

does no cattle hide curing as part of the plant activities. If a renderer does conduct hide curing, the following empirical formulas should be used to derive an additive adjustment to the standards for BOD5 and TSS.

- BOD5 adjustment (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)=
 $8.0 \times (\text{number of hides}) / \text{kilograms of raw material}$
 (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)=
 $17.6 \times (\text{number of hides}) / \text{pounds of raw material}$
- TSS adjustment (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)=
 $11.0 \times (\text{number of hides}) / \text{kilograms of raw material}$
 (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)=
 $24.2 \times (\text{number of hides}) / \text{pounds of raw material}$

[42 FR 54419, Oct. 6, 1977]

§ 432.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

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

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

PART 434—COAL MINING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—General Definitions

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- 434.40 Applicability; description of the alkaline mine drainage subcategory.
- 434.41 [Reserved]
- 434.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304(b), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314(b)).

SOURCE: 42 FR 21380, Apr. 26, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Definitions

§ 434.10 Applicability.

Except as provided specifically in this subpart A and in other subparts of this Part 434, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in Part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this Part 434. The general definitions set forth in this Subpart A apply to all subparts of the Part 434.

§ 434.11 General definitions.

(a) The term "acid or ferruginous mine drainage" means mine drainage which before any treatment either has a pH of less than 6.0 or a total iron concentration of more than 10 mg/l.

(b) The term "active mining area" means a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of coal is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

(c) The term "alkaline mine drainage" means mine drainage which before any treatment has a pH of more than 6.0 and a total iron concentration of less than 10 mg/l.

(d) The term "coal mine" means an active mining area, including all land and property placed upon, under or above the surface of such land, used in or resulting from the work of extracting coal from its natural deposits by any means or method, including secondary recovery of coal from refuse or other storage piles derived from the mining, cleaning, or preparation of coal.

(e) The term "coal preparation plant" means a facility where coal is crushed, screened, sized, cleaned, dried, or otherwise prepared and loaded for transit to a consuming facility.

(f) The term "coal preparation plant associated areas" means the coal preparation plant yards, immediate access roads, slurry ponds, drainage ponds, coal refuse piles, and coal storage piles and facilities.

(g) The term "mine drainage" means any water drained, pumped or siphoned from a coal mine.

(h) The term "ten-year 24-hour precipitation event" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable re-occurrence interval of once in 10 years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U.S.," May 1961, and subsequent amendments, or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

Subpart B—Coal Preparation Plants and Associated Areas

§ 434.20 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges from coal preparation plants and associated areas, including discharges which are pumped, siphoned or drained from coal storage, refuse storage and coal preparation plant ancillary areas related to the cleaning or beneficiation of coal of any rank including but not limited to bituminous, lignite and anthracite.

§ 434.21 [Reserved]

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

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are

found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(a) The following limitations establish the concentration of pollutants which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available if discharges from that point source normally are acidic prior to treatment.

[In milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Iron, total	7.0	3.5
Manganese, total...	4.0	2.0
TSS	70	35
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the concentration of pollutants, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available if discharges from that point source normally are alkaline prior to treatment.

[In milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Iron, total	7.0	3.5
TSS	70.0	35.0
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(c) Any untreated overflow, increase in volume of a point source discharge, or discharge from a by-pass system from facilities designated, constructed, and maintained to contain or treat the discharges from the facilities and areas covered by this subpart which would result from a 10-year 24-hour precipitation event, shall not be subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) Where the application of neutralization and sedimentation treatment technology results in inability to comply with the manganese limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, the permit issuer may allow the pH level in the final effluent to be exceeded to a small extent in order that the manganese limitations in paragraph (a) of this section will be achieved.

(e) Where discharges from coal preparation plants and associated areas are combined for treatment or discharge with wastewater from sources within other subcategories in this point source category, the concentration of pollutants allowed to be discharged in the combined discharge shall not exceed the concentration of pollutants which would be allowed under the respective limitations applicable to that subcategory (or subcategories). Where a parameter (manganese or total iron as examples) is subject to different limitations under different subparts, the more stringent limitation applies.

Subpart C—Acid or Ferruginous Mine Drainage Subcategory

§ 434.30 Applicability; description of the acid or ferruginous mine drainage subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to acid or ferruginous mine drainage resulting from the mining of coal of any rank including but not limited to bituminous, lignite, and anthracite.

§ 434.32

§ 434.31 [Reserved]

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

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(a) The following limitations establish the concentration of pollutants

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which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(In milligrams per liter)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Iron, total.....	7.0	3.5
Manganese, total... 4.0	4.0	2.0
TSS.....	70.0 ¹	35.0
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

¹These TSS effluent limitations shall not apply to discharges from coal mines located in the following States: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. In these States, TSS limitations shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Any untreated overflow, increase in volume of a point source discharge, or discharge from a by-pass system from facilities designed, constructed, and maintained to contain or treat the discharges from the facilities and areas covered by this subpart which would result from a 10-year 24-hour precipitation event, shall not be subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Drainage which is not from an active mining area shall not be required to meet the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section as long as such drainage is not commingled with untreated mine drainage which is subject to the limitations in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) Where the application of neutralization and sedimentation treatment technology results in inability to comply with the manganese limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, the permit issuer may allow the pH level in the final effluent to be exceeded to a small extent in order that the manganese limitations in paragraph (a) of this section, will be achieved.

Subpart D—Alkaline Mine Drainage Subcategory

§ 434.40 Applicability; description of the alkaline mine drainage subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to alkaline mine drainage resulting from the mining of coal of any rank including but not limited to bituminous, lignite, and anthracite.

§ 434.41 [Reserved]

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

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in

the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(a) The following limitations establish the concentration of pollutants which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(In milligrams per liter)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Iron, total.....	7.0	3.5
TSS.....	70.0 ¹	35.0
pH.....	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

¹These TSS effluent limitations shall not apply to discharges from coal mines located in the following States: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. In these States, TSS limitations shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Any untreated overflow, increase in volume of a point source discharge, or discharge from a by-pass system from facilities designed, constructed, and maintained to contain or treat the discharges from the facilities and areas covered by this subpart which would result from a 10-year 24-hour precipitation event, shall not be subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Drainage which is not from an active mining area shall not be required to meet the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section as long as such drainage is not commingled with untreated mine drainage which is subject to the limitations in paragraph (a) of this section.