

exceptions. U.S. EPA's technical information indicates that this is an appropriate standard if a reading methodology is also specified.

Notwithstanding the absence of a specific rule for combustion stacks U.S. EPA proposes to approve NR 154.11(2)(b) 4.c., entitled "coking operations," if during the comment period the DNR certifies that NR 154.11(3) (c) 2. and NR 154.11(6)(a) 1. contain the appropriate limitations for coke oven combustion stacks and submits an enforceable, approvable visible emissions reading methodology for these sources.

8. **Compliance Schedule.** NR 154.11(2)(c) sets forth the compliance schedule for fugitive dust emission sources in coking operations. The schedule calls for ultimate compliance by December 31, 1982, and contains six interim increments of progress, whose dates are triggered by the effective date of a nonattainment determination under NR 154.03(1).

This compliance schedule is inappropriate for the one coking operation that is located in Wisconsin. The coking operation that the schedule applies to is presently operating under a court agreement to control its two coke batteries. Since sufficient pushing controls have already been installed at this facility and charging controls will be installed by October 1, 1980, the additional time until December 31, 1982 is unwarranted. Therefore, U.S. EPA proposes to disapprove NR 154.11(2)(c) as it applies to coke oven batteries unless DNR submits a compliance schedule for the one coking operation in Wisconsin, which contain increments of progress with dates certain and a final compliance date shortly after October 1, 1980.

Interested persons are invited to comment on the proposed Wisconsin regulation and on U.S. EPA's proposed action. Comments should be submitted to the address listed at the beginning of this Notice. Public comments received on or before August 4, 1980, will be considered in U.S. EPA's final rule-making on NR 154.11(2)(b) 4.c.

All comments received will be available for inspection at Region V's Enforcement Division offices, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Under Executive Order 12044 (43 FR 12661), U.S. EPA is required to judge whether a regulation is "significant," and, therefore, subject to certain procedural requirements of the Order, or whether it may follow other specialized development procedures. U.S. EPA labels these other regulations "specialized." I have reviewed this proposed regulation pursuant to the

guidance in U.S. EPA's response to Executive Order 12044, "Improving Environmental Regulations," signed March 29, 1979, by the Administrator and I have determined that it is a specialized regulation not subject to the procedural requirements of Executive Order 12044.

This Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is issued under the authority of Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

Dated: May 9, 1980.

John McGuire,
Regional Administrator.

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40 CFR Part 413.

[FRL 1530-2]

Electroplating Point Source Category Effluent Guidelines and Standards Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Proposed amendments to final rules.

SUMMARY: On September 7, 1979, the Environmental Protection Agency published a rule (44 FR 52590 *et seq.*) which limited the concentrations or mass of certain pollutants which may be introduced into publicly owned treatment works by operations in the Electroplating Point Source Category. Subsequently, these regulations were corrected by notices in the Federal Register dated October 1, 1979, and March 25, 1980. Following the promulgation of the Electroplating regulations several actions were brought in the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit challenging various aspects of these regulations. Among these are *National Association of Metal Finishers v. EPA*, No. 75-2256 and *The Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits v. EPA*, No. 79-2443.

On March 7, 1980, EPA entered into an agreement with the above petitioners which seeks to settle the issues raised in the litigation. The Settlement Agreement states, among other things, that if the final regulations do not differ significantly from these proposed regulations, the petitioners will dismiss their petitions for review.

DATES: Comments are due on or before September 2, 1980.

ADDRESSES. Comments should be addressed to: Mr. Dwight Hlustick, Effluent Guidelines Division, (WH-552), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. The supporting information and all comments on this proposal will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2922 (EPA Library). The EPA information regulation (40 CFR Part 2) provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dwight Hlustick at the above address or telephone, (202) 426-2582.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 7, 1979, EPA published a rule which establishes "categorical" pretreatment standards covering all firms performing operations in the Electroplating Point Source Category that introduce effluent into publicly owned treatment works. These operations include electroplating, anodizing, conversion coating, electroless plating, chemical etching and milling, and the manufacturing of printed circuit boards. The plants covered by these regulations are found throughout the United States but are concentrated in heavily industrialized areas.

These standards contain specific numerical limitations based on an evaluation of available technologies in a particular industrial subcategory. The specific numerical limitations are arrived at separately for each subcategory, and are imposed on pollutants which may interfere with, pass through, or otherwise be incompatible with a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). For plants with a daily flow of 38,000 liters (10,000 gallons) per day or more, the promulgated standards specifically limit indirect discharges of cyanide and the following metals: lead, cadmium, copper, nickel, chromium, zinc, and silver. Additionally, these regulations limit total metal discharge which is defined as the sum of the individual concentrations of copper, nickel, chromium and zinc. For plants with a daily process wastewater flow of less than 38,000 liters (10,000 gallons), these standards limit only lead, cadmium, and cyanide in order to limit the closure rate in the industry.

After suits were filed by the National Association of Metal Finishers and the Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits, EPA met with these petitioners to determine whether the issues could be narrowed or resolved without litigation. The following proposed changes to the

regulation reflect the provisions of the Settlement Agreement entered into with these petitioners. Petitioners have stipulated that if the final regulations do not differ significantly from the proposed regulations, the petitioners will dismiss their challenge to the electroplating pretreatment regulation.

A. Proposed Modifications Arising Out of the Settlement Agreement

1. *Total cyanide limitations.* EPA proposes to revise the applicable daily maximum limitation for total cyanide (CN,T) from .8 to 1.9 mg/l in subparts A, B, D, E, F, G, and H. This change is meant to allow for the special problems of cyanide removal for those who use significant quantities of both cyanide and steel in their plating operations. In such cases iron often enters the plating solution in dragout from the rinse following pickling and prior to plating. Steps can be taken to reduce iron contaminants in the plating solutions through better control of dragout from pre-plating rinsing and use of nonferrous tanks and anode baskets. However, in many cases the formation of iron complexes in the plating solution cannot be altogether eliminated. In these cases the iron and cyanide combine to form a stable iron complex which is not destroyed, as is free cyanide, by alkaline chlorination treatment. Thus, there is a fundamental difference between platers treating free cyanide and iron cyanide complexes.

EPA took this problem into account in its regulation by including those who use significant quantities of steel and cyanide in the data used to establish the daily maximum limitation for cyanide. However, the Agency now believes that unless the total cyanide number is raised many platers who utilize significant amounts of cyanide and steel will not be able to achieve the standards through the use of best practicable technology. (The Agency also considered establishing a separate subcategory for these platers but decide that approach was impractical; the amounts of steel and cyanide used often fluctuate and there is no objectively quantifiable point at which complex cyanides become a special problem).

To establish a more appropriate daily maximum limit for cyanide, the Agency reviewed its data base to locate representative plants which use significant quantities of both iron and cyanide. The median of the total cyanide effluent for these plants was .38 mg per liter, with a daily maximum variability factor of 5.0. This results in a maximum daily limitation of 1.9 mg per liter. The equivalent daily maximums expressed as mass based limits (mg/op-

m²) are as follows: for subparts A, B, D, E, F, and G, 74 mg/op-m²; for subpart H, 169 mg/op-m².

2. *Daily average values and compliance monitoring.* EPA proposes to establish 4-day limitations applicable to average concentration and mass-based daily values in lieu of the 30-day limitations now contained in the regulation. Thirty day limitations are now deemed unnecessary for enforcement purposes.

EPA also proposes to revoke the electroplating compliance monitoring requirements contained in § 413.03 of the regulations. New monitoring requirements will be promulgated as an addition to EPA's General Pretreatment Regulations, 40 CFR Part 403, which will be applicable to all regulated industries. This section is published pursuant to the settlement agreement discussed above. EPA particularly encourages comment on the policy proposed below.

3. *Relationship Between These Proposed Standards and Best Available Technology Pretreatment Standards.*

This regulation proposes categorical pretreatment standards satisfying the requirement in the NRDC consent decree that standards analogous to best practical control technology be developed for existing sources in the electroplating point source category.

The Agency is in the process of developing pretreatment standards analogous to best available technology for electroplating. These standards may be promulgated in 1981. Due to the short time period between promulgation of "BPT" and "BAT" standards, the Agency feels that it is appropriate to set forth with some degree of specificity the future course which it will follow in considering BAT analog pretreatment standards for electroplating.

First of all, any further BAT analog standards will be based on treatment technology compatible with the model technology upon which these standards were based. These new regulations will not render obsolete the technology designed to meet the BPT analog regulations.

In developing BAT analog standards for the industry, EPA will take into account the cumulative impact of these "BPT" regulations in determining what is "economically achievable."

Furthermore, EPA is sensitive to the fact that the job shop metal finishing segment is vulnerable to adverse economic impacts as a result of pretreatment regulations. In the preamble to the September 7, 1979, standards, EPA estimated that 587 metal finishing job shops, employing 9,653 workers, may close as a result of these regulations. As to this segment of the

metal finishing industry that is economically vulnerable, EPA does not believe that more stringent regulations are now economically achievable. Therefore, EPA does not plan to develop more stringent new pretreatment standards for the job shop metal finishing segment in the next several years. Nor does EPA plan to develop in the next several years more stringent standards for the independent printed circuit board segment, where significant economic vulnerability also exists.

B. Executive Order 12044

Under Executive Order 12044 EPA is required to judge whether a regulation is "significant" and therefore subject to the procedural requirements of the Order or whether it may follow other specialized development procedures. EPA labels these regulations "specialized." I have reviewed this regulation and determine that it is a specialized regulation not subject to the procedural requirements of Executive Order 12044.

Dated: June 26, 1980.

Douglas M. Costle,

Administrator.

(Secs. 301, 304(g), 307(b), (d), 308, 501(a), Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314(g), 1317(b) and (d), 1318, 1341(a)))

Proposed Amendment to Part 413— Electroplating Point Source Category

§ 413.03 [Reserved]

1. EPA proposed to revoke § 413.03.
2. EPA proposed to amend § 413.14 as follows:

§ 413.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) after October 12, 1982:

(a) No user introducing wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works under the provisions of this subpart shall augment the use of process wastewater or otherwise dilute the wastewater as a partial or total substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with this standard.

(b) For a source discharging less than 38,000 liters (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart A—Common metals facilities discharging less than 38,000 liters per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN,A	5.0	2.7
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7

(c) For plants discharging 38,000/1 (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart A—Common metals facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN,T	1.9	1.0
CU	4.5	2.7
Ni	4.1	2.6
Cr	7.0	4.0
Zn	4.2	2.6
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
Total metals	10.5	6.8

(d) Alternatively, the following mass-based standards are equivalent to and may be applied in place of those limitations specified under paragraph(c) of this section upon prior agreement between a source subject to these standards and the publicly owned treatment works receiving such regulated wastes:

Subpart A—Common metals facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/sq m-operation)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN,T	74	39
CU	176	105
Ni	160	100
Cr	273	156
Zn	164	102
Pb	23	16
Cd	47	29
Total metals	410	267

(e) For wastewater sources regulated under paragraph(c) of this section, the following optional control program may be elected by the source introducing treated process wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works with the concurrence of the control authority. These optional pollutant parameters are not eligible for allowance for removal achieved by the publicly owned treatment works under 40 CFR 403.7. In the absence of strong chelating agents, after reduction of hexavalent chromium

wastes, and after neutralization using calcium oxide (or hydroxide) the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart A—Common metals facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN,T	1.9	1.0
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
pH	Within the range 7.5 to 10.0	

3. EPA proposes to amend § 413.24 as follows:

§ 413.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) after October 12, 1982:

(a) No user introducing wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works under the provisions of this subpart shall augment the use of process wastewater or otherwise dilute the wastewater as a partial or total substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with this standard.

(b) For a source discharging less than 38,000 liters (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart B—Precious metals facilities discharging less than 38,000 liters per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN, A	5.0	2.7
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7

(c) For plants discharging 38,000/1 (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart B—Precious metals facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
Ag	1.2	0.7
CN,T	1.9	1.0
CU	4.5	2.7
Ni	4.1	2.6
Cr	7.0	4.0

Subpart B—Precious metals facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
Zn	4.2	2.6
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
Total metals	10.5	6.8

(d) Alternatively, the following mass-based standards are equivalent to and may apply in place of those limitations specified under paragraph(c) of this section upon prior agreement between a source subject to these standards and the publicly owned treatment works receiving such regulated wastes:

Subpart B—Precious metals facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/sq m-operation)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive Monitoring days shall not exceed
Ag	47	29
CN,T	74	39
CU	176	105
Ni	160	100
Cr	273	156
Zn	164	102
Pb	23	16
Cd	47	29
Total metals	410	267

(e) For wastewater sources regulated under paragraph(c) of this section, the following optional control program may be elected by the source introducing treated process wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works with the concurrence of the control authority. These optional pollutant parameters are not eligible for allowance for removal achieved by the publicly owned treatment works under 40 CFR 403.7. In the absence of strong chelating agents, after reduction of hexavalent chromium wastes, and after neutralization using calcium oxide (or hydroxide) the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart B—Precious metals facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive Monitoring days shall not exceed
CN,T	1.9	1.0
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
pH	Within the range 7.5 to 10.0	

4. EPA proposes to amend § 413.44 as follows:

§ 413.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) after October 12, 1982:

(a) No user introducing wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works under the provisions of this subpart shall augment the use of process wastewater or otherwise dilute the wastewater as a partial or total substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with this standard.

(b) For a source discharging less than 38,000 liters (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart D—Anodizing facilities discharging less than 38,000 liters per day PSES limitations (mg/l)		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT	5.0	2.7
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7

(c) For plants discharging 38,000/1 (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart D—Anodizing facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT	1.9	1.0
Cu	4.5	2.7
Ni	4.1	2.6
Cr	7.0	4.0
Zn	4.2	2.6
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
Total metals	10.5	6.8

(d) Alternatively, the following mass-based standards are equivalent to and may apply in place of those limitations specified under paragraph (c) of this section upon prior agreement between a source subject to these standards and the publicly owned treatment works receiving such regulated wastes:

Subpart D—Anodizing facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/sq m-operation)		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT	74	39
Cu	176	105
Ni	160	100
Cr	273	156
Zn	184	102
Pb	23	16
Cd	47	29
Total metals	410	257

(e) For wastewater sources regulated under paragraph (c) of this section, the following optional control program may be elected by the source introducing treated process wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works with the concurrence of the control authority. These optional pollutant parameters are not eligible for allowance for removal achieved by the publicly owned treatment works under 40 CFR 403.7. In the absence of strong chelating agents, after reduction of hexavalent chromium wastes, and after neutralization using calcium oxide (or hydroxide) the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart D—Anodizing facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT	1.9	1.0
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
pH	Within the range 7.5 to 10.0	

5. EPA proposes to amend § 413.54 as follows:
§ 413.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) after October 12, 1982:

(a) No user introducing wastewater pollutants into a public owned treatment works under the provisions of this subpart shall augment the use of process wastewater or otherwise dilute the wastewater as a partial or total substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with this standard.

(b) For a source discharging less than 38,000 liters (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart E—Coatings facilities discharging less than 38,000 liters per day PSES limitations (mg/l)		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT	5.0	2.7
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7

(c) For plants discharging 38,000 liters (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart E—Coatings facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT	1.9	1.0
Cu	4.5	2.7
Ni	4.1	2.6
Cr	7.0	4.0
Zn	4.2	2.6
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
Total metals	10.5	6.8

(d) Alternatively, the following mass-based standards are equivalent to and may apply in place of those limitations specified under paragraph (c) of this section upon prior agreement between a source subject to these standards and the publicly owned treatment works receiving such regulated wastes:

Subpart E—Coatings facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/sq m-operation)		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT	74	39
Cu	176	105
Ni	160	100
Cr	273	156
Zn	184	102
Pb	23	16
Cd	47	29
Total metals	410	257

(e) For wastewater resources regulated under paragraph (c) of this section, the following optional control program may be elected by the source introducing treated process wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works with the concurrence of the control authority. These optional pollutant parameters are not eligible for allowance for removal achieved by the publicly owned treatment works under 40 CFR 403.7. In the absence of strong chelating agents, after reduction of hexavalent chromium wastes, and after neutralization using calcium oxide (or

hydroxide) the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart E—Coatings facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN,T	1.9	1.0
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
pH	Within the range 7.5 to 10.0	

6. EPA proposes to amend § 413.64 as follows:

§ 413.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, and existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) after October 12, 1982:

(a) No user introducing wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works under the provisions of this subpart shall augment the use of process wastewater or otherwise dilute the wastewater as a partial or total substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with this standard.

(b) For a source discharging less than 38,000 liters (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart F—Chemical etching and milling facilities discharging less than 38,000 liters per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN, A	5.0	2.7
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7

(c) For plants discharging 38,000 l (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart F—Chemical etching and milling facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN, T	1.9	1.0
Cu	4.5	2.7
Ni	4.1	2.6
Cr	7.0	4.0
Zn	4.2	2.6
Pb	0.6	0.4

CN, T	1.9	1.0
Cu	4.5	2.7
Ni	4.1	2.6
Cr	7.0	4.0
Zn	4.2	2.6
Pb	0.6	0.4

Subpart F—Chemical etching and milling facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
Cd	1.2	0.7
Total metals	10.5	6.8

(d) Alternatively, the following mass-based standards are equivalent to and may apply in place of those limitations specified under paragraph (c) of this section upon prior agreement between a source subject to these standards and the publicly owned treatment works receiving such regulated wastes:

Subpart F—Chemical etching and milling facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/sq m-operation)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN, T	74	39
Cu	176	105
Ni	160	100
Cr	273	156
Zn	164	102
Pb	23	16
Cd	47	29
Total metals	410	267

(c) For wastewater sources regulated under paragraph (c) of this section, the following optional control program may be elected by the source introducing treated process wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works with the concurrence of the control authority. These optional pollutant parameters are not eligible for allowance for removal achieved by the publicly owned treatment works under 40 CFR 403.7. In the absence of strong chelating agents, after reduction of hexavalent chromium wastes, and after neutralization using calcium oxide (or hydroxide) the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart F—Chemical etching and milling facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN, T	1.9	1.0
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
Ph	Within the range 7.5 to 10.0	

Subpart F—Chemical etching and milling facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

CN, T	1.9	1.0
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
Ph	Within the range 7.5 to 10.0	

7. EPA proposes to amend § 413.74 as follows:

§ 413.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject

to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) after October 12, 1982:

(a) No user introducing wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works under the provisions of this subpart shall augment the use of process wastewater or otherwise dilute the wastewater as a partial or total substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with this standard.

(b) For a source discharging less than 38,000 liters (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart G—Electroless plating facilities discharging less than 38,000 liters per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN,A	5.0	2.7
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7

(c) For plants discharging 38,000 l (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart G—Electroless plating facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN,T	1.9	1.0
Cu	4.5	2.7
Ni	4.1	2.6
Cr	7.0	4.0
Zn	4.2	2.6
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
Total metals	10.5	6.8

(d) Alternatively, the following mass-based standards are equivalent to and may apply in place of those limitations specified under paragraph (c) of this section upon prior agreement between a source subject to these standards and the publicly owned treatment works receiving such regulated wastes:

Subpart G—Electroless plating facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/sq m-operation)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CN,T	74	39
Cu	176	105
Ni	160	100
Cr	273	156
Zn	164	102

CN,T	74	39
Cu	176	105
Ni	160	100
Cr	273	156
Zn	164	102

Subpart G—Electroless plating facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/sq m-operation)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
Pb.....	23	16
Cd.....	47	29
Total metals.....	410	267

(e) For wastewater sources regulated under paragraph (c) of this section, the following optional control program may be elected by the source introducing treated process wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works with the concurrence of the control authority. These optional pollutant parameters are not eligible for allowance for removal achieved by the publicly owned treatment works under 40 CFR 403.7. In the absence of strong chelating agents, after reduction of hexavalent chromium wastes, and after neutralization using a calcium oxide (or hydroxide) the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart G—Electroless plating facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT.....	1.9	1.0
Pb.....	0.6	0.4
Cd.....	1.2	0.7
TSS.....	20.0	13.4
ph.....	Within the range 7.5 to 10.0	

8. EPA proposes to amend § 413.84 as follows:

§ 413.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) after October 12, 1982:

(a) No User introducing wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works under the provisions of this subpart shall augment the use of process wastewater or otherwise dilute the wastewater as a partial or total substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with this standard.

(b) For a source discharging less than 38,000 liters (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart H—Printed circuit board facilities discharging less than 38,000 liters per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT.....	5.0	2.7
Pb.....	0.6	0.4
Cd.....	1.2	0.7

(c) For plants discharging 38,000 l (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart H—Printed circuit board facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT.....	1.9	1.0
Cu.....	4.5	2.7
Ni.....	4.1	2.5
Cr.....	7.0	4.0
Zn.....	4.2	2.6
Pb.....	0.6	0.4
Cd.....	1.2	0.7
Total metals.....	10.5	6.8

(d) Alternatively, the following mass-based standards are equivalent to and may apply in place of those limitations specified under paragraph (c) of this section upon prior agreement between a source subject to these standards and the publicly owned treatment works receiving such regulated wastes:

Subpart H—Printed circuit board facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/sq m-operation)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT.....	67	60
Cu.....	401	241
Ni.....	365	222
Cr.....	623	357
Zn.....	374	232
Pb.....	53	36
Cd.....	107	65
Total metals.....	936	600

(e) For wastewater sources regulated under paragraph (c) of this section, the following optional control program may be elected by the source introducing treated process wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works with the concurrence of the control authority. These optional pollutant parameters are not eligible for allowance for removal achieved by the publicly owned treatment works under 40 CFR 403.7. In the absence of strong chelating agents, after reduction of hexavalent chromium wastes, and after neutralization using

calcium oxide (or hydroxide) the following limitations shall apply:

Subpart H—Printed circuit board facilities discharging 38,000 liters or more per day PSES limitations (mg/l)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
CNT.....	1.9	1.0
Pb.....	0.6	0.4
Cd.....	1.2	0.7
TSS.....	20.0	13.4
ph.....	Within the range 7.5 to 10.0	

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

46 CFR Part 151

[CGD 80-001]

Unmanned Barges Carrying Certain Bulk Dangerous Cargoes

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In the interest of safety, the Coast Guard reviews all chemicals that are proposed for bulk shipment by water. All cargoes that are classified as dangerous are regulated. Since the regulations were written, many new cargoes have been accepted for bulk carriage under interim guidelines. The reason for this proposed rulemaking is to update the regulations to reflect these developments.

DATE: Comments must be received on or before August 18, 1980.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted to the Commandant [G-CMC/24]; (CGD 80-001), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20593. Comments may be delivered to and will be available for inspection or copying from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday, at the Marine Safety Council [G-CMC/24], Room 2418, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph J. Jakabcin, Office of Merchant Marine Safety [G-MHM-3/14], Room 1402, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20593, (202-426-6262).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested persons are invited to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written data, views, or arguments. Written comments should include the docket number (CGD 80-001), the name and address of the