of more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart A), farm-raised catfish processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart B), conventional blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart C), mechanized blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart D), Alaskan crab meat proc-

essing subcategory (Subpart E), Alaskan whole crab and crab Section processing subcategory (Subpart F), dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory (Subpart G), Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory (Subpart H), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart I), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart J), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart K), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart L), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart M), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart N), and tuna processing subcategory (Subpart O) of the canned and preserved seafood processing subcategory of point sources.

Section 304(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to issue to the States and appropriate water pollution control agencies information on the processes, procedures or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants to implement standards of performance under Section 306 of the Act. The Development Document referred to below provides, pursuant to section 304(c) of the Act, information on such processes, procedures or operating methods.

(b) Summary and basis of proposed effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources.

(1) General methodology.

The effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance proposed herein were developed in the following manner. The point source category was first studied for the purpose of determining whether separate limitations and standards are appropriate for different segments within the category. This analysis included a determination of whether differences in raw material used, product produced, manufacturing process employed, age, size, geographic location, waste water constituents and other factors require development of separate limitations and standards for different segments of the point source category. The raw waste characteristics for each such segment were then identified. This included an analysis of (1) the source, flow and volume of water used in the process employed and the sources of waste and waste waters in the operation; and (2) the constituents of all waste water. The constituents of the waste waters which should be subject to effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance were identified.

The control and treatment technologies existing within each segment were identified. This included an identification of each distinct control and treatment technology, including both in-plant and end-of-process technologies, which are existent or capable of being designed for each segment. It also included an identification of, in terms of the amount of constituents and the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of pollutants, the effluent level resulting from the application of each of the technologies. The problems, limitations and reliability of each treatment and control technology were also identified. In addition, the non-water quality environmental impacts, such as the effects of the application of such technologies upon other pollution problems, including air, solid waste, noise and radiation were identified. The energy requirements of each control and treatment technology were determined as well as the cost of the application of such technologies.

The information, as outlined above, was then evaluated in order to determine what levels of technology constitute the "best practicable control technology currently available," "best available technology economically achievable" and the "best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives." In identifying such technologies, various factors were considered. These included the total cost of application of technology in relation to the effluent reduction benefits to be achieved from such application, the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements) and other factors.

The data on which the above analysis was performed included sampling data; consultant reports; EPA research, development, and demonstration grant projects; permit application data; the open literature; and other sources.

The pretreatment standards proposed herein are intended to be complementary to the pretreatment standards proposed for existing sources under Part 128 of 40 CFR. The basis for such standards is set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 19, 1973, 38 FR 19236. The provisions of Part 128 are equally applicable to sources which would constitute "new sources," under section 306 if they were to discharge pollutants directly to navigable waters except for § 128.133. That section provides a pretreatment standard for "incompatible pollutants" which requires application of the "best practicable control technology currently available," subject to an adjustment for amount of pollutants removed by the publicly owned treatment works. Since the pretreatment standards proposed herein apply to new sources, §§ 408.15, 408.25, 408.35, 408.45, 408.55, 408.65, 408.75, 408.85, 408.95, 408.105, 408.115, 408.125, 408.135, 408.145, and 408.155 below amend section 128.133 to require application of the standard

of performance for new sources rather than the "best practicable" standard applicable to existing sources under sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act.

(2) Summary of conclusions with respect to the farm-raised catfish processing of more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart A), farm-raised catfish processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart B), conventional blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart C), mechanized blue crab processing subcategory (Subpart D), Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory (Subpart E), Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory (Subpart F), dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory (Subpart G), Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory (Subpart H), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart I), Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart J), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart K), Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart L), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart M), breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory (Subpart N), and tuna processing subcategory (Subpart O) of the canned and preserved seafood processing category of point sources.

(1) Categorization.

For the purpose of studying waste treatment and effluent limitations, the farm-raised catfish, crab, shrimp and tuna segments of the canned and preserved seafood processing category were divided into fifteen discrete subcategories. Eleven were based primarily on a consideration of the variety of species being processed, manufacturing processes and subprocesses utilized, location of plant, and nature of operation (intermittent versus continuous) as outlined in the Development Document for the farm-raised catfish, crab, shrimp and tuna segments of the canned and preserved fish and seafood processing industry. Consideration of the economic impact of the proposed guidelines required an additional four subcategories based on the size of the processing facility. Different limitations were established for small plants within the farm-raised catfish, Northern shrimp, Southern non-breaded shrimp, and breaded shrimp segments of the industry due to unequal economic impacts created by diseconomies of scale.

(1) Subpart A—Farm-Raised Catfish Processing of More than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day Subcategory: The farm-raised catfish processing industry is relatively new (many plants are

less than five years old) and employs processing techniques which are more homogeneous than most of the other segments of the seafood processing industry. The industry is concentrated principally in the Southern and Central United States.

(2) Subpart B—Farm-Raised Catfish Processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day Subcategory: Due to the disproportionate economic impact on the smaller farm-raised catfish processor, this subcategory adjusts the recommended guidelines to account for the diseconomies of scale in the application of waste treatment technology. With the exception of size, the description of Subpart B is identical to Subpart A.

(3) Subpart C—Conventional Blue Crab Processing Subcategory: Conventional blue crab processing plants, concentrated along the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coasts, are usually small operations utilizing manual picking of the crab meat. The waste water streams exhibit similar characteristics and low flow volumes. The majority of the pollutional load is attributable mainly to the cooking phase and to the plant clean up operation.

(4) Subpart D—Mechanized Blue Crab Processing Subcategory: Mechanized blue crab processing utilizes picking machines to separate the crab meat from the shell, a procedure which causes significant differences in waste water characteristics and volumes when compared to conventional blue crab processing. For example, the water use per kilogram of crab processed using mechanical pickers is 30 times the water use of the conventional process; the total suspended solids ratio is nearly 10 times greater; and the 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) ratio approaches 4 times that of the conventional blue crab process.

(5) Subpart E—Alaskan Crab Meat Processing Subcategory: The Alaskan crab processing industry consists of a relatively small number of processing plants producing a large volume of product. The mechanical picking machines employed by Alaskan crab meat processors result in significantly different waste water characteristics and volumes when compared to the Alaskan whole crab and crab section process. For example, the crab meat process uses twice as much water as the whole crab and crab section process, and the 5-day biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids are almost 50 percent higher for the crab meat process.

(6) Subpart F—Alaskan Whole Crab and Crab Section Processing Subcategory: The whole crab and crab section process does not separate the meat from the shell before preservation. As discussed above, this processing technique results in significantly different waste water characteristics and volumes when compared to the Alaskan crab meat process.

(7) Subpart G—Dungeness and Tanner Crab Processing in the Contiguous

States Subcategory: Dungeness and tanner crab processing plants in the contiguous States are relatively small compared to Alaskan plants. Unlike Alaskan processing, the plants utilize manual picking for crab meat production. Moreover, geographical differences based on considerations of climate, topography, relative isolation of the processing plants in Alaska, land and water availability and soil conditions further justify a distinction between Alaskan processing and processing in the contiguous States.

(8) Subpart H—Alaskan Shrimp Processing Subcategory: The Alaskan shrimp processing industry is similar to the Northern shrimp processing industry in the contiguous States in terms of processing technology and waste water characteristics. However, geographical differences such as those listed in the previous section justify a distinction between Alaskan processing and processing in the contiguous States.

(9) Subpart I—Northern Shrimp Processing of More Than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory: The Northern shrimp processing industry in the contiguous States includes the New England and Pacific Northwest as well as the California shrimp processors. Significant differences in waste water characteristics exist between this subcategory and the Southern non-breaded shrimp and breaded shrimp subcategories. For example, the settleable solids in the waste waters from Northern shrimp processors were nearly ten times those from Southern non-breaded and breaded shrimp processing. The Northern shrimp 5-day biochemical oxygen demand was nearly three times that of the Southern non-breaded shrimp and 1.4 times that of the breaded shrimp, a phenomenon largely attributable to the differences in product size. Paralleling this BOD5 relationship, the Northern shrimps' grease and oil level was also higher than those levels of the Southern non-breaded and breaded shrimp.

(10) Subpart J—Northern Shrimp Processing in the Contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day Subcategory: Due to the disproportionate economic impact on the smaller Northern shrimp processor, this subcategory adjusts the recommended guidelines to account for the diseconomies of scale in the application of waste treatment technology. With the exception of size, the description of Subpart J is identical to Subpart I.

(11) Subpart K—Southern Non-Breaded Shrimp Processing of More Than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory: Southern shrimp processing, concentrated in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic areas, utilizes a larger species of shrimp than either the Alaskan or Northern shrimp processing industries. This difference in raw material processed is responsible for the significant differences in waste water characteristics as described in section 9. Moreover, the BOD5 and water consump-

tion for Southern non-breaded shrimp are almost half of that for breaded shrimp.

(12) Subpart L—Southern Non-Breaded Shrimp Processing in the Contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day Subcategory: Due to the disproportionate economic impact on the smaller Southern non-breaded shrimp processor, this subcategory adjusts the recommended guidelines to account for the diseconomies of scale in the application of waste treatment technology. With the exception of size, the description of subpart L is identical to Subpart K.

(13) Subpart M—Breaded Shrimp Processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory: The addition of a breaded operation to the processing of shrimp causes significant increases in certain waste water parameters such as biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids as previously discussed in Subparts I and K above.

(14) Subpart N—Breaded Shrimp Processing in the Contiguous States of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day Subcategory: Due to the disproportionate economic impact on the smaller breaded shrimp processor, this subcategory adjusts the recommended guidelines to account for the diseconomies of scale in the application of waste treatment technology. With the exception of size, the description of subpart N is identical to subpart M.

(15) Subpart O—Tuna Processing Subcategory: Although widely distributed geographically, the tuna processing industry utilizes a common technology for the production of canned tuna and various by-products. Waste water characteristics are thus fairly uniform from region to region regardless of plant size. The tuna processing industry is the only segment of the seafood processing industry examined in the Development Document which has a relatively continuous year-round operation.

(i) Waste characteristics.

Pollutants contained in waste waters resulting from seafood processing are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, settleable solids, total suspended solids, oil and grease, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (organic nitrogen and ammonia), nitrate, phosphorus, oil and grease, coliform bacteria, pH and temperature. Of the foregoing pollution parameters, biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, and oil and grease have been selected as significant parameters for the establishment of effluent limitations. The pH parameter is included also as an effluent limitation which must fall within an acceptable range of values. The remaining parameters are so closely related to those selected as to be influenced by their limitations, or present at levels that are not significant.

(iii) Origin of waste water pollutants in the canned and preserved seafood processing category.

Generally, waste water flows within the seafood processing industry originate at the receiving, preprocessing, evisceration, pre-cooking, picking and cleaning, preserving, canning, freezing, plant cleanup and by-product operations of the manufacturing process.

(iv) Treatment and control technology.

Present control and treatment practices are uniformly inadequate within the farm-raised catfish, crab, shrimp and tuna processing segments of the canned and preserved seafood processing industry. Processors employ few if any waste water treatment facilities at the full scale plant operational level. Consequently, with the exception of screening and solids recovery, the majority of the waste water treatment alternatives are based on pilot plant studies, transferable technology from the meat processing industry, municipal waste treatment systems, or other segments of the seafood as well as the food processing industry.

The available alternatives include in-plant controls such as water conservation and dry capture of solids to minimize raw waste loads from processing. The end-of-process physical and chemical treatment technologies include screening, sedimentation, air flotation, and concentration. The end-of-process biological treatment alternatives include activated sludge, extended aeration, rotating biological contactors, high-rate trickling filters, stabilization ponds, and aerated lagoons.

(v) Treatment and control technology within subcategories. Waste water treatment and control technologies have been studied for each subcategory of the industry to determine what is (a) the best practicable control technology currently available, (b) the best available technology economically achievable, and (c) the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives.

(1) Treatment for the farm-raised catfish processing of more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available involves efficient in-plant water and waste water management, partial recycle of live fish holding tank water, solids or by-product recovery, and aerated lagoons and oxidation ponds. The best available technology economically achievable includes effluent treatment through an extended aeration system. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources is based on spray irrigation of process waste water and partial recycle of live fish holding tank water with overflow and discharge to fish holding ponds which occasionally overflow to navigable waters.

(2) Treatment for the farm-raised catfish processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available involves efficient in-plant water and waste water

management, partial recycle of live fish holding tank water, solids, or by-product recovery, and oxidation ponds. The best available technology economically achievable includes effluent treatment through an extended aeration system. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are based on spray irrigation of process waste water and partial recycle of live fish holding tank water with overflow and discharge to fish holding ponds which occasionally overflow to navigable waters.

(3) Treatment for the conventional blue crab processing subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, solids or by-product recovery, and aerated lagoon systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes effluent treatment through an extended aeration system. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available.

(4) Treatment for the mechanized blue crab processing subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, solids or by-product recovery, and aerated lagoon systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes effluent treatment through an extended aeration system. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(5) Treatment for the Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, by-product recovery or ultimate disposal of solids, and screening of the waste water effluent. The unique physical situation of Alaskan processors includes extreme seasonality, harsh climate and frequent inavailability of usable land. This precludes consideration of more sophisticated waste-management technologies which are readily transferable to seafood processing in the contiguous States. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by dissolved air flotation systems. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(6) Treatment for the Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory: The best practicable control

technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, by-product recovery or ultimate disposal of solids, and screening of the waste water effluent. As discussed in the previous section, the unique physical situation of Alaskan processors precludes consideration of more sophisticated waste-management technologies which are readily transferable to seafood processing in the contiguous States. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by dissolved air flotation systems. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(7) Treatment for the dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, solids or by-product recovery techniques, and dissolved air flotation systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by aerated lagoon systems in addition to dissolved air flotation systems with chemical coagulation. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(8) Treatment for the Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, by-product recovery or ultimate disposal of solids, and screening of the waste water effluent. As discussed previously in sections (5) and (6) above, the unique physical situation of Alaskan processors precludes consideration of more sophisticated waste-management technologies which are readily transferable to seafood processing in the contiguous States. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by dissolved air flotation systems. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(9) Treatment for the Northern shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, solids or by-product recovery techniques, and dissolved air flotation

systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by aerated lagoon systems in addition to dissolved air flotation systems with chemical coagulation. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(10) Treatment for the Northern shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management and solids or by-product recovery through the use of screening systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by dissolved air flotation systems in addition to screening. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources is based on dissolved air flotation systems in addition to screening and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(11) Treatment for the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, solids or by-product recovery techniques, and dissolved air flotation systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by aerated lagoon systems in addition to dissolved air flotation systems with chemical coagulation. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(12) Treatment for the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management and solids or by-products recovery through the use of screening systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by dissolved air flotation systems in addition to screening. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are based on dissolved air flotation systems in addition to screening and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(13) Treatment for the breaded shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000

lbs) or raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, solids or by-product recovery techniques, and dissolved air flotation systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by aerated lagoon systems in addition to dissolved air flotation systems with chemical coagulation. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(14) Treatment for the breaded shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management and solids or by-product recovery through the use of screening systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes treatment by dissolved air flotation systems in addition to screening. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are based on dissolved air flotation systems in addition to screening and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(15) Treatment for the tuna processing subcategory: The best practicable control technology currently available consists of efficient in-plant water and waste water management, solids and by-product recovery techniques, and dissolved air flotation systems. The best available technology economically achievable includes dissolved air flotation systems with chemical addition, high rate trickling filters followed by activated sludge biological treatment systems. The best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives for new sources are met by the requirements for the best practicable control technology currently available and appropriate process design to provide more efficient water and waste water management.

(vi) Establishing daily maximum limitations: Because there are no existing waste water treatment facilities at the plant level, the 30-day and the daily maximum limitations are based on engineering judgment and the consideration of the operating characteristics of similar treatment systems within the meat processing industry, municipal waste treatment systems, or other segments of the seafood as well as the food processing industry. The daily maximum limitations for the screening systems are 3 times the thirty day limitations; for air flotation systems, 2.5 times the thirty day limitation; for aerated lagoon systems, 2 times the thirty day limitation; for extended aeration systems, 3 times the thirty day limitation; and for acti-

vated sludge systems, 3.5 times the thirty day limitation. An exception was made for the total suspended solids after screening in the Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory due to the high initial level of the parameter. The daily maximum limitation of total suspended solids for the Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory is 1.5 times the 30 day limitation.

The proposed effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance are expressed in terms of a ratio between the weight of pollutants which may be discharged and the weight of raw material, i.e., fish and seafood processed.

When a plant is subject to effluent limitations covering more than one subcategory, the plant's effluent limitation shall be the aggregate of the limitations applicable to the total production covered by each subcategory.

(vii) The cost and energy requirements associated with the control and treatment technologies have been considered. The costs for in-plant controls are largely those associated with capital investment for process and equipment modifications. Realization of values obtained from product loss reduction, by-product recovery, and reduced treatment costs may well result in a net gain. For example, in 1973 fish meal supplies are selling up to three or more times the 1971 prices. Peru, normally the producer of one-half of the world's fish meal, has had greatly reduced output in 1972 and 1973. Hence if this trend continues, the production of meal from waste will be economically profitable for many plants.

The costs associated with end-of-pipe treatment include amortization of capital expenditures over a ten-year period, debt servicing, and operation and maintenance. Added energy requirements are those associated with operation of treatment facilities and constitute only a small fraction of the total plant consumption.

(viii) Economic impact analysis.

A precise study of the economic impact is difficult due to numerous other forces at work within the seafood industry, and because of the plant-to-plant variability of such factors as pollution control costs, profitability, and return on investment.

There may be a significant economic impact due to diseconomies of scale within the catfish, Northern shrimp, Southern non-breaded shrimp, and breaded shrimp segments of the industry. Because of this, four proposed subcategories are based on economic considerations alone in order to alleviate the plight of the smaller processor. The determination of the subdivision for smaller processors is based on limited information and is subject to revision before promulgation in final form of the proposed effluent limitations guidelines.

The report entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Catfish, Crab, Shrimp, and Tuna segments of the Canned and Preserved Fish and Seafood Processing Industry" details the analysis undertaken

in support of the regulations proposed herein. The report is available for inspection in the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C., at all EPA regional offices, and at State water pollution control offices. A supplementary analysis prepared for EPA of the possible economic effects of the proposed regulations is also available for inspection at these locations. Copies of both of these documents are being sent to persons or institutions affected by the proposed regulations, or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose (see EPA's Advance Notice of Public Review Procedures, 38 FR 21202, August 6, 1973). An additional limited number of copies of both reports are available. Persons wishing to obtain a copy may write the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Mr. Philip B. Wisman.

On June 14, 1973, the Agency published procedures designed to insure that, when certain major standards, regulations, and guidelines are proposed, an explanation of their basis, purpose and environmental effects is made available to the public (38 FR 15653). The procedures are applicable to major standards, regulations and guidelines which are proposed on or after December 31, 1973, and which prescribe national standards of environmental quality or require national emission, effluent or performance standards and limitations.

The Agency determined to implement these procedures in order to insure that the public was apprised of the environmental effects of its major standards setting actions and was provided with detailed background information to assist it in commenting on the merits of a proposed action. In brief, the procedures call for the Agency to make public the information available to it delineating the major nonenvironmental factors affecting the decision, and to explain the viable options available to it and the reasons for the option selected.

The procedures contemplate publication of this information in the FEDERAL REGISTER, where this is practicable. They provide, however, that where, because of the length of these materials, such publication is impracticable, the material may be made available in an alternate format.

The report entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Catfish, Crab, Shrimp, and Tuna Segments of the Canned and Preserved Seafood Processing Industry Point Source Category" contains information available to the Agency concerning the major environmental effects of the regulation proposed below, including:

(1) the pollutants presently discharged into the Nation's waterways by processors of canned and preserved seafood and the degree of pollution reduction obtainable from the implementation of the proposed guidelines and standards (see particularly sections IV, V, VI, IX, X, and XI);

(2) the anticipated effects of the proposed regulation on other aspects of the environment including air, solid waste disposal and land use, and noise (see particularly section VIII); and

(3) options available to the Agency in developing the proposed regulatory system and the reasons for its selecting the particular levels of effluent reduction which are proposed (see particularly sections VI, VII, and VIII).

The supplementary report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines Seafoods Processing Industry" contains an estimate of the cost of pollution control requirements and an analysis of the possible effects of the proposed regulations on prices, production levels, employment, communities in which canned and preserved seafood processing plants are located, and international trade. In addition, the above described Development Document describes, in section VIII, the cost and energy consumption implications of the proposed regulations.

The two reports described above in the aggregate exceed 500 pages in length and contain a substantial number of charts, diagrams, and tables. It is clearly impracticable to publish the material contained in these documents in the FEDERAL REGISTER. To the extent possible, significant aspects of the material have been presented in summary form in foregoing portions of this preamble. Additional discussion is contained in the following analysis of comments received and the Agency's response to them. As has been indicated, both documents are available for inspection at the Agency's Washington, D.C. and regional offices and at State water pollution control agency offices. Copies of each have been distributed to persons and institutions affected by the proposed regulations or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose. Finally, so long as the supply remains available, additional copies may be obtained from the Agency as described above.

When regulations for the processors of canned and preserved seafood are promulgated in final form, revised copies of the Development Document will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the Economic Analysis will be available through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

(3) Summary of Public Participation. Prior to this publication, the agencies and groups listed below were consulted and given an opportunity to participate in the development of effluent limitations guidelines and standards proposed for the canned and preserved fish and seafood processing category. All participating agencies and groups have been informed of project developments. An initial draft of the Development Document was sent to all participants and comments were solicited on that report. The following are the principal agencies and groups consulted: (1) Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory

Committee (established under section 515 of the Act); (2) all State and U.S. Territory Pollution Control Agencies; (3) the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce; (4) U.S. Department of the Interior; (5) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; (6) the Water Resources Council; (7) the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; (8) Hudson River Sloop Restoration, Inc.; (9) the Conservation Foundation; (10) Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.; (11) Natural Resources Defense Council; (12) the American Society of Civil Engineers; (13) the Water Pollution Control Federation; (14) the National Wildlife Federation; (15) the American Frozen Food Institute; (16) the National Canners Association; (17) the National Fisheries Association; (18) the Catfish Farmers of America; (19) the American Shrimp Canners Association; (20) Tuna Research Foundation, Inc.; (21) the Chesapeake Bay Seafood Industries Association; and (22) the Kodiak Seafood Processors Association.

The following organizations responded with comments: National Canners Association; American Shrimp Canners Association; Catfish Farmers of America; Chesapeake Bay Seafood Industries Association; Kodiak Seafood Processors Association; American Society of Civil Engineers; National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce; State of Georgia, Department of Natural Resources; State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation; Government of American Samoa, Environmental Quality Commission; and the California Water Resources Control Board.

The comments were highly variable, ranging from full approval to total rejection of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the draft Development Document.

The primary issues raised in the development of the proposed effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance and the treatment of these issues herein are as follows:

(a) A number of commentators questioned the validity of the sampling method of screening the raw waste waters with a 20-mesh Tyler sieve prior to laboratory analysis. They contended that the data contained in the Development Document are in reality screened waste loads and may not be used as a valid base for establishing further reductions through employment of subsequent waste water treatment under commercial plant operating conditions.

Immediately after sampling, each aliquot was passed through a standard 20-mesh Tyler screen prior to adding it to the composite sample. This practice has been used in previous waste water characterization research in both the seafoods and the fruits and vegetable fields. It serves to remove the larger solid particles (such as crab legs, some shrimp shell, fish parts, etc.) and thereby greatly reduce the resultant "scatter" of the data points. The method is especially valuable in developing a precise base-line value

for each parameter from a limited number of samples.

The alternatives to this approach were to use a larger mesh size, to blend or grind the samples, or to leave all solids intact and in the sample. A larger mesh size would have been less defensible than 20-mesh, since the latter represented the minimum mesh expected to be encountered in full scale treatment designs. To grind the samples would have led to unrealistically high values for some parameters such as BOD5 and grease and oil, because these values are surface-area dependent. Grinding a food processing waste sample can increase its BOD5 by up to 1000 percent. This choice was rejected because the values obtained through this method (especially those for BOD5—the simple most important parameter in the guidelines) would be unrealistically high. The third alternative was not adopted because it would introduce unacceptable scatter into the results and cast serious doubt on the validity of the parameter averages obtained.

It was recognized that laboratory screening efficiencies would likely be higher than full-scale field screening efficiencies (for the same mesh). However, the same or better results could be obtained by using smaller mesh sizes in full-scale plant application.

Adoption of the 20-mesh screening method provided accurate, reliable baseline data for each parameter in each subcategory for screened waste water; thereby permitting confident selection of subsequent treatment alternatives.

For estimates of removal efficiencies for the design and cost estimates, the literature was consulted to establish the relationship between screened and unscreened BOD5 for each subcategory. This factor was applied in full recognition of the inherent inaccuracies associated with the "unscreened" value.

(b) The criticism was made that limitations on Kjeldahl nitrogen were unnecessary because nitrogen levels vary with the solids and BOD levels.

Nitrogen parameters are not included in the proposed effluent limitations guidelines because the extent to which nitrogen components in fish and seafood wastes is removed by physical-chemical or biological treatment, remains to be evaluated. Furthermore, the need for advanced treatment technology specifically designed for nitrogen removal has not been demonstrated at this time for this industry.

(c) A common criticism stated that the data base justifying the subcategorization of the industry and the effluent guidelines is insufficient. The Environmental Protection Agency recognizes that prior to this study a paucity of reliable waste characterization data describing the farm-raised catfish, crab, shrimp, and tuna processing industries existed. The statutory time constraints precluded the collection of exhaustive data covering all possible processing configurations and complete seasonal cycles. Therefore, the data generated for the study with the accompanying assumptions are presented in the Development

Document. Furthermore, a major objective of the study was to determine whether "Best Practicable Control Technology" existed within the industry, and if not, to "transfer technology" which is readily available for waste treatment.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 provide for periodic review of the guidelines in order to consider additional data as well as processing and waste treatment innovations.

(d) The criticism has been made that a substantial number of processors do not have access to adequate land for the construction of waste treatment facilities.

With the exception of the catfish and conventional and mechanized blue crab subcategories, achieving the effluent limitations proposed for the best practicable control technology currently available requires only a minimal amount of land. The next lower level of treatment is screening or no treatment. The catfish processors are located inland in relatively flat areas where land is generally available. Also, some catfish processing plants are located in or near urban areas which provides access to existing domestic sewerage and treatment systems. The blue crab processors usually are located in areas with flat land available for waste treatment plant construction. These processors, too, are often near urban areas which provides access to existing domestic sewerage and treatment systems.

With the exception of crab and shrimp processing in Alaska the limitations based on best available technology economically achievable are dependent upon the availability of some land. It is recognized that land may not be available to many processors. However, the proposed limitations do not dictate which technology to employ. In the interim before July 1, 1983, improved product and by-product recovery techniques, with improved physical and chemical treatment, could provide an effluent which meets the limitations. Therefore, a non-land requiring technology may be utilized, if available, to meet the requirements proposed for best available technology economically achievable.

(e) Economic impact.

Many comments have indicated that the costs associated with meeting the proposed effluent limitations guidelines will close large segments of the seafood industry.

There may be a significant economic impact on some segments of the industry such as catfish and shrimp processors for Level I. The costs of meeting the proposed Level II guidelines may cause a relatively larger impact. As discussed previously, four subcategories were developed to alleviate the impact on the smaller processor due to diseconomies of scale. In addition, due to the conservative nature of the cost estimates for control and treatment equipment, the actual impact on the industry should be less than that indicated by the economic impact analysis.

In all cases the design and cost estimates assumed a two shift per day operation at full plant capacity for each shift

for the hydraulic loading of the model treatment systems. Comments from industry such as the catfish processors' indicate that the majority of plants normally operate at a fraction of rated capacity.

The cost estimates assumed that no treatment existed at the plant level which is an accurate assessment for the majority of the processors in Alaska but not for processors in the contiguous States. Most of the processors outside of Alaska employ some form of screening to remove solids from the plant effluent streams.

In many instances improved product and by-product recovery produces increased revenues for the processing plant. However, the possible income resulting from these effluent control measures was not included in the economic impact analysis.

The economic impact analysis did not consider the availability of funds to small businesses under section 7 of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 636. Section 8 of Pub. L. 92-500 amends the Small Business Act to authorize loans for assisting small business concerns in adding to or altering their equipment, facilities or methods of operation in order to meet water pollution control requirements. Additional funds are available for this purpose and should ease the problem of raising capital for small businesses.

Section 301(c) of the Act provides for modification of the effluent limitations guidelines with respect to any point source which is based on the best available technology economically achievable, upon a showing by the owner or operator of such point source satisfactory to the Administrator that such modified requirements (1) will represent the maximum use of technology within the economic capability of the owner or operator; and (2) will result in reasonable further progress toward the elimination of the discharge of pollutants.

In developing the proposed guidelines, difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient information and data on which to base a full and quantitative evaluation of the economic impact. The information and data available show that there will be greater economic impact on very small processors than on the rest of the industry. More information is desired, particularly on the small processor, to enable a fuller assessment of the overall impact with respect to plant closings, employment, and on local communities. Information and data are specifically requested for the following: (i) Plant revenues, (ii) Production costs, (iii) Production yields, (iv) Profits, (v) Return on investments, (vi) Pollution control costs, (vii) The level of capacity utilization for different size plants and the ability of plants to expand to a level where economies of scale can be realized; and (viii) Access to municipal disposal systems (both waste water and solids) together with the availability and costs of land for land-based disposal techniques. Information and data are also solicited in regard to the treatment effectiveness resulting from dissolved air flotation treatment of tuna, crab, and

shrimp processing waste or similar wastes.

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 is 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 is essential to the development of the regulations. In the event comments address the approach taken by the Agency in establishing an effluent limitation guideline or standard of performance, 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(b), 306 and 307 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. A copy of preliminary draft contractor reports, the Development Document and economic study referred to above and certain supplementary materials supporting the study of the industry concerned will also be maintained at this location for public review and copying. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

All comments received within thirty days of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered. Steps previously taken by the Environmental Protection Agency to facilitate public response within this time period are outlined in the advance notice concerning public review procedures published on August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202).

Dated: January 25, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

PART 408—EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS GUIDELINES FOR EXISTING SOURCES AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE AND PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES FOR THE CANNED AND PRESERVED SEAFOOD PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Farm-Raised Catfish Processing of More Than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day Subcategory

- Sec. 408.10 Applicability; description of the farm-raised catfish processing of more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory.
- 408.11 Specialized definitions.
- 408.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

- Sec. 408.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.14 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.15 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart B—Farm-Raised Catfish Processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day Subcategory

- 408.20 Applicability; description of the farm-raised catfish processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory.
- 408.21 Specialized definitions.
- 408.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.24 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.25 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart C—Conventional Blue Crab Processing Subcategory

- 408.30 Applicability; description of the conventional blue crab processing subcategory.
- 408.31 Specialized definitions.
- 408.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.34 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.35 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart D—Mechanized Blue Crab Processing Subcategory

- 408.40 Applicability; description of the mechanized blue crab processing subcategory.
- 408.41 Specialized definitions.
- 408.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.44 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.45 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart E—Alaskan Crab Meat Processing Subcategory

- 408.50 Applicability; description of the Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory.
- 408.51 Specialized definitions.

- Sec. 408.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.54 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.55 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart F—Alaskan Whole Crabs and Crab Section Processing Subcategory

- 408.60 Applicability; description of the Alaska whole crab and crab section processing subcategory.
- 408.61 Specialized definitions.
- 408.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.64 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.65 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart G—Dungeness and Tanner Crab Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

- 408.70 Applicability; description of the dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory.
- 408.71 Specialized definitions.
- 408.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.74 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.75 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart H—Alaskan Shrimp Processing Subcategory

- 408.80 Applicability; description of the Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory.
- 408.81 Specialized definitions.
- 408.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.84 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.85 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart I—Northern Shrimp Processing of More Than 1816 kg (2000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

- Sec.
408.80 Applicability; description of the Northern shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.
- 408.91 Specialized definitions.
- 408.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.94 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.95 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart J—Northern Shrimp Processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

- 408.100 Applicability; description of the Northern shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.
- 408.101 Specialized definitions.
- 408.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.104 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.105 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart K—Southern Non-Breaded Shrimp Processing of More Than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

- 408.110 Applicability; description of the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.
- 408.111 Specialized definitions.
- 408.112 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.114 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.115 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart L—Southern Non-Breaded Shrimp Processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

- 408.120 Applicability; description of the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.

Sec.

- 408.121 Specialized definitions.
- 408.122 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction of obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.124 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.125 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart M—Breaded Shrimp Processing of More Than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

- 408.130 Applicability; description of the breaded shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.
- 408.131 Specialized definitions.
- 408.132 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.134 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.135 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart N—Breaded Shrimp Processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

- 408.140 Applicability; description of the breaded shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.
- 408.141 Specialized definitions.
- 408.142 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.144 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.145 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart O—Tuna Processing Subcategory

- 408.150 Applicability; description of the tuna processing subcategory.
- 408.151 Specialized definitions.
- 408.152 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 408.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 408.154 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 408.155 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart A—Farm-Raised Catfish Processing of More Than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day

§ 408.10 Applicability; description of the farm-raised catfish processing of more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of farm-raised catfish by facilities which process more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year.

§ 408.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:
(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.0 kg/kkg of seafood (4.0 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 2.3 kg/kkg of seafood (2.3 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 11.4 kg/kkg of seafood (11.4 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 5.7 kg/kkg of seafood (5.7 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.90 kg/kkg of seafood (0.90 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.45 kg/kkg of seafood (0.45 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.2 kg/kkg of seafood (4.2 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.4 kg/kkg of seafood (1.4 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.2 kg/kkg of seafood (4.2 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.4 kg/kkg of seafood (1.4 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.4 kg/kkg of seafood (1.4 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.45 kg/kkg of seafood (0.45 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.14 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants at a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.20 kg/kkg of seafood (0.20 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.10 kg/kkg of seafood (0.10 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.40 kg/kkg of seafood (0.40 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.20 kg/kkg of seafood (0.20 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.20 kg/kkg of seafood (0.20 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.10 kg/kkg of seafood (0.10 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.15 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the farm-raised catfish processing of more than 908 kg (2000 lb) of raw material per day subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128, of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in section 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.14, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart B—Farm-Raised Catfish Processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day Subcategory

§ 408.20 Applicability; description of the farm-raised catfish processing of 908 kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of farm-raised catfish by facilities which process 908 kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day.

§ 408.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:
(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently

available by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.6 kg/kkg of seafood (4.6 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 2.3 kg/kkg of seafood (2.3 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 11.4 kg/kkg of seafood (11.4 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 5.7 kg/kkg of seafood (5.7 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.90 kg/kkg of seafood (0.90 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.45 kg/kkg of seafood (0.45 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.2 kg/kkg of seafood (4.2 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.4 kg/kkg of seafood (1.4 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.2 kg/kkg of seafood (4.2 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.4 kg/kkg of seafood (1.4 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.4 kg/kkg of seafood (1.4 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.45 kg/kkg of seafood (0.45 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.24 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by

a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.20 kg/kkg of seafood (0.20 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.10 kg/kkg of seafood (0.10 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.40 kg/kkg of seafood (0.40 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.20 kg/kkg of seafood (0.20 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.20 kg/kkg of seafood (0.20 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.10 kg/kkg of seafood (0.10 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.25 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the farm-raised catfish processing of 908 (kg (2000 lbs) or less of raw material per day subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.24, 40 CFR, Part 408: *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart C—Conventional Blue Crab Processing Subcategory

§ 408.30 Applicability; description of the conventional blue crab processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of blue crab in which manual picking or separation of crab meat from the shell is utilized.

§ 408.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971,

Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.30 kg/kkg of seafood (0.30 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.15 kg/kkg of seafood (0.15 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any one day: 0.90 kg/kkg of seafood (0.90 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.45 kg/kkg of seafood (0.45 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.13 kg/kkg of seafood (0.13 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.065 kg/kkg of seafood (0.065 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.36 kg/kkg of seafood (0.36 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.12 kg/kkg of seafood (0.12 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.36 kg/kkg of seafood (0.36 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.13 kg/kkg of seafood (0.13 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.078 kg/kkg of seafood (0.078 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.028 kg/kkg of seafood (0.028 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.34 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.30 kg/kkg of seafood (0.30 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.15 kg/kkg of seafood (0.15 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.90 kg/kkg of seafood (0.90 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.45 kg/kkg of seafood (0.45 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.13 kg/kkg of seafood (0.13 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.065 kg/kkg of seafood (0.065 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.35 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards, under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the conventional blue crab processing subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a

publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.34, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart D—Mechanized Blue Crab Processing Subcategory

§ 408.40 Applicability; description of the mechanized blue crab processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of blue crab in which mechanical picking or separation of crab meat from the shell is utilized.

§ 408.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 6.0 kg/kkg of seafood (6.0 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 3.0 kg/kkg of seafood (3.0 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 15 kg/kkg of seafood (15 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 7.4 kg/kkg of seafood (7.4 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 2.8 kg/kkg of seafood (2.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.4 kg/kkg of seafood (1.4 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 5.7 kg/kkg of seafood (5.7 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.9 kg/kkg of seafood (1.9 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 5.7 kg/kkg of seafood (5.7 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.9 kg/kkg of seafood (1.9 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.6 kg/kkg of seafood (1.6 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.53 kg/kkg of seafood (0.53 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.44 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 5.0 kg/kkg of seafood (5.0 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 2.5 kg/kkg of seafood (2.5 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 13 kg/kkg of seafood (13 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 6.3 kg/kkg of seafood (6.3 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 2.6 kg/kkg of seafood (2.6 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.3 kg/kkg of seafood (1.3 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.45 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the mechanized blue crab processing subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.44, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart E—Alaskan Crab Meat Processing Subcategory

§ 408.50 Applicability; description of the Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing, in Alaska, of dungeness, tanner, and king crab meat.

§ 408.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical

PROPOSED RULES

oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 29 kg/kkg of seafood (29 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 9.6 kg/kkg of seafood (9.6 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 19 kg/kkg of seafood (19 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 6.2 kg/kkg of seafood (6.2 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease:	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.8 kg/kkg of seafood (1.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.61 kg/kkg of seafood (0.61 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 12 kg/kkg of seafood (12 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 4.9 kg/kkg of seafood (4.9 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.0 kg/kkg of seafood (4.0 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.6 kg/kkg of seafood (1.6 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and Grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.25 kg/kkg of seafood (0.25 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.10 kg/kkg of seafood (0.10 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.54 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 25 kg/kkg of seafood (25 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 8.2 kg/kkg of seafood (8.2 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 16 kg/kkg of seafood (16 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 5.3 kg/kkg of seafood (5.3 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and Grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.6 kg/kkg of seafood (1.6 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.52 kg/kkg of seafood (0.52 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.55 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131; the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.54, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart F—Alaskan Whole Crab and Crab Section Processing Subcategory

§ 408.60 Applicability; description of the Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste

water pollutants from the processing, in Alaska, of dungeness, tanner and king whole crab and crab sections.

§ 408.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 18 kg/kkg of seafood (18 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 6.0 kg/kkg of seafood (6.0 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 12 kg/kkg of seafood (12 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 3.0 kg/kkg of seafood (3.0 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.3 kg/kkg of seafood (1.3 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.42 kg/kkg of seafood (0.42 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 7.8 kg/kkg of seafood (7.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 3.1 kg/kkg of seafood (3.1 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 2.5 kg/kkg of seafood (2.5 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.99 kg/kkg of seafood (0.99 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.22 kg/kkg of seafood (0.22 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.072 kg/kkg of seafood (0.072 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.64 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 15 kg/kkg of seafood (15 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 5.1 kg/kkg of seafood (5.1 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 9.9 kg/kkg of seafood (9.9 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 3.3 kg/kkg of seafood (3.3 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.1 kg/kkg of seafood (1.1 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.36 kg/kkg of seafood (0.36 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.65 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the Alaskan whole crab and crab section subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth

in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.64, 40 CFR Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart G—Dungeness and Tanner Crab Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.70 Applicability; description of the dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of dungeness and tanner crab in the contiguous States.

§ 408.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:
(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste," 1971. Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 12 kg/kkg of seafood (12 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 4.8 kg/kkg of seafood (4.8 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 2.0 kg/kkg of seafood (2.0 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.81 kg/kkg of seafood (0.81 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.30 kg/kkg of seafood (0.30 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.12 kg/kkg of seafood (0.12 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.8 kg/kkg of seafood (1.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.92 kg/kkg of seafood (0.92 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.6 kg/kkg of seafood (4.6 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 2.3 kg/kkg of seafood (2.3 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.11 kg/kkg of seafood (0.11 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.057 kg/kkg of seafood (0.057 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.74 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 10 kg/kkg of seafood (10 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 4.1 kg/kkg of seafood (4.1 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.7 kg/kkg of seafood (1.7 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.69 kg/kkg of seafood (0.69 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.14 kg/kkg of seafood (0.14 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.057 kg/kkg of seafood (0.057 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.75 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.74, 40 CFR, Part 408 provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart H—Alaskan Shrimp Processing Subcategory

§ 408.80 Applicability; description of the Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of shrimp in Alaska.

§ 408.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended nonfilterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1,000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently achievable by a point source subject to provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 360 kg/kkg of seafood (360 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 120 kkg of seafood (56 lb/kg/kkg of seafood (120 lb/1,000 lb)).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 320 kg/kkg of seafood (320 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 210 kg/kkg of seafood (210 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: kg/kkg of seafood (5.5 lb/lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 13 kg/kkg of seafood (13 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 160 kg/kkg of seafood (160 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 64 kg/kkg of seafood (64 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 140 kg/kkg of seafood (140 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 56 kg/kkg of seafood (56 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 5.5 kg/kkg of seafood (5.5 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 2.2 kg/kkg of seafood (2.2 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.84 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 300 kg/kkg of seafood (300 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 100 kg/kkg of seafood (100 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 370 kg/kkg of seafood (370 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 180 kg/kkg of seafood (180 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 33 kg/kkg of seafood (33 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 11 kg/kkg of seafood (11 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.85 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.84, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of

such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart I—Northern Shrimp Processing of More Than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.90 Applicability; description of the Northern shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of shrimp in the Northern contiguous States; including Washington, Oregon, California, Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. The effluent limitations contained in subpart I are applicable to facilities which process more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year.

§ 408.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method describing in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 180 kg/kkg of seafood (180 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 70 kg/kkg of seafood (70 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 40 kg/kkg of seafood (40 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 16 kg/kkg of seafood (16 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 16 kg/kkg of seafood (16 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 6.3 kg/kkg of seafood (6.3 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 7.6 kg/kkg of seafood (7.6 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 3.8 kg/kkg of seafood (3.8 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 19 kg/kkg of seafood (19 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 9.6 kg/kkg of seafood (9.6 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.48 kg/kkg of seafood (0.48 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.24 kg/kkg of seafood (0.24 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.94 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 155 kg/kkg of seafood (155 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 62 kg/kkg of seafood (62 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 38 kg/kkg of seafood (38 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 15 kg/kkg of seafood (15 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 14 kg/kkg of seafood (14 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 5.7 kg/kkg of seafood (5.7 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.95 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the Northern shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.94, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart J—Northern Shrimp Processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.100 Applicability; description of the Northern shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4,000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of shrimp in the Northern contiguous States, including Washington, Oregon, California, Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. The effluent limitations contained in Subpart J are applicable to facilities which process 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day.

§ 408.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical

Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 360 kg/kkg of seafood (360 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 120 kg/kkg of seafood (120 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 160 kg/kkg of seafood (160 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 54 kg/kkg of seafood (54 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 96 kg/kkg of seafood (96 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 32 kg/kkg of seafood (32 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 155 kg/kkg of seafood (155 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 62 kg/kkg of seafood (62 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 38 kg/kkg of seafood (38 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 15 kg/kkg of seafood (15 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 14 kg/kkg of seafood (14 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 5.7 kg/kkg of seafood (5.7 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.104 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 155 kg/kkg of seafood (155 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 62 kg/kkg of seafood (62 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 38 kg/kkg of seafood (38 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 15 kg/kkg of seafood (15 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 14 kg/kkg of seafood (14 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 5.7 kg/kkg of seafood (5.7 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.105 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the Northern shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for

incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.104, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that: If the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart K—Southern Non-Breaded Shrimp Processing of More Than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.110 Applicability; description of the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of non-breaded shrimp in the Southern contiguous States, including North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The effluent limitations contained in Subpart K are applicable to facilities which process more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year.

§ 408.111 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart: (a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amendable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 70 kg/kkg of seafood (70 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 28 kg/kkg of seafood (28 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
TSS	Maximum for any 1 day: 28 kg/kg of seafood (28 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 11 kg/kg of seafood (11 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.5 kg/kg of seafood (4.5 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.8 kg/kg of seafood (1.8 lb/1,000 lb).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5	Maximum for any 1 day: 6.0 kg/kg of seafood (6.0 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 3.0 kg/kg of seafood (3.0 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS	Maximum for any 1 day: 15 kg/kg of seafood (15 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 7.6 kg/kg of seafood (7.6 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.38 kg/kg of seafood (0.38 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.19 kg/kg of seafood (0.19 lb/1,000 lb).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.114 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5	Maximum for any 1 day: 63 kg/kg of seafood (63 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 25 kg/kg of seafood (25 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
TSS	Maximum for any 1 day: 25 kg/kg of seafood (25 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 10 kg/kg of seafood (10 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.0 kg/kg of seafood (4.0 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.6 kg/kg of seafood (1.6 lb/1,000 lb).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.115 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.114, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NEDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart L—Southern Non-Breaded Shrimp Processing 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.120 Applicability; description of the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of non-breaded shrimp in the Southern contiguous States, including North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The effluent limitations contained in Subpart L are applicable to facilities which process 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day.

§ 408.121 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart: (a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes", 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kgkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5	Maximum for any 1 day: 140 kg/kg of seafood (140 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 46 kg/kg of seafood (46 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS	Maximum for any 1 day: 110 kg/kg of seafood (110 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 38 kg/kg of seafood (38 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease	Maximum for any 1 day: 27 kg/kg of seafood (27 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 9 kg/kg of seafood (9 lb/1,000 lb).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5	Maximum for any 1 day: 63 kg/kg of seafood (63 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 25 kg/kg of seafood (25 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS	Maximum for any 1 day: 25 kg/kg of seafood (25 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 10 kg/kg of seafood (10 lb/1,000 lb).

PROPOSED RULES

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.0 kg/kg of seafood (4.0 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.6 kg/kg of seafood (1.6 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.124 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 63 kg/kg of seafood (63 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 25 kg/kg of seafood (25 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 25 kg/kg of seafood (25 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 10 kg/kg of seafood (10 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 4 kg/kg of seafood (4 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.6 kg/kg of seafood (1.6 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.125 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the act, for a source within the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.124, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which

receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart M—Breaded Shrimp Processing of More Than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.130 Applicability; description of the breaded shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharge of process waste water pollutants from the processing of breaded shrimp in the contiguous States facilities which process more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year.

§ 408.131 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 125 kg/kg of seafood (125 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 50 kg/kg of seafood (50 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 70 kg/kg of seafood (70 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 28 kg/kg of seafood (28 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 4.5 kg/kg of seafood (4.5 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.8 kg/kg of seafood (1.8 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5	Maximum for any 1 day: 9.3 kg/kg of seafood (9.3 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 4.6 kg/kg of seafood (4.6 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 24 kg/kg of seafood (24 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 12 kg/kg of seafood (12 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.58 kg/kg of seafood (0.58 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.20 kg/kg of seafood (0.20 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.134 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 100 kg/kg of seafood (100 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 40 kg/kg of seafood (40 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 55 kg/kg of seafood (55 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 22 kg/kg of seafood (22 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 3.8 kg/kg of seafood (3.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.5 kg/kg of seafood (1.5 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.135 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the breaded shrimp processing of more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.134, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NEDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart N—Breaded Shrimp Processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or Less of Raw Material Per Day in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.140 Applicability; description of the breaded shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of breaded shrimp in the contiguous States by facilities which process 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day.

§ 408.141 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be

processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 250 kg/kg of seafood (250 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 84 kg/kg of seafood (84 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 280 kg/kg of seafood (280 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 93 kg/kg of seafood (93 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 27 kg/kg of seafood (27 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 9 kg/kg of seafood (9 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 100 kg/kg of seafood (100 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 40 kg/kg of seafood (40 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 55 kg/kg of seafood (55 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 22 kg/kg of seafood (22 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 3.8 kg/kg of seafood (3.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.5 kg/kg of seafood (1.5 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.144 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 100 kg/kg of seafood (100 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 40 kg/kg of seafood (40 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 55 kg/kg of seafood (55 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 22 kg/kg of seafood (22 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 3.8 kg/kg of seafood (3.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 1.5 kg/kg of seafood (1.5 lb/1,000 lb).
pH -----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.145 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the breaded shrimp processing of 1816 kg (4000 lbs) or less of raw material per day in the contiguous States subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title, except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title, shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.144, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NEDES permit, to remove a specified per-

PROPOSED RULES

centage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart O—Tuna Processing Subcategory
§ 408.150 Applicability; description of the tuna processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of process waste water pollutants from the processing of tuna.

§ 408.151 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(b) The term "seafood" shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings: (1) "BOD5" shall mean 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, (2) "TSS" shall mean total suspended non-filterable solids, (3) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s), (4) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms, and (5) "lb" shall mean pound(s).

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

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to the provision of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5 -----	Maximum for any 1 day: 20 kg/kkg of seafood (20 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 7.8 kg/kkg of seafood (7.8 lb/1,000 lb).

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 7.5 kg/kkg of seafood (7.5 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 3.0 kg/kkg of seafood (3.0 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 2.2 kg/kkg of seafood (2.2 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.87 kg/kkg of seafood (0.87 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

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

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.8 kg/kkg of seafood (1.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.51 kg/kkg of seafood (0.51 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 1.8 kg/kkg of seafood (1.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.51 kg/kkg of seafood (0.51 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 0.22 kg/kkg of seafood (0.22 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.064 kg/kkg of seafood (0.064 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.154 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of

effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

<i>Effluent characteristic</i>	<i>Effluent limitation</i>
BOD5-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 18 kg/kkg of seafood (18 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 7.0 kg/kkg of seafood (7.0 lb/1,000 lb).
TSS-----	Maximum for any 1 day: 6.8 kg/kkg of seafood (6.8 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 2.7 kg/kkg of seafood (2.7 lb/1,000 lb).
Oil and grease.	Maximum for any 1 day: 2.0 kg/kkg of seafood (2.0 lb/1,000 lb). Maximum average of daily values for any period of 30 consecutive days: 0.78 kg/kkg of seafood (0.78 lb/1,000 lb).
pH-----	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.155 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the tuna processing subcategory, which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in Part 128 of this title; except that for the purposes of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows:

"In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 408.154, 40 CFR, Part 408, provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

[FR Doc.74-2651 Filed 2-5-74;8:46 am]