

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 467**

[OW-FRL-3422-4]

Aluminum Forming Point Source Category Effluent Limitations Guidelines, Pretreatment Standards, and New Source Performance Standards**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final regulation.

SUMMARY: EPA is promulgating amendments to the regulation which limits effluent discharges to waters of the United States and the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works by existing and new sources that conduct aluminum forming operations. EPA agreed to propose these amendments in a settlement agreement to resolve a lawsuit challenging the final aluminum forming regulation promulgated by EPA on October 24, 1983 (48 FR 49126). The proposed amendments, which were published in the Federal Register on March 19, 1986 (51 FR 9618), are in accordance with the settlement agreement.

These final amendments include: (1) Certain modifications of the effluent limitations for "best practicable technology" (BPT), "best available technology economically achievable" (BAT), and "new source performance standards" (NSPS) for direct dischargers; and (2) certain modifications to the pretreatment standards for new and existing indirect dischargers (PSNS and PSES).

DATES: In accordance with 40 CFR 100.01 (45 FR 26048), this regulation shall be considered issued for purposes of judicial review at 1:00 p.m. Eastern time on January 10, 1989. This regulation shall become effective February 9, 1989.

Under Section 509(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act, judicial review of this regulation can be made only by filing a petition for review in a United States Court of Appeals within 120 days after the regulation is considered issued for purposes of judicial review. Under Section 509(b)(2) of the Clean Water Act, the requirements in this regulation may not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings brought by EPA to enforce these requirements.

ADDRESSES: Address questions on this final rule to: Industrial Technology Division (WH-552), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460, Attention Aluminum Forming Rules (WH-552).

The basis for this amendment is detailed in the record. The record for the final rule will be available for public review not later than January 11, 1989, in EPA's Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2904 (Rear) (EPA Library), 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC. The EPA public information regulation (40 CFR Part 2) provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions regarding this notice may be addressed to Mr. Ernst P. Hall at (202) 382-7126.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Organization of this notice**

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I. Legal Authority

The regulation described in this notice is promulgated under authority of Sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, Pub. L. 95-217 and the Water Quality Act of 1987, Pub. L. 100-4.).

II. Background of Rulemaking and Settlement Agreement

On November 22, 1982, EPA proposed a regulation to establish effluent limitations guidelines based on Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) for existing sources; New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for new direct dischargers; Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES); and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) for the aluminum forming point source category (47 FR 52626).

EPA published the final aluminum forming regulation on October 24, 1983 (48 FR 49126). This regulation was estimated to affect 59 direct dischargers and 72 indirect dischargers. The preambles to the proposed and final aluminum forming regulation completely

describe the development of the regulation. Support documents relating to the rulemaking may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service in Springfield, Va. 22161 (703-487-4600). The technical document, Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Aluminum Forming Point Source Category, is assigned the catalogue number PB 84-244-425. The economics document, Economic Impact Analysis of Effluent Limitations and Standards for the Aluminum Forming Industry, is assigned the catalogue number PB 84-139-757.

After publication of the aluminum forming regulation, the Aluminum Association, Inc., the Aluminum Extruders Council, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., Reynolds Metals Company, Cardinal Aluminum Company, General Extrusions Inc., Loxcren Company, Inc., Macklanburg-Duncan Company, and Pacific Aluminum Corp. ("petitioners") filed petitions to review the regulation. These challenges were consolidated by the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (*Aluminum Association, Inc., et al. v. EPA and Aluminum Extruders Council, et al. v. EPA*, Consolidated Nos. 84-3090/84-3101).

On April 1, 1985, EPA and the petitioners executed a Settlement Agreement to resolve all issues raised with respect to the aluminum forming effluent limitations guidelines and standards. As part of the Settlement Agreement, the parties jointly requested the Court to stay the effectiveness of those portions of 40 CFR Part 467 which EPA agreed to propose to amend. The Court granted this request on October 15, 1985. Copies of the Settlement Agreement have been sent to EPA Regional Offices and to affected State permit-issuing authorities.

Under the Settlement Agreement, EPA agreed to propose to amend portions of the aluminum forming regulation and to propose to add preamble language relating to (1) nonscope waters; (2) discharge allowance for hot water seal; (3) the BAT and PSES pollutant discharge allowances for the cleaning or etching rinse in the extrusion and forging subcategories (Subparts C and D, respectively); (4) the discharge allowance for the alternative monitoring parameter of oil and grease for PSES; (5) the BPT and NSPS requirement for pH in the direct chill casting contact cooling water ancillary operation; and (6) the addition of a definition for hot water seal to the general definitions contained in 40 CFR Part 467. EPA published these proposals in the Federal Register on

March 19, 1986, (51 FR 9618). EPA is now taking final action under the Settlement Agreement, and the provisions of these amendments are consistent with the Settlement Agreement. Therefore, the petitioners have agreed to voluntarily dismiss their petitions for review. The petitioners have also agreed not to seek judicial review of any of these amendments that are consistent with the Settlement Agreement.

III. Amendments to the Aluminum Forming Regulation

Below are descriptions of those sections of the aluminum forming regulation amended by this rulemaking. All limitations and standards contained in the final aluminum forming regulation published on October 24, 1983, and corrected on March 27, 1984, which are not specifically listed below are not affected by these amendments. EPA is not deleting or amending any of the limitations and standards not specifically addressed in this rulemaking.

A. Sections 467.33 and 467.35 (Subpart C), and § 467.45 (Subpart D), Flow Allowances for the Cleaning or Etching Rinse

EPA is revising the BAT and PSES flow bases for the limitations and standards for the Cleaning or Etching Rinse for the Extrusion Subcategory (Subpart C) and the PSES flow basis for the Forging Subcategory (Subpart D). The petitioners claimed that 90 percent flow reduction was not attainable for rinsing irregular shapes but that 72 percent flow reduction could be attained with two-stage countercurrent cascade rinse. The Agency is revising the BAT and PSES flow allowance for cleaning or etching rinses based on two-stage countercurrent cascade rinsing that achieves 72 percent flow reduction, instead of 90 percent, to ensure adequate rinsing for irregular shapes. It is estimated that this change will result in an increase of only 3 percent of the estimated mass that would be discharged by existing sources in the Aluminum Forming Industry in accordance with the existing regulation.

B. Sections 467.15 (Subpart A), 467.25 (Subpart B), 467.35 (Subpart C), 467.45 (Subpart D), 467.55 (Subpart E) and 467.65 (Subpart F) "Oil and Grease (alternate monitoring parameter)"

EPA is promulgating a change in the oil and grease alternate monitoring parameter for total toxic organics for PSES. The concentrations of oil and grease on which the alternate monitoring parameter for the promulgated PSES was based were 20

mg/l for the daily maximum and 12 mg/l for the monthly average. The petitioners had asserted that EPA should amend these concentrations to 52 mg/l for the daily maximum and 26 mg/l for the monthly average. This revision in the alternate monitoring parameter will provide adequate assurance that the TTO limits are met when oil and grease is maintained below 52 mg/l for any one day and 26 mg/l average of daily values for any one month.

C. Sections 467.22, 467.24, 467.32 and 467.34 pH Limits for Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

EPA is promulgating a change in the pH requirement from 7.0–10.0 to 6.0–10.0 when certain conditions are met for Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water in each provision. The requirement which, at present, states that "the pH shall be within 7.0 to 10.0 at all times," is revised to state that "the pH shall be maintained within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times except for those situations when this waste stream is discharged separately and without commingling with any other wastewater in which case the pH shall be within the range of 6.0 to 10.0 at all times." The petitioners argued that the effluent limitations for the other pollutant parameters for this waste stream can be met when the pH is in the range of 6.0 to 10.0. The data the Agency collected for this waste stream indicate that it may sometimes be relatively clean and compliance with the BAT limitations may be possible without adjusting the pH. Accordingly, the Agency is promulgating a broader pH requirement for direct chill casting contact cooling water if it is discharged separately without commingling with any other wastewater.

D. Section 467.02 (Definitions)

The Agency is adding a definition of "hot water seal". A hot water seal is defined as a heated water bath (heated to approximately 180°F) used to seal the surface coating on formed aluminum which has been anodized and coated. In establishing an effluent allowance for this operation, the hot water seal shall be classified as a cleaning or etching rinse. This reflects the fact that the hot water seal bath has wastewater characteristics more similar to cleaning or etching rinses than to other baths.

E. Preamble Language to 40 CFR Part 467

1. *Nonscope waters.* Wastewater streams not given flow allowances in the regulation (such as noncontact cooling water) do not warrant national effluent limitations or standards

because they are generally not contaminated or occur at only one or two plants. The Agency believes these wastewater streams should be handled by the individual permitting authority on a case-by-case basis. Thus, EPA is including the following language in the preamble clarifying the discussion of nonscope waters that was included in the final preamble (48 FR 49140):

To account for site-specific wastewater sources for which the permit writer in his best professional judgment determines that co-treatment with process wastewater is appropriate, the permit writer must quantify the discharge rate of the wastewater stream. The mass allowance provided for the wastewater stream is then obtained from the product of the discharge rate and treatment performance of the technology basis of the promulgated regulation. For example, if the permit writer determines that contaminated ground water seepage requires treatment, he must determine the flow rate of contaminated water to be treated. He then can determine the appropriate model treatment technology by referring to the technical development document. Treatment effectiveness values are presented in Section VII of the Development Document. The product of the discharge rate and treatment performance is then the allowed mass discharge. This quantity can then be added to the other building blocks (i.e., mass discharge for the regulated streams) to determine total allowed mass discharge.

2. *Discharge Allowance for Hot Water Seal.* EPA is clarifying the BPT discussion of miscellaneous wastewater streams (Section V.C. of the October 24, 1983 preamble) by adding a phrase to a sentence which appeared at the end of the bottom paragraph, middle column of the final preamble at 48 FR 49131. This sentence at present reads:

The miscellaneous nondescript wastewater flow allowance is production normalized to a plant's core production and covers waste streams generated by maintenance, clean-up, ultrasonic ingot scalping, processing area scrubbers, and dye solution baths and seal baths (along with any other cleaning or etching bath) when not followed by a rinse.

The Agency is clarifying this sentence as follows:

"The miscellaneous nondescript wastewater flow allowance is production normalized to a plant's core production and covers wastewater streams generated by maintenance, clean-up, ultrasonic testing, roll grinding of caster rolls, ingot scalping, processing area scrubbers, and dye solution baths and seal baths (along with any other cleaning or etching bath, except a hot water seal) when not followed by a rinse.

EPA is also clarifying the response to comment number 7 in Section IX of the October 24, 1983 preamble (48 FR 49141) by including the following sentence in the preamble:

The hot water seal bath has high flow and, therefore, is not included in the miscellaneous wastewater sources allowance, but is considered as an etch line rinse for the purpose of calculating pollutant discharge allowances.

IV Environmental Impact of the Amendments to the Aluminum Forming Regulation

The amendments described above may affect at least 90 and possibly as many as 131 plants. The Agency estimates that this amendment would result in the discharge of an additional 500 kg/year of toxic metal pollutants and cyanide. This is an increase of 3 percent of the estimated mass that would be discharged by existing sources in the Aluminum Forming Industry in accordance with the existing regulation.

V. Economic Impact of the Amendments

The amendments do not alter the model technologies for complying with the aluminum forming regulation. The Agency considered the economic impact of the regulation when the final regulation was promulgated (See 48 FR 49134). These amendments do not alter the determinations with respect to the economic impact on aluminum formers.

VI. Public Participation and Response to Major Comments

Since proposal of these amendments four commenters have submitted comments on the proposal. These commenters are: Aluminum Association Inc., Aluminum Extruders Council, Reynolds Metal Company, and the State of Georgia. The most significant of these comments are summarized below:

1. Three commenters generally supported the amendments proposed by the Agency and recommended that, at a minimum, these revisions be promulgated.

2. One commenter objected to the revision of the flow allowance (production normalized flow) for the cleaning or etching rinse in the forging and extrusion subcategories. The Agency believed at the time of promulgation of the final regulation that the water flow allowances used as the basis for the final regulation were proper and adequate. Industry argued that for the existing plants in the industry, the water allowances for rinse segments were inadequate.

The proposed revision was based on the arguments and information advanced by the petitioners and was supported by information transferred from the record for the copper forming regulation, 40 CFR Part 468, August 15, 1983. In the copper forming process, certain parts contain cavities which trap

and carry significant amounts of process water into the rinsing operation. This additional process water requires additional rinse water to achieve a level of cleanliness similar to that achievable for parts without cavities. In the extrusion and forging segment of the aluminum forming industry, parts containing cavities also trap and carry large amounts of wastewater into the rinsing operation. After considering comments on the proposed copper forming regulations, the Agency decided to increase the flow allowances for pickling and alkaline rinse water for forged copper parts to take this factor into account. The Agency's proposal to revise the flow allowance for the cleaning or etching rinse in these regulations was consistent with the flow allowance provisions of the copper forming regulations.

The state of Georgia commented that the original flow allowance should not be amended because data from five Georgia extrusion plants operating under state permits based upon 90 percent flow reduction indicate that compliance with the existing regulation is possible with careful management of wastewater treatment facilities. In evaluating these comments, EPA has carefully considered the permit limits and operating data submitted by Georgia with its comment letter and an analysis of Georgia's comments submitted to EPA by the petitioners. EPA obtained the Georgia permits themselves and material of record relating to those permits. EPA also provided the petitioners' analysis of the State of Georgia for comment, but Georgia did not file any additional comments.

Based on a review of the record materials, it is apparent that two of the five Georgia extrusion plants do not consistently meet the BAT effluent limitations contained in their permits. Moreover, two special characteristics of the Georgia plants make it impossible to conclude, based upon Georgia's data, that the requirement for 90 percent flow reduction should be retained. First, all five Georgia plants have in place wastewater treatment systems which exceed the BAT cost model requirements. Second, of the five Georgia plants, four commingle anodizing wastewater streams with direct chill casting wastewater streams. Thus, no conclusion can be drawn about the achievability of limits or flow reductions for anodizing lines alone.

Georgia also commented that its industries have spent "hundreds of thousands of dollars" to comply with the existing effluent limitations guidelines and that a "retreat from existing

treatment levels" would have an anti-competitive effect upon Georgia extruders. The state did not submit data in support of this comment. Since there is no difference in the model treatment technology for either the original or the amended limit, it does not appear to be the case that Georgia's extruders would be disadvantaged.

3. The revision in the oil and grease (O&G) levels for alternate monitoring for TTO was supported by three industry commenters. This revision in the alternate monitoring parameter will provide adequate assurance that the TTO limits are met when oil and grease is maintained below 52 mg/l for any one day and 26 mg/l average of daily values for any one month.

4. Three commenters supported the revision of the pH limits for direct chill casting waters. The state of Georgia encouraged the Agency to expand the coverage of pH limits to include all discharges in the subpart. The efficiency of wastewater treatment in this industry is directly related to the pH of the waste stream. If the Agency followed Georgia's suggestion, the efficiency of the model treatment technology could be affected. Thus, the Agency has decided to promulgate the revised pH limits as proposed.

5. Three commenters supported the revised definition of the hot water seal bath and the guidance regarding non-scope wastewater streams.

VII. Executive Order 12291

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "major" and therefore subject to the requirement of a Regulatory Impact Analysis. Major rules are defined as rules that impose an annual cost to the economy of \$100 million or more, or meet other economic criteria. This proposed regulation, like the regulation promulgated October 24, 1983, is not major because it does not fall within the criteria for major regulations established in Executive Order 12291.

VIII. Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Public Law 96-354 requires that EPA prepare a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for regulations that have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. In the preamble to the October 24, 1983 final aluminum forming regulation, the Agency concluded that there would not be a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities (48 FR 49135). For that reason, the Agency determined that a formal regulatory flexibility analysis was not required. That conclusion is equally applicable to these

amendments, since the amendments would not alter the economic impact of the regulation. The Agency is not, therefore, preparing a formal analysis for this regulation.

OMB Review

This regulation was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review as required by Executive Order 12291. Any comments from OMB to EPA and any EPA response to those comments are available for public inspection at Room M2404, U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays.

X. List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 467

Aluminum forming, Water pollution control, Waste treatment and disposal.

Dated: December 15, 1988.

Lee M. Thomas,
Administrator.

For the reasons stated above, EPA is amending 40 CFR Part 467 as follows:

PART 467—ALUMINUM FORMING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

1. The authority citation for part 467 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 301, 304(b), (c), (e), and (g), 306(b) and (c), 307(b) and (c), 308 and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977) and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (the "Act"); 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314(b), (c), (e), and (g), 1316(b) and (c), 1317(b) and (c), 1318 and 1361; 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92-500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95-217; 101 Stat. 7, Pub. L. 100-4.

2. Section 467.02 is amended to add a definition of "hot water seal." Paragraphs (m) through (z) are redesignated (n) through (aa), respectively. A new Paragraph (m) is added to read as follows:

§ 467.02 General definitions.

(m) Hot water seal is a heated water bath (heated to approximately 180° F) used to seal the surface coating on formed aluminum which has been anodized and coated. In establishing an effluent allowance for this operation, the hot water seal shall be classified as a cleaning or etching rinse.

3. Section 467.15 is amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" in all of the following tables in this section to read as follows:

§ 467.15 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

* * * * *

SUBPART A

Core Without an Annealing Furnace Scrubber

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum rolled with neat oils	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	2.9	1.5

SUBPART A

Core With an Annealing Furnace Scrubber

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum rolled with neat oils	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	4.3	2.1

SUBPART A

Continuous Sheet Casting Spent Lubricant

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cast	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	0.10	0.052

* * * * *

§§ 467.15, 467.25, 467.35, 467.45, 467.55 and 467.65 [Amended]

4. Sections 467.15, 467.25, 467.35, 467.45, 467.55 and 467.65 are amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the tables titled "Solution Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Solution Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	110	53

* * * * *

5. Sections 467.15, 467.25, 467.35, 467.45, 467.55 and 467.65 are amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the tables titled "Cleaning or Etching Bath" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Cleaning or Etching Bath

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	9.3	4.7

* * * * *

6. Sections 467.15, 467.25, 467.55 and 467.65 are amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the tables titled "Cleaning or Etching Rinse" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Cleaning or Etching Rinse

PSES	Pollutant or pollutant property	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	73	36

* * * * *

7. Sections 467.15, 467.25, 467.35, 467.45, 467.55 and 467.65 are amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the tables titled "Cleaning or Etching Scrubber Liquor" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Cleaning or Etching Scrubber Liquor

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	100	50

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§ 467.22 [Amended]

8. Section 467.22 is amended to revise the footnote for the table titled "Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Subpart B

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

* * * * *

¹ The pH shall be maintained within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times except for those situations when this waste stream is discharged separately and without commingling with any other wastewater in which case the pH shall be within the range of 6.0 to 10.0 at all times.

* * * * *

§ 467.24 [Amended]

9. Section 467.24 is amended to revise the footnote for the table titled "Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Subpart B

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

* * * * *

¹ The pH shall be maintained within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times except for those situations when this waste stream is discharged separately and without commingling with any other wastewater in which case the pH shall be within the range of 6.0 to 10.0 at all times.

* * * * *

§ 467.25 [Amended]

10. Section 467.25 is amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" in the table titled "Core" in this section to read as follows:

SUBPART B

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum rolled with emulsions	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	6.8	3.4

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§ 467.25 [Amended]

11. Section 467.25 is amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" in the table titled "Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cast	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	69	35

§ 467.32 [Amended]

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12. Section 467.32 is amended to revise the footnote for the table entitled "Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water" to read as follows:

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

* * * * *

¹ The pH shall be maintained within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times except for those situations when this waste stream is discharged separately and without commingling with any other wastewater in which case the pH shall be within the range of 6.0 to 10.0 at all times.

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§ 467.33 [Amended]

13. Section 467.33 is amended by revising the table entitled "Cleaning or Etching Rinse" to read as follows:

* * * * *

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium.....	1.7	0.7
Cyanide.....	1.2	0.5
Zinc.....	5.7	2.4
Aluminum.....	25	13

* * * * *

§ 467.34 [Amended]

14. Section 467.34 is amended to revise the footnote for the table entitled "Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

* * * * *

¹ The pH shall be maintained within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times except for those situations when this waste stream is discharged separately and without commingling with any other wastewater in which case the pH shall be within the range of 6.0 to 10.0 at all times.

* * * * *

§ 467.35 [Amended]

15. Section 467.35 is amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" in the table titled "Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cast	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	69	35

* * * * *

16. Section 467.35 is amended by revising the table titled "Cleaning or Etching Rinse" to read as follows:

* * * * *

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium.....	1.7	0.7
Cyanide.....	1.2	0.5
Zinc.....	5.7	2.4
TTO.....	2.7	
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	200	100

* * * * *

17. Section 467.35 is amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the following tables to read as follows:

SUBPART C

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum extruded	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	18	8.8

SUBPART C

Extrusion Press Leakage

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum extruded	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	77	39

SUBPART C

Press Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	110	53

* * * * *

§ 465.45 [Amended]

18. Section 465.45 is amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the following tables to read as follows:

SUBPART D

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	Mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum forged	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	2.6	1.3

SUBPART D

Forging Scrubber Liquor

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum forged	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	4.9	2.5

* * * * *

19. Section 467.45 is amended by revising the table titled "Cleaning or Etching Rinse" to read as follows:

* * * * *

SUBPART D

Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mb/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium.....	1.7	0.7
Cyanide.....	1.2	0.5
Zinc.....	5.7	2.4
TTO.....	2.7	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	200	100

* * * * *

§ 467.55 [Amended]

20. 40 CFR 467.55 is amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the table titled "Core" to read as follows:

SUBPART E

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum drawn with neat oils	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	2.6	1.3

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§§ 467.55 and 467.65 [Amended]

21. Sections 467.55 and 467.65 are amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the tables titled "Continuous Rod Casting Lubricant" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Continuous Rod Casting Lubricant—

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum rod cast	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	0.10	0.052

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22. Sections 467.55 and 467.65 are amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the tables titled "Continuous Rod Casting Contact Cooling Water" to read as follows:

* * * * *

Continuous Rod Casting Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum rod cast	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	10	5.1

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§ 467.65 [Amended]

23. Section 467.65 is amended by revising the values for "Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)" for the table titled "Core" to read as follows:

SUBPART F

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum drawn with emulsions or soaps	
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter).....	25	12

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