

Chapter NR 226

CANNED AND FROZEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE
INDUSTRIES

(INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS)

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Note: Pursuant to chapter 147 Wis. Stats. and under the procedure of section 227.027 Wis. Stats., the department of natural resources has promulgated interim effluent limitation which were effective February 28, 1975 and will remain in effective for one year. These interim effluent limitations will be periodically replaced by permanent limitations.

NR 226.01 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish interim effluent limitations for discharges from industrial point sources identified herein as authorized by section 147.04(5), Wisconsin Statutes.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75.

NR 226.02 Applicability. These limitations apply to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes 2033, Canned Fruits and Vegetables; 2034, Dried and Dehydrated Fruits and Vegetables; and 2037, Frozen Fruits and Vegetables (1967 SIC Manual). Effluent limitations are set by commodity. The limitations cover only the listed commodities. Limitations for other commodities are set forth in Wis. Adm. Code chapter NR 225.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75.

NR 226.03 Application of interim limitations

(1) The limitations may be used only for very large installations, i.e., those producing over 500 cases per hour and operating over a period of 6 continuous months or more.

(2) Other interim effluent limitations in chapter NR 217, Wisconsin Administrative Code, are applicable to discharges from facilities which belong in the classifications of this section but are excluded from, or not specifically included in, its provisions.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75.

NR 226.04 Description of abatement models. The following paragraphs describe in general terms the type of treatment facilities considered to be best practicable treatment technology for the purpose of establishing the interim effluent limitations of this chapter. This description is included to illustrate the type of treatment required. Other treatment technology may be acceptable. The wastewater from this industry is generally characterized as containing a high percentage of soluble organic material. For this reason biological treatment is considered the best practicable method of treatment. The following waste management control system and process controls were used as a model for developing the recommended effluent limitations for this industry:

(1) Use of in-plant controls to conserve water use and reduce waste loads through:

(a) Maximum practicable recirculation and reuse of cooling, condensate, fluming, cleaning, washing, and filling waters.

(b) Dry handling and disposal of solids wastes from floors, machines, and other work areas.

(c) Positive control for the prevention of unnecessary overflows, spillages, and dumps.

(d) The elimination of excess running water.

(2) Use of dry caustic peeling or equivalent procedures wherever technically feasible.

(3) Maximum by-product recovery

(4) Elimination of extraneous and uncontrolled drainage from refuse storage areas.

(5) Flow equalization

(6) Biological oxidation using aerated lagoons or activated sludge.

(7) Secondary clarification depending upon particular treatment mode.

(8) Disinfection, if necessary.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75.

NR 226.05 Table of interim effluent limitations

Material Processed	Pounds Per Ton of Raw Material Processed (1)	
	BOD ₅	Suspended Solids
Apricots	2.7	3.6
Asparagus	3.0	3.0
Beans, Snap	1.6	2.0
Beets	1.2	1.6
Carrots	1.2	1.7
Cherries	0.9	1.2
Corn	0.8	1.1
Peas	1.9	2.6
Peaches	2.0	2.6
Pears	1.2	1.6
Pumpkin & Squash	0.5	0.7
Sauerkraut	0.3	0.2
Spinach	2.2	2.9
Sweet Potato	0.9	1.2
Tomato	0.9	1.2

Settleable solids for all materials not more than 0.1 milliliter per liter

Note: (1) — daily average per ton of production during highest 7 consecutive days of production for each commodity.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75.