

contain benzidine concentrations exceeding an average per working day of 10 μ g/l calculated over any calendar month; and shall not exceed 25 μ g/l in a sample(s) or calculation(s) representing any working day.

(4) The standards set forth in this paragraph (c) shall apply to the total combined concentrations of benzidine, excluding any associated element or compound.

[42 FR 2620, Jan. 12, 1977]

§ 129.105 Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

(a) *Specialized definitions.* (1) *PCB Manufacturer* means a manufacturer who produces polychlorinated biphenyls.

(2) *Electrical capacitor manufacturer* means a manufacturer who produces or assembles electrical capacitors in which PCB or PCB-containing compounds are part of the dielectric.

(3) *Electrical transformer manufacturer* means a manufacturer who produces or assembles electrical transformers in which PCB or PCB-containing compounds are part of the dielectric.

(4) The ambient water criterion for PCBs in navigable waters is 0.001 μ g/l.

(b) *PCB manufacturer—(1) Applicability.* (i) These standards or prohibitions apply to:

(A) All discharges of process wastes;

(B) All discharges from the manufacturing or incinerator areas, loading and unloading areas, storage areas, and other areas which are subject to direct contamination by PCBs as a result of the manufacturing process, including but not limited to:

(1) Stormwater and other runoff except as hereinafter provided in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section; and

(2) Water used for routine cleanup or cleanup of spills.

(ii) These standards do not apply to stormwater runoff or other discharges from areas subject to contamination solely by fallout from air emissions of PCBs; or to stormwater runoff that exceeds that from the ten-year 24-hour rainfall event.

(2) Analytical Method Acceptable—Environmental Protection Agency method specified in 40 CFR part 136 except that a 1-liter sample size is re-

quired to increase analytical sensitivity.

(3) *Effluent standards—(i) Existing sources.* PCBs are prohibited in any discharge from any PCB manufacturer;

(ii) *New sources.* PCBs are prohibited in any discharge from any PCB manufacturer.

(c) *Electrical capacitor manufacturer—*

(1) *Applicability.* (i) These standards or prohibitions apply to:

(A) All discharges of process wastes; and

(B) All discharges from the manufacturing or incineration areas, loading and unloading areas, storage areas and other areas which are subject to direct contamination by PCBs as a result of the manufacturing process, including but not limited to:

(1) Stormwater and other runoff except as hereinafter provided in paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section; and

(2) Water used for routine cleanup or cleanup of spills.

(ii) These standards do not apply to stormwater runoff or other discharges from areas subject to contamination solely by fallout from air emissions of PCBs; or to stormwater runoff that exceeds that from the ten-year 24-hour rainfall event.

(2) *Analytical method acceptable.* Environmental Protection Agency method specified in 40 CFR part 136, except that a 1-liter sample size is required to increase analytical sensitivity.

(3) *Effluent standards—(i) Existing sources.* PCBs are prohibited in any discharge from any electrical capacitor manufacturer;

(ii) *New sources.* PCBs are prohibited in any discharge from any electrical capacitor manufacturer.

(d) *Electrical transformer manufacturer—(1) Applicability.* (i) These standards or prohibitions apply to:

(A) All discharges of process wastes; and

(B) All discharges from the manufacturing or incineration areas, loading and unloading areas, storage areas, and other areas which are subject to direct contamination by PCBs as a result of the manufacturing process, including but not limited to:

(1) Stormwater and other runoff except as hereinafter provided in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section; and

(2) Water used for routine cleanup or cleanup of spills.

(ii) These standards do not apply to stormwater runoff or other discharges from areas subject to contamination solely by fallout from air emissions of PCBs; or to stormwater runoff that exceeds that from the ten-year 24-hour rainfall event.

(2) *Analytical method acceptable.* Environmental Protection Agency method specified in 40 CFR part 136, except that a 1-liter sample size is required to increase analytical sensitivity.

(3) *Effluent standards—(i) Existing sources.* PCBs are prohibited in any discharge from any electrical transformer manufacturer;

(ii) *New sources.* PCBs are prohibited in any discharge from any electrical transformer manufacturer.

(e) *Adjustment of effluent standard for presence of PCBs in intake water.* Whenever a facility which is subject to these standards has PCBs in its effluent which result from the presence of PCBs in its intake waters, the owner may apply to the Regional Administrator (or State Director, if appropriate), for a credit pursuant to the provisions of §129.6, where the source of the water supply is the same body of water into which the discharge is made. The requirement of paragraph (1) of §129.6(a), relating to the source of the water supply, shall be waived, and such facility shall be eligible to apply for a credit under §129.6, upon a showing by the owner or operator of such facility to the Regional Administrator (or State Director, if appropriate) that the concentration of PCBs in the intake water supply of such facility does not exceed the concentration of PCBs in the receiving water body to which the plant discharges its effluent.

[42 FR 6555, Feb. 2, 1977]

PART 130—WATER QUALITY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

- Sec.
- 130.0 Program summary and purpose.
 - 130.1 Applicability.
 - 130.2 Definitions.
 - 130.3 Water quality standards.
 - 130.4 Water quality monitoring.
 - 130.5 Continuing planning process.
 - 130.6 Water quality management plans.

130.7 Total maximum daily loads (TMDL) and individual water quality-based effluent limitations.

130.8 Water quality report.

130.9 Designation and de-designation.

130.10 State submittals to EPA.

130.11 Program management.

130.12 Coordination with other programs.

130.15 Processing application for Indian tribes.

Subpart C—Identifying Impaired Waterbodies And Establishing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

130.20 Who must comply with subpart C of this part?

130.21 What is the purpose of this subpart?

LISTING IMPAIRED WATERBODIES, AND DOCUMENTING YOUR METHODOLOGY FOR MAKING LISTING DECISIONS

130.22 What data and information do you need to assemble and consider to identify and list impaired waterbodies?

130.23 How do you develop and document your methodology for considering and evaluating all existing and readily available data and information to develop your list?

130.24 When must you provide your methodology to EPA?

130.25 What is the scope of your list of impaired waterbodies?

130.26 How do you apply your water quality standards antidegradation policy to the listing of impaired waterbodies?

130.27 How must you format your list of impaired waterbodies?

130.28 What must your prioritized schedule for submitting TMDLs to EPA contain?

130.29 Can you modify your list?

130.30 When must you submit your list of impaired waterbodies to EPA and what will EPA do with it?

ESTABLISHMENT AND EPA REVIEW OF TMDLS

130.31 Which waterbodies need TMDLs?

130.32 What are the minimum elements of a TMDL submitted to EPA?

130.33 How are TMDLs expressed?

130.34 What actions must EPA take on TMDLs that are submitted for review?

130.35 How will EPA assure that TMDLs are established?

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

130.36 What public participation requirements apply to your lists and TMDLs?

TMDLS ESTABLISHED DURING THE TRANSITION

130.37 What is the effect of this rule on TMDLs established during the transition?

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*